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Psychological Abstracts

evaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines

Volume 55

January 1976

Number 1

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS 1976 CHANGES

Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

Dissertation Abstracts International. In 1976, *PA* will resume coverage of *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*. Since coverage was suspended in mid 1973, there will be a period of catching up to insure that all material will be included in the 1975-1977 Cumulative Index and that no gaps will appear in the retrospective data base. The relevant dissertations for the last half of 1973, all of 1974 and 75 will be cited in the 1976 issues of *PA*. In 1977, all relevant dissertations from 1976 and 77 will be covered. The 1978 issues will include *DAI* as one of the regularly scanned journals on a current basis.

GUIDE TO PsycINFO

The *Guide* (located in the back of this issue) describes innovations in *Psychological Abstracts (PA)* as well as derivative products and services designed to facilitate selective access to the world's scientific literature in psychology and related disciplines. Additional, separate, copies of the *Guide* are available upon request.

Psychological Abstracts (PA) provides nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines. Over 850 journals, technical reports, monographs and other scientific documents provide material for coverage in *PA*. About 20% of the records published in *PA* are bibliographic citations or annotations which are used to cover books, articles peripherally relevant to psychology, or articles that can be represented adequately in approximately 30-50 words.

Issue. The monthly issues contain abstracts listed under 16 major classification categories, with some categories having subsections, as shown in the Table of Contents. Under each classification heading, the abstracts are arranged alphabetically by first author. Abstracts are numbered consecutively in the two volumes produced each year.

Indexes. An author and brief subject index appear in the issues. An expanded and integrated Volume Index is published every six months. Three-year cumulative indexes are also available.

PsycINFO. *PA* records published since 1967 are now on machine readable tapes which provide the basis for automated search and retrieval services known as Psychological Abstracts Information Services (PsycINFO). For more information on these products, uses, and costs write to PsycINFO, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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The examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

¹1271. ²Conger, Anthony L. & Coie, John D. (Duke U) ⁴"Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." ⁵*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*. 1975(Apr), Vol 43(2), 179-182. — ⁸Reanalyzed data reported by T. S. Langner et al (see PA, Vol. 52:8150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences.⁹ (15 ref.) — ¹⁰*Journal Abstract*.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 4—Article title, including subtitles: If the original article is in a foreign language, the translated title is given in brackets and the language of the original article is indicated in parentheses.
- 5—Primary publication title and bibliographic data.
- 6—Text of abstract.
- 7—Reference to a previous entry in *Psychological Abstracts*. If an abstract number is unavailable at time of publication, the issue number is given. Consult the Author Index of the *PA* issue noted in order to determine the record number for the article.
- 8—Summaries included in the primary publication are listed when in language(s) other than that of the article.
- 9—Number of references is included when there are 15 or more listed.
- 10—Abstract source.

BOOK CITATION

¹1703. ²Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) ⁴*The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvii, 286 p. ¹¹\$13.50.¹²

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Designation of editor.
- 4—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 5—Book title: If the book is in a foreign language, the original title is given followed by a translated title and the language of the book is indicated in parentheses.
- 6—Place of publication.
- 7—Publisher.
- 8—Year of publication.
- 9—Prepagination.
- 10—Total pagination.
- 11—Price.
- 12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

¹1641. ²Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) ⁴*Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy*. In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvii, 286 p. \$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author only.
- 4—Chapter title.
- 5—Referral to the whole book and its bibliographic data.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: *PA* has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are:

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPSP	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360.

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are:

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iran	= Iranian
Alba	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Polh	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Sloe	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slok	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Srcc	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukri	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary.

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*For this issue, there were no articles abstracted under this category.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. ———. [Catalogue des Archives Jean Piaget, Université de Genève, Suisse. (Catalog of the Jean Piaget Archives, University of Geneva, Switzerland.)] (Fren) Boston, MA: G. K. Hall, 1975. xvii, [400] p. \$35. —Presents a booklet which introduces and describes a reference catalog containing a bibliography of the works of Piaget from 1907 to 1974, the works of some of Piaget's immediate collaborators, and the secondary literature stimulated by Piaget's work.

2. deMause, Lloyd. **Psychohistory: The new science.** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 123-126. It became evident a few yrs ago that a new discipline, psychohistory, was about to be born. It has its roots in what formerly was called "applied psychoanalysis." The new discipline works on 3 levels: the history of childhood, psychobiography, and group psychohistory. Psychohistorians, in their intense concentration on psychic reality, leave the determination of the physical reality of history to traditional historians.—R. D. Nance.

3. Monaco, Paul. (U Texas, Dallas) **Psychohistory: Independence or integration?** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 126-130.—Posits that current academic scholasticism and overspecialization derive, not so much from an absence of "new beginnings," as from a failure to pursue them. Psychohistory's present lack of a rigid doctrinal system is one of its strengths. It is noted that in explaining motivation, psychohistory has come in for much of the criticism which traditionalists direct at it. Psychohistory does, however, have a branch which concerns itself more with the how than the why. This branch could be called "descriptive" psychohistory.—R. D. Nance.

4. Sambin, Marco. (U Padova, Istituto di Psicologia, Italy) **Angular margins without gradients.** *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1974(Dec), Vol 1(3), 355-361.

Discusses some displays, within the phenomenon of margins without gradients, which can induce angular margins. There are 2 solutions suggested: the first is based on the typical resistance of figures to intrusion; the 2nd is supported by the hypothesis about the homogeneity of field forces induced by terminal points of straight lines. (Italian summary)—*Journal abstract*.

Parapsychology

5. Morris, J. D.; Roll, W. G. & Morris, R. L. **Abstracts and papers from the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Parapsychological Association, 1974.** *Research in Parapsychology*, 1974, 1974, 9-265.—Among the topics

discussed are energy focusing and lingering effects in poltergeist cases, ESP and "normal" cognition, ethical issues confronting parapsychologists, and biofeedback and pattern self-regulation in biological perspective.

History & Philosophies & Theories

6. Allwohn, A. [The ethos of shadow acceptance.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 57-63. —According to E. Neumann, the problem of evil can only be solved if the old Judeo-Christian ethic is replaced by a new one, accepting the personal shadow as part of the shadow of mankind. Jung maintains that the condition for this is to love the sinner, that is, oneself. This theme is illustrated in a case example.—S. D. Babcock.

7. Eissler, K. R. **On mis-statements of would-be Freud biographers with special reference to the Tausk controversy.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 391-414.—Discusses an attack on Freud by P. Roazen (1969) in which Freud is asserted to have been responsible for the suicide of Victor Tausk, through Freud's refusal to analyze him. Examples of authors' animosity or malevolence toward Freud are presented and considered to reflect an inner resentment against Freud as a person. One source of this resentment arises from a defensive reaction to an encounter with self when reading Freud's works. (40 ref)—R. Tomasko.

8. Freeman, Michael. (U Essex, England) **Sociology and utopia: Some reflections on the social philosophy of Karl Popper.** *British Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 26(1), 20-34.—Discusses Popper's critique of historicism and his belief that a commitment to science also entails a commitment to rationality and criticism, and therefore to liberal democracy. Popper's attacks on utopianism and historicism are criticized as violating his own principles of logic and science.—R. P. Abeles.

9. Gruen, Arno. (Private practice, New York, NY) **On evil, psychosis and conscience.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 88-97.—Discusses the anatomy of evil in terms of the development or distortion of autonomy. A self rooted in autonomy cannot live with destructiveness, and the lack of an autonomous self provides the genesis of violence. The ability to turn against oneself is discussed, and the repressive side of socialization is seen as a source of violence. A psychotherapy limited to the oedipal situation, without considering the patient's helpfulness resulting from an aborted struggle for autonomy, will bring about the monstrosity of an ambition freed from all restraint.—R. Tomasko.

10. House, J. D. (U Calgary, Canada) **A note on George Herbert Mead's social psychology.** *Canadian*

Psychological Review, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 205-207.—Attempts to contribute toward the bridging of a communication gap between psychological and sociological approaches to social psychology. Implicitly questioning the dominant view of G. H. Mead's (1922, 1934) work among contemporary sociologists, it outlines the major ideas of this founding father of symbolic interactionist social psychology in behaviorist terms. This interpretation suggests that Mead's theory of human psychology is compatible with and may potentially contribute toward the recent growth of the cognitive approach to social psychology among psychologists.—*Journal abstract*.

11. Kadinsky, David. [C. G. Jung's concept of the symbol.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 1-11.—Explores the significance of the symbol through the writings of Jung. Jung's courage caused him to leave the comparative security given by a nearly concrete concept of the determinants of the unconscious to discern their accountability for the choice of symbols. He revealed intentionality in the symbol and led to the discernment of the psychoid archetype, a principle of orderedness affecting the physical as well as the psychic world. Jung's concept corresponds closely with those of modern physics.—S. D. Babcock.

12. Kloskowska, Antonina. (U Lodz, Poland) [The status of social communication theory.] (Polh) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, Vol 4(55), 113-129.—Reviews the history of the role and function of communication theory in psychology and sociology.—H. Kaczkowski.

13. Kressel, Kenneth. (Rutgers State U) Kurt Lewin and American psychology: The "outsider" and intellectual leadership. *Groups: A Journal of Group Dynamics & Psychotherapy*, 1974-75, Vol 6(1), 37-42.—Suggests that the extent and nature of Lewin's influence on American psychology is partially due to the paradoxical nature of his psychological makeup. The ways his background in pre-war Germany and as a refugee scholar in the US had sensitized him to the dangers of social isolation are noted. His approach to psychology and several specific aspects of his career are discussed in terms of his trying to overcome being in a psychologically marginal position.—R. Tomasko.

14. McLeod, Hugh N. (Lakehead U, Thunder Bay, Canada) The king with no clothes. *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 208-209.—Posits that a theory is required which treats of generosity, love, joy, sadness, and the willingness to die. Theories which appreciate the thrill and exuberance of life as well as the shadows are required. It is stated that we have a hoard of molecular theories which pretend to molar status. We are as a King with no clothes.

15. Peters, Jerome. (Rush-Presbyterian St Luke's Medical Ctr, Chicago, IL) An eclectic perspective in neuropsychiatry: A synthesis of the views of Hobbes, Freud, and the phenomenologists. *Acta Psychiatrica Belgica*, 1974(Mar), Vol 74(2), 105-118.

16. Szacki, Jerzy. (U Warsaw, Poland) [The sociology of W. I. Thomas.] (Polh) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, Vol 4(55), 47-81.—Reviews Thomas's work from the perspective of social psychology. His major work on Polish immigrants (with Znaniecki) receives extended coverage.—H. Kaczkowski.

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

17. Bernstein, Theodore. (U Wisconsin, Madison) Electrical safety in aversive conditioning of humans. *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Win), Vol 2(2), 31-34.—Describes the fundamentals of the conventional 60-Hz, 120/240 V electrical systems used in most laboratories and homes. Protection from lethal shocks is discussed, and the most common problems associated with aversive conditioning. Shock effects for different levels of the 60-Hz electrical system are listed for ventricular fibrillation, respiratory arrest, asphyxia, threshold of perception, and let-go current. Safe levels are also indicated.—*Journal abstract*.

18. Blaney, Paul H. (U Texas, Austin) The use of medical controls in research with psychiatric populations. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 375-377.—Examines selected studies which lend support to the argument that the use of medical controls in studies with psychiatric populations may provide misleading results and lead to incorrect inferences.

19. Brown, John S.; Burton, Richard R. & Bell, Alan G. (Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc, Computer Science Div, Cambridge, MA) SOPHIE: A step toward creating a reactive learning environment. *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 675-696.—Describes a fully operational assisted-instruction-computer-assisted-instruction system which incorporates artificial intelligence techniques to perform question answering, hypothesis verification, and theory formation activities in the domain of electronic troubleshooting. Much of SOPHIE's (SOPHisticated Instructional Environment) logical or inferencing capabilities is derived from uses of simulation models in conjunction with numerous procedural specialists. The system also includes a highly tuned structural parser for allowing the student to communicate in natural language. Although the system is extremely large, it is sufficiently fast to be thoroughly exercised in a training or classroom environment.—*Journal abstract*.

20. Byrne, John. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) A feedback controlled stimulator that delivers controlled displacements or forces to cutaneous mechanoreceptors. *IEEE Transactions on Bio-Medical Engineering*, 1975(Jan), Vol 22(1), 66-69.—Describes an instrument, based on a design by the root locus method and utilizing both displacement and force feedback, which can be used to deliver either controlled displacement or controlled force stimuli to the skin. Examples are given of applications of the stimulator operated in each of its 2 modes.—*Journal abstract*.

21. Cherulnik, Paul D. et al. (U Maine, Orono) An independent validation of the lost-letter technique. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 299-300.—Conducted a replication of a lost letter study to assess attitudes of people in small coastal towns in Maine toward the development of oil refining facilities. Results support the validity of the lost letter technique as a measure of attitudes toward political and social issues and demonstrate that it can be used reliably in sparsely populated rural areas.

22. Hammer, August. (U Fribourg, Fachbereich Experimentielle Psychologie, Switzerland) [A taxonomy

of ceiling effects.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(3), 207-223.—Proposes a classification of ceiling effects divided into (a) technical ceilings consisting of scale range restriction, nonlinearity of the scale, and time limiting; and (b) psychological ceilings involving over-learning asymptote, developmental asymptote, and phasic growth. The taxonomy is aimed at promoting the ease with which ceiling effects and appropriate methodological measures can be matched. Possible values of the taxonomy consist of (a) practical emphasis on assumptions of various corrective measures, which increases the likelihood that appropriate research questions are asked in evaluating psychological ceilings; (b) allowance for confounding effects; and (c) optional provision of a special formula for correction of the attenuation through unreliability in the case of gain correlations. It is suggested that E's seeking to deal with ceiling effects should find this taxonomy of value. (English summary) (41 ref)—R. Scott.

23. Gauthier, Gabriel M. & Voile, Michel. (U Provence, Lab de Psychophysiologie, Marseille, France) **Two-dimensional eye movement monitor for clinical and laboratory recordings.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 285-291.—Describes a photoelectric device designed to monitor simultaneously vertical and horizontal eye movements within a 20° range. This design eliminates separate source illumination artifacts, is extremely light, preserves maximum vision field size, and appears to be easy to operate. (French summary) (17 ref)

24. Heuser, James P. (U Oregon) **The methodological adequacy of deviant behavior research: Problems and prospects for the conventional study of unconventional behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1382.

25. Hunt, David E. (U Toronto, Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Canada) **The B-P-E paradigm for theory, research and practice.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 185-197.—Proposes K. Lewin's (1935) B-P-E formula as a paradigm for psychological theory, research, and practice. Taking explicit account of behavior, person, and environment not only permits an interactive analysis of these components, but is more in keeping with intuitive, common-sense psychology. 4 characteristics of the paradigm are described: interactive, developmental, reciprocal, and practical. The paradigm is illustrated by the Conceptual Level matching model, and its implications for the analysis of the teaching-learning process and teacher training are described. It is concluded that adoption of the new paradigm is likely to occur slowly, since it requires change in one's way of thinking away from the general-effects model to an interactive mode of thinking. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

26. Jones, K. N.; Steen, J. A. & Collins, W. E. (FAA Civil Aeromedical Inst, Aviation Psychology Lab, Oklahoma City, OK) **Predictive validities of several clinical color vision tests for aviation signal light gun performance.** *FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Report*, 1975(Jan), No 75(1), 9 p.—Scores on the 1965 edition of the American Optical Company (AOC) test, Dvorine test, Farnsworth Lantern test, Color Threshold Tester,

Farnsworth-Munsell 100-Hue test, Farnsworth Panel D-15 test, and Schmidt-Haensch Anomaloscope were obtained from 137 males with color-defective vision and 128 males with normal color vision. The validity of each of these tests in predicting scores on the aviation signal light gun was assessed by using daytime and nighttime administrations of the light gun as the criteria. 2 "best sets" of plates from the AOC and Dvorine tests were selected by calculating a multiple regression equation in a stepwise manner with the nighttime and then the daytime administration of the signal light gun test as the criteria. Based on a graphic presentation of the miss and false alarm rates for each test at various possible cut scores, suggestions are made regarding the use of each test and the selection of optimal pass/fail scores. —*Journal abstract.*

27. Kauer, John S. & Shepherd, Gordon M. (Yale U, Medical School) **Olfactory stimulation with controlled and monitored step pulses of odor.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 108-113.—Describes a method of delivering odors as step pulses which are monitored at the site of stimulation. The experimental set-up consists of 3 main components: (a) an olfactometer which controls the flow rate and concentration of the stimulus; (b) a delivery system which controls the onset, duration, and termination of the stimulus; and (c) a monitoring system which measures the time course of the pulse containing the odor. Experiments carried out in salamanders immobilized with tubocurarine are reported. Odor stimuli were delivered to the exposed ventral olfactory mucosa of the nose. Preliminary results suggest that it should be possible to characterize the responses to step stimuli in terms of dynamic and static phases of the stimulation, similar to the analysis of other sensory systems.—L. Gorsey.

28. Lando, Harry A. (Iowa State U) **An objective check upon self-reported smoking levels: A preliminary report.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 547-549.—Undertook a preliminary assessment of the efficacy of measures of carbon monoxide concentration as an objective check upon self-reported smoking consumption. Breath samples were taken from 20 Ss who had completed an antismoking program 2 mo previously. Ss were males and females with a mean age of 31.8 yrs whose mean baseline smoking was 30.8 cigarettes/day. Results tentatively suggest that the carbon monoxide test is a valid and nonreactive technique.—*Journal abstract.*

29. Larsson, Berni & Larsson, Inger. (School of Education, Malmö, Sweden) **Problems of computer service at the behavioral science institutes in Sweden.** *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1975(May), No 271, 24 p.—Presents brief summaries from a conference in Malmö (1975) on computer use in behavioral research, during which 4 main subjects were discussed: program service, computer service, the new law concerning analyzing information by computer about identified individuals, and problems concerning filing of research data.

30. Lu, Ching-ming. [Truncation error and the selection of statistical formula in computer operation.] (Chin) *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1974(Jun), Vol 7, 47-52.—Examined the existence of truncation errors in computer operation by using 8 groups of numerical

data varying in length. The IBM 360 computer was used. Results show that when the number of digits was large, using the definition formula in both single and double precision floating point modes, a more precise output would be obtained than when using the computation formula. When the number of digits was small, there were no truncation errors.—*Journal abstract.*

31. Luccio, Riccardo. (U Milano, Istituto di Psicologia della Facoltà Medica, Italy) [The rights of subjects in psychological experimentation.] (Ital) *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1975(Apr), Vol 2(1), 1-18.

32. National Academy of Sciences. (Washington, DC) **Experiments and research with humans: Values in conflict.** Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1975. vi, 234 p.—Presents papers on the concerns and problems involved in the use of human subjects in research, including the perspectives of biomedical research, the individual risks vs societal benefits, and regulatory, judicial, and legislative processes involved. The moral issues in research on the fetus, the child, the prisoner, the poor, and the military are discussed.

33. Nowakowska, Maria. (Polish Academy of Sciences, Inst of Praxiology, Warsaw) **Epidemical spread of scientific objects: An attempt of empirical approach to some problems of meta-science.** *Theory & Decision*, 1973(Mar), Vol 3(3), 262-297.—Considers problems of prediction of spreading out of scientific objects, such as theories, hypotheses, and methods. 2 models for predicting changes in number of publications dealing with the given subjects in consecutive years are suggested; these models are based on the theory of epidemics. (54 ref)

34. Seifert, Th. (Forschungsstelle für Psychotherapie, Stuttgart, W Germany) [Necessity and possibility of scientific methods in the field of analytical psychology.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 26-44.—Asserts that analytical psychology is a part of empirical psychology, and its inclusion in the "Geisteswissenschaft" would lose scientific acknowledgement and increase unproved hypotheses. It is shown that Jung uses the logical methods of empirical science to prove his ideas. K. R. Papper's concept of scientific research is considered partly relevant for analytical psychology. It is noted that Jung always started with an idea which was controlled by empirical methods, following the methodological standards of his time.—S. D. Babcock.

35. Shine, Lester C. (Texas A&M U) **Five research steps designed to integrate the single-subject and multi-subject approaches to experimental research.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 179-184.—Presents 5 steps which integrate the single-S and multi-S approaches to experimental research. The 5 steps represent Probing, Verification and Generalization, Detection, Identification, and Control functions, respectively. In Step 1, the single-S approach is used to quickly determine important repeatable variables. In Step 2, the multi-S approach is used to verify and generalize Step 1 results. Nonrepeatable variables are studied in Step 2. In Step 3, S effects are tested to detect unknown systematic variation. In Step 4, significant S effects are examined closely to try to identify concomitant variables. In Step 5, identified concomitant variables are brought under control. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

36. Stevenson, P. W. (U Essex, Colchester, England) **An adaptive speech audiometer.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 661-674.—Outlines the operation and some applications of an automatic audio visual system for the assessment of an S's phonemic discrimination ability based on a 2-alternative forced-choice response situation. Data on response times and hemispheric specialization for speech in normal Ss, phonemic discrimination difficulties in the elderly, and the assessment of hearing aids are referred to as examples of application of the system. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

PSYCHOMETRICS

37. Brightman, Donald & Raymond, Beth. (Hofstra U) **The effects of task ambiguity and expectancy control groups on the experimenter bias effect.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 277-287.—Studied the effects of task ambiguity and expectancy control groups on the experimenter bias effect (EBE). 270 undergraduates scored 30 test protocols (drawings) from the Vane Kindergarten Test under 3 expectancy and 3 ambiguity conditions (Ss were told the drawings were from accelerated, regular, or slow classes and given 6, 3, or 0 examples). An Actual State condition was also included. Results indicate that the main effects of Induced Expectancy, Ambiguity, and Actual State (actual pre-established score differences on the test protocols), as well as the Ambiguity \times Induced Expectancy and Ambiguity \times Actual State interactions, were all significant. The Ambiguity \times Induced Expectancy interaction indicated that induced expectancy had an effect only when Ss were given ambiguous criteria with which to score the test protocols. The Ambiguity \times Actual State interaction indicated that the high ambiguity condition resulted in inaccurate scoring, while low and medium ambiguity did not. Finally, the main effect of induced expectancy was small when compared to the Actual State effect, suggesting that some of the experimenter bias effects in the literature may have been obtained because basically unscorable stimuli were used. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

38. Buss, Allan R. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **An inferential strategy for determining factor invariance across different individuals and different variables.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 365-371.—Outlines different methods for indirectly establishing factor invariance across 2 situations, both involving different individuals and different situations. The procedures involve a planned data-gathering strategy consisting of at least 2 different groups, each receiving 2 different test batteries. The recommended strategy involves a combination of L. R. Tucker's (1958) interbattery technique and congruence measures. Some of the implications of the concept of factor invariance are briefly discussed. It is concluded that statistical measures of factor invariance are a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the psychological invariance of constructs accounting for observed differences. —*Journal abstract.*

39. Conrey, Andrew L. & Backer, Thomas E. (U California, Los Angeles) **Detection of faking on the**

Comrey Personality Scales. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 311-319.—The ability of Ss to fake responses on personality tests under various experimental conditions has been established in several studies, including those involving the Comrey Personality Scales (CPS). Evidence is presented in the present study regarding the potential of several techniques for detecting faked CPS test records, along with a further demonstration of the extent to which the CPS can be faked. 5 groups of test records were used: 4 were from 2 sets of university student Ss ($N = 106$), with one test record completed under normal conditions and the other under instructions to deliberately "fake good." The final group of CPS records was from a set of 95 police officer candidates. Several possible faking predictor scores were related to a continuously measured index of faking based on differences between "faked" and "normal" records and also to a dichotomous criterion of faking. Results of a correlational analysis show that the best predictor of faking on the Comrey Personality Scales is a total summary score obtained by adding up all 10 CPS scale scores.—*Journal abstract*.

40. Loevinger, Jane. (Washington U, St Louis) **Issues in the measurement of moral development.** *Proceedings of the ETS Invitational Conference*, 1974, 1974, 57-68.—Discusses psychometric problems encountered in connection with the stage-sequence conception of moral development (or ego development which is equivalent to moral development). The rules and procedures used in developing a measure of ego development are described, and differences between stage-sequence models and ability-type measurement models are discussed. It is suggested that measurement can help to advance theory.—*H. E. Yaker*.

Test Construction & Validation

41. Abbott, Robert D. (California State U, Fullerton) **Improving the validity of affective self-report measures through constructing personality scales unconfounded with social desirability: A study of the Personality Research Form.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Sum), Vol 35(2), 371-377.—Investigated D. N. Jackson's Personality Research Form (PRF) at the item and scale level with respect to the degree to which responses are confounded by social desirability. 100 students rated the Social Desirability scale values (D. B. Cruse) of the PRF (Form AA). 218 Ss responded to the PRF (Form AA), the MMPI Social Desirability scale, and Welsh's Repression Scale. Jackson's usage of the differential validity index resulted in large proportions of items neutral in social desirability and scales relatively balanced in the number of items keyed for socially desirable and socially undesirable responses. These item and scale characteristics, the low correlations of PRF trait scales with social desirability scale scores, and the results of a component analysis of PRF trait scales and social desirability scales support the discriminant construct validity of the PRF trait scales with respect to social desirability.—*Journal abstract*.

42. Bailey, Douglas B. (U Wisconsin) **The development of a semantic differential instrument for measuring principal semantic dimensions of meaning which adults ascribe to religious and theological terminology.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 630-631.

43. Baumann, U.; Angst, J.; Henne, A. & Muser, F. E. (Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik Zürich, Switzerland) **[The Gray-Wheelwright Test.]** (German) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 66-83.—Evaluates the 81-item German version of the Gray-Wheelwright test, a self-report inventory designed to measure introversion vs extraversion, thinking vs feeling, and intuition vs sensation. Gray-Wheelwright test and Freiburger Personality Inventory data, based on 297 males and 349 females, generally between 15 and 30 yrs old, suggest that the 1st scale is reliable and valid, that the 2nd is characterized by unsatisfactory test statistics, and that the 3rd distinguishes, as expected, between professional groups and merits further refinement.—*M. Morf*.

44. Butler, Alan C. (U Maine) **The child health questionnaire: Preliminary data.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 153-160.—Describes a short psychological health questionnaire for children, based on a theoretical model of health which assumes that mental health is a creative growth-oriented process. The reliability and validity of the questionnaire are given.—*H. Kaczkowski*.

45. Campbell, David P. (U Minnesota) **"Give me one of those interest tests so I can see what I should be."** *Proceedings of the Invitational Conference on Testing Problems*, 1973, 1973, 9-13.—Advocates developing feedback methods so that test scores can be supplied to test takers. When this was done with interest inventories, people used their results for many different purposes.

46. Gambrill, Elleen D. & Richey, Cheryl A. (U California, School of Social Welfare, Berkeley) **An assertion inventory for use in assessment and research.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 550-561.—The Assertion Inventory is a 40-item self-report measure which permits respondents to note for each item their degree of discomfort, their probability of engaging in the behavior, and situations they would like to handle more assertively. Normative data from a college population as well as data from women taking part in assertion training groups are included. A total of 676 males and females (18-53 yrs old) were involved. Comparative distributions of these populations over 4 combinations of response probability and discomfort scores are presented as well as reliability and validity data. The value of the inventory both in clinical settings and in research is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

47. Hockman, Elaine M. (U Michigan) **The validation of interindividual and intraindividual change measures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 172-173.

48. Joesting, Joan. (Salisbury State Coll) **Correlations among different forms of the Quick Test.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 285-286.—Administered all 6 individual and 3 group forms of the Quick Test to 57 undergraduates. High significant Pearson correlations among raw scores and IQs suggest that these alternate forms give similar assessments.—*Journal abstract*.

49. Kline, Paul. (U Exeter, Washington Singer Labs, England) **Pinmen in India.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 289-290.—Administered the Pinmen Test, which consists of 10 cards portraying stick

figures engaged in some activity representative of one of H. A. Murray's needs, to 24 male and 29 female Indian postgraduate students. Limitations of the Pinmen Test for this population are discussed (e.g., some Ss misinterpreted the cards), and the need for exercising caution when interpreting cross-cultural findings is emphasized.

50. Klinedinst, James K. (Indiana U, PA) **Multiphasic measurement of child personality: Construction of content scales using the Personality Inventory for Children.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 708-715.—The application of objective test methodology to child personality is seen as having potential for improvement of similar problems in child care or treatment settings such as mental health centers, hospitals, and schools. Intuitive and statistical (internal consistency) procedures were combined to construct 10 scales for measuring child personality: Somatic Concern, poor Family Relations, Asocial Behavior, Aggression, poor Intellectual-Physical Development, Withdrawal, Anxiety, Reality Distortion, Excitement, and poor Social Skills. 4 independently collected samples were used in the construction of the content scales. These samples were designated as clinic ($n = 73$), psychotic ($n = 60$), normative ($n = 2,386$), and general abnormal ($n = 198$). A 5th sample, normal contrast, was drawn from the normative sample ($n = 600$). Ss were 5-16 yrs old. The scales were judged to be internally consistent, potentially applicable to clinical decision making, and to require empirical validation. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

51. Kohn, Paul M. & Annis, Helen M. (York U, Downsview, Canada) **Validity data on a modified version of Pearson's Novelty Experiencing Scale.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 274-278.—Describes the validation of a modified version of Pearson's (1970) Novelty Experiencing Scale, using 232 female and 198 male 12th graders. Measures of external sensation-seeking, internal cognitive experience-seeking, internal sensation-seeking, and external cognitive experience-seeking all proved reliable, and factorially homogeneous. Intercorrelations among the measures, and correlations against Pearson's Desire-for-Novelties Scale resembled previous findings by P. H. Pearson (1970 and 1971). 3 predicted sex differences occurred (plus one about which no prediction was made). (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

52. Kury, Helmut & Bäuerle, Siegfried. (Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht, Freiburg, W Germany) **[A contribution to the standardization of the Freiburger Personality Inventory: 13 to 15 year old pupils.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 53-66.—Presents new norms for the 12 scales of the Freiburger Personality Inventory obtained from 236 male and 255 female 13-15 yr olds. Means differing significantly from those obtained from the adult standardization populations are reported for 9 scales, and sex differences similar to those obtained from the adults are presented for the new standardization sample.—*M. Morf*.

53. Kuusinen, Jorma & Nystedt, Lars. (U Jyväskylä, Finland) **The convergent validity of four indices of cognitive complexity in person perception: A multi-index multimethod and factor analytical approach.**

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1975, Vol 16(2), 131-136.—Used an application of the D. T. Campbell and D. W. Fiske (see PA, Vol 34:103) multimethod-multitrait analysis and factor analysis to study the convergent validity of the following indices of cognitive complexity: J. Bieri's (1955) index, J. S. Vannoy's (1965) interaction variance measure, number of factors, and 1st factor percentage. Ss were 36 undergraduates. In the analysis the individual constructs elicited by G. A. Kelly's Role Construct Repertory Test were contrasted with 2 sets of provided constructs, namely semantic differential and personality differential scales. Results indicate that the convergent validity of the indices over construct type was low and that the construct type had an effect upon the intercorrelations of different indices of cognitive complexity. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

54. Leonetti, Robert. (New Mexico State U) **A primary self-concept scale for Spanish-surnamed children, grades K-4.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 193.

55. Martin, Evelyn A. (Arizona State U) **Testing auditory perception and cognitive recognition of the short vowel sounds at secondary level: A validation study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1154. -

56. Megargee, Edwin I. & Cook, Patrick E. (Florida State U) **Negative response bias and the MMPI Overcontrolled-Hostility scale: A response to Deiker.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 725-729.—Tested the hypothesis of T. E. Deiker (see PA, Vol 52:7935) that "naysaying" accounts for the MMPI Overcontrolled-Hostility (O-H) scale's ability to discriminate among criminal groups differing in their propensity for violence. 4 balanced O-H scales were constructed by adding "true" or deleting "false" keyed items according to different selection strategies. The 2 extended scales discriminated cross-validation groups as well or better than the regular imbalanced O-H scale, and the shortened scales were significant or approached significance in 3 of 4 comparisons. It is concluded that the validity of the O-H scale is not dependent on naysaying. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

57. Pam, Alvin; Plutchik, Robert & Conte, Hope R. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Love: A psychometric approach.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 83-88.—Developed a new psychometric instrument, the Love Scale, for measuring feelings and attitudes associated with being in love. A series of items was constructed to provide measures of 5 components assumed on the basis of philosophical speculation and previous research to be basic to the love experience: respect, congeniality, altruism, physical attraction, and attachment. Data from 139 25-28 yr old college students who described themselves as either being in love, having a dating relationship, or only friendly with a member of the opposite sex show that both the total and the subscale scores proved to be highly reliable. The significant differences between love dating, and friendship groups clearly indicated that the love relationship can be distinguished empirically from that of dating or friendship. Most important to a love relationship appeared to be attachment and physical attraction.

—*Journal abstract*

58. Pearlman, Virginia H. (Purdue U) **Development and validation of two companion instruments for measuring the quality of openness: The O. M. semantic differential and O. M. graphic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 139.

59. Pennington, John A. (Ohio State U) **The musical peak experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 601-602.

60. Perry, Arnon & Cunningham, William H. (U Texas, Graduate School of Business, Austin) **A behavioral test of three F subscales.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 271-275.—Tested the validity of 3 of the 9 California F Scale subtests using a behavioral criterion. The 3 subscales were Conventionalism, Authoritarian Submission, and Superstition and Stereotype. The behavioral criterion consisted of having the 440 Israeli undergraduate Ss receive a letter ordering the student to appear for testing. The 3 subtests were then administered to the 120 Ss who reported to take the test and later to 110 undergraduates who did not appear. Lutterman's Social Responsibility Scale was also given. Neither the 3 subtests nor the Social Responsibility Scale differentiated those Ss who reported for testing as requested from those who did not. Reasons for the negative results include (a) the tests may be culture bound and not applicable for use in other societies, (b) the behavioral manipulation may not have represented an authoritarian act to the Ss, or (c) the subtests do not measure what they are supposed to measure (i.e., an authoritarian-submissive trait).—L. Gorsey.

61. Pomerantz, Michael & Schultz, Charles B. (U Connecticut) **The reliability and validity of two objective measures of achievement motivation for adolescent females.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Sum), Vol 35(2), 379-386.—Revised 2 measures of motive to succeed, for administration to 71 female 9th graders. Scores on H. J. Herman's Prestatie Motivatie Test (PMT) yielded a high degree of internal consistency, comparable to that obtained with males, which was greater than that found for scores on the present version of A. Mehrabian's Resultant Achievement Motivation (RAM) Test. In separate validation analyses, scores on the PMT correlated positively and substantially with each of 2 measures of school achievement and with questionnaire data on school-related attitudes and behavior. Although the correlations of the RAM scores with achievement measures were in the same direction, they were weaker than those for the PMT scores. The relationships between the 2 measures of motive to succeed and various internal causal ascriptions were different and low for the 2 instruments. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

62. Shimoyama, Takeshi. (Tokyo Gakugei U, Japan) **A validity study of a scale to measure achievement motivation.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 16(4), 197-204.—Developed a 32-item measure for the assessment of achievement motivation in junior and senior high school students and in college students. 3 separate factor analyses were performed, using data from a total of 121 junior high school, 227 high school, and 215 college students. Results show the following: (a) Factor structures of achievement motivation tended to change from unidimensional to multidimensional

through development from junior high school age to college age. (b) Although positive relations were obtained on the whole between achievement motivations and task performances, some exceptional results which somewhat fitted with the Yerkes-Dodson law were shown in Ss with the highest motivation on the intermediate task. (c) In Ss with moderately high motivation, results consistent with J. W. Atkinson's theory (see PA, Vol 33:3029) on the relationship between performances and task difficulties were obtained. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

63. Shreve, Robert E. (U Southern California) **A critical analysis and evaluation of evidence regarding the reliability and validity of four selected measures of self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 625.

64. Towne, Douglas C. (Cornell U) **Influences exerted upon subject responses by the response scale structural elements of attitude scales.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 627.

65. Tuttle, Thomas C.; Gould, R. Bruce & Hazel, Joe T. **Dimensions of job satisfaction: Initial development of the Air Force Occupational Attitude Inventory.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-1, 34 p.—Describes the initial development of the Air Force Occupational Attitude Inventory. From a selective review of studies that ascribed to a multi-faceted approach, several categories or content areas were identified. An extensive item pool was prepared and reviewed by judges to provide information regarding item-category agreement, item ambiguity, and item redundancy. The revised version of the inventory consisted of 348 items distributed across 35 facets. An 8-point bipolar rating scale without a neutral point was developed for rating the items. Details regarding the final version of the inventory booklet, suitable for administration to airmen, are provided. The entire listing of 348 items and descriptions of the 35 categories are included in the report for possible use of other researchers. Subsequent actions and future uses of the Occupational Attitude Inventory are discussed. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

66. Tzeng, Oliver C. (U Illinois) **Reliability and validity of semantic differential E-P-A markers for an American English representative sample.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 292.—Compared possible age and sex differences in evaluation (E), potency (P), and activity (A) dimensions of 15 bipolar adjective semantic differential markers for 25 concepts. Data from 40 adults strongly support the high stability and reliability of factor loadings of the markers and the generality (validity) of the E-P-A constructs.

67. Ullrich, R. & Ullrich de Muynck, Rita. (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, Munich, W Germany) **[The Inventory of Emotions: Structure and factor-analytical examination of stress-induced responses.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 84-95.—Describes the construction and evaluation of an inventory of emotions (*das Emotionalitätsinventor*) designed to assess emotional reactions in experimental situations. 7 10-item scales designed to measure psychomotor anxiety, vegetative anxiety, psychic anxiety/threat, inhibition, exhaustion, aggression, and depression were administered to a

normal, a threatened, and an exhausted sample. Factor-analytical data for each sample, yielding 5 homogeneous scales clearly related to the preliminary scales, are reported.—*M. Morf.*

68. van Hagen, John & Kaufman, Alan S. (San Francisco Boys' Home, CA) **Factor analysis of the WISC-R for a group of mentally retarded children and adolescents.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 661-667.—Administered the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised (WISC-R) to 80 retarded youngsters ranging in CA from 6 to 16 yrs. Scaled scores on the 12 tests were correlated, and the matrix was subjected to several factor-analytic techniques. The 3 factors identified for normal children in a previous study of the WISC-R (Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Organization, and Freedom from Distractibility) also emerged for the retardates, although some differences were observed in the distractibility factor. The WISC-R factor structure for retardates was also similar to the structure of the 1949 WISC that was identified for several groups of institutionalized and noninstitutionalized retardates. Results of the studies involving the 1949 WISC are reviewed critically to help understand the implications of the present findings.—*Journal abstract.*

69. Vidler, Derek C. & Rawan, Hashim R. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **Further validation of a scale of academic curiosity.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 115-118.—In a study with 611 undergraduates in a biology course, an 80-item self-report scale of academic curiosity was correlated with 5 measures of academic performance (final exam scores, Davis Reading Test scores, and English score on the Sequential Test of Educational Progress) and teachers' ratings of students' curiosity. Point biserial correlations of the items of the scale were also calculated and a factor analysis was carried out. While some support for the general validity of the scale was obtained, there is a need for further refinement in that the scale could not be considered as representative of a unitary construct and the 5 factors obtained accounted for only 24.1% of the total variance.—*Journal abstract.*

70. Werner, Marie E. (Columbia U) **A scale for the measurement of "sexist" attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 180-181.

71. Wilmot, J. (U Reading, England) **Objective test analysis: Some criteria for item selection.** *Research in Education*, 1975(May), No 13, 27-56.—Discusses the use of a statistical measure, the discrimination index, as a basis for test item rejection or acceptance. The determination of the index and an example of its use are presented.

Statistics & Mathematics

72. Barcikowski, Robert S. & Stevens, James P. (Ohio U) **A Monte Carlo study of the stability of canonical correlations, canonical weights and canonical variate-variable correlations.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 353-364.—Selected 8 data matrices from the literature for the canonical analyses, with the number of variables ranging from 7 to 41. Results show that the canonical correlations were very stable upon replication. Results also indicate that there is no solid

evidence for concluding that the components were superior to the coefficients, at least not in terms of being more reliable. However, the number of Ss per variable necessary to achieve reliability in detecting the most important variables, using components or coefficients, was quite large, ranging from 42/1 to 68/1.—*Journal abstract.*

73. Bird, Kevin D. (U New South Wales, Sydney, Australia) **Simultaneous contrast testing procedures for multivariate experiments.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 343-351.—Argues that simultaneous test procedures associated with multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) provide very little power for tests of contrasts written on individual variates or on planned linear combinations of variates. Generalizations of the Scheffé, Turkey, and Bonferroni-*t* techniques are presented, each of which controls the experimentwise error rate for a particular type of partially or fully planned analysis. All 3 procedures provide more power than MANOVA tests. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

74. Coombs, Clyde H. (U Michigan) **What is mathematical psychology?** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1974(Dec), Vol 7(3-4), 3-6.—Points to areas of psychology which have employed mathematics (e.g., psychophysics, learning theory, signal detectability, and decision theory). However, mathematics is considered generally useful in any area of psychology and at the interface between theory and experiment.—*M. Akhtar.*

75. Hand, Jack & McCarter, Robert E. (U South Carolina) **Two sources of univariate confidence intervals.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 167-169.—Suggests that one source of confidence intervals has been neglected in statistical texts written for students in the social sciences. The neglected source is a many-populations model. Differences in interpretations of the one-population and many-population intervals are presented, along with the suggestion that the many-populations model reflects more adequately the activities involved in the application of estimation procedures.—*Journal abstract.*

76. Hummel, Thomas J. & Feltoch, Paul J. (U Minnesota, Coll of Education) **Empirical sampling distributions of the product moment correlation coefficient when bivariate observations are correlated.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 321-329.—Argues that in some correlational studies it is not reasonable to assume that bivariate observations are uncorrelated. An example would be a configural analysis in which two individuals are correlated across several variables. The present study was a Monte Carlo investigation of the robustness of techniques used in judging the magnitude of a sample correlation coefficient when observations are correlated. Empirical distributions of *r*, *t*, and Fisher's *z* were generated. Patterns of correlation were found which caused error rates to be as high as .20 when the nominal alpha was .05. A technique for controlling error rates in certain situations is suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

77. Jackson, Douglas N. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Multimethod factor analysis: A reformulation.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 259-275.—Proposes a method for the evaluation of the

degree to which trait measures show stability across diverse methods of measurement. Each monomethod block is separately factored and orthogonally rotated so that only 1 trait measure is highly loaded on a given dimension. The component score intercorrelation matrix is computed implicitly, and this matrix is refactored and rotated by varimax. The technique is illustrated using multitrait-multimethod matrices from personality assessment, which yield trait-specific factors. By reversing the procedure and separately factoring monotrait-heteromethod blocks followed by the refactoring of implicit component scores, it is demonstrated that method factors may be isolated. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

78. Khan, Jahangir. (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Causal models in data discrepancy analysis.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1974(Dec), Vol 7(3-4), 7-19.—A correlational analysis in nonexperimental situations can be further treated to reveal causality inferences. To illustrate the working of causality models, a sociological study of 5 variables was selected. Given an intercorrelational matrix of the variables, 4 possible theoretical models were assumed. For 1 possibility, it was assumed that 2 variables causally influenced the other 3, and consequently 3 possible predictive equations were derived. If the predicted values from the 3 sets of equations were found to provide a poor fit with the actual values, the next possibility was to be tried. Out of the 4, the 1 assumption concerning the causal roles of the particular variables which would give rise to the best fit was to be adopted as the final explanation.—*M. Akhtar*.

79. le Bras, H. (Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, France) **[Twenty multivariate analyses of a known structure.]** (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1974, No 47, 37-55.—In order to evaluate the empirical utility of correlational multivariate analysis, a data matrix derived from a simulated experiment of tumor growth (a spatial structure) was subjected to 20 different methods of analysis. It was demonstrated that each method highlighted some peculiar aspect of the structure, but none was useful in determining the original structure from data alone. It is concluded that multivariate analysis cannot generate information beyond a priori knowledge of structural relationships but rather contribute to its confusion.—*M. G. Strobel*.

80. McLaughlin, Margaret L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A nonmetric multidimensional scaling approach to social judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 862-863.—*Journal abstract*.

81. Nishisato, Shizuhiko & Yamauchi, Hirotugu. **Principal components of deviation scores and standardized scores.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 16(4), 162-170.—Compared principal components of the variance-covariance matrix V and those of the corresponding correlation matrix R , and identified 2 contributors to the discrepancies between the 2 sets of principal components: the dispersion of the variances of the variables $\sigma(v)$ and the dispersion of the differences of the corresponding eigenvalues of V and R , $\sigma(\lambda - \lambda^*)$. Although both contributed independently to the discrepancies, the effect of $\sigma(v)$ overrode that of $\sigma(\lambda - \lambda^*)$. The similarity of eigenvalues did not necessarily mean the similarity of the corresponding components, or vice

versa. Instead, it is suggested that if the variances were homogeneous, the components of V and R tended to be very similar, even though the eigenvalues may have been vastly different. It is suggested that V be used if reasonable units of measurement are known and that R be used otherwise. In the latter case, the 1st principal component of R is seen as more informative than that of V .—*Journal abstract*.

82. Rim, Eui-Do. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A stepwise canonical approach to the selection of "kernel" variables from two sets of variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 623.

83. Rouanet, H. & Lépine, D. **[The conflict between robustness and power of a test for differences between independent means.]** (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1974, No 47, 61-71.—Examines the various problems arising from sample size, heterogeneity of variance, and unequal sample populations. The following recommendations are made: (a) In case of heterogeneity of variance, the sample size can be equalized to render the choice of the test less critical. (b) For large samples, nonparametric tests are preferable because they are simpler and the loss of power disappears. (c) For small samples with homogeneous variances, parametric tests are more powerful. (d) For small samples with heterogeneous variances, nonparametric tests are robust.—*M. G. Strobel*.

84. Takane, Yoshio & Cramer, Elliot M. (U North Carolina) **Regions of significance in multiple regression analysis.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 373-383.—There has been frequent confusion about the meaning of the various possible tests of significance in multiple regression, and this has led to discussions of "apparent contradictions" in regression. The present paper considers the case of 2 predictor variables, and figures are obtained which show the regions of significance of joint regression coefficients, regression coefficients considered separately, and the multiple correlation. The intersection of these regions of significance and nonsignificance illustrates how the various "apparent contradictions" and anomalies may occur.—*Journal abstract*.

85. Testerman, Roy L. (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN) **Threshold determination by titration: A Markoff chain model.** *IEEE Transactions on Bio-Medical Engineering*, 1975(Jan), Vol 22(1), 53-57.—Threshold is often defined as that stimulus intensity which is correctly detected 50% of the time. A titration procedure increases the stimulus intensity by a fixed increment if the S fails to detect the stimulus, and decreases the stimulus if it is detected. The mean stimulus intensity thus obtained is an estimate of threshold. The Markoff chain model developed here allows the mean and variance of the mean to be calculated for any specified stimulus values, number of trials, and distribution of the underlying variate. Examples illustrate the effects of changing the experimental parameters and the underlying distribution. The titration mean was fairly insensitive to these changes.—*Journal abstract*.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

86. **Brebner, John & Tiivas, Kustas.** (U Adelaide, Australia) **Choice RT with signals of unequal intensity.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 47-50.—This experiment with 12 undergraduates tested, and its findings supported, the hypothesis that in a 3-choice visual task condition in which 1 signal is brighter than the other 2, RT to all 3 signals will be significantly longer than the corresponding RTs obtained in a separate condition where all 3 signals are of equal brightness. The general nature of this effect, it is argued, implies that a unitary decision process which was affected by stimulus intensity, was applied to all stimuli, rather than each stimulus being dealt with independently of the others in that condition. The possible relevance of this method for the study of changes in information processing which occur with practice is noted.—*Journal abstract*.

87. **Jordon, Jesse J.** (Georgia State U) **An investigation of sex, eye darkness and social class differences in perceptual motor and cognitive abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 414.

88. **Reading, A. E. & Hemsley, D. R.** (King's Coll Hosp, London, England) **Categorizing and choice reaction time performance.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 129-130.—The visual search time for the presence of both of 2 physical stimuli was measured under 2 conditions: (a) conceptual identity, the targets being upper and lower case forms of the same letter (C.I); and (b) upper and lower case forms of different letters (D). It was hypothesized that C.I would facilitate the simultaneous analysis of the features of 2 letters in a visual display. Each of 8 male undergraduates searched for the 2 classes of stimuli on alternate days. Responses in the C.I condition were found to be significantly faster than in the D condition. Reaction time was shorter for an affirmative than for a negative response, but there was no interaction between conditions and affirmative or negative responses. Results are considered in relation to the concept of categorizing.—*Journal abstract*.

89. **Rice, Thomas R.** (Stanford U) **The economics of decision making.** Stanford, CA: Leland Stanford Junior U, RR No EES-DA-74-2, 1974. 18 p. Demonstrates that, for a class of decision problems, arbitrary parameterization is not necessary, and mathematically addresses the class of decision problems where the value function is approximately quadratic in both decision and state variables. Special cases are examined, and data required to operationalize the theorem are discussed.

90. **Rice, Thomas R.** (Stanford U) **The economics of decision making.** Stanford, CA: Leland Stanford Junior U, RR No EES-DA-74-1, 1974. 121 p. Mathematically creates a paradigm to evaluate the economic value of analysis; applies it to the Entrepreneur's Problem, budget constraint designs, and discrete decisions; presents flow charts for the design of a practical decision analysis; and makes suggestions for future research.

Perception & Motor Processes

91. **Berla', Edward P. & Murr, Marvin J.** (American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, KY) **Psycho-**

physical functions for active tactual discrimination of line width by blind children. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 607-612.—Conducted 2 psychophysical experiments using the method of constant stimuli. In Exp I 93 blind 4th-12th graders (10-20 yrs old) made single judgments over each of 5 standards between 0.04 and 0.12 in. In Exp II, 6 2nd-12th graders (9-18 yrs old) were tested repeatedly over 7 standards between 0.04 and 0.50 in. Over the range of standards common to both experiments, the Weber fractions decreased as the width of the standard increased. For 2 larger standards (0.25 and 0.50 in.), the Weber fractions approached asymptote and then increased respectively suggesting a -shaped function. No differences in accuracy of discrimination were found between males vs females, age groupings, or grade groupings.—*Journal abstract*.

92. **Boucher, Jean-Louis J.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Higher processes in motor learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 611.

93. **Craske, Brian & Crawshaw, Martin.** (U Southampton, England) **Oculomotor adaptation to prisms is not simply a muscle potentiation effect.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 105-106.—Conducted an experiment in which 10 right-handed Ss pointed to a visual target before and after exposure to prisms. The exposure condition required the S to look at his feet through leftward deviating prisms while holding his eyes to the right. Aftereffects on pointing were significantly to the right. This result is opposite to that predicted by the muscle potentiation hypothesis put forward by S. M. Ebenholtz and D. M. Wolfson (1975), but consistent with recalibration of the visual direction system caused by spatial discordance.—*Journal abstract*.

94. **Cross, David V. & Rotkin, Laurence.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **The relation between size and apparent heaviness.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 79-87.—Derived a formula for the size-weight illusion from J. C. Stevens and L. L. Rubin's (see PA, Vol 45:5318) finding that heaviness functions form a family of power functions that converge at a common point in the vicinity of the heaviest weight that can be lifted. Magnitude estimations of the apparent heaviness of 42 plastic cylinders varying in size and weight were obtained from 20 university students, who were allowed to use both hands to lift the weights. It was predicted that this would increase the maximum weight that could be lifted, which would, in turn, enhance the magnitude of the illusion (the dependence of heaviness on size). Results support this and other predictions of the model concerning the dependence of the illusion on weight as well as volume. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

95. **Dawson, William E. & Mirando, Michael A.** (U Notre Dame) **Sensory-modality opinion scales for individual subjects.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 596-600.—In 2 sessions each, 16 male undergraduates were asked to match apparent handgrip force and apparent duration in a counterbalanced order to the pronounceability of 12 trigrams in order to assess sensory modality opinion scales for individuals. Scales for individuals, like those for group data, were consistent across tasks and showed reliability across sessions. Ss displayed strong agreement on the

relative pronounceabilities of the trigrams according to Kendall's test for concordance. A significant intersession correlation for Ss' multimodality exponents indicated reliable differences in these exponents among individuals. Comparisons with psychophysical scales are made and discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

96. DeOlden, Caroline R. (U Southern California) **Visual-motor adaptation: Effect of movement conditions and learning methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 604.

97. Gopher, Daniel; Williges, Beverly H.; Williges, Robert C. & Damos, Diane L. **Varying the type and number of adaptive variables in continuous tracking.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 159-170. —To investigate the effectiveness of various types and numbers of adaptive variables, 48 university students performed a 2-dimensional pursuit tracking task for 5 3-min training sessions. 3 variables (frequency of the forcing function, ratio of acceleration to rate control, and control stick sensitivity) were either fixed or adaptive. A transfer and retention task in which the tracking situation changed periodically was used to evaluate the ability of Ss to adjust to change. The highest rate of adaptation in frequency occurred when frequency was the only adaptive variable. Rate of adaptation in acceleration was greater early in training when frequency also adapted. More adaptation occurred in gain when another variable also adapted. During transfer Ss trained adaptively generally showed more stable performance in the changing task situation. Results are discussed in terms of stimulus and response similarity, the optimum number of adaptive variables, and the appropriateness of a changing task to evaluate adaptive training.—*Journal abstract*.

98. Jamieson, Donald G. & Petrusic, William M. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Pairing effects and time-order errors in duration discrimination.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 107-113.—Examined the effects, measured in terms of reproductions, of pairing 4-sec-duration stimuli for 6 interstimulus intervals (ISIs) varying between 1 and 26 sec. Results obtained in 2 experiments with a total of 20 university students suggest that both members of a pair were affected by pairing, with the 1st-presented underestimated and the 2nd-presented overestimated relative to unpaired durations. As well, unpaired durations tended to underestimate the standard. Each of these effects decreased in magnitude as ISI (delay) was increased. These results correctly predict the negative time-order errors observed in the comparison of durations and are interpreted as suggesting a memory-perceptual phenomenon rather than a decision bias as a locus for the time-order errors observed in the duration comparison situation. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

99. Jones, LaVetta S. (U Wisconsin) **The construct of body awareness in space as reflected through children's ability to discriminate directions, levels, and pathways in movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 161-162.

100. Mandell, Gary P. & Auerbach, Carl. (Yeshiva U) **Effect of conflict between the body parts on perceptual adaptation.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 121-124.—40 right-handed graduate and under-

graduate students, in 2 groups, adapted to prismatic displacement. One group adapted to a body target condition, in which they pointed to an external visual target with their right index fingers. The other adapted to a body target condition, in which they pointed to their left index fingers with their right index fingers. The visual target group showed more adaptation of the right hand and less adaptation of the left hand than did the body target group. Results are consistent with an assimilation tendency within the proprioceptive modality, namely that body parts that are in contact tend to be perceived as occupying the same spatial position.—*Journal abstract*.

101. Meiselman, Herbert L. (US Army Natick Lab, Food Sciences Lab, MA) **Effect of response task on taste adaptation.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 591-595.—2 experiments studied whether Ss reported complete adaptation of a taste sensation. 3 tasks were chosen based on their use in other laboratories: hand lowering to connote stimulus absence, magnitude estimation, and cross-adaptation of a brief stimulus following a prolonged stimulus. In Exp I 3 different groups of 9 US Army enlisted men received the 3 different tasks; in Exp II 20 lab technicians received all 3 tasks. In both experiments, Ss failed to demonstrate complete taste adaptation in at least 50% of adaptation trials. Response task did affect the likelihood of observing complete taste adaptation. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

102. Newell, K. M. & Chew, R. A. **Visual feedback and positioning movements.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 153-158.—60 university students performed both the reproduction and learning of a linear positioning movement under 1 of 5 visual feedback conditions. Results from 2 experiments indicate that visual cues from the task display augmented information available from visual feedback of the movement per se. Extraneous cues from the task display have clearly confounded the manipulation of visual feedback in previous positioning studies. When these cues are eliminated, visual distance information seems more useful than visual location information.—*Journal abstract*.

103. Pardew, Donald L. (Columbia U) **Peripheral and central events involved in the regulation of a rapid discrete arm movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 175-176.

104. Petit, Anne-Marie. (CNRS Lab de Psychologie Expérimentale, U Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[Decision strategy and corresponding psychometric functions: The fixed criterion and symmetrical criterion models compared.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 25-45.—Proposes adaptations of the equinormal model of signal detection theory when applied in psychophysical experimentation. It is argued that the decisional aspect of the model must be specified in relation to the decision strategy imposed by the experimental procedure. When signals of differing intensity are presented in random order, a fixed criterion model, regardless of signal intensity, is suggested. The 2-alternative forced-choice situation characteristic of signal detection procedure permits presentation of several intensities of stimulation in random order and introduces

nonsignal presentations. The decisional aspect is represented by a criterion for both variable and symmetrical as implied by the optimal strategy when $B = 1$. The fixed- and symmetrical-criterion models are illustrated by means of a tactile experiment. (English summary)—*E. E. Brown*.

105. Roy, Eric A. & Diewert, Gordon L. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Encoding of kinesthetic extent information.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 559-564.—Investigated the difference in codability of kinesthetic extent cues for E-determined vs S-determined standards. In 2 experiments with a total of 80 undergraduates, the task involved moving a slide along a linear track a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total distance of the track. This distance (the standard) was then reproduced. During the presentation of the standard, reaction time to an auditory probe was recorded. One group of Ss determined their own standard (active condition), while the other group moved the slide to a stop located at the standard distance (constrained condition). All Ss were told that the standard was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total distance. A more active encoding process was hypothesized to occur in the active condition which would be reflected in increased reaction time to the probe. Results do not support the attention hypothesis, in that probe reaction times were not significantly different for the 2 groups. Rather, the data suggest that the important variable in determining the codability of extent cues was the availability of a strategy and not whether the E or the S determined the standard.—*Journal abstract*.

106. Shigehisa, Tsuyoshi. (NASA Langley Research Ctr, Acoustics & Noise Reduction Div, Hampton, VA) **Effect of auditory stimulation on visual tracking as functions of stimulus intensity, task complexity and personality.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 16(4), 186-196.—Conducted a study with 15 students to test the hypothesis that visual dominance over auditory stimulation becomes less pronounced in introverted Ss when the task is simple, since the effect of heteromodal stimulus is expected to be greater when the task is simple or the S is introverted. Ss were administered a Japanese version of the Eysenck Personality Inventory; ophthalmographic determination was made under 5 tone intensities. Analysis of variance showed that effects of personality and intensity were independent in visual tracking (not sensitivity), suggesting a difference between peripheral and central phenomena. Simple fixation deteriorated under each intensity in introverts but improved in extraverts. In ambiverts, it improved under medium intensity only. Complex tracking improved under most intensities in introverts only. Introverts' fixation was inferior to ambiverts and extraverts at all intensities while their complex tracking was superior to extraverts. Significant correlations indicated that the more extraverted the S, the greater the improvement in simple fixation, and the more introverted the S, the greater the improvement in complex tracking. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

107. Telage, Kal M. & Fucci, Donald J. (Ithaca Coll, School of Allied Health) **The effects of linear and logarithmic data transformations upon observed patterns of lingual vibrotactile sensitivity.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 210-212.—Ob-

tained vibrotactile thresholds from the anterior midline surface of the tongue on 3 groups ($N = 150$) of normal-speaking 18-36 yr olds. A different frequency condition was employed for each of the groups tested. Threshold values were initially recorded in millivolts and subsequently converted to microns of displacement and decibels. Data comparisons show a differential response to frequency for both kinds of transformations. This finding is discussed in terms of its implications concerning the nature and type of mechanoreceptors present in the cutaneous surface tissue of the tongue. Suggestions for further research in this area are made.—*Journal abstract*.

108. Verrillo, Ronald T. & Capraro, Anthony J. (Syracuse U, Inst for Sensory Research) **Effect of extrinsic noise on vibrotactile information processing channels.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 88-94.—Cutaneous receptors sensitive to high-frequency vibration produce spatial summation at threshold levels of stimulation, whereas the response of the receptor population sensitive to low frequencies appears to be independent of contactor size at threshold. Reports have been made of a phenomenon in which the presumably nonsumming population of mechanoreceptors produce spatial summation at suprathreshold levels. A possible explanation concerns the relative signal-to-noise ratios of cutaneous mechanoreceptor systems. In the present experiment with 3 highly trained Ss, it was shown that, by selectively masking the systems with narrow-band and wide-band noise, any combination of signal frequency, masking noise, and contactor size that predominantly activated either system resulted in a linear effect of the masker on the threshold of the signal. Combinations of the experimental variables that activated both receptor systems simultaneously, reduced the effect of the masking by one-half. This is interpreted as evidence of an interactive process between receptor systems within the CNS. The effects of signal-to-noise ratio and intrasensory interactions are discussed. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

109. Verrillo, Ronald T. & Gescheider, George A. (Syracuse U, Inst for Sensory Research) **Enhancement and summation in the perception of two successive vibrotactile stimuli.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 128-136.—Conducted a series of experiments, with 5 or 6 well trained Ss in each, in which enhancement and summation were found to be fundamentally different perceptual processes affecting the sensation magnitude of 2 successive vibrotactile stimuli. Enhancement, defined operationally as an increment in the subjective magnitude of 1 stimulus due to the presentation of a prior stimulus, and summation, defined as an increment in overall subjective magnitude of the 2 stimuli, were measured for sinusoidal vibration of the thenar eminence of the hand. The effect of summation was maximum when the 2 stimuli greatly differed in frequency, whereas maximum enhancement effects were found when both stimuli were close in frequency. The summation effect showed little decay as the interstimulus interval was increased to as much as 500 msec, whereas enhancement effects decayed to zero at approximately 500 msec. Results are similar to those obtained in comparable studies of audition and support the hypothe-

sis that there are at least 2 distinct information-processing channels for the perception of cutaneous vibration. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

110. Vișan-Mitea, Olimpia. (Academiei de Științe Sociale și Politice, Inst de psihologie, Bucharest, Romania) [Visual perception of oral language depending on the context.] (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973, Vol 19(1), 69-81.—Studied the influence of linguistic microcontext on the perception of monosyllabic Romanian words, based on the visual cues of phonic mimicry. 16 Romanian-speaking high school students 20-25 yrs old, with normal psychosensorial capacities and without any special training in labial perception, were the Ss. The stimuli were 340 separate words and 60 sentences (each composed of 3 of the separate words arranged in a controlled order), film recorded with pronunciation and without (soundless). Perception of separate words was compared with perception of words embedded in sentences. The differences were nonsignificant. It is concluded that in general the microcontext has no facilitative influence on the visual perception of words, but that there is a complex influence of linguistic microcontext depending on individuals, on context position, and on the morpho-syntactic value of words. (French summary) (40 ref)—*C. Făcăoaru*.

111. Walker, James T. (U Missouri, St Louis) **Visual texture as a factor in the apparent velocity of objective motion and motion aftereffects.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 175-180.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 24 undergraduates in which the apparent velocity of an objectively rotating visually textured disk was an increasing monotonic function of the coarseness (size) of visual texture. The apparent velocity of a negative motion aftereffect increased with coarseness of moving induction texture but decreased with coarseness of stationary test texture, and there was an interaction between induction and test textures. An explanation of these effects is based principally on the assumption of greater lateral inhibition between neighboring elements in finer textures. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

112. Woodruff, Burrton; Jennings, Dennis L. & Rico, Nicholas L. (Butler U) **Time error in lifted weights as affected by presentation order and judgment mode.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 98-104.—In the method of constant stimulus differences, results obtained under 2 presentation orders (standard first and standard second) are commonly combined to eliminate time error. The present study shows that this technique is not adequate for controlling time error, as the presentation orders have differential effects on points of subjective equality (PSE). Using a 2-handed technique, 96 right-handed undergraduates judged lifted weights on the comparative rating scale. Ss lifted the standard before, with, or after the variable stimulus. They also either judged the standard in terms of the variable or the variable in terms of the standard (mode of judgment). Judgment mode, a previously uninvestigated confounding variable of presentation order, was not an important factor in influencing the value of the PSE.—*Journal abstract*.

Visual Perception

113. Appelle, Stuart. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) **Luminance thresholds for circular and bar-shape stimuli.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 175-176.—Studies involving the contribution of stimulus form to the detection threshold for light are equivocal, but theoretical considerations suggest that circular stimuli should yield lower thresholds than bars. This hypothesis was tested by obtaining luminance thresholds for circular and bar-shaped targets presented from 5 to 60° into the periphery. Ss were 20 volunteers with normal uncorrected vision. Thresholds for circles were significantly lower than thresholds for bars. The difference ranged from about .4 log units at 5° to .2 log units at 60° eccentricity.—*Journal abstract*.

114. Bundesen, Claus & Larsen, Axel. (Copenhagen U, Denmark) **Visual transformation of size.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 214-220.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 13 20-50 yr old Ss (including the authors) with normal or corrected vision to investigate human visual identification of different-sized objects as identically shaped. Matching reaction times were measured for pairs of simultaneously presented random figures. Reaction time for correct reactions to test pairs of figures of the same shape and orientation consistently increased approximately linearly as a function of the linear size ratio of the figures. In Exp II, where this ratio was defined for control pairs as well as for test pairs, reaction time for correct reactions to control pairs showed a similar increase as a function of size ratio. Results suggest that the task was performed by a gradual process of mental size transformation of one of the members of each pair of figures to the format of the other one.—*Journal abstract*.

115. Compton, Allan & Bradshaw, John L. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Differential hemispheric mediation of nonverbal visual stimuli.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 246-252.—Conducted 3 studies employing schematic faces of 3 features to explore the role of the left hemisphere as an analytic processor in difficult discriminations and the role of the right hemisphere in easy gestalt matches. 24 college students with normal or corrected vision were used in each experiment. In a discrimination task, the successively presented members of a stimulus pair differed in all 3 features. When both stimuli went to the same visual field there was a Visual Field \times Judgments interaction; judgments "same" were processed faster in the left visual field. When a test stimulus differing on all 3 features from a previously memorized target face was matched to the latter, both judgments "same" and "different" were made faster for stimuli in the left visual field. However, when the test stimulus and the memory items differed on only one feature the right field proved superior for both judgments "same" and "different."—*Journal abstract*.

116. Corballis, Michael C. & Roldan, Carlos E. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Detection of symmetry as a function of angular orientation.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 221-230.—Conducted 3 experi-

ments with a total of 36 right-handed 18-25 yr olds with normal or corrected vision. Ss decided as quickly as possible whether dot patterns were or were not symmetrical about a line. Their decision times were shortest when the line was vertical and increased as the angle between the line and the vertical increased. This orientation function was essentially the same whether or not Ss knew in advance what the orientation of the line would be. When Ss tilted their heads, the function shifted in the direction of the head tilt, indicating that it was tied more closely to retinal than to gravitational coordinates. These data can be interpreted to mean that people mentally rotate patterns to a vertical orientation before judging their symmetry. This in turn suggests that the "template" for detecting symmetry may itself be embedded symmetrically in the brain. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

117. Easton, Randolph D. & Shor, Ronald E. (Boston Coll) **Information processing analysis of the Chevreul pendulum illusion.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 231-236.—Conducted an information processing investigation with 15 undergraduates to quantify the M. E. Chevreul (1833, 1854) pendulum effect: the tendency of a small pendulum, when suspended from the hand and imaginatively concentrated on, to oscillate seemingly of its own accord. Using a time exposure photographic measurement technique, electronically automated visual and auditory imaginal prompts were presented to the S during imaginal processing tasks. Results show that the pendulum effect was enhanced when vision of actual pendulum oscillations was permitted and visual or auditory spatially oscillating stimuli were present. Visual spatial oscillating stimuli were superior to their auditory counterparts. Results are discussed in terms of ideomotor and visual capture interpretations of signal and imaginal processing. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

118. Ellis, Stephen R. (Brown U) **Fragmentation of fixated line stimuli as a function of gravitational orientation.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 601-606.—Studied the differential propensity of fixated line stimuli to fragment and disappear from view, as a function of the gravitational orientation of the stimuli. The propensity to fragment was measured in 14 paid undergraduates in terms of 3 intercorrelated dependent variables: the number of fragmentations per fixation period, the total duration of fragmentation per fixation period, and the latency to the 1st fragmentation. Unlike some anisotropic visual phenomena, which may reflect orientation-independent aspects of pattern perception, the observed anisotropy of propensity to fragment can be attributed overwhelmingly to the retinal orientation of the stimuli. Accordingly, this property of fragmentation need not be ascribed to higher order aspects of pattern perception. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

119. Epstein, William. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Recalibration by pairing: A process of perceptual learning.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 59-72.—When 2 cues which normally agree in determining perceived depth are experimentally paired so that they designate discrepant values for the depth dimension, an opportunity is created for the recalibration or reevaluation of the cues. Experiments which show recalibration of the

oculomotor cues and recalibration of binocular disparity as a result of pairing these cues with other discrepant cues are reviewed. The locus of change is related to the relative dominance of different cues, and the contribution of allocation of attention in determining dominance is discussed. Implications of recalibration by pairing for understanding ontogenetic development are considered. It is suggested that some cues may acquire their effectiveness as a consequence of pairing during development. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

120. Girgus, Joan S.; Coren, Stanley; Durant, Mitchell & Porac, Clare. (City Coll, City U New York) **The assessment of components involved in illusion formation using a long-term decrement procedure.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 144-148.—Available evidence seems to indicate that illusion decrement represents reorganization of cognitive components involved in visual-geometric illusions. 20 normally seeing adult observers viewed 1 of the 2 forms of the Mueller-Lyer illusion, containing differential opportunities for peripheral structural interactions, for a 10-min test session on each of 5 successive days. The magnitude of the distortion decreased to a different asymptotic level in each of the 2 configurations with the form, with more opportunity for structural interactions showing the higher asymptote. Thus, this asymptote probably represents the structural or physiological contribution to the illusory distortion. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

121. Gogel, Walter C. & Newton, Robert E. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Depth adjacency and the rod-and-frame illusion.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 163-171.—In Exp I the tactile adjustment of a comparison bar was used with 72 normally seeing undergraduates to measure the change in the rod-and-frame illusion as a function of the stereoscopic position of the rod relative to the frame. A vertical rod was presented at a near, a middle, or a far distance, with a single frame tilted counterclockwise at the near distance, a single frame tilted clockwise at the far distance, or 2 frames of opposite tilt presented simultaneously at the near and far distances. When only 1 frame was present, displacement of the rod in front of the far frame but not behind the near frame significantly reduced the illusion. When both frames were present, the illusion was determined mainly by the frame at the apparent distance of the rod. In Exp II with 36 Ss, the tactile method of measuring perceived tilt was validated for the range of perceived tilts encountered in Exp I. Results of Exp I are discussed in terms of the perceptual resolution of the conflict between relative and absolute cues of tilt. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

122. Handel, Stephen. (U Tennessee, Knoxville) **Backward masking: The role of the target + mask composite.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 117-119.—In a backward masking reproduction task with 8 undergraduates with normal vision, the target was a 4-dot pattern placed in a 3 × 3 array, and the mask was a single dot placed in 1 of the 5 remaining empty cells of that array. The target plus mask composite is thereby a 5-dot pattern. Results demonstrate that redundant 4-dot patterns were easier to reproduce. Moreover, the redundancy of the composite affects accuracy. Reproduction was most accurate when

the redundancy of the target matched the redundancy of the composite. Thus, the structural characteristics of the whole determined the perception and realization of the subparts.—*Journal abstract.*

123. Hess, Eckhard H.; Beaver, Paul W. & Shroet, Patrick F. (U Chicago) Brightness contrast effects in a pupillometric experiment. *Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 10(2), 128-129. Pupilometric experiments which employ picture slides as stimuli have been criticized for their failure to control intrastimulus brightness variation. This factor has been suggested as the source of pupil size changes that are observed in response to picture slide stimuli, rather than the emotional response of the S. The present study required 32 university students to direct their gaze to areas of a slide that varied in brightness. On the basis of the obtained results, it is concluded that brightness contrast does not play a major role in the pupil's response to picture slide stimuli which have been properly prepared.—*Journal abstract.*

124. Kelso, J. A.; Cook, Elizabeth; Olson, Michael E. & Epstein, William. (U Wisconsin, Madison) Allocation of attention and the locus of adaptation to displaced vision. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 237-245. Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 20 undergraduates and 30 right-handed paid volunteers. Experimental Ss were exposed to prism-induced visual displacement of a target whose location was correctly given by proprioceptive-kinesthetic information. Control Ss were exposed alternately to visual displacement or proprioceptive-kinesthetic location information. During the adaptation period, experimental Ss in the visual attention condition performed a localization task that directed them to attend selectively to the visual modality; experimental Ss in the proprioceptive attention condition attended selectively to the proprioceptive modality; control Ss performed the task on the basis of the available modality. Measures of adaptation and aftereffect were secured separately in each of the 2 modalities. These confirmed the predictions that the shifts in the experimental conditions would be confined to localization tests dependent on the unattended modality and that control Ss would not exhibit adaptation. It is proposed that allocation of attention determines situational dominance and that dominance determines the locus of adaptation. Findings are compared to those reported by L. K. Canon (see PA, Vol 44:9610) and are applied to a reassessment of the "visual capture" phenomenon. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

125. Kennedy, John M. (U Toronto, Scarborough Coll, Canada) Depth at an edge, coplanarity, slant depth, change in direction and change in brightness in the production of subjective contours. *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1975(Apr), Vol 2(1), 107-123. Conducted an experiment with 14 undergraduates who were asked to respond to a series of questions, none of which mentioned depth at an overlapping edge, to determine whether the subjective contour could accompany perception of contiguous surfaces. Results show that in the formation of subjective contours it was not necessary to have step-like changes in depth, from one overlapping region to the background region. The contour could

be perceived as a contour in the background as well as in the foreground. The shape of subjective contours was influenced by the groupings of the real lines and contours of stimulus displays and could be sharp or diffuse, induced by line terminations, changes in direction, or gradual fading-out of lines. (Italian abstract)—*Journal summary.*

126. Lefton, Lester A. & Orr, Terry B. (U South Carolina) Metaccontrast can be obtained in the fovea: An examination of retinal location and target size. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 169-172. Assessed metaccontrast as a function of target size, retinal location, and interstimulus interval, using 6 undergraduate Ss with normal or corrected vision. Supporting previous findings, there was no effect of retinal location in metaccontrast. Various target sizes produced similar results. Monotonic metaccontrast functions were obtained in all conditions. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

127. Leibowitz, H. W. & Owens, D. A. (Pennsylvania State U) Anomalous myopias and the intermediate dark focus of accommodation. *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4203), 646-648.—Conducted a series of experiments, utilizing the laser optometer, to investigate the relationship between the anomalous myopias and the focus assumed by the eye in the absence of light stimulation. The latter condition was achieved by measuring the accommodative response in total darkness. These measures are therefore referred to as the dark focus of accommodation. In tests with 124 college students, the dark focus of accommodation for an individual observer correlated highly with the magnitude of night, empty field, and instrument myopia. These anomalous myopias are interpreted as resulting from the passive return of accommodation to an individually determined intermediate dark focus when the stimulus for accommodation is degraded or absent, or when the need for accommodation is eliminated.—*Journal abstract.*

128. Morgan, Michael J. & Thompson, Peter. (U Cambridge, Psychological Lab, England) Apparent motion and the Pulfrich effect. *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 3-18.—The Pulfrich pendulum effect, obtained by viewing a moving object with a filter over 1 eye, was examined in 4 experiments with target stimuli in apparent, rather than continuous, motion. The authors and 2 naive Ss participated. The filter-induced depth effect persisted until a degree of intermittency in the presentations of the target was reached, and then it broke down. The degree of intermittency that could be tolerated before the depth effect broke down increased with the density of the filter. It appears that the shifted-pairing effect cannot account for the depth impression seen when the target intermittency was less than about 30 msec. Below this value of intermittency a filter could produce a depth effect even when the delay it introduced was small in comparison to the intermittency of the output. The depth effect seen with intermittencies less than 30 msec appeared to be of the same magnitude as that obtained with stimuli in continuous motion. It is concluded that a filter can cause 2 different kinds of depth shift with apparently moving stimuli. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

129. Oyama, Tadasu. (Chiba U, Japan) **Determinants of the Zoellner illusion.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 37(3), 261-280.—Investigated effects of various stimulus variables on the Zoellner illusion. The illusion was greatest when both the stimulus figure and the comparison stimulus were oriented 45° to the vertical. It decreased as the gap between the oblique lines and the parallel lines increased, reaching zero at a gap of $24-48'$. It increased as the length of the oblique lines increased and reached an asymptote when the perpendicular distance from the end of the oblique lines to the parallel lines was about $45'$. It always varied systematically with the intersect angle, but the optimal angle varied by $15-30^\circ$ degrees according to the conditions of the gap and the length of oblique lines. Considerable illusions were obtained even when the stimulus figure was reduced to a single line intersected by oblique lines. Negative illusions were obtained with an intersect angle of 10° . Results support a view that the Zoellner illusion is caused by neural interactions among direction analyzers in the cortex.—*R. Gunter*.

130. Penner, M. J. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **The perception of offset: A problem of decision criteria.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 587-590.—C. E. Robinson (see PA, Vol 52:9062) presented a simple form of an hypothesis which assumes that the sensory response to a stimulus persists for a period of time exceeding its physical duration. He uses this hypothesis to predict R. Efron's (see PA, Vol 44:5913) results concerning the delayed perception of offset of brief stimuli. The present study proposes a natural extension of this hypothesis that assumes that each S adopts a "personal" criterion in order to judge offset. This model not only provides predictions consistent with Efron's data but can also predict data of quite dissimilar appearance, including the data of the present study derived from experiments with 5 Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

131. Pynte, Joël. (CNRS U Provence, Lab de Psychologie Expérimentale, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[The syllable as visual unit.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 47-53.—Examined the operation of syllabic units in a visual experiment, following the click system used in auditory experiments. A word was presented tachistoscopically, first as a whole and then at 80-sec intervals, with a dash superimposed at successive positions in the word. 32 Ss responded orally, 32 in writing. Errors preserving syllable integrity were more numerous than those that did not. Error differences by response modality were nonsignificant, but Ss giving written responses tended to displace the dash toward the right, suggesting that in written responses localization of the dash occurs during reproduction of the recognized word rather than at the moment of perception (English summary)—*E. E. Brown*.

132. Schiffman, Harvey R. & Thompson, Jack G. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) **The role of figure orientation and apparent depth in the perception of the horizontal-vertical illusion.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 79-83. Performed an experiment with 40 normal, seeing undergraduates which examined the role of figural orientation directly, and the role of an inappropriately invoked size-constancy mechanism indirectly, in the

actuation and magnitude of the horizontal-vertical illusion. When the vertical line of the stimulus figure was aligned above the horizontal line, the illusory effect was significant and positive; in contrast, when the vertical line was located below the horizontal line, the illusion was negative. Under the assumption that a vertical line can appear as a foreshortened line in depth, these findings support an explanation based on the operation of a misapplied size-constancy mechanism. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

133. Trachtman, Joseph N. & Dippner, Robert F. (State U New York, Coll of Optometry, New York) **Psychophysical scaling of the prism diopter unit.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 140-142.—Investigated the relation between actual and perceived prism displacement for monocular and haploscopic conditions. 5 males in their mid-20s made estimates of the displacement of 10 prisms ranging in power from .76 to 21.03 prism diopters. The power exponent for both monocular and haploscopic conditions approximated unity. The demonstration that perceived prism displacement is a ratio scale will allow the treatment of tests of monocular and haploscopic prism displacement by parametric statistics.—*Journal abstract*.

134. Virsu, Veijo & Vuorinen, Risto. (U Helsinki, Psychological Lab, Finland) **Dark adaptation and short-wavelength backgrounds decrease perceived size.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 19-34.—Studied the effects of background luminance, contrast, and background wavelength on the perceived size of small line figures, using more than 40 Ss. Perceived size diminished at low levels of background luminance, and the effect disappeared at high levels of luminance. Perceived size of luminous circles increased as a logarithmic function of background luminance. Perceived size of small luminous circles also increased as a function of contrast at low values of contrast, but at very high values of contrast there was a decrease in perceived size. Control experiments led to the conclusion that dark adaptation was the primary source of the size effects. A shift from cone vision to rod vision contributed to the effects, for a stimulus looked smaller on a short- than on a long-wavelength background. The size effects can be predicted from the changes of receptive-field properties of single neurones under corresponding conditions of stimulation, if it is assumed that the perception of size is mediated by size-specific channels formed of single neurones. Stimulation that leads to an activation of small receptive fields appears to indicate to the brain the presence of small retinal images. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

135. Wade, N. J. (U Dundee, Scotland) **Binocular rivalry between single lines viewed as real images and afterimages.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 571-577.—Measured binocular rivalry alternations between single lines oriented at 0 and 90° or 0 and 45° viewed by 4 Ss. The experiment was designed to determine whether or not a vertical line predominates for longer than a nonvertical line and to compare the temporal characteristics of rivalry between real images and afterimages. There were no systematic differences in predominance durations under any of the rivalry pairings or viewing conditions. The dominance periods

of rivalry between afterimages were longer than those for real images. Frequency distributions of the dominance periods were all positively skewed, and the parameters of the fitted gamma distributions were similar in all cases. Tests of the sequential dependence of successive dominance periods indicated that they were independent for both real and afterimages. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

136. Wade, Nicholas J. (U Dundee, Scotland) **Monocular and binocular rivalry between contours.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 85-95.—Investigated the temporal characteristics of rivalry between orthogonal gratings of the same or complementary colors. In 5 experiments with a total of 90 Ss, rivalry was measured in terms of the dominance of either grating or the visibility of composites comprised of parts of both gratings. The total duration for which either grating was dominant was significantly longer in binocular rivalry between gratings of complementary colors. A comparison of binocular and monocular rivalry indicated considerable phenomenal differences between them. Dominance in binocular rivalry corresponds to the visibility of 1 grating alone; this occurs rarely in monocular rivalry, which is characterized by fluctuations in the distinctiveness of the gratings. The changes in distinctiveness are influenced by color in a similar manner to that in binocular rivalry, and the frequencies of fluctuations are higher for gratings of complementary colors. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

137. Wenderoth, Peter; O'Toole, Brian & Curthoys, Ian. (U Sydney, Australia) **The effect of inducing-line length on the magnitudes of the tilt illusion and aftereffect.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 1-7.—Conducted 5 experiments, using 25 undergraduates in each, to gather preliminary data on the magnitudes of the tilt illusion and aftereffect as a function of the relative lengths of single inducing and test lines. In general, results suggest that the illusion and aftereffect are smaller when the inducing line is shorter than the test line but not when the inducing line is longer than the test line. Hence, the 2 effects do not appear to be line-length specific. Although inducing line length seemed to affect the illusion and aftereffect to different extents, it is concluded that further evidence is required to substantiate this apparent difference.—*Journal abstract*.

138. Wist, Eugene R.; Diener, H. C.; Dichgans, J. & Brandt, Th. (Franklin & Marshall Coll, Whitely Psychology Lab) **Perceived distance and the perceived speed of self-motion: Linear vs. angular velocity?** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 549-554. In a series of experiments with 11 paid university students, it was found that, with the angular speed of a visual surround held constant, the perceived speed of rotary self-motion increased linearly with increasing perceived distance of this surround. This finding is in agreement with a motion constancy equation derived from a consideration of object-referred motion perception. Since information concerning distance is necessary for the perception of linear but not angular speed, this finding supports the conclusion that visually perceived rotary self-motion perception is dependent upon perceived linear surround motion at least in the horizontal plane. The visual motion constancy mechanism which

operates for object-referred motion can apparently not be switched off for the special case of self-motion perception. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Auditory & Speech Perception

139. Dockum, Gary D. & Robinson, Dale O. (Woodbury County Dept of Special Education, Pupil Services Ctr, Sioux City, IA) **Warble tone as an audiometric stimulus.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 351-356.—Compared pure-tone and warble-tone thresholds for 198 normal-hearing college students at 6 frequencies at octave intervals from 250 through 8,000 Hz. Results show significant differences ($p < 0.01$) for the test frequencies 500, 2,000, 4,000, and 8,000 Hz. Although significant differences were found at 4 of the 6 test frequencies, mean differences were quite small, the largest being 2.3 db at 8,000 Hz. This finding supports the notion that the audiologist may use warble tone with stimulus parameters up to and including frequency deviations of $\pm 5\%$ with modulation rates of 5/sec to measure thresholds, which are directly comparable to pure-tone thresholds for patients with normal hearing and those with relatively flat hearing loss.—*Journal abstract*.

140. Fastl, H. (Technischen U, Inst für Elektroakustik, Munich, W Germany) **Pulsation patterns of sinusoids vs. critical band noise.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 95-97.—Employed 8 normally hearing observers to compare pulsation patterns of both sinusoidal and critical band maskers at masking frequencies of 400 Hz and 1, 2, and 4 kHz. At the slope towards low frequencies, the pulsation pattern of a sinusoid was up to 30 db lower than the pattern of a critical band noise; at the upper slope, only small differences (4 db) were noticed. Variations in the temporal configuration of the stimulus yielded a great variety of pulsation patterns for the same masker. Therefore, the interpretation of pulsation patterns as a quantitative measure of the ear's frequency selectivity is still obscure. On the other hand, a comparison of pulsation patterns of different maskers, measured with the same stimulus paradigm, seems to be useful.—*Journal abstract*.

141. Gelfand, Stanley A. (City U New York) **The effect of reverberation time on the speech discrimination performance of hearing impaired individuals under monaural and binaural amplification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1396-1397.

142. John, I. D. (U Adelaide, Australia) **A common mechanism mediating the time-order error and the cross-over effect in comparative judgments of loudness.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 51-60.—Notes that analysis of data from comparative judgments of loudness suggests that the time-order error and the cross-over effect are both reflections of the operation of a common judgment process. This process is tentatively identified as the making of an implicit verbal response which serves to recode the information in the stimuli. Results of 3 experiments on comparative judgment of loudness, using a total of 89 undergraduates, are described which are consistent with this suggestion. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

143. Kornburger, Roy A. & Elfner, Lloyd F. (Florida State U) **The role of pitch sensation in the monaural localization of white noise.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1972(Oct), Vol 12(4), 325-330.—Explored the extent to which monaural sound localization is affected by the spectral content and the duration of sounds. 18 normal-hearing young adults, rendered functionally monaural, made right-left (R-L) judgments with sound sources $\pm 45^\circ$ from midline. Noise bursts (3 msec rise-fall times) of 0.01, 0.1, or 1-sec duration were presented singly for judgment. Bandwidths were 2-2.5, 2-3.15, or 2-4 kc/sec. L-R signals were always equated for loudness. Additional spectral information in the wider bands led to better performance; a general deterioration with the shorter bursts allowed the conclusion that Ss judged R-L on the basis of pitch cues which are known to be reduced at the shorter durations used here.—*Journal summary.*

144. Loeb, Michel & Holding, Dennis H. (U Louisville) **Delayed interference in pitch judgments.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1972(Oct), Vol 12(4), 336-339.—Examined the temporal relations controlling backward masking of pure tones. 16 adults judged whether 2 tones, always 4 sec apart, were the same or different. All tones were at 80 db SPL. The standard tone was 1,000 Hz; the variable tone was either 1,000, 1,006, 1,012, or 1,025 Hz. The order of presentation of the 2 stimulus tones was balanced across Ss. The masker (2,193 Hz) followed either the 1st tone (interposed masking) or the 2nd tone (postcomparison masking) by delay intervals of 40, 100, 250 msec. Extent of masking was inversely proportional to both frequency difference and delay interval. Masking was greatest when the variable tone preceded the masker, regardless of whether the variable tone was the 1st or 2nd tone. It is concluded that Ss used the variable tone as the basis for absolute judgments of pitch (i.e., the standard tone appeared to be almost superfluous).

145. Morais, José & Bertelson, Paul. (U libre, Brussels, Belgium) **Spatial position versus ear of entry as determinant of the auditory laterality effects: A stereophonic test.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 10(4)(3), 253-262. Conducted 5 experiments concerned with discriminating between ear of entry and apparent spatial position as possible determinants of lateral asymmetries in the recall of simultaneous speech messages. A total of 88 15-31 yr old right-handed students who had no hearing defects served as Ss. Apparent localization to the left or right of the median plane was created either through a time difference (7 msec), through intensity differences between presentations of the same verbal message at the 2 ears, or through dichotic presentations. Right side advantage was observed with the 3 types of presentation (Exps I, II, and III). The finding of right side advantage with stereophony based on a time difference only, in the absence of intensity difference, cannot be accounted for in terms of an ear advantage and shows that apparent spatial separation of the sources can by itself produce a laterality effect. Differences in the degree of lateral asymmetry between the various conditions were also observed. Findings of Exps IV and V suggest that these differences are better explained in terms of different

impressions of localization of the sound sources than in terms of relative intensity at the "privileged" ear. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

146. Penner, M. J. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **Persistence and integration: Two consequences of a sliding integrator.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 114-120.—Investigated the detection by 3 Ss (including the author) of a silent interval, or gap, placed in the temporal center of a gated noise burst. The gated noise masker ranged from 2 to 400 msec in duration. For long noises, the duration, Δ of the just-detectable gap remained fixed at about 2.8 msec. Progressively shortening the duration of the noise did not affect Δ until the duration was approximately 20 msec; thereafter, decreasing the noise duration improved detectability of the gap. In Exp II, continuous noise filled the temporal gap, although the decibel difference between the noise in the gap and the noise surrounding the gap was always at least 5 db. The level of noise filling the gap did not greatly affect Δ . Exp III was similar to Exp I, except that the signal was a click rather than a gap. Results for both gaps and clicks are fitted by a model assuming a sliding integrator.—*Journal abstract.*

147. Radocy, Rudolf E. (U Kansas) **A naive minority of one and deliberate majority mismatches of tonal stimuli.** *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 120-133.—Investigated individual conformity to deliberately erroneous majority judgments of pitch and loudness. 136 university music students, randomly assigned to experimental or control groups, evaluated 18 pitch or loudness items by publicly indicating, after hearing responses of 4 confederates, which of 3 tones matched a standard. Results include a .30 overall conformity rate in the experimental group for pitch and a .49 rate for loudness. Comparisons between groups and intrapersonal comparisons generally were highly significant. It is concluded that music students may defy their sensory inputs and yield to erroneous peer judgments. Results partially confirm other studies suggesting greater conformity with more ambiguous stimuli.—*Journal abstract.*

148. Reed, Charlotte. (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **Reaction time for a same-different discrimination of vowel-consonant syllables.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 65-70.—Measured reaction times (RTs) in 4 normally hearing young adults for decisions in a same-different discrimination of successive vowel-consonant nonsense syllables. Averaged data showed that "same" RTs were faster than "different" RTs and that the "different" RT decreased as the number of features by which a pair contrasted increased. For individual phonemic comparisons, 2 of the dependent variables, $P(S/d)$, or probability of responding "same" to a different trial and the mean correct "different" RT, were related in that the RT increased as $P(S/d)$ increased. The size of the difference between "same" and "different" RTs for a given phonemic contrast was directly related to $P(S/d)$. The difficulty of a comparison as described by $P(S/d)$ and by the difference between correct "same" and "different" RTs, was explained through a markedness classification of phonemes. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

149. Sanderson, Arthur C. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Discrimination of neural coding parameters in the auditory system.** *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 533-542.—Examines the discriminability of small changes in amplitude and frequency of a pure tone auditory stimulus in terms of statistical estimators of neural coding parameters. The neural spike train encoding process is described in terms of a multimodal histogram of interspike intervals in which both stimulus amplitude and stimulus frequency can be encoded in the same spike train. Performance of the neural coding parameters is evaluated using the Cramér-Rao bound as a measure of discriminability of statistical estimators. The dependence of the Weber fraction for stimulus frequency and stimulus amplitude is derived as a function of frequency, amplitude, and observation interval. Results are compared to results of psychophysical experiments. It is concluded that while statistical estimates based on 1 primary auditory nerve fiber would be insufficient to account for psychophysical performance, estimates based on 10-12 fibers sampled in parallel would be sufficient. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

150. Shaw, D. J. (U Kent, Darwin Coll, Canterbury, England) **A phonological interpretation of two acoustic confusion matrices.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 537-542.—Uses multidimensional scaling and principal component analysis methods to examine 2 acoustic (open vs closed vowels, vowel + consonant vs consonant + vowel, and fortis vs lenis consonants) can be identified with phonological phenomena which could have contributed to the confusions.—*Journal abstract.*

Cognitive Processes

151. Anderson, Norman H. (U California, Ctr for Human Information Processing, San Diego) **Equity judgments as information integration.** *Center for Human Information Processing Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 47, 1-28.—Tested 3 algebraic models derived from equity theory in a 3-part experiment in which 24 undergraduates judged fair pay for 2 persons, A and B. In Part 1 Ss were told how well A and B had performed and how much A had paid; they judged how much B should be paid. Theoretically, these judgments should follow a 3-factor multiplying model. Qualitatively, the data fit this model fairly well, but there were substantial quantitative deviations. In Part 2 Ss were told how well A and B had performed; they divided a fixed sum between A and B. Theoretically, these judgments should follow a ratio model, and the data fit this model reasonably well. In Part 3 Ss were told how well B had performed and how hard he had tried, with A being average in both respects. The model for these judgments is also a ratio model, but it requires a preliminary integration of the 2 cues about B's input. The data failed to follow the input-summation ratio model; instead they appeared to follow a simpler adding model. The contrast between the results of Parts 2 and 3 raises doubt about the hypothesis of input summation that has been used in equity theory. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

152. Baron, Jonathan. (U Pennsylvania) **Effect of inconsistent distinctiveness of artificial semantic features on retrieval speed.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 319-330.—A purported

universal of language is the generalization of distinctive features, for example, in phonology and semantics, within a language or an individual. This could be due to a tendency either to use or to ignore a feature depending on whether or not it has previously been distinctive. Results of 3 experiments show that this mechanism operates in retrieval of well-learned artificial concept names. Several simple models of performance cannot account for this effect. The apparent inefficiency of possible mechanisms which could account for this result suggests that it may reflect a special predisposition.—*Journal abstract.*

153. Brushlinskii, A. V. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Psychology, Moscow) **[Mathematization of the psychology of thinking: Basic problems and perspectives.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(Jan-Feb), No 1, 3-11.—Compares the basic principles of the psychology of thinking and of set theory. Sets, being collections of clearly distinct and separate elements, possess the property of disjunctiveness, which is not inherent in thinking as a process, since in such a process all the stages and components continuously pass into each other on the basis of genetic (i.e., nondisjunctive) relationships. It is suggested that for this reason a psychology of thinking based on considerations from set theory is not possible. The possibility of using some form of non-disjunctive mathematics is noted. (English summary) (21 ref)—*L. Zusne.*

154. Cartwright, Rosalind D. et al. (U Chicago) **Effects of REM time on what is recalled.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 561-568.—To test the effects of REM sleep on the amount and kind of material recalled after a 7-hr interval, 5 groups of 10 undergraduates each were tested for immediate and delayed recall of 70 adjectives before and after varying amounts of REM time. There were no significant between-group differences in total amount of delayed recall, but there were differences in the number of new words retrieved. Following a REM-present condition Ss recalled more new words than following a REM-absent condition. The properties associated with words recalled later differed following different conditions. The new words available to recall only after REM absent sleep were self-affirming items. Those which became available following REM present sleep were items of personal discomfort. The nature of the intervening psychophysiological states appeared to affect the kind of material recalled. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

155. Cartwright, Rosalind D. et al. (U Chicago) **Effects of REM time on what is recalled.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 561-568.—To test the effects of REM sleep on the amount and kind of material recalled after a 7-hr interval, 5 groups of 10 undergraduates each were tested for immediate and delayed recall of 70 adjectives before and after varying amounts of REM time. There were no significant between-group differences in total amount of delayed recall, but there were differences in the number of new words retrieved. Following a REM-present condition Ss recalled more new words than following a REM-absent condition. The properties associated with words recalled later differed following different conditions. The new words available to recall only after REM absent sleep were self-affirming

items. Those which became available following REM present sleep were items of personal discomfort. The nature of the intervening psychophysiological states appeared to affect the kind of material recalled. (37 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

156. D'Arcais, Giovanni B. (U Leiden, Psychological Inst, Netherlands) **Semantic and perceptual factors in the processing of comparative sentences.** *Giornale Italiano de Psicologia*, 1974(Dec), Vol 1(3), 267-303. —Discusses results of 5 experiments on comparative sentences of inequality with a total of 154 Ss (mostly university students). In a series of sentence-picture verification situations, it was shown that comparative sentences constructed with unmarked adjectives were consistently easier to process than the corresponding marked sentences constructed with marked adjectives. This effect was clear even when experimental manipulation of the perceptual context of the pictures against which the sentences were verified should facilitate picture encoding in the marked dimension, and could be neutralized through cuing of the marked dimension prior to presentation of the picture. Results suggest that in a task of verifying comparative sentences against pictures representing a relation between 2 objects, the pictures are normally encoded in the unmarked dimension. (Italian summary) (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

157. Estes, W. K. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **The locus of inferential and perceptual processes in letter identification.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Jun), Vol 104(2), 122-145. —Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 56 Ss which attempted to clarify the nature and temporal course of the processes responsible for the often reported superior identifiability of letters presented in a word context over letters embedded in nonwords or presented alone. Exp I confirmed and extended results of other studies concerning the effects of word or nonword context under a forced-choice detection procedure. Additional findings in Exp II suggest that the inferior performance on single letters is almost entirely attributable to a greater incidence of omission errors; however, the difference between words and nonwords is largely attributable to the decreased incidence of transposition errors in a word context. In general, the effects of the linguistic context in which a target letter is embedded depend strongly on the point in time at which the contextual information becomes available. Overall findings are discussed in terms of a theoretical "perceptual filter" model and the idea that Ss can report perceptions of a word without being aware (without showing in their behavior) that they have first identified the constituent letters. (29 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

158. Farkas, Arthur J. & Anderson, Norman H. (U California, Ctr for Human Information Processing, San Diego) **Input summation and equity summation in multi-cue judgments.** *Center for Human Information Processing Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No. 47, 29-61. —20 undergraduates received 2 pieces of information about the work behavior of 2 persons, A and B, and divided a fixed sum between them. Input summation implies that the 2 cues should be added to produce single input values for A and for B; the ratio model of equity theory should then apply to these input values. Equity summation

implies a reverse order of integration: the ratio model of equity theory should apply separately to each dimension of input information; the 2 resulting equity ratios should then be summed to yield the final judgment. The rule of input summation was supported only when the 2 input cues were similar, defined on the same dimension. When the 2 input cues were defined along dissimilar dimensions (performance and effort), then the rule of equity summation was clearly supported. It is noted that the rule of equity summation allows for a more equitable society than does the rule of input summation. —*Journal abstract.*

159. Fischhoff, Baruch. (Oregon Research Inst, Eugene) **Hindsight is not equal to foresight: The effect of outcome knowledge on judgment under uncertainty.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 288-299. —Notes that a major difference between historical and nonhistorical judgment is that the historical judge typically knows how things turned out. 3 experiments are described with a total of 479 college students. In Exp I, receipt of such outcome knowledge was found to increase the postdicted likelihood of reported events and change the perceived relevance of event-descriptive data, regardless of the likelihood of the outcome and the truth of the report. Ss were, however, largely unaware of the effect that outcome knowledge had on their perceptions. As a result, they overestimated what they would have known without outcome knowledge (Exp II), as well as what others (Exp III) actually did know without outcome knowledge. It is argued that this lack of awareness can seriously restrict one's ability to judge or learn from the past. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

160. Flekkoy, Kjell. (Gaustad Hosp, Oslo, Norway) **Semantic meaning and associative responding.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 149-151. —Tested the hypothesis that the search for a response word in a single-word free association situation proceeds in the direction of decreasing semantic similarity between the stimulus and response words. Ss were 176 Norwegian 19-68 yr olds, the majority of whom had had only a primary school education. Semantic features were assigned to the 1st 50 Kent-Rosanoff words and each of the 3 most frequent response words to each stimulus word, obtained in a single word free association situation. An index for the number of semantic features shared by the stimulus and response words found to decrease with increasing response latency, thus confirming the hypothesis. Findings support the assumption that semantic meanings of stimulus and response words are determinants of free associative responding. —*Journal abstract.*

161. Frederiksen, Carl H. (U California, Berkeley) **Representing logical and semantic structure of knowledge acquired from discourse.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 371-458. —Presents a network model of logical and semantic structures from which speakers or writers generate linguistic messages at the discourse level. While linguistic structures were considered in developing the model, the semantic and logical networks are defined without reference to linguistic structures and thus may be used to represent knowledge structures acquired from both linguistic and nonlinguistic sources.

A 2nd problem addressed is that of determining what logical and semantic information is acquired when a text is understood. To assess acquired knowledge, a procedure is presented for coding an S's verbal reconstruction of knowledge acquired from a presented text (or other input) against the logical and semantic structure from which the text (or other input) was derived. The procedures are illustrated using data obtained from 4 kindergarteners who were asked to "retell" simple narrative stories. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

162. Golshan, Mahtash E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A detailed analysis of a child's conception of physical phenomena.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 634-635.

163. Hussy, Walter. (U Victoria, Canada) **The a priori estimation of subjective uncertainty in human sequential predictive behavior.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 198-204.—Introduces a new method for the a priori estimation of subjective uncertainty H(x) in human sequential predictive behavior, both conceptually and by a numerical example. Differing from other attempts, the number of correct predictions within a small block of events of a stepwise presented probabilistic sequence is used to estimate the varying subjective uncertainty Ss are operating with at different levels of the structure of the sequence. An attempt is made to demonstrate the advantages by applying the method to research activities concerned with probability learning and decision making theory. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

164. Koskela, Robert N. (U Wisconsin) **Theoretical and empirical relationships between cognitive styles and cognitive structures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 550.

165. Kosslyn, Stephen M. (Johns Hopkins U) **Information representation in visual images.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 341-370.—Explored the manner in which information is represented in visual images by conducting 5 experiments in which a total of 101 undergraduate and 3 graduate students judged whether or not various properties were appropriate for given animals. It took more time to evaluate an animal when the subjective image of it was small, whether size was manipulated directly or indirectly (e.g., by having a target animal imaged at the correct relative size next to an elephant or a fly). More time also was required if the animal was imaged in a relatively "complex" environment (next to 4 vs 2 digits painted on an imaginary wall, or next to a 16 cell matrix). Finally, subjectively larger images required more time to evoke than smaller images. Results support a constructivist notion of imagery, and the idea that images may act as "analogs" to percepts.—*Journal abstract*.

166. Loftus, Elizabeth F. (U Washington, Seattle) **Spreading activation within semantic categories: Comments on Rosch's "Cognitive representation of semantic categories."** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 234-240.—Applies a spreading-activation theory of semantic processing to data from a series of experiments by E. Rosch (see PA, Vol 54:6) in which Ss were shown 2 category members (e.g., orange, pear) and were asked to press a same key if both members belonged to the same natural category

and a different key if they did not. In some cases the pair to be judged was preceded or accompanied by a priming stimulus (e.g., the word fruit) which informed S that at least 1 of the 2 stimuli would be a fruit.

167. Mason, Mildred. (U Connecticut) **Reading ability and letter search time: Effects of orthographic structure defined by single-letter positional frequency.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Jun), Vol 104(2), 146-166.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 68 6th graders to test the hypothesis that spatial redundancy (i.e., positional frequency) is a specific form of redundancy that can be used to augment visual feature information in the identification of individual letters. Ss were classified as either good or poor readers by the Wide Range Achievement Test. Results from all 4 experiments support the hypothesis and indicate that (a) spatial redundancy is more important in synthesis of the letters (target trials) than it is in search and comparison, and (b) good and poor readers are differentiated on target trials at the level of utilization of spatial redundancy but not at the level of utilization of distinctive visual features. In all 4 experiments, poor readers were consistently insensitive to the manipulated redundancy variables. Results are discussed in terms of the role of spatial information in providing the orthographic structure that facilitates reading of an alphabetic writing system and in terms of an acceptable model of letter and word recognition. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

168. Mosconi, Giuseppe. (U Padova, Istituto di Psicologia, Italy) **Negation and presupposition.** *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1974(Dec), Vol 1(3), 317-329.—Recent research has emphasized the importance of presupposition in the comprehension of negative sentences. In the present 2 experiments with a total of 100 university students, it was hypothesized that there are cases in which the use of negation does not involve presupposition at all. This happens whenever the negative expression has an aim which is purely expressive, either in a rhetorical sense (rhetorical function) or in a strictly semantic sense (semantic function). In Exp I, Ss were requested to describe stimulus situations by using given expressions (grammatically positive and negative ones). Negative expressions appeared in those situations in which they fulfilled a precise semantic function, whereas they did not occur at all when they could not serve such a function. The hypothesis was also confirmed by results of Exp II in which Ss were asked to produce situations according to verbal descriptions, phrased either in positive or in negative form. (Italian summary)—*Journal abstract*.

169. Nerhardt, Göran. (U Stockholm, Psychological Lab, Sweden) **Rated funniness and dissimilarity of figures: Divergence from expectancy.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 156-166.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 283 college students to test whether funniness of a stimulus could be interpreted as a function of divergence from expectancy concerning the stimulus as a member of different classes. Stimuli were combinations of 2 moving, successive, nonrepresentational figures projected onto 2 screens. Funniness of the figure to the right was rated, as was divergence in qualities between the figure to the right and the preceding one on the left. The main prediction

was that data would show a decrease after an increase in funniness with increasing divergence for a certain right-hand stimulus. An increase should reflect a series of similar classes; a decrease should reflect a transition to another series. In some instances a decrease did occur after an increase, as predicted; in others the series of combinations seemed to overlap. Funniness could be interpreted as formulated initially.—*Journal abstract.*

170. **Ortendahl, Monica.** *A comparison between scales in an information integration task.* *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(1), 22 p.—Judged the favorableness of offers to buy lottery tickets, using 3 methods of rating: category judgments, magnitude estimations, and graphic ratings. The lotteries varied in time, probability, and value of outcome. 2 models, one multiplicative in log form and in raw form and one addition in raw form, were tested. Magnitude estimations and graphic ratings yielded a somewhat stronger support for the multiplicative model, while neither of the 2 models could be rejected on category judgments. Similarity between offers was judged using category judgments, magnitude estimations, and paired comparisons. Category judgments and magnitude estimations gave about the same multidimensional configuration of stimuli, while the result in some degree was deviant for paired comparisons.—*Journal abstract.*

171. **Ortendahl, Monica.** *Studies on delay processes.* *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(4), 9 p.—Summarizes the author's previous studies of delay processes, in which the possibility of describing such processes by means of a linear model was tested. Some support was found for a linear model to describe judgments and decisions based on time of outcome as an included factor.—*Journal abstract.*

172. **Rosch, Eleanor.** (U California, Berkeley) *Cognitive representations of semantic categories.* *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 192-233.—Conducted 9 experiments with a total of 663 undergraduates using the technique of priming to study the nature of the cognitive representation generated by superordinate semantic category names. In Exp I, norms for the internal structure of 10 categories were collected. In Exps II, III, and IV, internal structure was found to affect the perceptual encoding of physically identical pairs of stimuli, facilitating responses to physically identical good members and hindering responses to identical poor members of a category. Exps V and VI showed that the category name did not generate a physical code (e.g., lines or angles), but rather affected perception of the stimuli at the level of meaning. Exps VII and VIII showed that while the representation of the category name which affected perception contained a depth meaning common to words and pictures which enabled Ss to prepare for either stimulus form within 700 msec, selective reduction of the interval between prime and stimulus below 700 msec revealed differentiation of the coding of meaning in preparation for actual perception. Exp IX suggested that good examples of semantic categories are not physiologically determined, as the effects of the internal structure of semantic categories on priming (unlike the effects for color categories) could be eliminated by long practice. (57 ref) *Journal abstract.*

173. **Rossi, Bart.** (Fordham U) *Mediational effects in originality, creativity, and letter-frequency hierarchy.* *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 279-283.—Administered the Skeleton Word Test (SWT) by Tresselt and Mayzner, the Alternate Uses Test (AUT) and the Remote Associates Test (RAT) to 60 undergraduates on separate occasions. Correlations indicated that letter-frequency hierarchy as measured by the SWT was significantly related to hierarchical features explored by the AUT and RAT. Differences in magnitude of relation indicated that the AUT explored hierarchical features more like the SWT than the RAT.—*Journal abstract.*

174. **Schumacher, Ruth B.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) *The effects of instructions to mediate on recognition performance in the tactile modality.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 624-625.

175. **Slovic, Paul.** (Oregon Research Inst, Eugene) *Choice between equally valued alternatives.* *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 280-287.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 156 undergraduates and 17 staff members. Ss were asked to choose between pairs of alternatives that they had previously equated in value. Within each pair, one alternative was superior on an important dimension but so inferior on a lesser dimension that this disadvantage canceled its advantage. The majority of Ss resolved these choices by consistently selecting the alternative that was superior on the more important dimension. This result supports the contention that choices are determined by mechanisms that are easy to explain and justify to oneself and to others. Some practical implications of this contention are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

176. **Thomas, Ewart A.** (Stanford U) *Criterion judgment and probability matching.* *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 158-162.—Probability matching is contraindicated by the data of individual Ss, as in A. E. Dutoit's (see PA, Vol 53:10807) study and by group data, as in C. F. Creelman and W. Donaldson's (see PA, Vol 42:14776) work. In general, response frequencies are not as extreme as the corresponding stimulus frequencies. This deviation from probability matching can be accounted for by at least 2 versions of an error-correcting model in which the S's decision criterion may shift only after an error, but not by a model which permits criterion shifts after correct responses. One version of the error-correcting model allows the specification of the dependence of response frequency on payoff magnitude and on signal strength. The deviation from matching is consistent also with a model that assumes that, on each trial, the criterion shifts in the direction of the sensory information, regardless of response accuracy. This model is thus applicable to situations in which trial-by-trial feedback is omitted.—*Journal abstract.*

177. **von Wright, Johan & Meretoja, Marjaana.** (U Turku, Finland) *Encoding in anticipation of various tests of retention.* *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 108-112.—135 female student nurses in Finland learned a pictorial material in anticipation of either free recall (FR), serial recall (SR), or recognition tests. A design containing all possible combinations of

anticipated test and test actually given was used. SR and recognition performance were best when Ss anticipated these tests, respectively, whereas FR performance was best when an SR test was anticipated. Anticipation of recognition tended to interfere with SR performance, and vice versa. Results indicate that Ss encoded pictorial material differently in anticipation of different retention tests, that this served to facilitate or to impair performance on the anticipated and/or other retention tests in a predictable manner, and that Ss tended to use different information from the stimuli to pass recognition tests and to pass FR or SR tests.—*Journal abstract.*

178. Whitehead, George I. (U Massachusetts) **The effect of hindsight on relations to favorable and unfavorable *Fait accompli* events.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 418.

179. Whitlock, Joe M. (U Texas, Austin) **Verbal discrimination as a function of reinforcement, instructions and need for approval.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 628-629.

180. Wright, Patricia & Barnard, P. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **Effects of "more than" and "less than" decisions on the use of numerical tables.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 606-611.—Examined the effects of alternative decision rules on the ease of using numerical tables. 162 female Ss used tables of critical weights to determine the acceptability of packets varying in size, weight, and contents. The instructions stated either that acceptable packets weighed *more than* the critical value or that acceptable packets weighed *less than* the critical value. The *more than* acceptance rule resulted in faster performance and fewer errors than the *less than* rule. This finding is consistent with psycholinguistic research on the understanding of comparative terms. The main effect was replicated across 4 tables differing in their arrangement of information. These tables varied in difficulty, but there was no interaction with the phrasing of the acceptance rule. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

181. Zagorski, Michael. (Memorial U Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) **Perceptual independence of pitch and loudness in a signal detection experiment: A processing model 2ATFC (21FC) experiments.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 525-531.—In 2 experiments the 2-alternative temporal forced choice (2ATFC) method was used to measure the relative detectabilities of a frequency change, an amplitude increase, or both together. 2 paid undergraduates' performance was best when both (redundant) cues were available. This improvement is fit better by a decision threshold model than by an information integration model. Since decision processes that can lead to the decision threshold prediction in 2ATFC experiments are not obvious, an information processing model which does is proposed. The model makes additional predictions which fit the results of Exp II which sometimes deleted information from the 1st or the 2nd observation interval. The model is not consistent with the signal detection theory interpretation of the 2ATFC experiment, and these results call into question that interpretation. It is concluded that pitch and loudness are perceptually independent for the 2ATFC experiment.—*Journal abstract.*

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182. Brehmer, Berndt; Kuylenstierna, Jan & Liljergren, Jan E. (U Umea, Sweden) **Effects of information about the probabilistic nature of the task on learning of uncertain inference tasks.** *Umea Psychological Reports*, 1975, No 90, 13 p.—Investigated the effects of information about the probabilistic nature of the task upon the performance in single-cue probability learning in 2 experiments. Results indicate that this kind of information was not sufficient to induce optimal performance. There were no differences between groups which were informed about the probabilistic nature of the task and groups which were not so informed, with respect to level of performance, number of correct hypotheses, or frequency of hypothesis shifts.—*Journal abstract.*

183. Brigell, Mitchell G.; Thompson, Charles P. & Brown, Sam C. (Kansas State U) **The importance of the within-trial interval in the superiority of the recall over anticipation method of paired-associate learning.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 131-133.—The magnitude of the difference between the recall and anticipation methods of paired-associate learning was shown to increase as the length of the within-trial interval increased in the recall method. Ss were 90 undergraduates. It was noted that only those studies which used short within-trial intervals fail consistently to show the recall method to be statistically superior to the anticipation method. Recall method learning rate was not affected when the within-trial interval was filled, suggesting that rehearsal is not responsible for the effect of interval. Alternate mechanisms are suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

184. Carter, John F. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The role of organization in the recall of facts from prose.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 612.

185. Craik, Fergus I. & Tulving, Endel. (U Toronto, Canada) **Depth of processing and the retention of words in episodic memory.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 268-294.—Conducted 10 experiments to evaluate the notion of "depth of processing" in human memory. Undergraduate Ss were asked questions concerning the physical, phonemic, or semantic characteristics of a long series of words; this initial question phase was followed by an unexpected retention test for the words. It was hypothesized that "deeper" (semantic) questions would take longer to answer and be associated with higher retention of the target words. These ideas were confirmed by the 1st 4 experiments. Exps V-X showed (a) it is the qualitative nature of a word's encoding which determines retention, not processing time as such; and (b) retention of words given positive and negative decisions was equalized when the encoding questions were equally salient or congruous for both types of decision. While "depth" (the qualitative nature of the encoding) serves a useful descriptive purpose, results are better described in terms of the degree of elaboration of the encoded trace. Finally, results have implications for an analysis of learning in terms of its constituent encoding operations.—*Author abstract.*

186. Elworthy, Josephine E. & Dutch, J. (Victoria U, Wellington, New Zealand) **The influence of errors and decision-making on learning by performance and learning by observation.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 41-46.—Investigated the question of whether performers and observers in an observational learning situation are affected differently by the consequences of actions taken during learning. 80 university students worked in pairs, performer and observer, and were required to identify and remember the correct member of word pairs displayed on a panel. Some Ss were exposed to completely correct performances, others to performances which included errors. All Ss were required to identify the correct members of the word pairs in a retention test. Results indicate that observers learned the discrimination as efficiently as performers, and that making decisions and errors interfered with the learning of performers but not of observers.—*Journal abstract*.

187. Gatchel, Robert J. (U Texas, Arlington) **Effects of interstimulus interval length on short- and long-term habituation of autonomic components of the orienting response.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 133-136.—Tested 24 male undergraduates using interstimulus interval lengths of 20 vs 100 sec. Results indicate that the 20-sec interval length was associated with increased short-term habituation and decreased long-term habituation, relative to the longer, 100-sec interval length. There was also a statistically near-significant association between interval length and magnitude of the orienting response to a subsequently presented novel dishabituating stimulus. Results suggest the presence of 2 active habituation processes.—*Journal abstract*.

188. Imam, Afzal. (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Extraversion and incidental learning.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1974(Dec), Vol 7(3-4), 41-54.—Tested the hypothesis, based on a previous study, that young Ss are superior to older Ss in incidental learning because they have a lower arousal state, which is related to greater extraversion in youth. To test the relationship between extraversion and incidental learning, 30 male university students learned nonsense syllables enclosed in various geometric figures. The incidental learning score consisted of matching each syllable with the figure in which it had been enclosed. The extraversion scores were based on the Eysenck Personality Inventory. Results failed to show a significant correlation between extraversion and incidental or central scores or between any 2 of the several variables investigated. (48 ref)—*M. Akhtar*.

189. Kanak, N. Jack & Rabenou, Bijan. (U Oklahoma) **Incidentally learned associations and imagery in verbal discrimination transfer.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 177-180.—Examined the effects of imagery (I) of List 2 right (R) items on verbal discrimination (VD) transfer. Ss were 64 undergraduates. 2 levels of I were crossed with the experimental (E) paradigm of W_1-R_1 , W_1-R_2 , and the control (C) paradigm of W_1-R_1 , W_2-R_1 . Significant negative transfer was obtained with the E paradigm when low I was employed; however, List 2 R item-high I eliminated the negative transfer effect on List 2 acquisition in the E paradigm. Results are discussed in terms of the frequency

theory of verbal discrimination and an incidental associative interference hypothesis. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

190. King, David J. (State University Coll New York, Oswego) **Sex differences in learning connected discourse as a function of exposure and interitem intervals.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 191-194.—Studied 383 males' and 326 females' learning of connected discourse for differing exposure (0.2, 0.3, and 0.4 sec) and interitem intervals. With total presentation time constant, it was more difficult for males to learn the material when the interitem interval was greater than the exposure interval rather than the reverse. Females appeared to learn equally well under both conditions.—*Journal abstract*.

191. Labrecque, Virginia H. (U Utah) **An analysis of the relationship between the frustration effect and behavioral contrast.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 620.

192. McConkie, George W. & Rayner, Keith. (Cornell U) **The span of the effective stimulus during a fixation in reading.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 578-586.—Developed a computer-based eye-movement controlled display system for the study of perceptual processes in reading. A study was conducted to identify the region from which skilled readers (6 paid high school juniors and seniors) pick up various types of visual information during a fixation while reading. This study involved making display changes, based on eye position, in the text pattern as the S was in the act of reading from it, and then examining the effects these changes produced on eye behavior. Results indicate that the Ss acquired word-length pattern information at least 12-15 character positions to the right of the fixation point, and that this information primarily influenced saccade lengths. Specific letter- and word-shape information was acquired no further than 10 character positions to the right of the fixation point.—*Journal abstract*.

193. McCormack, P. D. & Colletta, S. P. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Recognition memory for items from unilingual and bilingual lists.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 149-151.—Predicted that recognition memory for items from bilingual lists would be superior to that from unilingual lists. Each of 72 bilingual college students, fluent in English and French, was tested on 2 unilingual and 2 bilingual lists. Each list involved a study phase of 20 targets and a test phase of these and 20 distractors. A signal-detection analysis revealed a significantly larger d' value for the bilingual than for the unilingual treatment.—*Journal abstract*.

194. McCormack, P. D. & Novell, José A. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Free recall from unilingual and trilingual lists.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 173-174.—Required 3 groups of 20 French dominant female secondary school students to recall from 18-word unilingual and trilingual lists, the languages being French, English, and Spanish. For items recalled from secondary memory, 2 of the 3 groups exhibited equivalent recall from the unilingual and trilingual lists, whereas the remaining group showed superior unilingual recall. For primary memory items, all 3 groups exhibited superior recall from unilingual lists. In trilingual list recall, dominant language items were

superior in primary memory but inferior in secondary memory. These latter data were interpreted as being consistent with the notion that dominant-language items have priority in primary memory and that this produces output interference which is selective with respect to this class of items in secondary memory.—*Journal abstract.*

195. Mohs, Richard C.; Wescourt, Keith T. & Atkinson, Richard C. (Stanford U) **Search processes for associative structures in long-term memory.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Jun), Vol 104(2), 103-121.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 42 female undergraduates using a symbol-element recognition task. Characteristics of the memory search processes involved in verifying symbol-element relationships were examined by analyzing the relationship between reaction time (RT) and relevant set size variables. In Exp I, Ss were tested for 4 consecutive days on the same set of lists. On positive trials (i.e., the test word was a member of the list designated by the test consonant) RT increased in a linear fashion as set size varied from 2 to 6 elements. In Exp II, Ss were tested on only 1 day; 1 group of Ss learned the symbol-element relationships as a set of lists (as in Exp I), while the other group learned them as word-consonant paired associates. Both the groups demonstrated the same general relationships between RT and set size variables; however, the magnitude of the set size effects was greatly reduced in the paired associate condition. The memory search model that provided the best account of these results assumes that Ss simultaneously access representations of both the test symbol and test element on each trial; search processes are then initiated from both representations, and whichever search terminates first determines the RT for that trial. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

196. Perfetti, Charles A. & Goldman, Susan R. (U Pittsburgh, Learning Research & Development Ctr) **Discourse functions of thematization and topicalization.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 4(3), 257-271.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 224 Ss to test the hypothesis that (a) prompted recall of a final sentence depends on which noun prompt is thematized, (b) the effect on recall of topicalization (active vs passive) of the final sentence depends on thematization, and (c) preference for passive sentences depends on which of 2 nouns is thematized in the previous part of a passage. In Exp I, a probe recall experiment, a word with a thematized referent was a better recall probe than a word with a nonthematized referent. Also, an agent noun was a better prompt than a recipient, and this semantic variable interacted with topicalization such that a semantic recipient was a better prompt when it was topic than when it was comment. In Exp II Ss' choice between semantically equivalent active and passive sentences was influenced by thematization. Thematized nouns were chosen as topics more often than nonthematized nouns, and nouns used as paragraph titles were chosen as topics slightly more than nontitle nouns. It is suggested that twin discourse functions are served by thematization and topicalization, the former providing stable referential focus and the latter providing momentary referential focus.—*Journal abstract.*

197. Rips, Lance J. (U Chicago) **Quantification and semantic memory.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Jul), Vol

7(3), 307-340.—Considers 2 models for how people verify explicitly quantified sentences, such as *All fathers are parents* and *Some fathers are parents*. The models share the same 2nd stage but have different 1st-stage mechanisms. In the predicate intersection model, the 1st stage involves a serial, self-terminating search among names of categories that intersect the predicate category. In the feature comparison model, the 1st stage involves evaluating the overall relatedness between the subject and predicate categories by comparing their semantic features. To test the models, 3 reaction time (RT) experiments required a total of 120 paid university students to verify statements quantified by "some" or "all." In Exp I the semantic relatedness of categories in false some-statements was varied. Contrary to predictions of the predicate intersection model, related categories increased RT for both true and false some-statements. While Exp I revealed that all-statements took longer to verify than comparable some-statements, Exp II demonstrated that the all-some difference can be eliminated by presenting both statement types in the same block of trials, also disconfirming the predicate-intersection model. Finally, Exp III examined the meaning of some-statements in more detail by having Ss interpret the quantifier "some" as "some but not all." With this interpretation, some-statements took longer to verify than all-statements. Overall results support the feature comparison model. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

198. Smith, Thomas E. (Ohio State U) **On-line computer terminal performance on science related tasks of concept-attainment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 187.

199. Squire, Larry R.; Chace, Paul M. & Slater, Pamela C. (U California, VA Hosp, San Diego) **Assessment of memory for remote events.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 223-234.—Describes 2 retrospective tests which assessed remote memory for past events. Both tests asked about former television programs broadcast for a single season from 1957 to 1972. Ss were 63 24-70 yr olds and 48 11-13 yr olds. One test asked about the plots of programs, and the other for judgments about their temporal order. Results show that the information covered in the tests was acquired close to the time the programs were broadcast, since the 11-13 yr old Ss did not score above chance on questions about programs that were broadcast when they were very young. The usefulness of such tests for experimental and clinical studies of memory is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

200. Stukuls, Henry I. (State University Coll New York, Cortland) **Clustering as determined by exposure time and spatial arrangement of objects.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 159-166.—Conducted 2 studies with a total of 164 undergraduates to extend the principles of clustering to nonverbal stimuli. Ss were asked to learn and recall random objects under varied conditions of exposure time (15 or 120 sec) and spatial organization. Increments in exposure time produced increments in total recall and clustering. Also the spatial organization of stimuli facilitated total recall and the organizational process in memory. The greatest amount of recall and clustering occurred with objects from the left as opposed to the right side of the visual display and

increased spatial organization of relatively random display produced increased amounts of clustering in free recall. Data are interpreted in terms of the associationistic and the mediational views of clustering. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

201. **Tolin, Philip.** (Central Washington State Coll) **Effect of association value in a memory scan task.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 3-6.—Studied the effects of association value of nonsense forms on reaction times (RT) of 116 college students on a Sternberg-type recognition-memory task. Results indicate a linear relation between RT and length of the memorized list for high association-value forms but a nonlinear relation for low association-value forms. Data support G. E. Brigg's (see PA, Vol 53:2300) conclusions regarding the nature of the RT-list length function.—*Journal Abstract.*

202. **Twardowski, Mary M.** (U Maryland) **An investigation of the serial position effect and the effect of list length on the immediate recognition of classroom instructional material presented in lecture form.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 520.

203. **Warren, Robert E. & Hess, Michael.** (Columbia U) **On the representation of certain digit sequences in memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 213-215.—Examined the representation in memory of digit strings such as dates by observing the delays produced in color naming in a discrete-trial Stroop task when these sequences were used as carriers for the color. In Exp I, 27 undergraduates were presented on each trial with either a 4-digit sequence in color, or a patch of color, and required to name the color as quickly as possible. Digit sequence trials produced significantly longer color-naming latencies. In Exp II, with 27 Ss, 5 different types of 4-digit sequences were used: dates, odd or even series, ascending sequences, descending sequences, and repetitions. Trials using a double row of dashes in color served as the control. Only 2 types of digit series produced color-naming latencies significantly longer than those observed for dashes: dates (e.g., 1776) and odd or even series (e.g., 2468). It is argued that the significant delays over dash-trial color-naming latencies produced by these digit sequences indicated their functioning as cohesive units in memory, much like those hypothesized for letter sequences that form words.—*Journal abstract.*

204. **Wickelgren, Wayne A.** (U Oregon) **Relations, operators, predicates, and the syntax of (verbal) propositional and (spatial) operational memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 161-164.—Relational, operator, and predicate systems are distinguished on the basis that they correspond to the 3 possible pair-wise bracketings into 2 constituents of the 3 parts of a proposition: relation, subject, and object. It is asserted that the verbal propositional modality (left hemisphere) uses a predicate grammar, while the spatial image operational modality (right hemisphere) uses an operator grammar. Verbal propositional memory has the capacity for extensive propositional embedding while spatial operational memory does not.—*Journal abstract.*

205. **Yurkiw, Lubo N. & Gounard, Beverley R.** (State University Coll New York, Buffalo) **Color and noun**

imagery in free recall. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 318.—Studied the effects of stimulus color on free recall learning by presenting 20 undergraduates with both high and low imagery noun lists printed in black, red, blue, and green. Both color and high imagery facilitated learning; however, there was no indication that color plays a role in the functioning of the visual image store.

Motivation & Emotion

206. **Ashton, R. & White, K.** (U Queensland, St Lucia, Australia) **The effects of instructions on subjects' imagery questionnaire scores.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 41-43.—255 undergraduates, in groups of about 35 Ss, were given neutral, low, and high motivating instructions before completing the shortened form of Betts' Questionnaire upon Mental Imagery (QMI). Results for imagery scores in all 7 sensory modalities taped by this questionnaire indicate that the instructions significantly influenced Ss' responses. The data are interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that perceived desirability of claiming intense images contaminates responses on the QMI.—*Journal abstract.*

207. **Furedy, John J.** (U Toronto, Canada) **An integrative progress report on informational control in humans: Some laboratory findings and methodological claims.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 61-83.—Notes that when noxious unavoidable events (e.g., shocks) are signaled (e.g., by a 5-sec tone), it is widely believed that there is informational control (IC) in the sense that signaling reduces perceived event noxiousness; the IC mechanism arises through signal-elicited preparatory anticipatory responses which reduce event noxiousness; there is a preference for signaled over unsignaled events. Since these beliefs are different, relevant evidence from the Toronto laboratory is presented separately for each belief. That evidence, comprising studies published from 1970-1974 and some additional unpublished experiments, indicates (a) no support for an IC mechanism in the electrodermal, plethysmographic and cardiac response systems; (b) no support for IC itself with shocks and loud noises as noxious events; (c) no general preference-for-signaling (PFS) phenomenon (assertion based on total of over 570 Ss); but (d) a recent but consistently emerging specific PFS which appears based on Ss' (false) beliefs in the benefits of signalling. Complete integration involving a statement of the conditions under which signaling has beneficial, detrimental, and no effects is not yet possible because of the empirical complexity of the problem. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

208. **Hendrick, Clyde; Vincenzo, Joe & Nelson, Cheryl A.** (Kent State U) **Formality of signature as an index of subject motivation in the psychological experiment.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 1-4.—The psychological experiment has been characterized by M. Orne (1962, 1969) as a formal role situation which Ss take seriously. Increased seriousness may be reflected in many behaviors, even in the way in which one signs one's name. In the present study, initial sign-up names and signatures within the experiment proper were available for 2 group rating experiments with a total of 268 undergraduates. Analyses showed that 22% of all Ss used

different versions of their signature for the 2 occasions. Of this sample of changers 88% used a signature in the experiment that was more formal than their sign-up signature. These data are interpreted as in line with Orne's theorizing.—*Journal abstract.*

209. Kintz, B. L. (Western Washington State Coll) **Lying on a test and in the laboratory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 207-209.—Administered a lie scale to 60 college students. 3 groups were formed according to the degree to which they responded truthfully to the statements. Ss were then individually run in a visual perception task with dissyllables being presented for short time durations. 2 response measures were taken: the latency of the 1st verbal response and the number of incorrect intrusions made during the experiment. Results show that the liars responded with shorter latencies and made more intrusions than either of the other groups. There were no differences between the truth-tellers and the medium group.—*Journal abstract.*

210. Kruglanski, Arie W. et al. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Effect of task-intrinsic rewards upon extrinsic and intrinsic motivation.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 699-705.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 40 children in Grades 6-7 and 80 female and 40 male undergraduates to test the relation between the magnitude of task intrinsic rewards and the degree of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation toward the task. Based on an attributional analysis of task motivation, it was hypothesized that (a) the degree of intrinsic motivation will vary as a positive function and (b) the degree of extrinsic motivation will vary as a negative function of task-intrinsic rewards. Both predictions were supported within each of the 3 (conceptual) replications. The theoretical and practical significance of the findings are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

211. Ortendahl, Monica. **Context effects on delay processes.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 17 p.—8 university students rated perceived favorableness and similarity of offers to gamble in which probability, value and time of outcome varied. Context effects seemed to affect their judgment. Neither a multiplicative nor an additive model could well fit the preference ratings. The multiplicative model in raw form fitted the data badly when another function for probability was tested, which assumed that probabilities would be overestimated when low, and underestimated when high. Multidimensional scaling of individual similarity data gave somewhat varying results, but dimensions of probability, value, and time of outcome emerged in most cases. Similarity ratings showed that the subjective ratio between different ranges of probabilities did not correspond to the objective ratio.—*Journal abstract.*

212. Rubin, H. B. & Henson, Donald E. (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale) **Voluntary enhancement of penile erection.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 158-160.—6 22-28 yr old males, 2 of whom were experimentally experienced, developed moderate to high sexual arousal, as measured by a penile transducer, to an erotic film and, in the absence of overt erotic stimulation, to erotic fantasy. When instructed to enhance their arousal to the film without employing any

physical stimulation, 4 Ss were able to significantly increase their erections above the levels that were produced by either the film or the fantasy alone. The remaining 2 Ss, however, responded in an opposite manner in that the instructions to enhance arousal resulted in a decrease of their erections to a level below that produced by either the film or the fantasy alone. Data indicate that although attempts to voluntarily control sexual arousal may be distracting to some men, they are effective for others.—*Journal abstract.*

213. Skarżyńska, Krystyna. (U Warsaw, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **Effects of punishment and reward differing in strength.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 81-87.—Tested the effects of combinations of strong reward with either weak or strong punishment, and of weak reward with either of the 2 types of punishment, on 150 female college students. The 4 reinforcement schedules were examined with respect to scope of modifications in S's behavior immediately after the punishment or reward, durability of these modifications, and the S's attitude to the person in control of reinforcement. Punishment and reward took the form of providing S with feedback on his success or failure in solving experimental problems. The consequences of success or failure differed in pleasantness or unpleasantness, depending on the expected strength of the reinforcement. Results show that (a) immediate effectiveness of the reinforcement schedule was connected with the degree of threat induced by the schedule, (b) durable modifications in behavior were effected by measures that induced a positive attitude in the S, and (c) the attitude of the S depended on the strength of the employed reinforcements.—*Journal abstract.*

214. Studenski, Ryszard. (Central Mining Inst, Katowice, Poland) **Effect of punishment and reward on performance level.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 89-94.—Studied the interdependence between the efficacy and the strength of punishment and reward. 843 18-20 yr olds underwent 3 similar performance tests, of which the 2nd served also to measure level of aspiration. Punishments and rewards, administered after the 1st and 2nd tests, took the form of evaluation of 1st test performance as good, moderate, or poor. Strength of punishment and reward was manipulated by varying the extent of discrepancy between performance evaluation and aspiration level. The 3rd test measured changes effected by these manipulations. Differences in performance level were found to relate to evaluation type and strength. The largest increase in performance was noted following moderate rewards and strong punishments, the smallest following very strong rewards and moderate punishment.—*Journal abstract.*

215. Weiner, Michael J. & Samuel, William. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **The effect of attributing internal arousal to an external source upon test anxiety and performance.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 255-265.—Based on S. Schachter's (1962) theory of emotions as cognitive labels, it was hypothesized that (a) among high test anxious Ss (Albert-Haber Achievement Anxiety Test), those who attribute internal arousal to a pill (actually a placebo) will be less anxious and able to perform better on an anagram task than those who attribute their symptoms to the threatening

test; (b) low test anxious Ss should have their performance only slightly, if at all, affected by the attribution of arousal to a placebo, since their arousal level might not be sufficient for relabeling to occur. 33 male and 45 female undergraduates were assigned to 3 groups which received either a white pill (pill attribution condition), a pink pill (pill-no attribution condition), or no pill (control). Ss then completed the test anxiety measure, were told the "effects" of the 2 types of pills, completed checklists about the "effects" they might be feeling, and completed an anagram task and 2 other filler tests. The hypotheses were supported somewhat, but not strongly, by the anagram data. (15 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

216. Wilner, Nancy & Horowitz, Mardi J. (U California, Medical School, San Francisco) **Intrusive and repetitive thought after a depressing film: A pilot study.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 135-138. —Tested a hypothesis of increased intrusive and repetitive thoughts after any undischarged negative emotional-ideational state which was based on previous experiments which involved films which aroused fear and anger. This hypothesis was extended to include a film that arouses sadness in the present study. 19 undergraduates saw a film with a separation theme and had levels of intrusions, film references, and negative affect similar to those of Ss who saw films with themes of bodily injury. —*Journal abstract.*

217. Yarbrough, Cornelia. (Syracuse U) **Effect of magnitude of conductor behavior on students in selected mixed choruses.** *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 134-146. —Investigated the effect of magnitude of conductor behavior on performance, attentiveness, and attitude of a total of 207 students in 1 university and 3 high school mixed choruses. The choruses were rehearsed under 3 conditions: with regular conductor, with high magnitude conductor, and with low magnitude conductor. Magnitude was defined *a priori* by the E and subsequently observed using the Music Conductor Observation Form developed for this study. In addition, the effect of magnitude was measured by judges' ratings of audiotaped musical performances, behavioral observation of student attentiveness, and self-report of student attitude. Results indicate no significant differences in musical performance, attentiveness, or attitude ratings among baseline and the 2 experimental conditions of high and low magnitude. However, 3 of the groups received their lowest ratings under the low magnitude condition, and data demonstrated student preference for the high magnitude conductor. —*Journal abstract.*

Attention & Consciousness States

218. Bregman, Albert S. & Rudnick, Alexander I. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Auditory segregation: Stream or streams?** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 263-267. —When auditory material segregates into "streams," is the unattended stream actually organized as an entity? An experiment with 13 college students suggests an affirmative answer by the observation that the organizational structure of the unattended material interacted with the structure of material to which the S was trying to attend. Specifically, a to-be-

rejected stream can, because of its structure, capture from a to-be-judged stream elements that would otherwise be acceptable members of the to-be-judged stream. —*Journal abstract.*

219. Buck, Leslie. (National Research Council, Control Systems Lab, Ottawa, Canada) **Sleep loss effects on movement time.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Jul), Vol 18(4), 415-425. —Tested 18-22 yr old paid males on an S-paced step-tracking task 3 times every 4 hrs under both of 2 regimes: one in which they slept for 6½ hrs at night, and one in which they remained awake. 12 Ss were tested for 2 days under each condition in Exp I, and 8 Ss for 3 days in Exp II. Reaction times for correct responses increased following sleep loss to an extent inversely related to signal probability. Movement times increased following sleep loss to a much greater extent. It is concluded that movement time is a more sensitive index of performance deterioration due to sleep loss and that movement time and reaction time represent separate processes. (French & German summaries) (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

220. Comins, Jeffrey R.; Fullam, Francis & Barber, Theodore X. (Hamilton Coll) **Effects of experimenter modeling, demands for honesty, and initial level of suggestibility on response to "hypnotic" suggestions.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 668-675. —Pretested 180 college students on behavioral (objective) and experiential (subjective) responses to the test suggestions of the Barber Suggestibility Scale. After being exposed to 1 of 3 treatments—E modeling, hypnotic induction, or control—each S was retested on the same scale. Strong demands to give honest experiential reports were administered to ½ of the Ss under each treatment. Ss who were exposed to E modeling manifested a greater enhancement in objective responsiveness to test suggestions than control Ss and as much enhancement as Ss who were exposed to hypnotic induction. E modeling was as effective as hypnotic induction in enhancing subjective responsiveness to test suggestions with and without demands for honest reports. Under both the E modeling and hypnotic induction treatments, Ss who had initially manifested a high level of suggestibility (pretest) showed as much enhancement in subjective responsiveness to test suggestions as medium- or low-suggestible Ss. —*Journal abstract.*

221. Horowitz, Mardi J. (U California, Medical School, San Francisco) **A cognitive model of hallucinations.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 789-795. —Discusses the complexity of hallucination phenomena. Several psychological and biological theories of their origin have been offered, ranging from the concept of wish fulfillment, to the hypothesis of an electrochemical release of the perceptual system, to denials that hallucinatory phenomena exist. A conceptual analysis of 4 key dimensions of the hallucinatory experience (image representation, internal input into the image system of representation, impaired information processing, and sudden lapses in control over internal input to image systems) is presented in an attempt to clarify the gamut of experiences that may be called hallucinations. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

222. Wiener, Earl L. & Keeley, F. Laurence. (U. Miami, FL) **Adaptive strategies in vigilance research.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Jul), Vol 18(4), 403-414.—Discusses several possible strategies, particularly variations in the number of scored signals and the amount of change in task difficulty (gain factors). A model by which the signal detection rate can be predicted is developed, and 3 experiments test the accuracy of this model and the ability of an adaptive task to hold a constant detection rate over a 48-min vigil. (French & German summaries)

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

223. Audesirk, Teresa E. (U. Southern California) **Chemoreception in *Aplysia californica*: I. Behavioral localization of distance chemoreceptors used in food-taking.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 45-55.—Studied the importance of rhinophores and tentacles to distance food localization by *Aplysia californica* using a Y-maze. When food algae was placed in one area of the maze, a normal S placed in the stem almost invariably entered the correct arm in search of food. Performance was compared before and after removal of tentacles, rhinophores, on both structures. Loss of rhinophores did not affect maze performance if tentacles were intact. Loss of tentacles, however, resulted in an increase in errors even when rhinophores were present. A significant decline in performance occurred only after removal of both structures. It is suggested that rhinophores are well situated to detect odors carried by passing currents and could be used initially to alert *Aplysia californica* to the presence of food upstream. Tentacles, which are closer to the substrate and more widely separated, may then play the dominant role in locating food. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

224. Barnett, S. A. & Smart, J. L. (Australian National U., Canberra, Australia) **The movements of wild and domestic house mice in an artificial environment.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 85-93.—Wild house mice (*Mus musculus*) of Generations 1-5 bred in the laboratory, and a genetically mixed stock of laboratory mice (A, A2G, C57BL, and GFF), were each kept for 5 days in an artificial environment in which movement was recorded automatically. There was a central nest box, from which 4 arms projected: 1 arm contained food and 1, water; 1 arm was empty throughout; the 4th arm was empty on Days 1-3, but contained balsa wood on Days 4 and 5. Wild mice always made many more visits to the maze arms on Day 1 than on later days (response to novelty), but there was only a small excess in time spent in the arms. On Days 1-3 more time was spent in the food arm than in any other, but on Days 4 and 5 most time was spent in the arm with balsa wood. There was no evidence of the avoidance of novel objects displayed by wild rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). The only evidence of change over generations was an increase in gnawing of balsa wood by Generations 3-5.—*Journal abstract*.

225. Barrows, Edward M. (U. Kansas) **Individually distinctive odors in an invertebrate.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 57-64.—In a study with sweat bees (*Lasioglossum 2 ephyrum*), males demonstrated that

females have odors which are characteristic of individuals. In a sequence of presentation of odors of individual females, male response toward odor of a given female decreased with time. However, renewed response resulted from the presentation of odor of another female. Furthermore males appear to be capable of "remembering" individual odors of females in nature, since in the laboratory they remained habituated to odors of individual females for at least 60-135 min. *Journal abstract*.

226. Castilla, J. C. (U. Chile, Santiago) **Responses of *Asterias rubens* to gravity.** *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 215(1-2), 84-94.—Using an inclined plane, starfish were studied to (a) determine the minimum slope at which

an axis occurs and (b) observe geotactic behavior in a light gradient field. The geotactic response, which occurred at 7° but not 5° or less, could be reversed by subjecting the animal to a light intensity from above producing a flux of 87.72 lux down the slope and an intensity gradient down the slope of -0.043 loge intensity CM⁻¹ units. It is proposed that the mechanism(s) responsible for the geotactic response are proprioceptor sense organs responding to the pull of the body on the podia. (French summary)—S. R. Goldstein

227. Davis, Hank; Memmont, John & Hurwitz, Harry M. (U. Guelph, Canada) **Autocontingencies: A model for subtle behavioral control.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 169-188.

—Investigated the nature of the often surprising degree of behavioral control exerted by what are, in many cases, unscheduled and unintended relationships between important experimental events. A distinction is proposed between traditional contingencies (i.e., if event X—then event Y) and a 2nd class of relationships which are termed "autocontingencies." The logical relationships which generate autocontingencies are derived from systematic constraints in the distribution of event Y itself, which allow prediction of the subsequent occurrence or the absence of the event Y. Supportive evidence for behavioral control by autocontingencies is presented from a survey of operant and Pavlovian conditioning procedures which involve both appetitive and aversive stimuli. Conditioned suppression data from 9 male hooded Long-Evans rats are also presented to elaborate the concept of autocontingencies. These data suggest the function of "need" (i.e., the simultaneous presence of other predictors) in determining the degree of control exerted by autocontingencies. The use of the term "subtle" to describe relationships underlying autocontingencies is proposed, and the phylogenetic implications are examined. (53 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

228. Galler, Janina R. & Turkewitz, Gerald. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Variability of the effects of rearing in a large litter on the development of the rat.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 325-331.—Conducted an experiment with 20 female Sprague-Dawley rat mothers assigned small litters of 8 pups each and 5 mothers assigned large litters of 16 pups each. Ss reared in litters of 16 were stunted and delayed in the appearance of eye opening and fur eruption compared with Ss reared in litters of 8. However, the effects of the large-litter treatment were not uniform; Ss in this group exhibited markedly higher variability with

regard to all measures than did Ss from small litters. In fact, some Ss from the large litters were heavier and some exhibited developmental landmarks earlier than did most Ss reared in small litters.—*Journal abstract.*

229. Gould, Edwin. (Johns Hopkins U, Lab of Comparative Behavior) **Experimental studies of the ontogeny of ultrasonic vocalizations in bats.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 333-346.—Notes that the ontogeny of FM pulses emitted by bats is a process of maturation that is not easily altered by experimental manipulation during early development. In the present study with *Antrozous pallidus* and *Eptesicus fuscus* bats, infants that were hand-raised and infants that were raised by mothers with altered voices (the superior laryngeal nerves were cauterized pre- and postpartum) emitted normal adult calls. Effects on the vocalizations of young Ss of pinching the superior laryngeal nerves with a cold forceps suggest that the development of this nerve and its associated musculature occurs early in the bat's postnatal life. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

230. Green, James A. & Adkins, Elizabeth K. (Bucknell U) **The effects of prenatal and postnatal auditory stimulation on early vocalization and approach behavior in the Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*).** *Behaviour*, 1975, Vol 52(1-2), 145-154.—Studied the effects of pre- and postnatal auditory stimulation on the early behavior of quail chicks. Ss were divided into 3 groups. Group A received a tone for 4 hrs before and after hatching; Group B received a tone for 4 hrs before hatching; and Group C received no tone. In choice tests, in the presence and absence of the tone, Group A approached more frequently than Group C but less frequently than Group B. Age at testing and prior test experience had no effect. The implications of these findings for imprinting research and methodology are discussed.—*S. R. Goldstein.*

231. Herman, Louis M.; Peacock, Michael F.; Yunker, Michael P. & Madsen, Carolyn J. (U Hawaii, Honolulu) **Bottlenosed dolphin: Double-slit pupil yields equivalent aerial and underwater diurnal acuity.** *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4203), 650-652.—Reports evidence that in bright daylight, and at best viewing distances, the dolphin resolves visual gratings approximately equally well in air and in water. Aerial resolution improves with increased viewing distance, while underwater resolution improves with decreased viewing distance. The double-slit pupil overcomes the gross myopia in air and produces the indicated effect.

232. Levitt, Lynn & Bennett, Thomas L. (William Paterson Coll) **The effects of crowding under different rearing conditions on emotionality and transfer of perceptual learning.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 65-72.—80 male Charles River albino rats were either preexposed to circles and triangles in a visually sparse environment or received no early experience with the shapes. Within each early experience condition, Ss were initially placed in either a crowded or uncrowded environment. Approximately 1 mo later, half the rats under each population condition were shifted to the opposite population density condition, while the other half remained under their original condition. Data indicate that (a) Ss uncrowded for the entire experiment

were less emotional than Ss crowded for the same length of time; (b) there was no difference in emotionality produced by 1 mo vs 2 mo of crowding; (c) Ss uncrowded for 1 mo or more immediately after weaning were less emotional than Ss crowded during this interval; (d) in general, Ss preexposed to the to-be-discriminated forms learned the discrimination task in significantly fewer trials than did Ss not receiving early stimulus preexposure; and (e) Ss that were crowded 1 mo immediately after weaning were poorer performers on the discrimination learning problem than were Ss uncrowded during this same time period.—*Journal abstract.*

233. Merti, Anne S. (Oregon Regional Primate Research Ctr, Beaverton) **Discrimination of individuals by scent in a primate.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 505-509.—Studied the sniffing response of captive male ring-tailed lemurs to male antibrachial and brachial secretion. When gauze pads containing secretion were presented in quick succession for 90 sec each, the test Ss were quickly habituated whether the pads were all from 1 male or each from a different male. However, if the pads were presented every 4.5 min for 90 sec each, Ss were habituated if all pads were from 1 individual and were sensitized if each pad was from a different individual. They could, therefore, distinguish between the odors from different males.—*Journal abstract.*

234. Miller, Don E. & Emlen, John T. (Washington State U) **Individual chick recognition and family integrity in the ring-billed gull.** *Behaviour*, 1975, Vol 52(1-2), 124-144.—Conducted a series of 13 field experiments on populations of ring-billed gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) to determine how parents recognize their chicks. Brood-tending adults were presented substitute chicks of various ages, or presented with their own chicks after vocal impairment or after modification of visual appearance by black ink. Introduced chicks of the same age as the resident brood were nearly always accepted during the 1st 5 days posthatching and usually rejected after the 7th day; adults presented daily with normally advancing-age substitute chicks for the 1st 8 days posthatching showed no signs of rejecting substitute chicks. Visual, but not vocal, alteration resulted in attacks on less than 3-day-old chicks by over half the parents tested. The adaptive significance and evolution of parent-offspring recognition is discussed. (German summary)—*S. R. Goldstein.*

235. Muir, Darwin W. & Mitchell, Donald E. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Behavioral deficits in cats following early selected visual exposure to contours of a single orientation.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(3), 459-477.—Used operant methods to study the ability of 12 adult cats, whose early visual experience was confined to contours of a single orientation (either vertical or horizontal), to resolve gratings of different orientations. Following selective visual exposure during part or all of the 1st 4 mo of life, Ss were trained on a simultaneous discrimination between gratings of various orientations and blank fields of the same mean luminance. The spatial frequency of the gratings was systematically altered to obtain an estimate of acuity based upon extrapolation to chance levels of performance. Selective-

ly deprived Ss performed as well as normally reared Ss on gratings having the same orientation as that of the stripes they saw as kittens, but their performance on gratings orthogonal to these was poorer. Control Ss whose early visual experience alternated between vertical and horizontal stripes or who were reared in an environment containing randomly oriented contours, failed to show any difference in their acuity for vertical and horizontal gratings. The acuity deficits were unchanged even after 30 mo of normal visual exposure. It is argued that these perceptual deficits are a consequence of the changes in cortical physiology that other studies have found in cats who had undergone similar early visual deprivation. Findings provide a basis for explaining a number of human perceptual disorders. (44 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

236. Roper, T. J. (U Oregon) **Diurnal rhythms in the nest-building behaviour of female mice.** *Behaviour*, 1975, Vol 52(1-2), 95-103.—In Exp I, 5 female mice (strain RAP) were continuously reinforced with paper strips over an 11-day period while a 12:12 light-dark cycle was in effect. All Ss showed a marked diurnal rhythm restricting operant behavior to the dark period. In Exp II, 16 mice were allowed free access to hoppers of paper for 2 hrs/day at the beginning, middle, or end of the dark period, their nest being removed 2 hrs prior to each session. More paper was taken at the end and middle of the dark period than at the beginning. The relationship of nesting to sleep and to activity patterns is discussed. (19 ref) (German summary)—*Journal summary.*

237. Schiffman, Harvey R. & Lore, Richard. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) **Depth perception in the rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*): Prepotency of three-dimensional over two-dimensional surfaces.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 73-77.—Conducted 3 experiments to measure and compare the descent behavior to 2- and 3-dimensional surfaces in a depth situation in a total of 135 male Long-Evans hooded rats. When depth differences between surfaces were controlled, significantly more descents were made to 3- than to the 2-dimensional surface. Results suggest that a 3-dimensional surface—more representative of an animal's natural terrain—provides a more informative environment for motion parallax than does a 2-dimensional one.—*Journal abstract.*

238. Staddon, J. E. (Duke U) **Autocontingencies: Special contingencies or special stimuli? A review of Davis, Memmott, and Hurwitz.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 189-191.—Comments on the article by H. Davis (see PA, Vol 54:6) which proposed the concept of "autocontingencies" to describe the unscheduled and unintended relations that exist between important experimental events. The need for the term "autocontingency" is questioned, the Davis proposal that contingencies related to postfood and postshock time are subtle in their effects is challenged, and the alternative possibility that the fixed CS duration means that time since CS onset is a predictor of CS offset is suggested.

239. Thorne, B. Michael; Patterson, Art S. & Topping, Jeff S. (Mississippi State U) **Behavioral differences between killer and nonkiller rats.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 152-154.—Compared killer and nonkiller rats on the following

behavioral measures: reactivity to handling, open-field activity divided into the number of squares traversed and rearing, defecation in the open field, and learning and retention of a discriminated avoidance response. Ss were 26 adult male Long-Evans hooded rats. In contrast to certain other reports, killer rats differed from nonkillers only in the number of rearings in the open field. On the basis of this study, killers do not appear to be more reactive than nonkillers.—*Journal abstract.*

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240. Ades, César & Rodrigues, Maria A. (U Sao Paulo, Brazil) **Effect of previous exposure on response decrement induced by olfactory stimulus.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 271-277.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 31 albino Wistar rats to study the influence of pre-exposure on the decrement produced in a trained running response by a novel odor. In Exp I, when first presented in the runway, the smell led to higher running times in Ss pre-exposed 72 hrs earlier and in Ss with no pre-exposure than in a group pre-exposed 25 min earlier. There was no significant difference between the 1st 2 groups. In Exp II, 3 groups of Ss were pre-exposed, 25 min before testing in the runway, in boxes which differed in degree of similarity to the runway. Their performance did not differ significantly on test sessions. Results indicate that contact with a novel odor is sufficient to lessen its decremental effect even if it occurs outside the training situation and is not followed by reinforcement. The effects of pre-exposure dissipate with time and do not seem to depend strongly on contextual stimuli.—*Journal abstract.*

241. Benel, Russell A. (USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, TX) **Intra- and interspecific observational learning in rats.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 241-242.—Compared the observational learning of an operant response by 12 male albino rats under 2 modeling conditions (intra- and interspecific). The interspecific models were Mongolian gerbils. There were no significant differences between the groups either in trials to acquisition or total responses. Possible limitations of the results are noted.—*Journal abstract.*

242. Boevig, R. S. & Randolph, J. J. (Abbott Lab, North Chicago, IL) **The "gambler effect": Choice and the probability of reinforcement of small response outputs.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 55-62.—Discusses several types of concurrent-chains studies in which preference was found disproportionate to the rate of primary reinforcement. The disproportionality was attributed to the unusual effect on preference of the smallest interreinforcement interval components of schedules of reinforcement. The present study investigated an aspect of this factor in the control of preference. Concurrently available FR-10 schedules were chained to a FR-30 schedule on one key and a multiple FR-5-FR-80 schedule on the alternative key. In the course of the study the relative frequency of the smallest interreinforcement interval (FR-5) in the multiple schedule option was reduced from 0.50 to 0. Ss (3 White Carneaux pigeons) could maximize reinforcement by always choosing the FR-30 schedule or choosing the multiple schedule and "gambling" that the FR-5 would be

produced. Ss chose the multiple schedule exclusively with one exception until the FR-5 was removed entirely from the multiple schedule. At this point, all Ss chose the fixed schedule exclusively. Preference defined as rate of initial links responding was, in most instances, inversely related to rate of primary reinforcement. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

243. Bond, N. W. & Blackman, D. E. (Macquarie U. School of Behavioural Sciences, North Ryde, Australia) **Conditioned suppression of schedule-induced polydipsia in rats.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), 63-68.—3 male Wistar rats exposed to the intermittent delivery of food reinforcement developed schedule-induced polydipsia. A tone correlated with unavoidable shocks was then superimposed upon this baseline. Ss' licking behavior was suppressed during the tone periods but remained unchanged during the no-tone periods. This suppression of licking was due to a decrease in the mean number of post-pellet licks; the percentage of intervals containing licking remaining relatively constant. When the shock intensity was increased there was a further reduction in licking behavior due to a decrease in the number of intervals containing licks. Results demonstrate that schedule-induced polydipsia can be altered by factors other than those involving the primary schedule. —*Journal abstract.*

244. Bradshaw, C. M. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Behavioral contrast in albino rats.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 287-291.—Trained 3 male albino Wistar rats on multiple VI schedules of reinforcement. When reinforcement was withheld during one of the component schedules, the reduction in response rate during that component was accompanied by an increase in responding during the other (unchanged) component. This positive behavioral contrast was statistically significant for all 3 Ss. Results are discussed in relation to interpretations of behavioral contrast based on auto-shaping phenomena. —*Journal abstract.*

245. Brownstein, Aaron J. & Balsam, Peter D. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **A search for conditioned reinforcement effects in negative automaintenance of keypecking.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 165-168.—Systematically varied the relationship between pecking and keylight termination to assess possible conditioned reinforcement effects of keylight termination in negative automaintained pecking. Ss were 6 adult White Carneaux pigeons. Pecking was observed under conditions where pecking produced sustained keylight termination, brief keylight termination, or had no effect on key illumination. The proportion of trials with a peck was unrelated to the peck-termination contingency. The latency on trials with a peck was shortest in the sustained termination condition. The rate of pecking on trials with a peck was highest in the condition where termination was independent of pecking. Overall, results provide little support for the notion that keylight termination functions as a conditioned reinforcer in the negative automaintenance paradigm. —*Journal abstract.*

246. Calef, Richard S.; Calef, Ruth A.; Maxwell, Frederick R. & McHewitt, Earl R. (West Virginia Wesleyan Coll) **Positive discrimination contrasts with delay of reward or low drive.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic*

Society, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 120-122.—6 groups of 10 albino rats each were given differential conditioning training in parallel alleys differing only in brightness. Results show a positive S+ contrast effect when 20-sec delay of reinforcement or lowered drive (12-hr deprivation) were used to lower responding but a negative S+ contrast effect when Ss received both immediate reinforcement and 23-hr deprivation. No present theory can adequately explain both effects. —*Journal abstract.*

247. Campbell, Patrick E. & Cline, Mark. (Wright State U) **Extinction persistence in the rat following brief training with constant or partial delay of reward.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 155-157.—Trained 48 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats in a runway under 3 acquisition schedules: constant immediate reward, partial delay of reward, and constantly delayed reward. Delay occurred in the goalbox for a duration of 20 sec. Acquisition trials were given at 1 trial a day for 10 days. The constant delay group ran somewhat slower in acquisition than the other 2 groups. During extinction there were 2 treatment levels, constant confinement and no confinement. Confinement occurred in the goalbox for 20 sec, and 1 extinction trial was given each day for 24 days. Ss confined during extinction ran significantly slower than nonconfined Ss. The extinction effects of the acquisition schedules included a modest partial delay extinction effect but no evidence that constant delay caused an increase in persistence. —*Journal abstract.*

248. Dyck, Dennis G. et al. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Punishment persistence and sequence: Some effects of P-length and N-length in the rat.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 404-411.—Conducted an experiment with 40 male albino rats. In a runway investigation, 2 groups of Ss received partial punishment (P) training with P-lengths of 1, 2, and 3 (Group P123) and P-lengths of 1 (Group P1), respectively. 2 additional groups received partial reinforcement (N) with N-lengths of 1, 2, and 3 (Group N123) and N-length of 1 (Group N1). An additional group was given unpunished continuous reinforcement in the runway but received control shocks in a separate apparatus. Following training all Ss received punished extinction (shock plus nonreward). Results indicate that P-length increased resistance to punished extinction; however, N-length did not have the corresponding effect. In addition, partial reinforcement did not increase resistance to punished extinction relative to continuous reinforcement. Results are interpreted within a sequential-theoretical framework. —*Journal abstract.*

249. Farthing, G. William. (U Maine, Orono) **Behavioral contrast in pigeons learning an auditory discrimination.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 123-125.—After an initial period of nondifferential training, 14 female Silver King pigeons were trained on a go-no-go discrimination between different click frequencies. Keypeck responses during the positive stimulus were reinforced with food on a 1-min variable interval schedule, whereas responses during the negative stimulus were extinguished and prolonged the negative stimulus for 30 sec (correction procedure). Response rates in the positive stimulus increased during discrimination training in all Ss. A control group of 7 Ss given

extended nondifferential training had significantly lower response rates and contrast ratios. Results are inconsistent with a simple autoshaping theory of behavioral contrast.—*Journal abstract.*

250. Farthing, G. William. (U Maine, Orono) **Stimulus control by dot position in pigeons.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 185-188.—In Exp I, with 10 Silver King 6-yr-old pigeons, positive dot-position generalization gradients were obtained following training in which pecks at a white key with a black dot in a fixed position (at either the top, bottom, left, right, or center of the key) were sometimes reinforced (S+), and pecks at a blank white key were never reinforced (S-). Single-stimulus training was not sufficient to establish control by dot position. In Exp II, with 10 Silver King pigeons, 5 of which were experienced, negative dot-position gradients were obtained following training on a discrimination between S+ blank vs S-dot. Implications of these and other results for excitatory and inhibitory stimulus control are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

251. Fisher, Caroline & Badia, Pietro. (Bowling Green State U) **Preference for signaled or unsignaled shock in goldfish.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 195-197.—Presented unsignaled, inescapable shocks to 5 goldfish. By making a shuttle response, Ss could change the condition to signaled shocks for 2 min, after which unsignaled shocks were automatically reinstated. All Ss changed from the unsignaled to the signaled condition. 3 different extinction conditions were administered, to assess the extent to which the shock and shock-free periods controlled changeover performance. The performance of the fish was compared with the performance of rats obtained in previous studies. This comparison showed a number of similarities. The argument, by some, that Ss choose the signaled shock condition because of modifiable shock is disputed.—*Journal abstract.*

252. Frankel, Frederick D. (U California, Los Angeles) **The role of the response-punishment contingency in the suppression of a positively-reinforced operant.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 385-403.—2 experiments, employing a total of 100 male albino rats, tested the prediction from current theories of punishment that a response-contingent procedure is superior to a comparable noncontingent procedure for the administration of punishment. Results demonstrate that the 2 procedures produced comparable contiguity effects and did not contain artifacts present in previous research. 3 different measures of suppression corroborated the findings that more response suppression occurred in the contingent procedure. Results were stable across 8 days of shock administration (Exp I) and 3 levels of shock intensity (Exp II). In both experiments, response suppression occurred during contingent shocks associated with shock at offset, as well as after conditioned stimulus (CS) offset. The contingent procedure was associated with more suppression during both of these periods and also longer runs of CSs with complete suppression. The relevance of the present findings to current theories of punishment is discussed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

253. Fuenzalida, Charles E. & Ulrich, George. (U Colorado) **Escape learning in the plains garter snake,**

Thamnophis radix. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 134-136.—5 plains garter snakes received 5 daily trials on each of 10 successive days in a water maze in which escape was possible through a hole in the correct end box. Ss showed a significant reduction in latency to escape after 2 or 3 days of training. However, Ss did not acquire a discrimination between the correct and incorrect paths since the probability of turning into the incorrect arm did not decrease over days. Reduction in escape latency could be interpreted as an arousal effect of incentive learning (i.e., Ss learned that escape was possible, and this energized behavior even though they did not learn the correct pathway). However, an alternative view is offered wherein Ss are presumed to have learned not only that escape was possible but also a systematic pattern of searching behavior (which was somewhat less efficient than could have been acquired if the position discrimination had been mastered).—*Journal abstract.*

254. Gelperin, Alan. (Princeton U) **Rapid food-aversion learning by a terrestrial mollusk.** *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4202), 567-570.—Reports data to show that the terrestrial slug *Limax maximus* can learn to avoid new palatable food, sometimes within 3 wks, if Co₁ poisoning is paired with ingestion of the new food. The opportunity offered by the preparation for detailed neurophysiological analysis of a rapid-onset learning mechanism of long duration is noted.

255. Goodrick, Charles L. (Baltimore City Hosp. Gerontology Research Ctr, MD) **Adaptation to novel environments by the rat: Effects of age, stimulus intensity, group testing temperature.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 287-296.—Determined adaptation of operant barpressing in a dark 2-bar test box during 2-hr tests in 4 experiments with a total of 384 singly tested Wistar albino rats 16-18, 24-32, 120-150, and 750-800 days old. Ss 16-18 days old failed to adapt during the test, although all other age groups did. Adaptation occurred more slowly for the 120-150 day old group than for the remaining 2 age groups. Experiments with the 2 youngest groups showed that bright light lowered response levels of both age groups, compared with controls, but failed to alter the course of adaptation. In contrast, group testing resulted in lowered response levels and faster adaptation for 16-18 day old Ss, but higher response levels for 24-32 day old Ss compared with singly tested controls. High temperature (32.5°C) resulted in adaptation for the 2 younger groups. The failure of 16-18 day old Ss to adapt may have been due to lower body temperature while in the test chamber than while in the home cage nest area. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

256. Griffin, Patrick; Hughes, William R. & Coleman, James J. (Jackson State U) **Information integration and compounding of discriminative stimuli in pigeons.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 555-558.—Reinforced keypecks with food in 3 male Silver King pigeons according to a multiple schedule with variable interval (VI) schedules of reinforcement associated with the components. If the key was green (G) or white with 3 horizontal black lines (H), VI 30 sec was in effect. A red key (R) or 3 black vertical lines on a white surround (V) indicated that VI 60 sec was in effect.

Following this training, a single test session was conducted in which the reinforcer was not available and in which the single stimuli and the compounds HG, HR, VG, and VR were presented. Response rates to the compounds were generally less than to the elements alone. This unexpected result was apparently due to degrading of the stimuli during superimposition. However, the compound rates aligned well with a linear model that assumes no interaction between orientation and color stimuli. This initial agreement with N. H. Anderson's information integration approach (1972) suggests further application of the model to stimulus compounding in infrahuman animals.—*Journal abstract.*

257. Grilly, David M. (Cleveland State U) **Sex differences in delayed matching-to-sample performance of chimpanzees.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 203-207.—Tested short-term memory for visual stimuli in 17 chimpanzees, using the delayed matching-to-sample technique. A statistically significant superiority of females in matching accuracy was exhibited over an extended period of time and under at least 2 different retention intervals (20- and 40-sec delays). Results are consistent with those obtained with rhesus monkeys on similar tasks. The possibility that the results are attributable to factors other than experience is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

258. Hemmes, Nancy S. (City U New York, Queens Coll) **Pigeons' performance under differential reinforcement of low rate schedules depends upon the operant.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 344-357.—Conducted an experiment with 6 male White Carneaux pigeons. Ss were reinforced with grain for pecking a key or depressing a foot treadle according to DRL schedules. Ss which depressed a treadle performed efficiently on DRL schedules as high as DRL 35-sec, while Ss reinforced for keypecking showed low efficiency under DRL 14-sec. While treadle pressing and keypecking differ along a number of dimensions (including force requirement of the operant and differences in temporal distributions of responses), the present results are consistent with an interpretations based on differences in the degree to which these 2 responses are elicited by periodic presentations of food. (27 ref) *Journal abstract.*

259. Holman, Eric W. (U California, Los Angeles) **Some conditions for the dissociation of consummatory and instrumental behavior in rats.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 358-366.—In 2 experiments to investigate whether consummatory and instrumental behavior depend upon different motivational factors, a total of 68 female Sprague-Dawley rats were trained to press a bar for saccharin solution, then given various treatments designed to reduce the palatability of saccharin, and finally tested for barpressing in extinction and for free intake of saccharin. Prefeeding with dextrose, prefeeding with saccharin, and association of saccharin with injections of lithium chloride all reduced intake of saccharin compared to control treatments, but only prefeeding with dextrose also reduced barpressing in extinction. Thus, performance of an instrumental response may depend upon need for food rather than appetite for it. (28 ref) *Journal abstract.*

260. Janzen, William B.; Geissler, Katharina R. & Melvin, Kenneth B. (U Alabama) **Some varied effects of**

punishment on ongoing avoidance behavior in the hamster. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 201-203.—Trained 16 male Charles River golden hamsters to avoid shock by leaving a startbox and traversing a straight alley. During the 1st extinction phase (Phase I), 1 group was given 20 regular extinction (RE) trials, while a 2nd group was given shock punishment (PE) in the center of the alley. During the last 30 extinction trials (Phase II), conditions were reversed for the groups. Unlike earlier research with other species, punishment typically suppressed running, especially in the punishment area. However, a temporary punishment-induced facilitation of alley speed was found.—*Journal abstract.*

261. Johnston, Robert E. & Zahorik, Donna M. (Cornell U) **Taste aversion to sexual attractants.** *Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 189(4206), 893-894.—Performed a standard taste aversion experiment with 22 male hamsters, using vaginal secretion from estrous females as the taste stimulus. After presentation of the stimulus, gastrointestinal illness was induced in 11 Ss by ip injections of lithium chloride, while the other 11 Ss received saline injections. In comparison to the saline controls, Ss poisoned after ingesting the vaginal secretion showed a greater decrease in time spent licking, a greater increase in latency to lick, and left more secretion on the plate. There was a very large increase in variability among the poisoned Ss in time spent licking and in the latency to lick. Results provide evidence that the nature of the flavor does not seem to affect the ability of an animal to form taste aversions and suggest that this is true regardless of the flavor's biological functions. Data also demonstrate a change in responsiveness to a communication signal due to experience and argue against the common view that responses to pheromones are stereotyped and nonmodifiable.—*L. Gorsey.*

262. McIlwitt, Earl R. (King Coll) **The effect of prior reward magnitude on the successive negative contrast effect.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 126-128.—3 groups ($n = 10$ each) of Holtzman albino rats received nondifferential large (L) or nondifferential small (S), or no reward training prior to differential reward training (Groups L-LS, S-LS, and LS respectively) in a nonchoice brightness discrimination apparatus. A 4th condition ($n = 10$) received small reward in each discriminandum throughout training. Results suggest that the extent of simultaneous negative contrast was greater for Group L-LS than for Group S-LS and clearly indicate that the development of discrimination and negative contrast effects was retarded for the prior reward conditions relative to the standard differential conditioning group (LS).—*Journal abstract.*

263. Meyers, Lawrence S. & Anderson, Gary J. (California State U, Sacramento) **Acquisition and extinction following extended partial reinforcement training under small or large reward.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 198-200.—41 male Sprague-Dawley rats were given either 30, 90, or 300 SRT partial reinforcement trials to either a 1- or 15-pellet reward. Following both 30 and 90 trials, large reward led to faster acquisition responding and greater resistance to extinction than small reward. Following 300 trials, small and large reward groups were responding equally rapidly.

in acquisition, but the small reward group tended to be more resistant to extinction than the large reward group.—*Journal abstract.*

264. Moon, Laurie & Lewis, Paul. (Ohio U) **Effect of signal duration on preference for signalled reinforcement.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 263-269.—By responding on a changeover key, 2 White Carneaux pigeons could change the prevailing unsignaled VI 65-sec schedule to a signaled, but otherwise identical, schedule. On the signaled schedule a brief tone preceded reinforcement. Regardless of the duration of the signal (5, 3, 1, 0.5, or 0.1 sec), Ss strongly preferred the signaled schedule. Withdrawal of the signal produced a rapid decline in the changeover key response rate, demonstrating that production of the signaled condition maintained the responding. Results support an information hypothesis that suggests that situations in which a stimulus provides information about future events is preferred over one that does not.—*Journal abstract.*

265. Prytula, Robert E.; Lawler, Sharon M. & Davis, Stephen F. (Middle Tennessee State U) **Odor-mediated double-alternation responding: A multiple-baseline reversal demonstration.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 181-184.—In a 4-phase study with 16 male albino Holtzman rats, a multiple-baseline technique was used to assess the relationship between runway behavior and odor cues. Results show that behavior was controlled more by the cue property of odor than by memory. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

266. Roper, T. J. (U Cambridge, England) **Nest material and food as reinforcers for fixed-ratio responding in mice.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 327-343.—3 experiments, with a total of 18 albino female RAP mice, investigated the importance of operant-reinforcer distance as a factor affecting continuous reinforcement (CRF) and FR performance, with nest material and food as reinforcers. In Exp I, nest material (paper strips) was presented on a series of FR schedules of increasing size, with the operandum located as close as possible to the reinforcer dispenser. Ss compensated for increases in FR size by proportionately increasing their response output, but ratio strain occurred at low FR values. In Exp II, response rate was inversely related to operant-reinforcer distance on a CRF schedule with nest material as reinforcer. In Exp III, food was presented on a series of FR schedules at 2 levels of deprivation, and with 3 operant-reinforcer distances. Operant-reinforcer distance affected CRF response rate, degree of compensation for increases in FR size, and occurrence of ratio strain, but only when deprivation level was low. Results support the view that nest material and food share fundamentally similar reinforcing properties but that nest material is a weaker reinforcer under normal test conditions. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

267. Suavedra, Maria A. (Universidad de Chile, Santiago) **Pavlovian compound conditioning in the rabbit.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 314-326.—Conducted 2 experiments on eyelid conditioning in the rabbit involving compounds of isolable CSs. In Exp I, employing 16 male New Zealand white rabbits, it was demonstrated that Ss could be trained to respond discriminatively on the basis of specific configurations when no other reliable component cues were

available. In Exp II, with 8 Ss, a novel test procedure failed to provide further evidence that Ss utilized specific configurational cues when reliable isolable components were available. Findings are discussed in terms of the assumption that any stimulus compound involves both isolable and configurational components with the former being more salient than the latter. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

268. Snapper, Arthur G.; Kadden, Ronald M.; Shimoff, Elliot H. & Schoenfeld, William N. (Western Michigan U) **Stimulus intrusion of fixed-interval responding in the rat: The effects of electric shock intensity, temporal location, and response contingency.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 367-384.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 44 male Charles River CD rats. After a scalloped leverpress response pattern had developed under an FI food reinforcement schedule, a 15-sec electric shock was intruded for different groups of Ss in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th quarter of each inter-reinforcement schedule. Shock intensity was systematically increased for individual Ss over 70 sessions, from 0.05 to 1.6 mA. Additional between-groups comparisons involved response-dependent vs clock-dependent FI schedules, and response-dependent vs response-dependent electric shock intrusion. Response rates within each FI prior to, during, and following electric shock intrusion showed regular and reproducible increases and decreases under systematic application of the experimental variables. Results provide further evidence that the functions of a stimulus are determined in part by the parameters of intensity, response contingency, and temporal location with respect to reinforcement.—*Journal abstract.*

269. Stephens, Ronald M.; Metze, Leroy P. & Craig, James R. (Auburn U) **The Protestant ethic effect in a multichoice environment.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 137-139.—Investigated the Protestant ethic effect using 8 albino rats that learned to barpress for food in a 4-choice situation involving: (a) a functional bar and food dish where a pellet was dispensed with each barpress, (b) a nonfunctional bar and food dish which contained no free food during training, (c) a nonfunctional bar, and (d) a foodcup which contained no free food during training. After a stable rate of responding was observed, free-food pellets were added, and the choice behavior of Ss was observed. Results indicate that Ss preferred to barpress to obtain food in the presence of other food-getting or manipulation activities.—*Journal abstract.*

270. Stewart, Warren J. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Progressive reinforcement schedules: A review and evaluation.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 9-22.—Notes that progressive reinforcement schedules have had limited use. What studies have been done show them to be valuable in testing perseverative hypotheses. Using these schedules the effects of variables that may affect perseveration, or persistence, of behavior, can be assessed. Such variables are reinforcement magnitude, motivation conditions, and physiological manipulation. Perseveration has been measured by the total number of responses or the size of the last completed ratio before responding becomes infrequent at the "break-point." Other dependent varia-

be used also to measure perseveration. The question of the effects of the food amount is discussed. The effects of the amount of food on the progressive schedules of reinforcement are discussed. The effects of various schedules of reinforcement on the potential use of these schedules are discussed. (4 ref.) *Journal abstract*

271. Wagner, James M. & Rodewald, H. Keith. *M. J. L.* Quantitative analysis of acquisition of a conditional discrimination. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 211-216.—In a study with 1 racing pigeons, when the center 1 of 3 keys was illuminated with 1 of 6 stimuli, 40 pecks produced white light on both side keys. 3 of the 6 stimuli set the conditions for reinforcement of a subsequent single peck on the left key, and 3 occasioned reinforcement for a right-key response. The 3 Ss reached a criterion of 18 correct key responses in the last 20 presentations of each of the 6 stimuli. Prior to criterion, responding was stable and near chance levels; immediately thereafter, accuracy rose to 90% correct choices. Results of several statistical tests and good congruence with predictions of G. H. Bower's (1964) model suggest acquisition in an all-or-none manner and confirm H. K. Rodewald's (see PA, Vol 50:4519) results.—*Journal abstract*

272. Warren, Judith L.; Bryant, Rodney C.; Petty, Frederick & Byrne, William L. (Tennessee, Ctr for the Human Sciences, Memphis) Group training in goldfish (*Carassius auratus*): Effects on acquisition and retention. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 933-938.—2 experiments with a total of 656 goldfish investigated the effects of group training on acquisition and retention. Ss in groups acquired an active avoidance task more readily than individually trained Ss. Unreinforced retention testing showed that individual Ss had in fact acquired the avoidance response. The addition of trained "leader" Ss to groups did not enhance acquisition performance but somewhat impeded it. It is proposed that it is the presence per se of other fish that in some manner facilitates acquisition in groups of fish and that leader-follower interactions do not account for the observed effect. (20 ref.) *Journal abstract*

273. Wong, Paul T. & Traupmann, K. L. (Trent U, Peterborough, Canada) Residual drive effects and stimulus control of eating. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 31-38.—In a study with 12 male albino Holtzman rats which were food deprived for an initial 40-day period, 6 high-drive Ss (7-12 gm of food were subsequently given daily) failed to form a go-no-go discrimination based on differential magnitudes of reward, while 6 low-drive Ss (14-16 gm of food daily) formed a reverse discrimination. Both groups exhibited appropriate differential responding only when the absence of the stimulus (S-) associated with nonreward. During a runway test after 30 days of rehabilitation, residual drive effects as indicated by a high probability of eating and a vigorous runway performance were equally robust in both groups; but the probability of eating in the presence of the stimulus (S+) was not higher than that in the presence of S-. The absence of stimulus control of eating was attributed to the overshaw-

dowing of the discriminanda by food-related cues.

Journal abstract

274. Zanich, Mary L. & Fowler, Harry. (U Pittsburgh) Primary and secondary reinforcers as distinctive cues which acquire information value in partial-reinforcement discrimination training. *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 299-313.—To assess the cue as opposed to incentive effect of reward, 98 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats were trained on an easy visual discrimination with food contingent on 50 or 100% of the correct responses, and white noise contingent on 0, 50, or 100% of these responses. Additionally, the 50% food and noise schedules were structured for different groups to produce positive, zero, or negative correlations of the 2 events. Although the addition of noise did not affect learning with 100% food, the slower learning observed with 50% food was increasingly offset by greater percentages of noise, with the 50% groups showing faster learning under the negative than zero correlation and faster under the zero than positive correlation. Together with supporting speech data, results indicate that a "neutral" stimulus can be substituted for food with little loss in performance. Consequently, the reinforcing effect of food is attributed in part to its function as a cue which, like noise, can increase the discriminability of the alternatives and provide information about the correctness of the response.—*Journal abstract*

Social & Instinctive Behavior

275. Crawley, J. N.; Schleidt, Wolfgang M. & Contrera, Joseph F. (U Maryland) Does social environment decrease propensity to fight in male mice? *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 73-83.—Studied social environmental influences on the development of fighting behavior in 122 CF-1 male albino mice in relation to the necessary conspecific interactions and the critical age of such interactions. Males housed with females fought as much as isolated males, but males housed with males or with a group of males and females fought much less, indicating that the lack of male-male interactions causes the increased "isolation-induced" fighting in the test situation. Males isolated or housed with females for 1 mo showed similar fighting tendencies whether the isolation occurred during the 2nd or 3rd mo of age. This suggests that the early juvenile age is not the critical point in development of fighting, but rather that isolation from other males can increase fighting of male mice at juvenile as well as at adult ages. (32 ref.) *Journal abstract*

276. Davis, Todd M. (National Zoological Park, Office of Zoological Research, Washington, DC) Effects of familiarity on agonistic encounter behavior in male degus (*Octodon degus*). *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 511-517.—Conducted a study of 7 adult and 2 juvenile male South American rodents, *Octodon degus*, which showed that familiarity is a source of variability in the expression of agonistic behavior. During initial encounters between unfamiliar male degus, one animal approached and mounted his partner, while the other individual retreated and enurinated. High frequencies of fighting were seen. Fighting was less frequent in subsequent pairings of the same dyad, and body sniffing

occurred more often. Later encounters were less rigidly stereotyped than initial ones.—*Journal abstract.*

277. Dobrzański, Jan & Dobrzańska, Janina. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Ethological studies in the ant *Tetramorium caespitum* mayr: II. Interspecific relationships.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 311-317.—In an investigation it was found that the structure of relationships between a neighboring species of ants is characterized by great variability. What happens when particular individuals meet depends on considerable differences between individual behaviors of ants and a number of variable factors determining the actual emotional state of the workers. From these factors, it is the general structure of forces between the nests that changes slowest and may be responsible for reaching temporary stabilization of the interspecific relationships. Invariable hierarchical structure between the species occurs very rarely; when there is an enormous supremacy of one of the species. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

278. Dobrzański, Jan & Dobrzańska, Janina. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Ethological studies in the ant *Tetramorium caespitum* mayr: I. Foraging and building behavior.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 299-309.—Carrying heavy objects is a common element in the foraging and building behavior of ants. The initial stages of this behavior, (i.e., lifting and moving), *T. caespitum* are displayed as stereotyped patterns of movement. It was found that these patterns do not improve as the ants become more experienced, which suggests their congenital nature. Growing experience is manifested in the later stages of the transportation of heavy objects, especially in entering the correct opening of the nest with the carried prey. When a foraging ant leaves its nest to return to the prey, it initially moves in the direction of its objective. When a certain distance from the nest is reached, the ant uses olfactory stimuli to locate and follow its previous path. These observations indicate that this species does not learn an exact way to and from the nest but instead has a memory for direction. The congenital character of these elements of foraging and building behavior allows the existence of a social organization without a division of work and foraging areas. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

279. Gottlieb, Gilbert. (Dorothea Dix Hosp, Raleigh, NC) **Development of species identification in ducklings: III. Maturational rectification of perceptual deficit caused by auditory deprivation.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 899-912.—In 3 experiments, mute Peking ducklings, devocalized as embryos and manipulated in auditory isolation, manifested a selective high-frequency perceptual deficit vis-à-vis the maternal call of their species at 24 hrs after hatching. Since it takes a rather specific auditory experiential input to rectify this high-frequency insensitivity at 24 hrs, it was predicted that, in the absence of auditory experience, devocalized Ss would fail to show sufficient endogenously mediated improvement to bring them up to the level of perceptual competence of vocal-communal Ss at any age. This hypothesis proved wrong in that the proportion of devocalized Ss showing a preference for the normal

maternal call over the >825-Hz attenuated one, became equivalent to the vocal Ss at 48 hrs after hatching, as did their ability to discriminate the normal maternal call from >1,800-Hz attenuated maternal call. At 65 hrs, however, the devocalized Ss' performance deteriorated back to the level observed at 24 hrs. It is concluded that embryonic exposure to the (sibling) contact-contentment call prevents the perceptual deficit at 24 hrs and the deterioration at 65 hrs.—*Journal abstract.*

280. Ishay, Jacob. (Tel Aviv U, Sackler School of Medicine, Israel) **Caste determination by social wasps. Cell size and building behaviour.** *Animal Behaviour*, 1975(May), Vol 23(2), 425-431.—Oviposition and cell-building activities were studied experimentally in 2 species of Vespinae (social wasps): *Vespa orientalis* and *Paravespula germanica*. Queen-right and queenless colonies were allowed to oviposit into and raise brood within comb cells that were smaller than, equal to, or larger than normal. Transfer of eggs of 1st to 3rd instar larvae from worker cells to queen cells resulted in the development of queens, while the reverse transfer resulted in the production of workers. Evidence is presented to suggest that in Vespinae, the cell size determines the caste of the developing brood. The workers, possibly under the influence of queen pheromones, actively determine the various castes of the future generation by their treatment of the brood or of the cells which house it.—*Journal abstract.*

281. Kalberer, William D. & Coleman, Warren R. (California State U, Chico) **Development of fighting behavior in mice: Effects of experiential factors.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 7-10.—26 isolate-reared male Chico mice showed progressively shorter latencies to fight concomitant with weekly, brief social encounters. Ss exposed to male peers showed shorter latencies than males exposed to female peers. Possible effects of cage size and/or visual experience are discussed. It is suggested that the effects of various life histories upon aggression be investigated. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

282. Kleiman, D. G. (Smithsonian Inst, National Zoological Park, Washington, DC) **The effects of exposure to conspecific urine on urine-marking in male and female degus (*Octodon degus*).** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 519-526.—Recorded the urine-marking, defecation rates, and urine-sniffing behavior of 7 male and 7 female degus in an open field whose substrate was clean (control tests) or covered in conspecific urine (experimental tests). Ss were exposed to these conditions intermittently over a 3-mo period. Males urine-marked more than females. Both sexes exhibited increased levels of urine-marking and defecation during control tests as time passed. Males showed decreased urine-marking and defecation rates when exposed to the urine of conspecific males, but no changes in these behaviors with female urine. Females increased urine-marking rates when exposed to female urine but exhibited no changes with male urine. Results are discussed with reference to degus social organization and the factors influencing scent-marking behavior. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

283. Lloyd, James A. (U Texas, Medical School, Program in Reproductive Biology & Endocrinology,

Houston) **Social structure and reproduction in two freely growing populations of house mice (*Mus musculus* L.).** *Animal Behaviour*, 1975(May), Vol 23(2), 413-424.—In 1 population regulated primarily by a decline in birth, decreased births were associated with a reorganization of the territorial system. In the 2nd population the major factor regulating further growth was mortality of infants and young adults. Mortality was associated with a 7-fold increase in aggression and redistribution of breeding females. (30 ref)

284. Menzel, Emil W. & Halperin, Stewart. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Purposive behavior as a basis for objective communication between chimpanzees.** *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4203), 652-654.—Conducted 2 experiments with 6 5-7 yr old wild-born chimpanzees. They had had extensive experience on similar delayed response experiments, and effective leadership behavior was observed even on the 1st day of the experiments. Results indicate that the rate at which a chimpanzee approached a hidden, distant goal varied according to social conditions and according to whether the goal was a novel object or food. This behavior furnished a social group with sufficient information for simultaneous and successive discriminations between leaders and between goals. *Journal abstract.*

285. Mykutowycz, R. & Hesterman, E. R. (CSIRO, Div of Wildlife Research, Canberra, Australia) **An experimental study of aggression in captive European rabbits, *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (L.).** *Behaviour*, 1975, Vol 52(1-2), 104-123.—Studied the aggressive behavior of wild and domestic New Zealand white European rabbits by introducing a strange animal into the home pen of another rabbit. All possible combinations of sex and type of breed were made during 580 tests, in which incidents of chasing, biting, rippling, and mounting were recorded. In general, home rabbits defeated introduced rabbits and aggression was found to be equally prevalent in both sexes. The domestic animals exhibited less aggression but more mounting than the wild type. The effects of domestication on aggressive and sexual behavior are discussed. (19 ref) (German summary) —S. R. Goldstein

286. Naumann, Martin G. (U Connecticut) **Swarming behavior: Evidence for communication in social wasps.** *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4203), 642-644.—Observed swarms of 15 species of wasps and found that their behavior at sites around swarms and along emigration routes suggests the use of odor marks. Wasps performed breaking runs through swarms, resulting in dispersal of clustered wasps. Orientation in flight of swarm mates to specific trail sites facilitated swarm emigration to the new nest. *Journal abstract.*

287. Reventlow, Iven. ["Body language" with animals.] (Danish) *Psykologisk Skriftserie*, 1973, No 4, 26-35.—Reviews findings of ethologists on the use of body language in the animal kingdom (e.g., mating and territory claiming in silver gulls and stickleback fish). Fake combat between small boys is discussed.

288. Ryan, Virginia & Wehmer, Francine. (Wayne State U) **Effect of postnatal litter size on adult aggression in the laboratory mouse.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 363-370.—Examined growth, emotionality, food competition, and aggression in Swiss-Webster mice nursed in 15 litters of 3 or 9 and

reared in isolation until testing. Ss from large litters were lighter at weaning and in adulthood and were more emotional in the open field than Ss from small litters. They did not win more food competition tests than Ss from small litters, although their consummatory behavior during food competition tests was greater. Ss from large litters were more aggressive in initial encounters but over repeated encounters became more submissive. In a 2nd open-field test, emotionality of large-litter Ss was reduced more than that of Ss from small litters. When later placed in group-living cages, Ss from small litters sustained less long-term physical assault than Ss from large litters. High correlations were found between the 4 measures of brief aggression. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

289. Simon, Armando. (Wichita State U) **Chemoreception in *Betta splendens*.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 97-98.—4 adult male Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens*) were kept visually and chemically isolated for 21 days in individual glass beakers with no aeration or drainage. Ss were then transplanted to each other's beakers (their "habitats"), which retained the water "contaminated" by the original S and were observed for signs of aggressive display. No sign of displaying occurred.—*Journal abstract.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

290. Audibert, A. & Perrotet, E. [Hypothalamic hormones and the central nervous system.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Apr), Vol 1(4), 451-470.—Reviews the literature relating endocrine gland activity to the CNS via hypothalamic hormones and neurotransmitters. It is clear that the interactions of these chemo-mediators are far from being completely understood. No specific neurotransmitter is exclusively concerned in the control of a specific hormone. Quite different controls can be exerted, also, by the same neurotransmitter when acting at the synaptic level of multisynaptic pathways. It is questioned whether it is the perturbation of endocrine function which disrupts the CNS in psychopathological subjects or, whether inversely, these are only the reflection of a basic CNS disorder. A more complete understanding of the interdependence of these systems, now slowly emerging from experimental study, should permit the rapid development of rational and effective therapies. (80 ref)—H. E. King

291. Colpaert, Francis C. (Janssen Pharmaceutica Research Lab, Beerse, Belgium) **The ventromedial hypothalamus and the control of avoidance behavior and aggression: Fear hypothesis versus response suppression theory of limbic system function.** *Developmental Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 27-44.—A review of the literature on the behavioral function of the ventromedial hypothalamus reveals that all hypotheses of its function may adequately explain the behavioral changes induced by experimental interventions at the level of the ventromedial hypothalamus. The response inhibition theory of the limbic system appears to be the most comprehensive and consistent in its explanation of experimental (5% p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

292. **Huck, U. William & Price, Edward O.** (State U New York, Coll of Environmental Sciences & Forestry, Syracuse) **Differential effects of environmental enrichment on the open-field behavior of wild and domestic Norway rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 892-898.—Early postweaning experience in an enriched environment had a greater influence on the open-field behavior and body weight of 32 wild Norway rats than of their 32 counterparts. Genetic changes accompanying the domestication process may have reduced the relative impact of postweaning experience on the development of the domestic S's response to changes in its environment. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

293. **Hughes, John.** (U Aberdeen, Marischal Coll, Unit for Research on Addictive Drugs, Scotland) **Isolation of an endogenous compound from the brain with pharmacological properties similar to morphine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(2), 295-308.—Used rabbit, guinea pig, rat, and pig brains to test the hypothesis that the brain contains a substance that functions as an endogenous mediator at central morphine receptor sites. The extraction and purification of a low molecular weight morphine-like substance is described; the substance was found to be unevenly distributed in the brain, with the highest concentrations in the striatum, mid-brain, pons, and medulla. It is suggested that the compound forms part of a central pain suppressive system and may have a wider neurochemical role in the brain. (15 ref)

294. **Jacoby, Ann et al.** (Office of Population Censuses & Surveys, London, England) **Influence of some social and environmental factors on the nutrient intake and nutritional status of schoolchildren.** *British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 29(2), 116-120.

295. **Millar, Richard D.** (Valparaiso U) **Free-operant comparisons of wild and domestic Norway rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 913-922.—Compared 16 wild and 16 domestic hooded rats on nondifferential appetitive VI responding, discrimination, and discrimination reversal procedures. The effects of strain, sex, deprivation, preexperimental handling, and sessions on response rate were examined. Performances during the 60 days of VI training showed prolonged increases over that period for all strain sex groupings, with domestic Ss responding at higher rates than wild. Males also tended to respond at higher rates than females. During the discrimination procedure wild Ss showed more resistance to extinction, although these differences generally diminished after the 30 days of training. During the discrimination reversal procedure domestic Ss reversed their responding pattern more readily, and domestic females reached criterion significantly sooner than domestic males. The effects of deprivation and handling were not significant during the experimental procedures (20 ref). *Journal abstract.*

296. **Ramos, Franklin & Smith, Albert C.** (Hilo Coll, HI) **Protein differences in the lens nucleus from the desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*).** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 219-222.—Extracts of eye lens nuclei from 24 desert woodrats were subjected to electrophoresis. This process produced protein patterns

which fell into 2 groups, one with 1 band and the other with 2 bands. Intraspecific differences in proteins from the lens nuclei of mammals have not been reported before. Electrophoretic separation of nuclear lens proteins may be applied to study the biochemical-genetic basis of behavior.—*Journal abstract.*

297. **Ter Haar, M. B. & MacKinnon, P.C.** (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **Changes in (³⁵S)methionine incorporation into protein of the rat brain during puberty.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(3), 535-538.—Findings from a study with Wistar rats show that (a) over the 1st 20 days of life, there was a marked decrease in the relative incorporation of [³⁵S]methionine into protein in the various cerebral areas of male, female, and neonatally androgenized Ss; and (b) from 20 to 60 days of age, there was a linear increase in relative incorporation which was greater in the preoptic area and the median eminence than in the amygdala. Results support previous evidence which indicated the development of the hypothalamus during puberty, together with a possible role played by the amygdala, bringing about the initiation of cyclicity in the female.

298. **Valenzuela, Wilfredo R.; Klinger, Allen & McDonald, John S.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Pattern recognition applied to monitoring waveforms.** *IEEE Transactions on Bio-Medical Engineering*, 1975(Jan), Vol 22(1), 18-24.—Demonstrated that fetal heart rate (FHR) patterns can be classified by algorithmically determined linear discriminants. A nonparametric learning algorithm was applied to 17 samples of 5-vectors. The coordinates of each sample vector were visual features derived from the FHR curve and the simultaneous uterine contraction pressure data in accord with medical training literature. Data were obtained from strip-chart recordings from the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, where an FHR monitoring and on-line computer processing system based on an IBM System/7 is being installed. The algorithm converged to linear discriminants that correctly classified all the 17 training samples under 4 different combinations of initial weights, training sequence, and correction increment. Each of the 4 linear decision rules so obtained was applied to 14 new sample vectors. 3 classified 11 samples correctly and 1 classified 13 samples correctly. Medical anomalies (atypical data) were present in all 3 misclassified patterns. A perfect success record was found in classifying all 7 medically ominous new sample vectors.—*Journal abstract.*

299. **Wahlsten, Douglas.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **Genetic variation in the development of mouse brain and behavior: Evidence from the middle postnatal period.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 371-380.—Assessed 6 inbred strains and 3 F₁ hybrid crosses of mice for developmental status at 32 days after conception (about 13 days after birth). Phenotypes measured included body weight, brain weight, maturity of 14 reflexive behaviors, myelination of 80 fiber tracts, and thickness of the external granular layer of the cerebellum. All measures of brain and behavior showed a similar pattern of results: hybrids were generally more advanced than either of their inbred parent strains; differences among inbred strains were large, but differences among hybrid crosses were quite small. Acceleration

tion of F₁ Ss compared to their homozygous relatives ranged from 0.5 to 2.4 days mean difference. Developmental ages of inbred litters ranged from 28.7 to 32.2 days, whereas hybrid litters ranged from 31.5 to 32.7 days. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

300. Wax, Teena M. & Goodrick, Charles L. (Baltimore City Hosp, Gerontology Research Ctr, MD) Voluntary exposure to light by young and aged albino and pigmented inbred mice as a function of light intensity. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 297-303.—Young (5 mo) and old male mice (23 and 26 mo) of the inbred A/J and C57BL/6J strains ($N = 80$) were isolated in ventilation chambers with ad lib food and water for 1 wk at a time. Each S was allowed to select its own lighting schedule by pressing one lever to turn on a light of either 10.76 or 166.40 lux illumination intensity and pressing another lever to turn the light off. 3-way analyses of variance for Age, Strain, and Illumination effects on parameters of barpressing, stimulus change, and light duration patterns per circadian period (24 hrs) indicated that old Ss were less active than young Ss and the A/J Ss were less active than C57BL/6J. Young Ss spent more time in the dark than old Ss, and the A/J albino Ss spent more time in the dark than did the C57BL/6J pigmented Ss. Other age and strain differences were noted as well and are discussed with respect to some theories of light exposure by nocturnal animals. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Neurology & Electrophysiology

301. ———. The use of axonal transport for studies of neuronal connectivity, Gwatt-Thun, Switzerland, July 2-4, 1974. *Brain Research*, 1974(Jul), Vol 85(2), 201-354.—Presents a collection of 25 short communications, delivered at a symposium, on the biological foundations, technical aspects, and neuroanatomical applications of anterograde and retrograde axonal transport.

302. Avakian, Haiganoosh. (U Rochester) Isolation of the language area: Neurolinguistic implications. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 296.

303. Barnett, Ann B.; Ohlrich, Elizabeth S.; Weiss, Ira P. & Shanks, Betty. (Children's Hosp Research Foundation, Washington, DC) Auditory evoked potentials during sleep in normal children from ten days to three years of age. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 29-41. Recorded auditory evoked potentials (AEPs) to clicks of moderate intensity in 130 normal sleeping children aged from 10 days to 3 yrs. Latencies of the principal response components were found to decrease with log age (i.e., change was most rapid during the 1st yr of life). Variance was quite high, especially at younger ages. The finding that decreases in the latencies of the various components occurred at different rates suggests that the components reflect quasi-independent neural substrates. The components of shortest latency displayed the weakest relationship to age. Findings with respect to latency for the subset of data obtained during Stage 2 sleep were similar to those for the total population which contained responses recorded during several sleep stages. The amplitude of AEP components increased with age except for N₁ P₁, which decreased. The maturation of the

morphology of the AEP was characterized by a relative increase in the prominence of the long latency components, especially the development of P₂. It is concluded that AEPs can be a useful tool in the study of central nervous system development and in the diagnosis of sensory and neurologic abnormalities. (French summary) (44 ref)—*Journal summary*.

304. Brězinová, Vlasta. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) The number and duration of the episodes of the various EEG stages of sleep in young and older people. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 273-278.—Examined the number and duration of episodes of any one electrophysiological sleep stage and of intervening wakefulness in 10 young normal Ss (mean age 22) and in 14 late middle-age normal people (mean age 55). No significant difference between the 2 age groups was found for any of the stages in the mean number of episodes taken from 4 nights. For any of the stages, the individual numbers of episodes accumulated over the 4 nights varied widely and showed significant consistency with similar data obtained in another set of 4 nights. There were significant differences between the 2 age groups in episode duration. The sleep of the older group contained significantly higher proportions of longer episodes of wakefulness and drowsiness and significantly lower proportions of longer episodes of slow wave sleep and REM sleep. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.

305. Calvin, William H. & Sypert, George W. (U Washington, Medical School) Cerebral cortex neurons with extra spikes: A normal substrate for epileptic discharges? *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 498-503.—Reports evidence of various types of repetitive firing patterns and the existence of double spikes appearing during otherwise rhythmic discharges in "fast" pyramidal tract neurons in response to steady depolarizing currents. It is concluded that the extra spike mode may play an important part in the epileptogenic cerebral cortex. (30 ref)

306. Church, M. W. et al. (San Diego State U) Changes in frequency and amplitude of delta activity during sleep. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 1-7.—Applied modified period analysis to all-night sleep recordings from 14 22-27 yr old males. The modifications involved addition of measures of integrated amplitude and of time in frequency band to the zero crossings and zero counts of the 1st derivative. Changes in the characteristics of delta activity (0-3 c/sec) across the night were examined. Delta shifted toward lower frequencies and decreased in amplitude as sleep progressed. These trends were apparent in mean values for successive periods of slowwave sleep (SSWPs). For epochs of record classified as Stage 4 EEG, these trends were seen both within and across SSWPs. The physiological significance of these changes is unknown; however, it is suggested that they may reflect the kinetics of the metabolic processes underlying sleep. (French summary) (20 ref) *Journal summary*.

307. Courchesne, Eric; Hillyard, Steven A. & Galambos, Robert. (U California, San Diego) Stimulus novelty, task relevance and the visual evoked potential in man. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*

gy. 1975(Aug). Vol 39(2), 131-143.—Recorded visual evoked potentials from 18 normal college students performing in a visual discrimination task. Ss counted the number of presentations of the numeral 4 which was interposed rarely and randomly within a sequence of tachistoscopically flashed background stimuli (numeral 2s). Intrusive, task-irrelevant (not counted) stimuli were also interspersed in the sequence of 2s; these stimuli were of 2 types: *simples*, which were easily recognizable, and *novels*, which were completely unrecognizable. The *simples* and the counted 4s evoked posteriorly distributed P₁ waves (latency 380-430 msec) while the irrelevant *novels* evoked large, frontally distributed P₁ waves (latency 360-380 msec). These large, frontal P₁ waves to *novels* were also preceded by large N₁ waves. Findings indicate that the P₁ wave is not a unitary phenomenon but should be considered in terms of a family of waves, differing in their brain generators and in their psychological correlates. (French summary) (23 ref)—*Journal summary*.

308. Dallos, Peter. (Northwestern U, Auditory Physiology Lab) **Electrical correlates of mechanical events in the cochlea.** *Audiology*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 14(5-6), 408-418.—Demonstrates cochlear microphonic (CM) and summing potential magnitude functions obtained from various turns of the guinea pig's cochlea. The similarity between these curves and corresponding basilar membrane displacement functions is considered, and the influence on CM recording of the distributed nature of the generators, as well as the presence of strong nonlinear effects, is discussed. (French summary) (25 ref)

309. Dobson, Vernon. (Brunel U, Uxbridge, England) **Pattern learning and the control of behavior by all-inhibitory neural network hierarchies.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 35-50.—Describes an all-inhibitory network which learns by selective disconnection of synapses. It is simpler than an associative net in that its neurons do not need to perform arithmetical operations, and the net does not require additional threshold modulating neurons in order to cope with input patterns which are incomplete, or of differing sizes. An "all-connected" net is described which has the holograph-like capacity to reconstruct the whole of an input pattern from part patterns without involving delays or threshold devices. All of these inhibitory nets can construct themselves by means of simple random growth processes, without incurring any loss of learning capacity of holographic properties. Similarly, synapses can be allowed to potentiate with use, so that reaction times are progressively reduced by practice, without any reduction in the quality of the performance. A description is given of a model, inhibitory hierarchy consisting of interconnected arrays which can learn to execute programs of behavior by means of a simple "putting-through" procedure. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

310. Engel, Jerome. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Intracellular study of auditory evoked activity in pericruciate cortex of the awake, nonparalyzed cats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 69-73.—Presents data which demonstrate a consistent auditory evoked excitatory postsynaptic potential in only 1 of 21 intracellularly recorded elements of pericruciate cortex of awake, nonparalyzed cats. Data contrast with those

obtained with chloralose anesthetized Ss and suggest that chloralose has a significant facilitatory effect on auditory inputs to the motor cortex.

311. Fischer, Burkhardt; Kruger, Jürgen & Droll, Wolfgang. (Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Abteilung für Neurophysiologie, Freiburg, W Germany) **Quantitative aspects of the shift-effect in cat retinal ganglion cells.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 391-403.—A sudden displacement of a pattern, even when far away from the classical border of a concentrically organized receptive field, elicits a transient excitatory response in on- and off-center retinal ganglion cells (shift-effect). Peak response and latency of the shift-effect were studied under various stimulus conditions in on- and off-center ganglion cells. Increasing the retinal distance between the site of stimulation and receptive field yielded responses of increasing latency corresponding to an intraretinal conduction velocity of about 0.18 m/sec. Beyond a distance of 20° response amplitudes decreased steadily in on- and off-center neurons. Shift amplitude and contrast of the shifting grating had almost no influence above a threshold of 30 min of arc and 10-20% modulation, respectively (all-or-none behavior). Shifts of decreasing velocity (600-10°/sec) increased the latency. The response magnitude decreased only at very slow movements. Possible functional significances in relation to eye movements and brightness perception and the retinal pathway of the shift-effect are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

312. Freeman, Walter J. (U California, Berkeley) **Parallel processing of signals in neural nets as manifested in the EEG.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 7(3), 347-369.—Uses experimental data from cat and rabbit olfactory system EEG waves, evoked potentials, and unit activity to construct and test dynamic models from nonlinear differential equations. An hypothesis is presented on the neural sensory coding of odors in a parallel processing mode, and a form of limit cycle activity is postulated to occur at a crucial step in sensory coding. (27 ref)

313. Frost, Barrie J. & Kaminer, Jehuda J. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **The orientation of anisotropy and orientation constancy: A visual evoked potential study.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 51-58.—Conducted 2 experiments with 4 young adults on the orientation anisotropy in which averaged visual evoked potentials (VEPs) were recorded from the occipital scalp. Exp I confirmed L. Maffei and F. W. Campbell's (see PA, Vol 46:523) finding that obliquely oriented gratings alternated back and forth produced smaller amplitude VEPs than when the gratings were oriented horizontally or vertically. Since no asymmetry was found in VEPs produced by a Julesz figure presented under identical conditions, it is concluded that direction of displacement could not have been contributing to the effect. In Exp II head tilt of the S was manipulated together with grating orientation; the results indicate that the orientation anisotropy was retinally rather than gravitationally referenced. It is concluded that the site of orientation constancy is located either at higher levels of the primary visual system or in the 2nd visual system. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

314. Galambos, Robert et al. (U California, San Diego) **On hemispheric differences in evoked potentials to speech stimuli.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 279-283.—8 Ss listened to lists of speech sounds (*pa* or *ba*) or pure tones (250 or 600 c/sec). Within each list 1 of the sounds (the "frequent") occurred more often than the other (the "target") in a ratio of approximately 4 : 1. Ss were required to count the targets in each list; concurrently, evoked responses to both targets and frequent were being separately averaged from electrodes at vertex at symmetrical left and right parietal locations. The evoked responses show the expected sequence of deflections at all 3 electrode sites, including large P₁ waves (about 350 msec latency) to the target stimuli. However, the left and right hemispheric responses to speech to tones, either frequent or target, were strikingly similar, both to the eye and according to statistical tests. (French summary) —*Journal summary*.

315. Ghelarducci, Brunello; Ito, Masao & Yagi, Nobuya. (U Tokyo, Faculty of Medicine, Japan) **Impulse discharges from flocculus Purkinje cells of alert rabbits during visual stimulation combined with horizontal head rotation.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 87(1), 66-72.—In a study with 23 adult albino rabbits, recordings from flocculus Purkinje cells in alert Ss showed that visual stimulation combined with head rotation caused an immediate modification of both their simple and complex spike activities. Implications of the findings for the construction and operation of the rabbit's cerebello-vestibulo-ocular system are examined. (19 ref)

316. Gibson, John M.; Beitel, Ralph E. & Welker, Wally. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Diversity of coding profiles of mechanoreceptors in glabrous skin of kittens.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 181-203.—Examined stimulus-response (S-R) profiles of 35 single mechanoreceptive afferent units having small receptive fields in the glabrous forepaw skin of 24 anesthetized domestic kittens. It was found that with respect to any of the S-R transactions studied, the properties of the sample units were continuously and broadly distributed. When the entire range of responsiveness of units to the entire stimulus battery was analyzed, no justifiable basis for designation of discrete categories of S-R profiles was found. Data argue against the usefulness of evaluating a unit's S-R coding capabilities by means of a limited set of stimulation or response analysis procedures. (66 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

317. Hazemann, P.; Audin, G. & Lille, F. (Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Lab de Physiologie, Paris, France) **Effect of voluntary self-paced movements upon auditory and somatosensory evoked potentials in man.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 247-254.—Studied the effect of voluntary self-paced movements on auditory (AEPs) and somatosensory (SEPs) evoked potentials according to the temporal relationship between movement and delivery of test stimuli. EPs were recorded in 7 adult Ss and averaged in 10 successive epochs extending from 880 msec before to 2,500 msec after movement. AEPs were attenuated in all epochs. The decrease was greatest in the 220 msec epoch just following movement and involved components N85 and P170. SEPs were attenuated similarly to AEPs when

movements were performed by the hand contralateral to somatosensory stimulation. Of the 5 SEP components, only P40 failed to reflect the attenuation, while P95 showed the greatest amplitude decrease. When stimulation was ipsilateral, SEP amplitude was attenuated only when close to the movement. In all Ss results are consistent for treatments of AEP and SEP (with contralateral movements), whereas large interindividual differences were observed for the SEP with ipsilateral movements. (French summary) (22 ref)—*Journal summary*.

318. Henderson, C. J.; Butler, S. R. & Glass, A. (U Birmingham, Medical School, England) **The localization of equivalent dipoles of EEG sources by the application of electrical field theory.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 117-130.

319. Kilmer, William. (U Massachusetts, Computer & Information Science, Amherst) **Biology of decisionary and learning mechanisms in mammalian CA3-hippocampus: A review.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 7(3), 413-437.—Discusses aspects of mammalian hippocampal biology that seem most relevant to brain modelers' questions about circuit-level decisionary and learning mechanisms and general functional roles. Sections are included on hippocampal anatomy and electrophysiology, overall functions, memory processes, afferent information, pathology, and ontogeny and ethology. (5 p ref)

320. Le Moal, M. & Cardo, B. (Université Bordeaux 1, Laboratoire de Psychophysiologie, Talence, France) **[Rhythmic slow waves and multi-unit activity during sleep-waking in the rat ventral tegmentum.]** (Fren) *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 183-192.—Recorded gross and multi-unit activity (MUA) in different structures during various stages of sleep in 43 male Sprague-Dawley rats. The records were made by means of telemetry from lateral hypothalamus, nucleus ruber, formatio reticularis, dorsal hippocampus, and the ventral mesencephalic tegmentum (VMT) surrounding the nucleus interpeduncularis. The records during paradoxical sleep showed slow rhythmic theta waves located in the VMT and the dorsal hippocampus. In these 2 structures the MUA was mainly organized in periodic patterns of discharges. In the other structures a continuous increment of the basic level of discharge was superimposed on the periodic patterns. The similarity of the hippocampal and VMT records supports the hypothesis that the VMT region has anatomical and functional connections with the limbic system. (34 ref)—*English summary*.

321. Lee, Robert G.; Ashby, Peter; White, D. G. & Aguayo, A. J. (U Calgary, Div of Medicine, Canada) **Analysis of motor conduction velocity in the human median nerve by computer simulation of compound muscle action potentials.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 225-237.—Used a digital computer to reconstruct compound muscle action potentials recorded from the human thenar eminence after stimulation of the median nerve. Data from 4 Ss suggest that a careful analysis of the differences between pairs of compound muscle action potentials may provide a method for more detailed

assessment of conduction velocity in clinical studies of peripheral nerve disorders. (French summary) (28 ref)

322. Lennberg, E. H. (Ed). (Cornell U) **Language and brain: Developmental aspects.** *Neurosciences Research Program Bulletin*, 1974, Vol 12(4), 513-656. —Summarizes contributions and discussions of a work session held in November, 1972, on brain functions, their development in animals and man, and the implications of this research for language development and communication. Topics included are as follows: electrical stimulation in man; regulation and CNS plasticity; grammar; American sign language; language disorders; motor coordination; development of visual space, reaching and speech; linguistic knowledge, ear preference, and speech perception; cognitive development; and vocalization in birds and squirrel monkeys. Comments and epilogue are provided by the session chairman and editor. (20 p ref) *B. Preilowski*.

323. Lidsky, T. I.; Buchwald, N. A.; Hull, C. D. & Levine, M. S. (U California, Medical School, Mental Retardation Research Ctr, Los Angeles) **Pallidal and entopeduncular single unit activity in cats during drinking.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 79-84. —Previous studies have shown that pallidal units display changes in firing rate during food seeking and consummatory behavior. The present study determined which properties of the ingested material or ingestive behavior were most potent in altering unit activity. Single unit activity was recorded in the globus pallidus and entopeduncular nucleus of 4 male awake restrained cats during introduction of fluid into the mouth. A very high proportion of pallidal and entopeduncular neurons showed changes in firing rate during fluid injection. 2 patterns of response were observed. Typically, responses were phasic and time-locked to the occurrence of fluid presentation. Less frequently, a long lasting change in firing occurred which persisted throughout the period of fluid introduction. Other findings suggest that both of these changes in firing rate are related to the sensory rather than the motor aspects of ingestion. (French summary) (17 ref) —*Journal summary*.

324. Lille, F.; Audin, G. & Hazemann, P. (Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, Lab de Physiologie, Paris, France) **Effects of time and tasks upon auditory and somatosensory evoked potentials in man.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 239-246. —Examined auditory evoked potentials (AEPs) recorded from the vertex and somatosensory evoked potentials (SEPs) recorded from the somatosensory and motor areas and vertex during visual and auditory discrimination tasks, with and without motor responses, and during motor tasks alone in 19 normal human Ss in 2 experiments. AEPs were minimally influenced by time, but very sensitive to task. The SEP amplitude decreased considerably with time and less with task. There was evidence for a Time \times Task interaction. The magnitude of SEP attenuation in time was reduced by intervening rest periods. The sensory modality in which the discrimination task was performed did not influence the effect on EPs. A discrimination task involving a motor response reduced EPs more than a pure discrimination or a pure motor task. The task effect seems to involve a general

mechanism (load imposed upon the S) not dependent on the particular sensory channel used to deliver the relevant information. (French summary) (19 ref) —*Journal summary*.

325. Lugaresi, E. et al. (U Bologna, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) **Snoring.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 59-64. —Presents data from 8 male 27-63 yr old heavy snorers who underwent nocturnal polygraphic recordings. Findings suggest the existence of significant polygraphic analogies between snoring and hypersomnia with periodic apneas and indicate that snoring may represent the 1st phase in the development of this syndrome. (French summary)

326. Mortimer, James A. (U Minnesota, Medical School) **Cerebellar responses to teleceptive stimuli in alert monkeys.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 369-390. —Recorded discharges of single Purkinje cells in the intermediate and lateral zones of the cerebellar cortex and of neurons in the interpositus and dentate nuclei in 4 alert rhesus monkeys during the presentation of intense auditory and visual stimuli (96-112 db sound bursts and wide-field flash illumination of 7,500 candle power sec). Concomitant monitoring of the EMG demonstrated that these stimuli evoked characteristic startle responses in most instances. Firing patterns of cerebellar nuclear cells to auditory stimuli were categorized into 4 types, the most common of which consisted of a short-latency acceleration of discharge, followed by a decrease in activity, and in most cells by a later period of facilitation. Except for a longer latency, the discharge pattern evoked by the flash stimuli was identical to that evoked by sound. It is suggested that the similar discharge patterns of cerebellar neurons to auditory and visual input results from a convergence of these inputs on a structure which projects to the cerebellum as mossy fibers. (67 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

327. Persson, Jan. (Sahlgren Hosp, Gothenburg, Sweden) **EEG spectra measured with a distorting system.** *IEEE Transactions on Bio-Medical Engineering*, 1975(Jan), Vol 22(1), 71-74. —Investigated the distortion effects upon the measurement of EEG spectra. A nonlinear model of zero-memory type is used for the input-output relation of the measurement system. The model is identified by means of measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics. Examples illustrate the distortion effects upon power spectra of waking infant and adult EEGs. —*Journal abstract*.

328. Rizzolatti, Giacomo & Camarda, Rosolino. (U Parma, Istituto di Fisiologia Umana, Italy) **Inhibition of visual responses of single units in the cat visual area of the lateral suprasylvian gyrus (Clare-Bishop area) by the introduction of a second visual stimulus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(2), 357-361. Data from awake curarized cats show that the analysis of a visual stimulus in the Clare-Bishop area is markedly influenced by the simultaneous presentation of other visual stimuli. It is suggested that the dependence of the unit response on remote stimuli in both the superior colliculus (SC) and Clare-Bishop area indicates a similarity in function of these 2 structures and that the Clare-Bishop area may be involved in global, attentive, or selective processes similar to those proposed for the SC. (17 ref)

329. Roth, Richard L. & Sokolove, Phillip G. (Stanford U) **Histological evidence for direct connections between the optic lobes of the cockroach *Leucophaea maderae*.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 87(1), 23-39.—Presents evidence of what appears to be the first demonstration of monosynaptic connections between insect optic lobes using techniques of experimental neuroanatomy. Results suggest that the cells which interconnect the 2 optic lobes may be involved not only in the bilateral representation of visual information, but also in the coordination of optic lobe pacemakers which control a circadian rhythm of locomotor activity. (27 ref)

330. Salamy, J.; Lester, J. & Jones, K. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) **REM sleep and contingent negative variation development.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 201-204.—3 right-handed young adults demonstrated the ability to respond in a contingent negative variation (CNV) paradigm during REM sleep. However, the CNV did not appear as it does in the waking state. This failure of the CNV to develop during REM sleep may be attributed to electrophysiological changes accompanying REM sleep. (French summary) (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

331. Soltysik, S.; Hull, C. D.; Buchwald, N. A. & Fekete, T. (U California, Mental Retardation Ctr & Brain Research Inst, Los Angeles) **Single unit activity in basal ganglia of monkeys during performance of a delayed response task.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 65-78.—Recorded single unit activity from the basal ganglia (caudate, putamen, and globus pallidus) of 3 monkeys (*Macaca nemestrina*) during a delayed-response task. The task was divided into 5 epochs: stimulus onset, delay, preresponse postresponse, and reward. A high percentage of units recorded from the basal ganglia showed significant changes in activity during 1 or more epochs. Examination of the proportion of units excited or inhibited during a particular epoch indicated that brief increases or decreases in unit firing rates occurred "in phase" in both pallidum and caudate. Longer-lasting firing rate changes, however, tended to occur in opposite directions in these 2 structures. This latter finding is interpreted as representing the consequence of persistent increases or decreases in activity of inhibitory interneurons in the caudate nucleus. (French summary) (26 ref)—*Journal summary*.

332. Squires, Kenneth C.; Squires, Nancy K. & Hillyard, Steven A. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Decision-related cortical potentials during an auditory signal detection task with cued observation intervals.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 268-279.—Recorded cortical-evoked potentials from 5 normal young adults performing an auditory detection task with confidence rating responses. Ss were experienced in making psychophysical judgments. Unlike earlier studies that used similar procedures, the observation interval during which the auditory signal could occur was clearly marked by a visual cue light. By precisely defining the observation interval and, hence, synchronizing all perceptual decisions to the evoked potential averaging epoch, it was possible to demonstrate that high-confidence false

alarms are accompanied by late-positive P₁ components equivalent to those for equally confident hits. Moreover, the hit and false alarm evoked potentials were found to covary similarly with variations in confidence rating and to have similar amplitude distributions over the scalp. In Exp II (with the same Ss) the signal intensity was increased to make signal presence and absence clearly discriminable and the a priori probability of signal presentation was varied from .5 to .9; it was demonstrated that correct rejections can be associated with a P₁ component larger than that for hits. Thus it was possible to show, within the signal detection paradigm, how the 2 major factors of decision confidence and expectancy are reflected in the P₁ component of the cortical-evoked potential. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

333. Tamásy, Veronica; Korányi, L. & Lissák, K. (Medical U Pécs, Inst of Physiology, Hungary) **Multiple units in brain stem and forebrain during the first week of life in the rat.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 48(1), 29-36.—Recorded multiple unit activity in newborn, 5-day-old, and adult unanesthetized and succinylcholine-immobilized CFY strain rats ($N = 30$). The development of neuronal responsiveness of mesencephalic reticular formation and basal forebrain area was studied to various sensory modalities. It was found that both neuronal populations responded to acoustic and visual stimulation by significant increase in the frequency of amplitude discriminated discharges as early as the 1st wk of life. Somatosensory stimulation elicited a strong activation of both brain regions in new born Ss, and this type of responsiveness decreased during development. It is proposed that the neonatal central nervous system is capable of processing sensory information. The high level of somatosensory responsiveness is of great importance in the survival of the newborn animal, possibly because this is the neuronal mechanism underlying elementary learning processes and memory formation. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

334. Terashima, Shin-ichi & Goris, Richard C. (Tokyo Medical & Dental U, Medical School, Japan) **Tectal organization of pit viper infrared reception.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 490-494.—Recorded infrared and visual potentials of the facial pits of pit vipers which have been shown to be temperature-sensitive receptors innervated by warm fibers of the trigeminal nerve and respond to infrared radiation. Results suggest that, in spite of the topical organization visible in the tectum opticum, the organization and correlation for behavioral action of the visual and infrared sensory modalities take place not in the area studied, but elsewhere in the brain.

335. Trehub, Arnold. (VA Hosp, Psychology Research Lab, Northampton MA) **Adaptive pattern processing in the visual system.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 7(3), 439-446.—Proposes a neuronal network capable of learning pattern discrimination. Basic characteristics largely reflect well established physiological principles, and the neurons' individual plastic properties are consistent with recent findings concerning visual experience and synaptic changes detected by electron microscopy. Pattern discrimination within the network is robust under rather severe input pattern degradation.—*Journal abstract*

336. Wachhaus, Gustav E. (Columbia U) **The effects of brainwave training on music achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 628.

337. Yoshida, Shigeru; Iwahara, Shinjuro & Nagamura, Neichi. (Tokyo U of Education, Japan) **The effect of stimulus orientation on the visual evoked potential in human subjects.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 53-57.—In an experiment with 4 male undergraduates, the average evoked potential (AEP) produced by a stationary grating of high dark-bright contrast, recorded from the occipital scalp, was less in amplitude when it was presented obliquely than when it was oriented horizontally or vertically, and in addition the amplitude was more variable for the oblique orientation. The Wiener-filtered average method (described by T. Nogawa et al, 1973) was more sensitive to these inequalities than the conventional averaging. No orientation effect upon the AEP latency was observed. Results are discussed in relation to perceptual and neuronal responses. (French summary) (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

338. Zeigler, B. P. (U Michigan, Logic of Computers Group) **Statistical simplification of neural nets.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 7(3), 371-393.—Cites the investigation by E. M. Harth et al (1970) of the "neuron gas" or "netlet" models of neuron nets in which pools of neurons are represented by statistical aggregates. Employing the present author's theory of model simplification, conditions are provided under which such neuron gas models validly represent the dynamic behavior of the parent neural net.

339. Zhirmunskaya, E. A. et al. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Neurology, Moscow) **Correlation analysis of EEG changes during recognition of images of objects.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 255-259.—Presents results of both psychological and electrophysiological experiments conducted with 15 normal Ss using the method of cross-correlation analysis of EEGs recorded during recognition of tachistoscopically presented images of objects. Changes in the random component C of the cross-correlation were larger during recognition than during simple mobilization of the S's attention. (French summary) (24 ref)—*Journal summary*.

Physiological Processes

340. Carskadon, Mary A. & Dement, William C. (Stanford U, Medical School) **Sleep studies on a 90-minute day.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 145-155.—After 2 adaptation and 2 baseline all-night sleep recordings, 5 normal undergraduates were placed on a schedule alternating 60 min of wakefulness and 30 min of sleep for 5/24-hr periods. A 2-day recovery period followed. One male S (MA) was later placed on the identical protocol except that he was allotted periods of 75 min of wakefulness and 15 min of sleep during the experimental period. One male narcolepsy-cataplexy patient was placed on the 60/30 min schedule for 48 hrs. REM sleep occurred within 10 min of sleep onset (SOREMP) on 79 of 110 REM sleep occasions in the 5 normals, on all 29 REM episodes in MA, and on 16 of 17 REM periods in the narcoleptic. In the normals, REM sleep showed a

tendency to recur on alternate 90-min cycles, while in the narcoleptic REM occurred on consecutive periods. Compared to baseline, REM sleep 24 hr was decreased in the normals and increased in the narcoleptic. Time spent in slow wave sleep and Stage 2 was also reduced in the normal Ss on the 90-min schedule, and Stage 1 sleep time was increased. Except for SOREMPs, no signs of the narcolepsy-cataplexy syndrome were seen in any of the normal Ss. (French summary) (20 ref)—*Journal summary*.

341. Galluscio, Eugene H. et al. (US Air Force Academy) **Changes in rat brain morphology and adrenal size as a function of environmental stress.** *Journal of Biological Psychology*, 1974, Vol 16(2), 26-31.—28 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats were subjected to chronic controlled environmental stress (CES) and uncontrolled environmental stress (UES). The CES Ss could avoid or escape a footshock by a lever press in an operant conditioning chamber. Footshock for the UES Ss was controlled by the CES Ss to which they were yoked. The CES condition significantly increased adrenal gland weight but the UES condition did not. UES tended to decrease occipital and sensory-motor cortex thickness, but CES did not affect cortical thickness. The 2 stress conditions had opposite effects on the anterior hypothalamus; CES tended to increase and UES to decrease anterior hypothalamic size.—*Journal abstract*.

342. Hall, Warren G. & Blass, Elliott M. (Johns Hopkins U) **Orogastric, hydrational, and behavioral controls of drinking following water deprivation in rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 939-954.—Studied drinking and its associated behaviors in 168 female Sprague-Dawley rats deprived of fluid for 8, 24, or 48 hrs. The behavior of Ss drinking water could be divided into 3 successive stages: (a) an initial intense burst of drinking that could not be easily disrupted; (b) intermittent drinking, often distinguished by the brief appearance of conflict behavior directed at the drinking spout; and (c) termination of drinking. Drinking stopped well before the fluid loss, reflected in a sizable extracellular deficit, was restored. Intake of water was terminated when serum hyponatremia and hypoosmolality (and presumably cellular overhydration) developed in temporal contiguity with drinking. These and other considerations suggest that the cellular fluid phase exerts significant inhibitory as well as excitatory control over drinking. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

343. Kamel, Freja; Mock, Edward J.; Wright, William W. & Frankel, Arthur I. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Alterations in plasma concentrations of testosterone, LH, and prolactin associated with mating in the male rat.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 277-288.—Conducted 2 studies to investigate the hormonal response of a total of 58 male Sprague-Dawley rats to sexual activity. In Study 1 no evidence of a chronic elevation in plasma levels of testosterone (T), luteinizing hormone (LH), or prolactin (PRL) was observed in sexually experienced Ss compared to naive controls. Both groups showed an acute increase in plasma levels of all 3 hormones following mating, but the increases shown by the experienced group were more pronounced. In Study 2 plasma levels of T, LH, and PRL

rose in sexually experienced Ss following an exposure to a mating arena whether it contained an estrous female, an anestrus female, or no other animal. However, the increases were considerably larger in the group exposed to estrous females. It is suggested that plasma hormones rise in anticipation of mating, although not to the same extent as following mating, and that the anticipatory rise may function to initiate or facilitate mating behavior. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

344. Kaplan, Barry B. & Sirlin, J. L. (U Southern California, E. P. Andrus Gerontology Ctr, Lab of Neurobiology) **Macromolecules and behavior: II. Training induced alteration in leucine transfer RNA of goldfish brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 451-468. —Trained goldfish to swim upright after a polystyrene float had been attached ventrally. The effects of training on the amino acid acceptor activity and methylated albumin-kieselguhr column chromatography profile of several brain isoaccepting transfer RNA (tRNA) species were studied. Comparison of the kinetics of aminoacylation and chromatography profile of tRNAs from trained and control fish showed no differences for arginyl-, glutamyl-, glycyl-, histidyl-, lysyl-, phenylalanyl-, seryl-, threonyl- or valyl-tRNA. In contrast, training induced alterations in leucine tRNA (tRNA^{Leu}) activity and activity profile. Training had no effect on brain amino acid pools or liver tRNA^{Leu} activity. Together, behavioral control experiments and plasma cortisol titers indicated that the training-induced increase in tRNA^{Leu} activity was not caused by stress, exertion, random disoriented swimming, or minor surgical procedures. Rather, this activity change seems to correlate with some, as yet unidentified, aspect of behavioral training. Implications for learning are discussed. (63 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

345. Nagy, Z. Michael; Murphy, James M. & Ray, Donald. (Bowling Green State U) **Development of behavioral arousal and inhibition in the Swiss-Webster mouse.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 146-148. Examined the development of behavioral arousal in 180 9-100 day old Swiss-Webster mice. An inverted U-shaped ontogenetic activity curve was obtained, consistent with past studies of other altricial rodents. However, the peak in the activity curve for the mouse occurred at 13 days of age, at least 2 days earlier than reported for the rat and hamster. Findings are interpreted as indicating that the onset of behavioral inhibitory capacities occur earlier in the mouse and are discussed in relation to development of brain stem arousal and forebrain inhibitory biochemical systems. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

346. Oosterveld, W. J. & Greven, A. J. (U Amsterdam, Netherlands) **Flight behaviour of pigeons during weightlessness.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 79(3-4), 233-241. Reports experiments conducted with pigeons subjected to weightlessness during parabolic flights in an airplane. Ss were observed in their normal state, as well as with hooded eyes, bound legs, and a combination of both of these handicaps. Results suggest that birds are able to fly in weightless conditions. Elimination of the information about direction induced by gravity provokes a flight behavior that suggests that illusions induced by weight-

lessness in man and birds are similar. (French & German summaries) (44 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

347. Pavlina, Zelimir & Sarić, Ivan. (Yugoslav Academy of Sciences & Arts, Inst for Medical Research, Zagreb) **The interrelationship among three measures of physical stress: Absolute heart rate, relative heart rate and ratings of perceived effort.** *Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, U Stockholm*, 1975, No 56, 10 p. —Attempted to determine which of 2 objective measures of physical stress—absolute or relative heart rate—is more closely correlated with the S's ratings of perceived effort. 24 healthy males, 18-48 yrs old, were asked to pedal a bicycle-ergometer after heart rate measurement. Each S was instructed to work as long as possible. The initial load on the pedals was 100 kpm/min, and every 4 min the load was increased to 200 kpm/min. The load increases were carried out without interference with the pedalling and without Ss' knowledge. At the end of each 4-min period, heart rate was determined, and each S rated his perceived effort. Measured heart rates were converted to relative values. Thereafter, correlations between absolute heart rate and effort ratings and between relative heart rate and these ratings were investigated. Results indicate that S's perception of his own effort was more closely correlated to relative than to absolute heart rate. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

348. Richardson, John H. & Fueston, Vernon M. (Old Dominion U) **Response of two strains of mice to increased social contact and decreased personal space as measured by fluorometric analysis of corticosterone.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 124-126. —Subjected 22 CF-1 (passive) and 22 CFW male mice (aggressive) to variations in cage size and population for 14 days. Ss were then sacrificed and blood plasma analyzed for corticosterone, a hormone known to increase during periods of stress. CFW mice showed a significant difference in hormone level between groups while CF-1 Ss did not.—*Journal abstract*.

349. Wu, Wu-tien. [Effects of stimulus changes on HR OR.] (Chin) *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1973(Jun), Vol 6, 91-112. —Investigated the effects of stimulus changes on orienting reflex (OR) and the relationship between 2 indices of heart rate (HR). 78 undergraduates were given 32 standard stimuli (STST) and 4 interpolated test stimuli (TST). The STSTs for all Ss were a meaningless oral word (verbal stimulus, VS) and a circle (figure stimulus, FS). The TSTs for Group 1, the control group, was the same as the STST. For Group 2, the title of the S's department (VS) and an ellipse (FS). For Group 3, the S's name (VS) and a triangle (FS). Results show that (a) there was no group difference in the magnitude of OR to the changes of verbal and figure stimulus; (b) as a rule, the magnitude of OR evoked by an oral verbal stimulus was greater than that evoked by a figure stimulus, and (c) there was no significant relationship between the 2 indices of HR. (25 ref)—*English abstract*.

Psychophysiology

350. Bahill, A. Terry & Stark, Lawrence. (U California, Berkeley) **Overlapping saccades and glissades are produced by fatigue in the saccadic eye movement system.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 48(1),

95-106.—Experimental results in human Ss suggest that the effects of fatigue could explain some of the variations between and spread within published data for velocity vs amplitude of human saccadic eye movements. It is proposed that measuring the resistance to eye movement fatigue could become either a common clinical tool for diagnosing specific or general disease states, or a research tool for studying dyslexia or fatigue. (33 ref)

351. Hord, D. J.; Tracy, M. L.; Lubin, A. & Johnson, L. C. (US Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Effect of self-enhanced EEG alpha on performance and mood after two nights of sleep loss.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 585-590.—14 18-22 yr old male volunteers were divided equally into experimental (alpha-contingent auditory feedback) and yoked control (pseudofeedback) groups. All Ss received feedback plus performance and mood tests (e.g., serial counting task, tone discrimination, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Williams Word Memory Test, Lorr-McNair Mood Scale, and Johnson and Myers's Primary Affect Scale) during 3 baseline days and following 2 days and 2 nights without sleep. Feedback was given for 45 min in the morning and afternoon, preceding performance and mood tests. The self-enhanced alpha (experimental) Ss produced more alpha than the yoked controls during feedback sessions. One mood and 2 performance scores showed significantly less sleep-loss decrement for the self-enhanced alpha group. 2 recall scores and an anxiety score showed more impairment for the self-enhanced alpha group following sleep loss. The differences were not significant, however, by the conservative Dunn-Bonferroni multivariate criterion, so results are not conclusive. It is concluded that alpha enhancement may help maintain performance that requires continuous attention, such as counting and auditory discrimination, but does not ameliorate the sleep-loss effect for anxiety, memory, and addition. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

352. Johnson, L. C.; Townsend, R. E. & Wilson, M. R. (US Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Habituation during sleeping and waking.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 574-584.—Studied EEG and autonomic habituation during Stage 2 sleep, REM, and awake periods in 46 17-23 yr old males. Repeated presentations of the same stimulus to the same Ss during sleep and when awake permitted evaluation of habituation between tone sets within Stage 2, REM, and awake, and from sleep to awake. Ss were exposed to 800 Hz, 75 db, 1- or 2-sec tones, presented in sets of 20 tones. During sleep, there was no habituation of the EEG response. Habituation occurred for both finger pulse response (FPR) and heart rate response (HRR) during Stage 2, with no evidence of within-stage, between tone set habituation. No significant habituation occurred during REM for HRR or FPR. Evoked skin resistance during REM was unresponsive but all other variables showed habituation. Tones presented during the night had no effect on the awake response. (26 ref)

Journal abstract.

353. Klorman, Rafael; Wiesenfeld, Alan R. & Austin, Mary L. (U Rochester) **Autonomic responses to affective visual stimuli.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 583-590.—32 undergraduates were categorized as

high or low in fear of mutilation by Klorman's Mutilation Questionnaire. These Ss viewed 6 slides each from 3 categories: neutral, incongruous, and mutilation. As predicted fearful Ss' cardiac responses to mutilation were acceleratory and their counterparts' deceleratory. Both groups reacted to incongruous stimuli with heart rate deceleration. Unexpectedly both samples displayed cardiac acceleration to the neutral category. Respiratory patterns of initial expiration characterized low-fear Ss whereas inspiration was typical in the high-fear group. However, respiratory activity did not vary over slide types. The high-fear sample emitted electrodermal responses of greater amplitude and slower recovery to mutilation slides than to the other categories. In both respects, the high-fear sample exceeded their counterparts. Finally, fearful Ss exhibited a more pronounced tendency to judge mutilation slides more aversive than incongruous or neutral materials. In general, responses to mutilation materials indicated reactions of defense in fearful Ss and orientation in low-fear Ss. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

354. Langevin, R.; Stanford, A. & Block, R. (Clarke Inst Psychiatry, Toronto, Canada) **The effect of relaxation instructions on erotic arousal in homosexual and heterosexual males.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 453-458.—Examined sexual arousal in 21 homosexual and 21 heterosexual males at least 18 yrs old under control and relaxation conditions. Ss were shown slides of males, females, and sexually neutral materials while penile circumference was monitored. Verbal ratings of physical sexual arousal and pleasantness were also recorded. Results show no significant difference for penile responses to the nonpreferred sex and neutral slides. However, both homosexual and heterosexual Ss responded significantly more to their preferred sex under the relaxation condition than the control condition. Verbal ratings of sexual arousal and pleasantness did not discriminate between relaxation and control conditions, but homosexual Ss' ratings of sexual arousal were significantly larger for slides of males than females and, in turn, larger for slides of females than neutral slides. All their pleasantness ratings were positive. Heterosexual Ss found only slides of females sexually arousing and rated slides of males as unpleasant.—*Journal abstract*.

355. Loveless, N. E. (U Dundee, Scotland) **The effect of warning interval on signal detection and event-related slow potentials of the brain.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 565-570.—Examined the amplitude of a slow potential wave in the EEG during performance by 7 paid undergraduates of a signal detection task under several fixed intervals between warning signal and critical signal. It was observed that the probability of detecting the critical signal decreased as the interval increased, and that this effect was due to a change in sensitivity rather than a change in criterion. The time-course of the change in sensitivity was related to that of the slow potential wave, which peaked shortly after the warning signal and then declined over a period of several seconds, and is interpreted as a component of the orienting response. It is suggested that the mechanism whose function is reflected in this wave also accounts for some effects of

foreperiod duration and warning signal characteristics in reaction time tasks. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

356. Peretti, Peter O. & Swenson, Kathy. (Kennedy-King Coll, Chicago, IL) **Effects of music on anxiety as determined by physiological skin responses.** *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1974(Win), Vol 22(4), 278-283.—200 college students, divided equally by sex and music vs nonmusic major, were administered a pencil-maze test and told their performances were incorrect until they showed anxiety, as reflected in increased GSR. When music was introduced to the experimental situation, music majors of both sexes showed a significantly greater decrease in anxiety than nonmusic majors, with differences being greater among females than males.—D. S. Higbee.

357. Reinking, Richard H. & Kohl, Marilyn L. (Washington State U) **Effects of various forms of relaxation training on physiological and self-report measures of relaxation.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 595-600.—Examined the relative effectiveness of 4 types of relaxation training using electromyograph (EMG) and self-report measures of relaxation as dependent measures. Ss were 50 undergraduates. The experimental groups were (a) classic Jacobson-Wolpe instructions, (b) EMG feedback, (c) EMG feedback plus Jacobson-Wolpe instructions, and (d) EMG feedback plus a monetary reward. These groups were compared with each other and a no-treatment control group over 3 baseline and 12 training periods. All groups reported increased relaxation, but EMG measures showed that in speed of learning and depth of relaxation the EMG groups were superior to the Jacobson-Wolpe group, and the control group did not master relaxation at all. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

358. Ruchkin, D. S.; Sutton, S. & Tueting, P. (U Maryland, Medical School, Baltimore) **Emitted and evoked P300 potentials and variation in stimulus probability.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 591-595.—There have been a number of reports of a cerebral potential occurring at about the time of an expected but absent stimulus when absence provided significant information for the S. This potential consists primarily of a positive peak occurring with a latency of about 300 msec with respect to the time of stimulus absence and is referred to as an emitted P300 potential. It has been conjectured that the emitted P300 is a manifestation of the same process that underlies the evoked P300. Evidence from 7 21-31 yr old males supporting this hypothesis is provided by demonstrating that both the evoked and emitted P300 potentials are similarly affected by variation in event probability. A paradigm was used in which click presence and absence provided information. The relative probability of click presence and absence was experimentally manipulated. Both evoked and emitted P300 amplitude responded in the same way to event probability, larger for the less frequent event and smaller for the more frequent event. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

359. Watts, J. M. (Royal Edinburgh Hosp, Scotland) **Anxiety and the habituation of the skin conductance response.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 596-601. Studied the effect of threat of shock on the habituation of the skin conductance response (SCR) to a

series of auditory stimuli. Ss were 30 17-27 yr old students and university staff who were matched for age, sex, and Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale score. Skin resistance and heart rate were recorded during the presentation of 20 1-sec 1,000 Hz tones in a control session and in a session at end of which Ss were led to expect a painful electric shock. The effects of the threat of shock consisted of recovery of the SCR and an increase in skin conductance level and heart rate. They were restricted to the period during which Ss believed the shock to be imminent. 2 possible reasons for the SCR recovery were offered, one in terms of M. H. Lader and A. M. Mathews's (1968) "maximal habituation" hypothesis and the other in terms of a change in the stimulus complex.—*Journal abstract.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

360. Bertolini, A. & Baraldi, M. (U Modena, Inst of Pharmacology, Italy) **Anabolic steroids: Permissive agents of ACTH-induced penile erections in rats.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 263-266.—2 anabolic steroids (norbolethone and 4-Cl-testosterone), at a dose which is not virilizing for the peripheral target organs, restored the responsiveness of castrated male Wistar rats to the sexual stimulant effect of intraliquorally injected ACTH. It is suggested that protein synthesis is essential for male sexual drive, the nervous centers involved being even more sensitive to the anabolic activity of testosterone and related steroids than are the sex accessory organs. This suggestion is strengthened by results of an earlier study showing that cycloheximide pretreatment prevents the sexual effect of ACTH. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

361. Beyer, C.; de la Torre, L.; Larsson, K. & Pérez-Palacio, G. (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, Mexico) **Synergistic actions of estrogen and androgen on the sexual behavior of the castrated male rabbit.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 301-306.—In tests with 56 New Zealand white rabbits, daily injections of 2.5 mg dihydrotestosterone (DHT) for 30 days induced sexual behavior in 19% of prepuberally and 62% of postpuberally castrated Ss. Combined treatment of 2.5 mg DHT plus 5 µg of estradiol benzoate (EB) activated sexual behavior in 100% and 85% of prepuberally and postpuberally castrated Ss respectively. Moreover, Ss receiving DHT + EB displayed sexual activity in a significantly higher percentage of tests and presented a higher frequency of mounts and intromissions than Ss receiving only DHT. Results demonstrate that estrogen synergizes with androgen (DHT) to stimulate sexual behavior in the male rabbit. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

362. Bresler, David E., Ellison, Gaylord & Zamenhof, Stephen. (U California, Los Angeles) **Learning deficits in rats with malnourished grandmothers.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 315-323. Female Sprague-Dawley albino rats of 13 weeks of age were maintained on a protein-restricted or a normal diet from pregnancy and throughout pregnancy. Their female offspring (F₁) were maintained on a normal protein diet and mated with normal males. In previously reported studies the 2nd generation offspring (F₂) of malnourished grandmothers

been found at birth to have significantly lower cerebral DNA (a measure of cell number), cerebral weight, and cerebral protein than normal controls. In the present experiment, 35 of these F₂ Ss showed marked learning deficits at maturity on 2 different successive reversal tasks, even though they themselves had never directly experienced malnutrition. It is concluded that certain behavioral as well as biochemical effects of malnutrition appear in the next generation of animals. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

363. Brown, R. M.; Kehr, W. & Carlsson, A. (U Göteborg, Sweden) **Functional and biochemical aspects of catecholamine metabolism in brain under hypoxia.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(3), 491-509.—Male Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 6% oxygen showed a partial inhibition of the rate of tyrosine hydroxylation and a blockade of the conditioned avoidance response. The behavioral disruption appears to result from a dopaminergic disturbance, since the behavior was restored by the administration of levodopa or apomorphine but not by 5-hydroxytryptophan. Biochemical data show a selective retardation in brain dopamine (DA) disappearance after synthesis inhibition. Methoxytyramine formation was markedly retarded. The decreased DA turnover was related to the release of transmitter rather than to an effect on catechol-O-methyltransferase or MAO. There was also evidence for a partial inhibition of MAO activity by hypoxia as well as a decreased activity of dopamine-beta-hydroxylase. It is concluded that the disruption of behavior was related to decreased dopaminergic receptor activation and that decreased synthesis played at most a contributory role. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

364. Creese, Ian & Iversen, Susan D. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **The pharmacological and anatomical substrates of the amphetamine response in the rat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 419-436.—Bilateral 6-hydroxydopamine microinjections into the substantia nigra (SN) abolished both the locomotor and stereotypy responses to dextroamphetamine (1.5 mg/kg) in adult male Wistar rats. The lesions resulted in a depletion of over 99% of striatal tyrosine hydroxylase activity (indicating a near total lesion of the nigro-striatal dopamine pathway) as well as severe noradrenaline depletions. However, lesion of the dorsal or ventral noradrenergic pathways resulted in similar noradrenaline depletions but with no effect on striatal tyrosine hydroxylase levels and no blockage of the amphetamine response. The SN-lesioned Ss were behaviorally supersensitive to apomorphine (1 mg/kg) and levodopa (5 mg/kg) and did not show a locomotor response to cocaine (20 mg/kg). The SN-lesioned Ss were not aphagic or adipic. It is concluded that both the locomotor and stereotyped responses induced by amphetamine are dependent on the functional integrity of the nigro-striatal dopamine pathway. (45 ref) *Journal abstract*.

365. de Wied, D.; Bohus, B. & Van Wimersma Greidanus, Tj. B. (U Utrecht, Medical Faculty, Rudolf Magnus Inst for Pharmacology, Netherlands) **Memory deficit in rats with hereditary diabetes insipidus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 152-156.—Used a 1-trial step-through passive avoidance test to study memory processes in male Brattleboro SPF rats, a strain developed with hereditary hypothalamic diabetes insipidus and lacking the ability to synthesize vasopressin. Ss were differentiated for homozygous (HMZ) and heterozygous (HTZ) diabetes insipidus. Retention latency increased with shock intensity in HTZ Ss, but not in HMZ Ss, none of which exhibited passive avoidance behavior. A single subcutaneous injection of 1 µg of arginine vasopressin or 1 µg of desglycinamide-8-lysine vasopressin, immediately following the learning trial of HMZ Ss exposed to 1.0 mA of shock, restored avoidance latency toward values indistinguishable from those of HTZ Ss exposed to a similar shock intensity. Results show that rats with an inborn error in the synthesis of vasopressin have a serious deficit in memory processes relative to HTZ rats which do exhibit avoidance learning. Findings appear to provide the first evidence of the physiological significance of vasopressin in memory processes. (15 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

366. Delapaz, R. L.; Dickman, S. R. & Grosser, B. I. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **Effects of stress on rat brain adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate in vivo.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 171-175.—Male Sprague-Dawley rats were either physically restrained, given a 25 mV DC, 4 mA, 1-sec footshock from a floor grid every 10 sec for 1 hr, or given no shock (controls). The effects of stress and restraint on cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels were then assessed after a direct liquid nitrogen freezing technique. The concentrations of cAMP in the septum of both shocked and restrained Ss showed significant increases over controls of 75% and 67%, respectively. In shocked Ss, the hippocampus and brainstem showed significant cAMP increases over controls of 47% and 57%, respectively. It is suggested that the septum and hippocampus, since they are components of the limbic system, might be involved in the mediation of emotional responses during stress. (21 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

367. Essman, Walter B.; Kimmelstiel, Fred & Sporer, Barry. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Age-related determinants of stress-induced weight change in mice.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 112-114.—30 25-day-old CF-1S male mice showed a greater incidence of body weight loss and a late peak of plasma corticosterone elevation when exposed to tobacco smoke for 5 successive days, as compared with 30 mice exposed to filtered smoke (gas phase) or air. 50-day-old mice had a greater incidence and magnitude of body weight loss and a late plasma corticosterone peak after 5 days of air exposure, but not with gas phase or nicotine + gas phase. Diencephalic 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), while higher among 25-day-old mice, did not differ as a function of the stress of confinement during exposure to the ventilatory stimulus or as a function of the different stimuli. Results suggest that weight loss and the time following stimulation at which plasma corticosterone is maximally elevated may serve as indices of stress and are consistent even when the stressor-susceptibility is age-related.—*Journal abstract*.

368. Godaux, E. & Desmedt, John E. (U Brussels, Brain Research Unit, Belgium) **Exteroceptive suppression and motor control of the masseter and temporalis muscles in normal man.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(3), 447-458. In a study with 17 19-32 yr old Ss, single

electrical stimuli to the gums and mucosa inside the mouth elicited 2 successive exteroceptive suppressions (ES₁ and ES₂) in the voluntary EMG of the masseter and temporalis muscles. The same afferent axons appear to be involved in the 2 effects, as indicated by the intensity function, the electrical excitability, the afferent conduction velocity, and the lack of differential effect of Xylocaine infiltration of the inferior alveolar nerve. 2 similar phases of inhibition involved the monosynaptic masseter reflex and the synchronized EMG spikes induced by jaw vibration. Exteroceptive suppression is thought to be mediated, in the brain stem, by both an oligosynaptic (ES₁) and a multisynaptic (ES₂) mechanism. Results have implications for the functional organization of motor systems of the brain which are involved in mastication and speech. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

369. Gradwell, P. B.; Everitt, B. J. & Herbert, J. (U Rhodesia, Salisbury) **5-hydroxytryptamine in the central nervous system and sexual receptivity of female rhesus monkeys.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(2), 281-293.—Studied the role of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) in the control of sexual receptivity in 24 adult female rhesus monkeys paired with 6 adult males. Parachlorophenylalanine (PCPA, 75 or 100 mg/kg, every 4th day), reversed unreceptivity induced by adrenalectomy in ovariectomized, estrogen-treated females. PCPA-treated females either presented more frequently and initiated more sexual behavior or refused fewer of the male's attempts to mount. These effects were reversed by 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP, 20 mg/kg every 2nd day) given to PCPA-treated Ss. 5-HTP given alone to ovariectomized estrogen-treated females reduced their receptivity. PCPA lowered the levels of 5-HT in the brain as measured by the levels of 5-hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid (5-HIAA) in the cerebrospinal fluid, but these were restored by 5-HTP. Both estradiol benzoate (15 µg/day for 10 days) and testosterone propionate (250 µg/day or 400 µg/day for 10 days) lowered the turnover rates of 5-HT in the brain in ovariectomized females. The effects of estradiol on turnover were antagonized by progesterone (15 mg/day for 10 days, given with estradiol). It is suggested that androgens regulate receptivity in female monkeys by modifying the activity of 5-HT-containing neural systems. (55 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

370. Kow, Lee-Ming & Pfaff, Donald W. (Rockefeller U) **Induction of lordosis in female rats: Two modes of estrogen action and the effect of adrenalectomy.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 259-276.—In ovariectomized female rats, progesterone treatment alone does not induce lordosis, but following estrogen treatment by an appropriate interval it greatly enhances the performance of lordosis compared to that with estrogen alone. This "facilitating" effect of progesterone is thought to act synergistically with the initial "priming" effect of estrogen. In the present 3 experiments with a total of 111 Sprague-Dawley rats, a 2nd estrogen treatment given to estrogen-primed ovariectomized Ss in place of progesterone facilitated lordosis. Latency of the facilitation of lordosis following this 2nd estrogen treatment was similar to that of progesterone and was much shorter than that required for the usual priming effect, but higher doses was needed for the facilitatory

effect. Experiments with adrenalectomized-ovariectomized Ss showed that this short-latency effect of 2nd estrogen treatment need not be mediated by the adrenals. Results raise the possibility that estrogen acts on the CNS in more than 1 way to induce lordosis. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

371. Liebling, David S.; Elsner, John D.; Gibbs, James & Smith, Gerard P. (New York Hosp, Westchester Div, Edward W. Bourne Behavioral Research Lab, White Plains) **Intestinal satiety in rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 955-965.—In 5 experiments with a total of 55 male Sprague-Dawley rats, infusion of liquid food into the duodenum inhibited sham feeding. The inhibition reflected satiety because the duodenum infusion elicited the complete behavioral sequence characteristic of satiety. The chemical and/or colligative load that the infusion imposed on the intestine appeared to be the adequate stimulus for satiety. Duodenal infusions that inhibit sham feeding and elicit satiety are not aversive, because they will not function as the UCS for the formation of a conditioned taste aversion for saccharin. The satiety elicited by the infusion of food into the duodenum is termed "intestinal satiety" by the authors. This emphasizes the belief that satiety is a reflex that can be elicited by the activation of receptors in the wall of the intestine. It is known that the activation of some intestinal receptors releases the hormone cholecystokinin (CCK). Since CCK mimics a duodenal infusion by inhibiting sham feeding and eliciting the complete behavioral sequence of satiety, it is suggested that CCK mediates intestinal satiety in the rat. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

372. Luine, Victoria N.; Khylichevskaya, Rada I. & McEwen, Bruce S. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Effect of gonadal hormones on enzyme activities in brain and pituitary of male and female rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 283-292.—Treated gonadectomized male and female Sprague-Dawley rats with equimolar doses of estradiol benzoate (EB) or testosterone propionate (TP) daily for 1 wk. The pattern of enzyme changes found in male and female brain and pituitary is discussed in relation to behavioral responses to gonadal hormones, nuclear uptake of gonadal hormones, and metabolism of androgen. Results indicate that studies of hormonal effects on brain enzyme levels provide a biochemical endpoint for defining the consequences of sexual differentiation on the functioning of the brain and pituitary. (37 ref)

373. Luine, Victoria N.; Khylichevskaya, Rada I. & McEwen, Bruce S. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Effect of gonadal steroids on activities of monoamine oxidase and choline acetylase in rat brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 293-306.—Gonadectomized male and female Sprague-Dawley rats were treated with equimolar doses of estradiol benzoate (EB) and testosterone propionate (TP) daily for periods of 3 days to 1 wk, and activities of MAO and choline acetyltransferase (ChAc) were measured in the cortex, hippocampus, basomedial hypothalamus, corticomedial amygdala, and medial preoptic areas. After hormone treatment, changes in enzyme activities were found in those brain regions where gonadal hormones are known to affect sexual

behavior and/or gonadotropin release and which contain putative hormone receptor sites. In contrast, EB administration to castrated males had no significant effect on enzyme activities, while TP administration resulted in increased activity of MAO and ChAc in the medial-preoptic area. The estrogen antagonist, MER-25, effectively blocked EB-dependent changes in both enzymes in ovariectomized female Ss. Results are discussed in relation to sexual differentiation of the brain, metabolism of gonadal hormones, and possible mechanism of gonadal hormone regulation of enzyme activities. (53 ref)

Journal abstract.

374. Marrone, Babetta L.; Roy, Edward J. & Wade, George N. (Rutgers State U, Inst of Animal Behavior, Newark) **Progesterone stimulates running wheel activity in adrenalectomized-ovariectomized rats.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 231-236.—Daily treatment with progesterone (5 mg) increased running wheel activity, food intake, and body weight of 10 adrenalectomized-ovariectomized rats. These effects of progesterone were quite similar to those of various corticosteroid treatments in adrenalectomized rats reported previously. In addition, the activity-stimulating action of progesterone was just the opposite of its effect in intact and estradiol-primed ovariectomized rats. These observations are consistent with the hypothesis that the principle role of progesterone in the regulation of body weight is to antagonize the actions of estradiol and that the actions of excessive doses of progesterone in adrenalectomized-ovariectomized rats are simply a by-product of its cortico-steroidlike, health-promoting properties.—*Journal abstract.*

375. Nance, Dwight M.; Shryne, J. & Gorski, Roger A. (U California, Medical School, Los Angeles) **Facilitation of female sexual behavior in male rats by septal lesions: An interaction with estrogen.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 289-299.—Although destruction of the septal region markedly facilitates the lordosis behavior of female rats in response to estrogen priming, comparable lesions were found, in the present 5 experiments, to be ineffective in facilitating the lordotic behavior of estrogen primed male Sprague-Dawley age at the time of septal destruction nor castration influenced Ss lordosis behavior. However, if prepubertal castrated Ss were given subcutaneous ovarian grafts or injected daily with 2 µg estradiol benzoate (EB) during the 30-day period following septal destruction, a prolonged facilitation of the activational effects of EB on lordosis behavior was observed. Ss subjected to septal destruction alone, chronic exposure to EB alone, exposure to ovarian grafts for 30 days prior to septal destruction, or chronic treatment with EB started 6 mos after septal lesioning failed to show an increase in behavioral responsiveness to estrogen. Thus, in order for septal lesions to facilitate lordosis behavior in male rats, exposure to EB or ovarian tissue must occur within an apparent critical period following septal destruction. It is suggested that the prolonged facilitation of lordosis behavior which follows septal destruction and estrogen exposure in the male rat may be due to hormonal modifications of the recovery process following brain damage.—*Journal abstract.*

376. Phillips, Anthony G.; Bronke, Sheila M. & Fibiger, Hans C. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Effects of amphetamine isomers and neuroleptics on self-stimulation from the nucleus accumbens and dorsal noradrenergic bundle.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 13-22.—To examine the possible role of noradrenergic (NA) and dopaminergic (DA) systems in intracranial self-stimulation (ICS), the rate-increasing effects of dextro- and levo-amphetamine on ICS were determined in male Wistar rats with nucleus accumbens electrodes (DA placement) or dorsal NA bundle electrodes (NA placements). The dextro-isomer produced a significantly greater increase in ICS than did the levo-isomer in Ss with dorsal NA bundle electrodes. In contrast, the amphetamine isomers were equipotent in facilitating ICS in Ss with nucleus accumbens electrodes. Data suggest that there is a correlation between equipotential effects of dextro- and levo-amphetamine and DA electrode placements on the one hand, and prepotent effects of dextroamphetamine and NA electrode placements on the other. Pimozide (0.18 and 0.22 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.02, 0.04, and 0.08 mg/kg) decreased ICS obtained from both DA and NA electrode placements. It is suggested that neuroleptic drugs may produce a general disruption of operant behavior and that the decrease in ICS produced by these agents does not therefore necessarily implicate dopaminergic mechanisms in the neurochemistry of reward. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

377. Siegel, H. I. & Rosenblatt, J. S. (Kansas U Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Progesterone inhibition of estrogen-induced maternal behavior in hysterectomized-ovariectomized virgin rats.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 223-230.—64 hysterectomized-ovariectomized virgin Sprague-Dawley rats were tested for maternal behavior following treatment with 100 µg/kg estradiol benzoate (EB) immediately at surgery, and either oil or 0.5 or 5.0 mg progesterone either 0, 24, or 44 hrs following surgery. Stimulus pups were presented 48 hrs postoperatively, which is counted as Day 0 of testing. EB + oil Ss displayed short-latency maternal behavior beginning on Day 0. The injection of 5.0 mg progesterone at 0, 24, and 44 hrs significantly inhibited the onset of maternal care, while the effect of the lower dose of progesterone depended upon the timing of its administration in relation to that of EB. At a dose of 0.5 mg, progesterone given 24 hrs following EB inhibited the appearance of maternal behavior but had no effect given at 44 hrs and resulted in only a partial delay when given at the same time as the EB. Possible mechanisms by which progesterone interfered with the display of maternal behavior are discussed. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

378. Simpson, C. Wayne et al. (Purdue U) **Stress-induced ulceration in adrenalectomized and normal rats.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 189-191.—Examined the influence of plasma corticosterone on stress-induced ulceration in restrained rats. Ss were 30 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats. Gastric pathology and plasma corticosterone levels were examined in normal (UNOP) and adrenalectomized (ADX) Ss under 2 conditions of shock predictability. The severity of the gastric ulceration in unoperated Ss given noncon-

tingent presentations of a tone and an electric shock was greater than in Ss receiving shocks contingent upon CS presentation. When ulcer pathology was evaluated for ADX Ss, no differences were found between the predictable and the unpredictable shock groups. Results are discussed in terms of the necessary and sufficient conditions for stomach ulcer formation as a function of shock predictability and restraint stress and the necessity to investigate alternative hypotheses. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

379. Thor, Donald H. & Ghiselli, William B. (E. R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **Mouse-killing by devibrissae and facially anesthetized rats.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 15-20. —18 mouse-killing Long-Evans male rats were devibrissae and facially anesthetized to determine relative importance of facial tactual sensation in detection, pursuit, and killing behavior. With vibrissae clipped plus local anesthesia of the vibrissal pads, all Ss attacked and killed mice with efficiency comparable to pretest baseline measures. Results indicate a nonsignificant role of vibrissal sensation in maintenance of the rat's predatory kill response. Although initial killing may be contingent upon multiple sensory cues, established killing is independent of intact perception of the target. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

380. Tursky, Barbara. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Factors that can affect the use of electric shock in behavior therapy.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 61-67.—Reviews comprehensive research in the use of electric shock as a pain stimulus in the psychophysiology laboratory. The development of a standard stimulation technique is described. Studies involving the use of this procedure to investigate psychological, physiological, and clinical factors that affect the evaluation of pain are discussed. Cultural and behavioral influences on pain tolerance are investigated and physiological response measures tested. Possible clinical applications are noted, and special consideration is given to the psychophysical evaluation of the sensory and connotative components of the pain experience. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

381. Yaksh, Tony L. & Yamamura, Henry I. (U Wisconsin, School of Pharmacy, Madison) **Blockade by morphine of acetylcholine release from the caudate nucleus in the mid-pontine pretrigeminal cat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 520-524. Reports that a previously found ongoing release of [³H] acetylcholine from the striatum is not only reduced in a dose-dependent fashion following morphine administration, but also that morphine blocks the increased release normally evoked after electrical stimulation of the caudate nucleus. It is suggested that morphine acts directly on synapses in the caudate nucleus to alter the release of acetylcholine. (29 ref)

Electrical Stimulation

382. Chatrian, Gian E.; Canfield, Robert C.; Knauss, Thomas A. & Lettich, Ettore. (University Hosp, Div of Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology, Seattle, WA) **Cerebral responses of electrical tooth pulp stimulation in man: An objective correlate of acute experimental pain.** *Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 25(8),

745-757.—Electrically stimulated the pulp of individual teeth of 17 normal adult volunteers via pairs of electrodes implanted into dentine. Computer-summed responses recorded from the surface of the head were composed to 2 concurrent sequences of events, one of which was seen maximally over midline areas and the other over the lower portions of the postcentral regions. Appropriate tests demonstrated that these wave forms represented cerebral tooth pulp-evoked potentials. Because tooth pulp-evoked potentials represent objective, quantifiable, nonverbal concomitants of central events associated with the perception of noxious stimuli, they may prove helpful in investigating acute experimental pain in man. (78 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

383. Douglas, Robert M. & Goddard, Graham V. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Long-term potentiation of the perforant path-granule cell synapse in the rat hippocampus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 205-215. —Notes that when the entorhinal cortex is electrically stimulated, a monosynaptic evoked potential is produced in the ipsilateral hippocampus. In a study with 18 male hooded Charles River rats, 24 hrs after a 120-pulse stimulation train, the response to a single test pulse was increased. Stimulation trains presented at a rate of 1/day had a cumulative effect on both the population excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) and spike components of the evoked potential, and the potentiation lasted at least 12 days. In a few cases, retested 2 mo after the last stimulation train, the population EPSP was still highly potentiated, while the population spike had declined to initial levels. The most reliable results and largest potentiation were obtained with diphasic stimulation trains of 10 Hz or greater. Data show that short durations of physiologically feasible stimulation frequencies can produce large increases in the output of the granule cells to a constant input and suggest that this type of potentiation may underlie memory storage in 1 part of the mammalian brain. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

384. Drickamer, Lee C. (Williams Coll) **Contact stimulation and accelerated sexual maturation of female mice.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 113-115.—Clarifies 2 issues raised in a previous paper by the author (see PA, Vol 53:2792). Data are presented which suggest that adult male and adult neonatally androgenized female mice caged continuously with prepubertal females both provide the young females with male-like contact stimulation. The data in the earlier paper are not sufficient to draw conclusions regarding any connections between earlier sexual maturation in young female mice and the male-like contact stimulation. The data of the earlier experiments and the experiment presented in this note do support the conclusion that the accelerated sexual development of young female mice in the presence of an adult male involves more than just a male urinary pheromone.—*Journal abstract*.

385. Gold, Paul E. et al. (U California, School of Biological Sciences, Irvine) **Memory interference and facilitation with posttrial amygdala stimulation: Effect on memory varies with footshock level.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(3), 509-513.—Examined the effect of amygdala stimulation on avoidance training with varying levels of footshock (a 0.5 mA 5-sec shock or a 2 mA 2-sec

shock), using male Sprague-Dawley rats. Approximately 1-2 wks after the operation, Ss were trained in a 1-trial inhibitory avoidance task in which the footshocks were delivered. 8 experimental Ss then received amygdala stimulation for 10 sec; unstimulated implanted and unimplanted Ss were also included, as was a group of 5 Ss which received no footshock but were given amygdala stimulation. Results of retention tests administered 24 hrs after training indicate that, relative to the performance of the implanted control groups, posttrial amygdala stimulation interfered with retention of training with high footshock but enhanced retention with low footshock. It is suggested that the effects on memory produced by posttrial brain stimulation are the result of a modulation of memory processes, rather than the result of direct stimulation of a neural system involved in memory storage processing, and that the behavioral effects of electrical stimulation of the brain vary with the internal state of the S at the time of stimulation. (20 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

386. Gold, Paul E.; Edwards, Rose M. & McGaugh, James L. (U California, School of Biological Sciences, Irvine) **Amnesia produced by unilateral, subseizure, electrical stimulation of the amygdala in rats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 95-105.—Trained male Sprague-Dawley rats on a 1-trial inhibitory (passive) avoidance task. 5 sec after the offset of the training footshock, Ss received unilateral, subseizure electrical stimulation of the amygdala. When compared to either implanted or unimplanted control Ss, those Ss which received posttrial amygdala stimulation had a significant retention deficit. Histological examination of electrode placements indicated that maximal interference with retention was produced by stimulation of a small region of the amygdala in or near the basomedial nucleus. Increases in the stimulation train duration from 10 to 30 sec increased the degree of the retention deficit produced by th stimulation. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

387. Pinel, John P.; Mucha, R. F. & Phillips, A. G. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Spontaneous seizures generated in rats by kindling: A preliminary report.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 127-129. Studied the gradual development of epileptogenicity in animals receiving low-intensity CNS electrical stimulation. Daily amygdaloid stimulation was administered to 18 male hooded rats at current levels initially too low to produce a motor response but high enough to produce an electrographic afterdischarge. This resulted in the progressive development and intensification of stimulus-induced epileptic activity (kindling). In contrast to previous studies, however, stimulation was continued long after the point where the exacerbation of motor seizures seemed complete. Several Ss were stimulated for up to 7 mo and, with continued stimulation, an epileptic syndrome characterized by spontaneous motor seizures was observed to develop.—*Journal abstract.*

388. Zimmerberg, Betty & Glick, Stanley D. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Changes in side preference during unilateral electrical stimulation of the caudate nucleus in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 335-338. Examined the effects of unilateral electrical stimulation of the caudate nucleus on side preferences in 7 female albino Sprague-Dawley rats to

test the hypothesis that rotation and side preference are both subserved by the nigrostriatal system and reflect, in different magnitudes, the intrinsic asymmetry of the system. Ss were trained to barpress for water reinforcement on a continuous reinforcement schedule for 4 wks in daily 30-min sessions until all Ss exhibited consistent side preferences for 1 of 2 levers. Bipolar electrodes in the caudate nucleus were then implanted and, after a 1-wk recovery period, Ss were tested for rotation with unilateral stimulation of either electrode. Stimulation on the same side as the side preference caused a reversal of side preference to the opposite lever, and stimulation on the side opposite to the preferred lever had no effect on side preference. It is suggested that reversal of side preference after unilateral stimulation of the caudate nucleus is a form of sensory "overattention" to the opposite side and that a side preference exhibited spontaneously may result from a normal imbalance between the left and right nigrostriatal systems, with the greater activity in one system producing greater attention to the opposite side. (18 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

Lesions

389. Ángyán, L. (Medical U, Inst of Physiology, Pécs, Hungary) **Vagal influences on hypothalamic self-stimulation in the cat.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 289-292.—Recorded the electrical activity of the vagus nerve during hypothalamic self-stimulation in 3 implanted cats. The vagal activity was suppressed by the onset of rewarding stimulation but reappeared and gradually increased during the consecutive leverpressings. After several stimulus trains, a rebound-like facilitation of the vagal activity appeared regularly with a pause in the leverpressings. Electrical stimulation of the vagus nerve suppressed self-stimulation. The leverpressing rate increased after bilateral vagotomy. Results support the idea that a peripheral feedback mechanism affects self-stimulation via the vagus nerve.—*Journal abstract.*

390. Best, Jay B.; Abelein, Michal; Kreutzer, Erik & Pigon, Andrew. (Colorado State U) **Cephalic mechanism for social control of fissioning in planarians: III. Central nervous system centers of facilitation and inhibition.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 923-932.—Previous studies have indicated that asexual reproduction (fissioning) in the planarian *Dugesia dorotocephala* is socially controlled through a cephalic mechanism: Isolation releases fissioning; grouping inhibits it; decapitation, at the level of the auricles, releases it even in grouped Ss. The brain is not necessary for programing the actual events of fissioning; these are orchestrated by the segmental plexus fissioning (SPF) system. In the present 3 experiments, with 810 experimental and 516 "filler" Ss, various surgical cuts were made to ablate selected portions of the CNS of isolated and grouped Ss in order to ascertain the inhibitory or facilitatory effects of these in the physiological mediation of such control on the SPF system. Results are synthesized into a model of this control system; the anterior lobes and optic regions of the brain inhibit the SPF system, and the anterior and caudal segmental plexuses facilitate it. These influences are partially tonic and partially contingent upon social stimulations. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

391. Dabrowska, Jadwiga & Drzewiecka, Barbara. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Comparison of the septal lesion effects on visual and spatial discriminations in rats.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 255-274.—Investigated postoperative performance in acquisition and reversal learning of 36 adult male hooded septal rats and compared them with 30 control rats in 3 experiments. Exp I involved a simultaneous black-white discrimination task. The number of errors in normal and septal Ss was similar in acquisition and reversal learning. Both septal and normal Ss manifested directional response sets. Exp II examined a position habit discrimination. Acquisition was similar in septal and normal Ss, while investigated a position habit discrimination with available irrelevant visual stimuli, indicated that both acquisition and reversal learning were impaired in operated Ss. Results suggest that septal Ss utilized response produced cues to control their behavior, but the enhanced orienting response to the visual stimuli interfered with the proprioceptive stimuli. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
392. Donovan Peter J.; Burright, Richard G.; Fuller, John L. & Branson, Perry R. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Septal lesions and behavior: Effects of presurgical rearing and strain of mouse.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 859-867.—In 2 experiments a total of 64 black C57BL/10J and 64 albino SJL/J male mice were reared in either enriched social cages or restricted individual cages from 25 days of age until they underwent septal or control surgery 1 mo later. Enrichment differentially altered septal or control behavior as measured by fluid consumption of water, saccharin, and quinine; performance on a rotorod; and the acquisition of an active avoidance task. The interactions of presurgical history with brain damage were manifested differently in the 2 strains of mice. The importance of attending more to genetic and presurgical history in attempts to define the effects of brain damage on behavior and to determine the function of brain structures is discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
393. Goodale, Melvyn A. & Murison, Robert C. (U St Andrews, Psychological Lab, Scotland) **The effects of lesions of the superior colliculus on locomotor orientation and the orienting reflex in the rat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(2), 243-261.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 9 male hooded rats to study the effects of bilateral removal of the superior colliculus or visual cortex on visually guided locomotor movements in Ss performing a brightness discrimination task. Data were recorded on 16-mm film. Ss with collicular lesions showed patterns of locomotion comparable to or more efficient than those of normal Ss when approaching 1 of 5 small doors located at 1 end of a large open area. In contrast, Ss with large but incomplete lesions of visual cortex were distinctly impaired in their visual control of approach responses to the same stimuli. Ss with collicular damage showed no orienting reflex or evidence of distraction in the same task when novel visual or auditory stimuli were presented. However, both normal and visual-decorticate Ss showed various components of the orienting reflex and disturbance in task performance when the same novel stimuli were presented. Results suggest that the superior colliculus participates in the mediation of shifts in visual fixation and attention. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
394. Harris, Valerie S. & Sachs, Benjamin D. (U Connecticut) **Copulatory behavior in male rats following amygdaloid lesions.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(3), 514-518.—Examined the possible role of the corticomedial (CM) and basolateral (BL) regions of the amygdala in mediating male sexual behavior. Ss were adult male Long-Evans rats which were assigned to either CM lesion ($n = 12$), BL lesion ($n = 6$), or sham-operated control ($n = 11$) groups. 2-3 biweekly tests were given 2 wks after surgery. On the 1st postoperative test, Ss with BL lesions and most of the sham Ss copulated normally. The CM Ss had severe deficits in copulatory behavior, characterized by a reduced ability to achieve ejaculation. Most CM Ss required female changes and tail pinches before they would initiate and maintain copulatory activity and their pacing of copulation was slow. By the 2nd test, the CM Ss showed some recovery of ejaculatory potential. CM Ss had significantly more intromissions to ejaculation in all 3 tests than either of the other groups. A comparison of the present lesions to those in previous studies suggests that the medial nucleus of the amygdala may be a primary factor in producing impairment of ejaculatory potential and increases in intromissions. The stimulatory effect of female changes and tail pinches on copulation in the CM Ss suggest that a deficit in arousability may also be involved. (21 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.
395. Hart, Benjamin L. & Jones, T. O. (U California, School of Veterinary Medicine) **Effects of castration on sexual behavior of tropical male goats.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 247-258. This study was undertaken because comparative information regarding the role of gonadal androgen in sexual behavior of adult male mammals is notably deficient in data from ungulate species. After a series of preoperative tests, 8 Red Sokoto male goats were castrated and tested for sexual behavior with receptive females at 1-2 week intervals for 52 postoperative wks. Only 1 S was judged to have lost the ejaculatory response; this was after 18 weeks of postoperative testing. Compared with observations on other species, an unusually high percentage of these Ss showed a long-term retention of sexual activity after castration. Even with this long-term retention, however, there was a significant decrement in frequency of ejaculatory responses within 1 wk after castration. The flehman response, which some believe to be related to detection of excreted urinary pheromones, also declined in frequency after castration. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
396. Hull, Elaine M. & Homan, Harvey D. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Olfactory bulbectomy, peripheral anosmia, and mouse killing and eating by rats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 481-488.—17 male Sprague-Dawley rats which had not killed a mouse in 6 wks sustained bilateral olfactory bulbectomies. 15 of these started to kill after surgery, and 9 consistently killed on the same day the mouse was introduced. 12 nonkillers sustained surgical ablation of the olfactory receptors. None of these killed after surgery. Of 8 spontaneous killers which consistently killed on the day a mouse was introduced, 4 sustained receptor ablations and 3, bulbectomies. One remained an unoperated

control. All killed as quickly and as consistently as before. Most bulbectomized Ss employed an "emotional," messy style of killing, and bulbectomy-facilitated killers ate less of their prey than did spontaneous killers. Deafferentation had no effect on killing or eating. This is interpreted as evidence for irritable aggression on the part of bulbectomized rats, and for a nonolfactory role of the olfactory bulbs. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

397. Igarashi, M.; Alford, B. R.; Kato, Y. & Levy, J. K. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) **Effect of physical exercise upon nystagmus and locomotor dysequilibrium after labyrinthectomy in experimental primates.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 79(3-4), 214-220.—Spontaneous nystagmus and locomotor equilibrium function were repeatedly tested before and after unilateral labyrinthectomy in 12 squirrel monkeys to study the effect of physical exercise on the vestibulo-oculomotor and vestibulo-locomotor compensation. Postoperatively, 6 Ss received forced physical exercise in the rotating cage, while the other 6 did not. The provocation of postoperative spontaneous nystagmus was less in the exercise group. Data show a certain contribution of physical exercise toward the oculomotor balance compensation and maintenance, probably at the level of the brain stem. Statistical comparison of the locomotor equilibrium performance did not depict a significant difference between the exercise and nonexercise groups; however, there was a possibility that the present testing maneuver, which involved physically advanced tasks, might have concealed the effect of the physical exercise. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

398. Kirvel, R. D. (Ohio State U, Research Ctr, Lab of Comparative & Physiological Psychology) **Sensorimotor responsiveness in rats with unilateral superior collicular and amygdaloid lesions.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 882-891.—In an experiment with 80 male Long-Evans rats, large unilateral lesions of superior colliculus but not amygdala, resulted in strong ipsiversive progression tendencies and permanent neglects of visual, auditory, and whisker-touch stimuli presented on the contralateral side of the body. Combined collicular-amygdaloid lesions also yielded circling behaviors and multimodal neglects that were completely independent of the order or laterality of the amygdaloid lesion. Ss with colliclectomy either neglected or turned away from pinches of the contralateral ear and forepaw. Ss with combined lesions displayed more crossed orientations, and this tendency was greatly potentiated by ipsilateral lesion placement. The nature and time course of the crossed response in rats with sensory neglects is reminiscent of the clinical syndrome described as allosthesia or as contralateral sensory displacement. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

399. Marks, H. E. (U South Carolina, Lancaster) **Changes in operant responding for saccharin in male and female hamsters following gonadectomy.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 192-194.—10 male and 10 female Syrian Golden hamsters were trained to barpress for saccharin. Half of each group was gonadectomized and tested for response rate for saccharin reinforcement under water deprived and nondeprived conditions. Gonadectomized females did not differ from

intact females in response rate or weight gain. Gonadectomized males gained more weight and barpressed less than intact males. Data are discussed as failing to support any current theory dealing with the effects of alterations in gonadal hormones on preference behavior.—*Journal abstract*.

400. Marshall, John F. (U Pittsburgh, Psychobiology Program) **Increased orientation to sensory stimuli following medial hypothalamic damage in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(3), 373-387.—In a study with male and female albino Charles River rats, unilateral medial hypothalamic damage caused Ss to become hyperresponsive to touch, odors, and visual stimuli presented on the side contralateral to the damage, while responses to ipsilateral stimuli remained near preoperative levels. Ss oriented their snouts more precisely to stimuli presented on the contralateral side, turned toward touch of more caudal points along that body surface, and pursued moving stimuli more vigorously on that side. Ss with unilateral damage viciously bit relatively weak noxious stimuli presented on the contralateral side. After injections of amphetamine, Ss turned away from the side of the damage. After bilateral damage, Ss showed increased responsiveness to sensory stimuli arising on either side. Ss with unilateral damage ate more food from a container located in the contralateral sensory field than they had preoperatively and attacked mice more frequently and with shorter latencies when the mouse was on the side contralateral to the lesion. It is suggested that increased responsiveness to sensory stimuli plays a role in the syndrome of hyperphagia, finickiness, and increased aggressiveness seen after medial hypothalamic damage. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

401. Miller, Claude R. et al. (Georgia Coll) **Taste aversion and passive avoidance in rats with hippocampal lesions.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 123-126.—Re-examined the effects of hippocampal lesions on conditioned taste aversion (using a very intense UCS) and on passive avoidance. 12 male albino rats with near-total hippocampal lesions were compared with 10 cortical- and 10 normal-control animals on taste aversion and passive avoidance conditioning. While the initial magnitude of the taste aversion induced through illness was not significantly affected by hippocampal ablation, the aversion did extinguish more rapidly in experimental Ss. Locomotor passive avoidance was significantly impaired by the lesion. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

402. Molino, Andy. (Brockville Psychiatric Hosp, Canada) **Sparing of function after infant lesions of selected limbic structures in the rat.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 868-881.—The effects, in adult Ss, of limbic lesions produced in infancy were studied in 273 male Wistar rats using weight gain and conditioned emotional response (CER) and conditioned avoidance response (CAR) acquisition as the critical measures. Ss received bilateral lesions of the amygdala, septum, postventral hippocampus (PH) anterodorsal hippocampus (AH), or frontal cortex either as infants (at 10 days of age) or as adults (at 60 days). Normal and anesthetized control groups were also used. Frontal cortical lesions, AH

lesions, and anesthetization had no effect on weights or on CER and CAR acquisition. Both infant and adult amygdala and septal lesions significantly disrupted normal weight gain. Adult-acquired amygdala and PH lesions significantly retarded CER acquisition, and adult septal and PH lesions significantly facilitated CAR acquisition. Infant-acquired amygdala lesions significantly facilitated CAR acquisition, and infant PH lesions had no effect on either task. Results are interpreted to mean that the observed task-specific recovery in early-operated Ss may have been due to some form of functional reorganization. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

403. O'Keefe, John; Nadel, Lynn; Keightley, Simon & Kill, David. (University Coll, London, England) **Fornix lesions selectively abolish place learning in the rat.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 48(1), 152-166. —16 male hooded rats with lesions in the fornix, a major afferent-efferent pathway of the hippocampus, failed on a water-finding task when place learning was required but succeeded in the same task when cue learning was required. These data, in conjunction with earlier physiological findings, indicate that the hippocampus functions as a cognitive mapping system. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

404. Srebro, Bolek & Lorens, Stanley A. (U Bergen, Inst of Physiology, Norway) **Behavioral effects of selective midbrain raphe lesions in the rat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 89(2), 303-325. —In a study with 40 male Moll-Wistar rats, lesions were produced in the median ($n = 8$), dorsal ($n = 7$), or both ($n = 7$) midbrain raphe nuclei and their effects on behavior (Days 16-54 postoperatively) compared to that of controls ($n = 9$); forebrain 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) concentrations were also determined. Only the median and combined lesion groups showed increased running wheel and open field activity, as well as enhanced reactivity to novel stimuli and environmental change. None of the lesion groups, however, showed changes in home cage activity on postoperative Day 21. Although all lesion groups were deficient in the acquisition and retention of 1-way avoidance, the deficits were of a greater magnitude in the median and combined lesion groups. The latter 2 groups were impaired in forced extinction of the 1-way avoidance response, but only the combined lesion group evidenced facilitation of 2-way avoidance acquisition. Results suggest that the dorsal raphe nucleus plays a different behavioral role than the median raphe nucleus. The median, dorsal, and combined raphe lesions lowered forebrain 5-HT by 26, 65, and 77%, respectively, versus controls, indicating, with previously reported data, that the dorsal raphe nucleus is the principal origin of forebrain 5-HT. It is suggested that the behavioral effects of midbrain raphe lesions were not due primarily to their associated reductions in forebrain 5-HT. (61 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

405. Stein, Barry E. & Magalhaes-Castro, Brailio. (U California, Medical School, Los Angeles) **Effects of neonatal cortical lesions upon the cat superior colliculus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 480-485. —Performed subtotal visual cortex lesions in 14 anesthetized kittens aged 2.5 days, 2-3 wks, and 5 wks, and studied response properties of superior colliculus neurons following a 2-4 mo recovery period. Results indicate that some

movement selectivity does develop in the absence of corticotectal afferents, but that the selectivity closely resembles that observed in adult decorticate animals and that the presence of the visual cortex is as critical during development as in maturity for maintaining the functional integrity of the superior colliculus. (31 ref)

406. Weiskrantz, Lawrence & Passingham, Clare. (U Oxford, England) **Equivalent stimuli for stripes in rats with striate cortex ablations.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(3), 389-397. —Determined which features of a visual discrimination task were used by 9 male hooded rats with total striate cortex ablations. 10 unoperated controls were also used. The task was vertical black and white stripes vs grey matched in flux. Probe trials were inserted in which stripes of 2 different orientation or a speckled pattern were substituted for either the positive or negative stimulus. The destriated Ss were normal in response to stripes of different orientations but showed a deficit with speckled pattern. Other data indicate an increased preference for the speckled pattern by the destriated group. —*Journal abstract*.

407. Weller, W. Lee & Johnson, John I. (U Tasmania, Hobart, Australia) **Barrels in cerebral cortex altered by receptor disruption in newborn, but not in five-day-old mice (Cricetidae and Muridae).** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 504-508. —Lesioned large mystacial vibrissa follicles in 5 specimens of *Mus musculus* and 4 of *Peromyscus leucopus* on the 1st postnatal day and in 4 *Mus* and 2 *Peromyscus* on the 5th postnatal day. Results demonstrate the importance of an intact periphery for normal development of central neural organization and show that small peripheral lesions, if performed early enough, can alter the normal organization or arrangement of groups of cortical neurons. (19 ref)

408. Zeigler, H. Philip. (American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY) **Trigeminal deafferentation and hunger in the pigeon (*Columba livia*).** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 827-844. —In 2 experiments with a total of 48 White Carneaux and Silver King pigeons, the location and distribution of the pigeon's trigeminal nerve permitted afferentation of the oral region without affecting motor functions. Although trigeminal deafferentation did not affect drinking, it reduced the efficiency of the consummatory response of eating and disrupted motivational processes underlying hunger and weight regulation. Although the 2 types of deficit may be experimentally dissociated, trigeminal deafferentation invariably affected both sensorimotor and motivational mechanisms. The deficits in food intake and weight regulation seen after trigeminal deafferentation in the pigeon resembled some components of the "lateral hypothalamic syndrome" in the rat. Results are related to recent studies of the contribution of peripheral and central oropharyngeal factors to the neural control of food intake in both rat and pigeon. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

409. Zeigler, H. Philip; Miller, Maria & Levine, Richard R. (American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY) **Trigeminal nerve and eating in the pigeon (*Columba livia*): Neurosensory control of the consummatory responses.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 845-858. —Conducted 3 experiments in which electrophysiological

neurobehavioral, and cinematographic techniques were used to study the role of the trigeminal nerve in the neurosensory control of eating in a total of 30 Silver King and White Carneaux pigeons. Analysis of single-unit data recorded in the trigeminal ganglion indicated that the trigeminal nerve provides somatosensory inputs from the oral region that signal the location and movement of food and monitor the extent of mouth opening. Trigeminal deafferentation, although it did not affect pecking or swallowing, severely impaired the efficiency of eating. Cinematographic analysis showed that the impairment due to disruption of the neurosensory control of mandibulation—the process by which grain is grasped at the beak tip and moved to the back of the mouth (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Drug Stimulation & Psychopharmacology

410. Allen, R. Wade; Jex, Henry R.; McRuer, Duane T. & DiMarco, Richard J. (Systems Technology, Inc., Hawthorne, CA) **Alcohol effects on driving behavior and performance in a car simulator.** *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 498-505.—Designed and tested a simulation which includes lateral steering control and a discrete visual detection, recognition, and response task to provide the workload and division of attention typical of real world driving. Measurements of driver control behavior and driver-vehicle performance were obtained for the steering task, and detection and recognition indexes and reaction time were measured on the discrete task. Preliminary results on scanning behavior as measured with an eye-point-of-regard monitor are also presented. Data are given for 18 21-65 yr old drivers at blood alcohol concentrations of 0, 0.06, and 0.11. Alcohol caused larger lane and heading deviations and increased detection and reaction times on the discrete task. Control-behavior measures show that the driver's control gain decreased, but stability margins were maintained under alcohol, while driver remnant increased. The simulation has proven an efficient tool for alcohol research. It has gained acceptance from Ss as a valid approximation of driving, and the various related measurements have proven to be reliable and sensitive to levels of intoxication. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

411. Babbini, M.; Gaiardi, M. & Bartoletti, M. (U Bologna, Inst of Pharmacology, Italy) **Persistence of chronic morphine effects upon activity in rats 8 months after ceasing the treatment.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 611-614.—12 male Sprague-Dawley rats were treated daily with 20 mg/kg of ip morphine HCl for 59 days, and motility was registered for 7 hrs after treatment, using juggle-cage actometers. Ss were then tested for the persistence of chronic morphine effect on activity and were given the same dose of the drug on Days 20, 40, 80, 160, and 240 after ceasing the treatment. The initial depression of motility rapidly underwent tolerance and then was gradually changed into excitation. This excitation disappeared when Ss were tested 20 days after their last previous injection, but the depressive phase was not resumed.—*Journal abstract*.

412. Byrd, Larry D. (Harvard U. Medical School, Southborough) **Effects of Δ -amphetamine on schedule-controlled key pressing and drinking in the chimpanzee.**

Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics, 1973, Vol 185(3), 633-641.—Maintained keypressing in the chimpanzee under a multiple schedule comprising a 10-min FI schedule and a 100-response FR schedule of food delivery. Water intake during the 2-hr session totaled 1.5-2.0 liters in 1 S and was greatest during the 10-min FI schedule. Effects of amphetamine on keypressing and drinking during the session, and on drinking in the living area following the session, were related. Mean rates of keypressing under the FI schedule were enhanced by 0.3-1.0 mg/kg, and mean rates under the FR schedule were enhanced by 0.03-0.3 mg/kg. Effects of amphetamine on keypressing during successive quarters of the FI schedule were a function of control rates of responding. Drinking during the session and drinking in the living area during the 1st 12 hrs following the session were decreased by doses that had either little effect or an enhancing effect on keypressing. Drinking was nearly completely eliminated by 1.0-3.0 mg/kg of amphetamine. At none of the doses did amphetamine enhance drinking.—*Journal abstract*.

413. Campo, R. A. (Central U Venezuela, Pharmacy School, Caracas) **Development of tolerance in pigeons to behavioral effects of a new benzopyran derivative.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 184(3), 521.—Trained pigeons under a multiple FR-FI schedule of food presentation until their performance in daily sessions was consistent. Effects of a new nitrogen-containing benzopyran derivative, SP-1, on performance was then studied. Doses of SP-1 up to 0.3 mg/kg had little effect on rates of responding; higher doses reduced responding, until a dose of 3.0 mg/kg abolished responding in both components of the schedule and produced ataxia. When the 3.0 mg/kg dose of SP-1 was injected daily, responding was suppressed during each of the 1st 3 days, but on succeeding days responding progressively recovered. The daily dosage was then increased to 10.0 mg/kg, then to 17.0 mg/kg, and finally 30.0 mg/kg of SP-1. After the 1st few days the mean rate of responding was always above 50% of control rate, and responding after the last injection of 30.0 mg/kg, ending 17 daily drug injections, was essentially normal. After a period of 30 days without drug, 30 mg/kg of SP-1 still did not suppress responding, showing the persistence of a strong tolerance to the suppressive behavioral effects of the drug. After a period of 100 days without drug, however, a single injection of 30.0 mg/kg again suppressed responding and caused ataxia.—*Journal abstract*.

414. Cappell, Howard; Webster, C. D.; Herring, Barbara S. & Ginsberg, Ronald. (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Alcohol and marihuana: A comparison of effects on a temporally controlled operant in humans.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 182(2), 195.—Compared the effects of marihuana and ethanol on performance of a behavioral task in which Ss were required to space keypress responses at least 20 sec apart in order to receive a small monetary reinforcement. Reinforcement was available for a limited period ranging from 0.5 to 4.0 sec. Ss received immediate feedback indicating whether a response was premature, correct, or late. In a Latin square design, 12 Ss performed after consuming mari-

huana cigarettes containing a total of 0, 4, 8, or 16 mg of δ -tetrahydrocannabinol, and 12 Ss were tested following 0, 0.48, 0.72, or 0.96 g/kg of ethanol. There was a dose-related decrement in reinforced responses after marihuana, and a shift toward errors of premature responding was observed with increasing doses. Ethanol had no reliable effects on the schedule-controlled behavior at any dose. Marihuana also had a dose-related effect on pulse rate and subjective ratings of the degree of "high." Results indicate that marihuana, in contrast to alcohol, interferes with temporally controlled responding even when there is a maximum of feedback concerning response accuracy.—*Journal abstract.*

415. Chen, Chia-Shong & Fuller, John L. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) Neonatal thyroxine administration, behavioral maturation, and brain growth in mice of different brain weight. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 355-361.—Injected levothyroxine subcutaneously in amounts of .5, 1, and 2 μ g daily from age 5 through 14 days in 3 lines of Binghamton BWS mice selected for high, medium, or low brain weight. Controls (injected with vehicle only) of these lines differed in ages of eye opening, 1st auditory startle, and perfection of a surface-righting response. Thyroxine at 0.5 μ g/day accelerated the maturation of eye opening, auditory startle, and aerial-righting response but had no effect on a grasping response or open-field activity. Brain weights were depressed significantly in all thyroxine treated groups except in the .5- μ g dosage in high brain weight Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

416. Chopra, Y. M. & Dandiya, P. C. The relative role of brain acetylcholine and histamine in perphenazine catatonia and influence of antidepressants and diphenhydramine alone and in combination. *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 555-560.—Correlated the brain content of acetylcholine and histamine in perphenazine-induced catatonia and examined the protective effects of a number of antidepressants singly or in combination with diphenhydramine in male Haffkin albino rats. The stage IV of catatonia caused by perphenazine was evident within 15 min of its administration. A concomitant rise in brain acetylcholine and histamine content occurred, suggesting that drug-induced catatonic symptoms are produced by a simultaneous increase of brain acetylcholine and histamine. All the antidepressants used singly or in combination with the antihistamine agent, antagonized the perphenazine-induced elevation of these amines. The anticholinergic action might be due either to an increase of dopamine content in the brain or to their ability to inhibit the release of brain acetylcholine. The different stages of catatonia appear to be directly correlated with brain histamine content.—*Journal abstract.*

417. Clay, George A. & Brougham, Linda R. (Searle Lab, Chicago, IL) Haloperidol binding to an opiate receptor site. *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 24(13-14), 1363-1367.—Haloperidol, a non-narcotic neuroleptic drug, has been reported to effectively reduce narcotic withdrawal symptoms in humans receiving treatment for heroin addiction. Results of the present study in vitro show that morphine and haloperidol bound to the rat brain opiate receptor and inhibited

binding of labeled naloxone; both drugs were bound in a competitive manner to the opiate receptor.

418. Colasanti, Brenda & Khazan, Naim. (West Virginia U, Medical Ctr) Electroencephalographic studies on the development of tolerance and cross tolerance to mescaline in the rat. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 201-205.—Obtained continuous EEG and EMG recordings from adult female Sprague-Dawley rats with permanent cortical and temporalis muscle electrodes. Automatic ip injections of mescaline were administered at an initial dose of 30 mg/kg every 6 hrs for the 1st 2 days. This dose was then increased to 60 mg/kg/6 hrs which was given for the duration of the study. The initial injections of the mescaline induced an immediate desynchronization of the EEG and behavioral arousal which endured for 2-3 hrs. After this time, slow wave (SW) sleep and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep episodes reappeared, with the return of regular alternations of the sleep-wakefulness cycle. Upon continued administration of the drug, partial tolerance to the arousal effects of mescaline developed, which was reflected by a gradual reduction in the latencies to onset of SW and REM sleep. Ss were cross-tolerant to LSD and N,N-diethyltryptamine (DET). In contrast, cross-tolerance did not occur to amphetamine, which exerts similar arousal and EEG desynchronizing effects. Results support the usefulness of the EEG as a quantitative indicator of CNS functions. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

419. Costa, E.; Guidotti, A.; Mao, C. C. & Suria, A. (NIMH, Lab of Preclinical Pharmacology, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) New concepts on the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 167-185.—Notes that several investigations have indicated that the actions (ataxia, muscle relaxation, and convulsion antagonism) of benzodiazepines, including chlordiazepoxide and diazepam, may be mediated by a change in the function of γ aminobutyric acid (GABA)-ergic neurons. Experimental evidence is detailed which supports the concept that benzodiazepines exert their action on the CNS through a facilitation of GABAergic transmission. This evidence establishes a unified concept to explain reports which indicate that diazepam slows down the turnover rate of catecholamines, serotonin, and acetylcholine. These actions may be explained by assuming that diazepam, by acting on regulatory GABAergic neurons, can influence several neuronal systems of the CNS. These findings suggest a role of GABA neurons in anxiety and other symptoms of neurosis for which diazepam is presently the remedy of choice. (59 ref)—*B. McLean.*

420. Curzon, G. & Knott, P. J. (Inst of Neurology, London, England) Rapid effects of environmental disturbance on rat plasma unesterified fatty acid and tryptophan concentrations and their prevention by antilipolytic drugs. *British Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 54(3), 389-396. Removal of group-housed 24-hr fasted rats, but not fed rats, from cages resulted in increased plasma unesterified fatty acid (UFA) concentration in the remaining Ss. The increase of UFA was associated with significant increases in the proportion of free tryptophan and significant falls of total tryptophan concentration. These rapid changes were not associated with brain tryptophan changes.

Plasma tyrosine and erythrocyte tryptophan concentrations were unaffected. Plasma UFA concentrations correlated positively and significantly with corticosterone concentrations which were also increased following removal of cage mates. Plasma UFA increases and tryptophan changes in fasting Ss were both prevented by nicotinic acid and propranolol; corticosterone concentration was increased by nicotinic acid but unaffected by propranolol.—*Journal abstract.*

421. DiMascio, Alberto. **Psychedelic drugs.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(1), 68-81.—Describes 5 major chemical classes of psychedelic drugs: those derived from, (a) lysergic acid, (b) indolealkylamine (or tryptamine), (c) phenylethylamine, (d) phenylcyclohexyl, and (e) benzylic acid ester. The historic uses of drugs in each class are mentioned, their physiologic or pharmacologic actions are described, and their behavioral and psychiatric effects are discussed. Some observations are from laboratory studies and others are based on reports of drug users. Treatment is briefly considered, with the suggestion that except in extreme cases, verbal and social intervention is the preferred treatment. Because psychedelic drugs are rarely sold on the street in pure form, pharmacotherapy needs to be carefully evaluated.—*P. R. Sweet.*

422. Dyck, Dennis G.; Lussier, Don & Ossenkopp, Klaus-Peter. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **The partial punishment effect following minimal acquisition training: Sodium amobarbital and the stimulus properties of early punished trials.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 412-420.—In a runway investigation, 6 groups ($n = 10$) of male albino rats received limited runway training such that partial punishment, partial reinforcement, or continuous reinforcement was accompanied by sodium amobarbital or saline. Following an interpolated phase of continuous reinforcement without injections, all groups were given punished extinction. The entire experiment was conducted under widely spaced conditions (intertrial interval 24 hrs). It was found that partial punishment increased resistance to punished extinction relative to partially and continuously reinforced controls when acquisition was given under saline. When partial punishment training was accompanied by amobarbital, this effect was eliminated. The drug was observed to have no effect on the punished extinction performance of the partial reinforcement and continuous groups, respectively. Moreover, the partial reinforcement effect did not generalize to punished extinction. Data provide information concerning the difference between the stimuli associated with the early trials of punishment and nonreward and indicate that the former but not the latter contain emotional elements.—*Journal abstract.*

423. Edery, H. & Gottesfeld, Zehava. (Tel-Aviv U, Medical School, Israel Inst of Biological Research, Ness-Ziona) **The γ aminobutyric acid (GABA) system in rat cerebellum during cannabinoid-induced cataleptoid state.** *British Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 54(3), 406-408.—Investigated whether the concentration of GABA, its synthesis by glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD), or the uptake of GABA by nerve terminals is affected during the cannabinoid-induced cataleptoid state in rats. Repeated, but not single, intraperitoneal

injections of 20 mg/kg of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) administered to rats daily for 2 wks produced increased GABA concentration, decreased GAD, and enhancement of ^3H -GABA uptake by cerebellar crude synaptosomes. It is concluded that the motor impairment elicited by THC apparently is not associated with the GABA system but not be related to changes in brain excitability.—*Journal abstract.*

424. Evans, Hugh L.; Ghiselli, William B. & Patton, Robert A. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental School) **Diurnal rhythm in behavioral effects of methamphetamine, p -chloromethamphetamine and scopolamine.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 186(1), 10-17.—Rats were housed and tested under a controlled cycle of 12 hrs light-12 hrs dark. Effects of drugs on free-operant avoidance and FI performance varied from enhancement to depression, depending on the stage of the light-dark cycle at which the drug was administered. Methamphetamine produced the greatest increase in leverpressing when administered during the dark period, regardless of whether responding was maintained by food or electric shock. Methamphetamine increased locomotor activity at least as much during the light as during the dark, which suggests a dissociation between effects on operant behavior and effects on locomotor activity. Alpha-methyltyrosine was a more effective antagonist of methamphetamine effects in the light than in the dark. Unlike methamphetamine, para-chloro-methamphetamine was more effective in increasing responding during the light period. The dose of scopolamine which was most effective in increasing avoidance responding varied from 0.2 mg/kg in the dark to 0.8 mg/kg in the light. Results are discussed with reference to reported diurnal rhythms in behavioral toxicity and in brain amines.—*Journal abstract.*

425. Firth, Hugh & Oswald, Ian. (Royal Edinburgh Hosp, Scotland) **Eye movements and visually active dreams.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 602-606.—There are a number of reports suggesting an association between profusion of eye movements and active dreaming. It has been suggested that this relationship might only be evident in comparisons across the night and in comparisons within one REM period. Data from 20 Ss taking placebo, amylobarbitone (200-400 mg nightly), and nitrazepam (10-20 mg nightly) were used to test this. Dream reports were collected from REM awakenings and rated blind as visually active or passive. Eye movement profusion (number of 2-sec epochs) was assessed for each REM period. Correlation between dream content and eye movement was low but significant in comparisons including the whole night and data from drug, withdrawal, and placebo conditions. A significant correlation was not consistently obtained, however, when data from each REM period were considered separately. Correlations based on data from nondrug nights only were also small and could have been due to chance effects alone. The low correlations were not explicable solely by poor reliability of content ratings. It is concluded that the relationship between visually active dreaming and eye movement is slight and may not hold when time of night is adequately controlled. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

426. Fiume, Sebastiano & Bonfigli, Luisa. (U Roma, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) [The relationship between the prolonged use of neuroleptic drugs and extrapyramidal syndromes.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 537-543.—Presents 3 cases to illustrate many observations found in the literature that prolonged use of psychotropic drugs may give rise to irreversible choreiform extrapyramidal syndromes.

427. Foote, Stephen L.; Freedman, Robert & Oliver, A. Paul. (NIMH, Div of Special Mental Health Research, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) Effects of putative neurotransmitters on neuronal activity in monkey auditory cortex. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 86(2), 229-242.—Studied the effects of microiontophoretic applications of norepinephrine (NE), gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), and acetylcholine (ACh) on auditory cortex neurons which were activated acoustically by species-specific vocalizations in 7 adult male awake squirrel monkeys. Dose-dependent inhibition of spontaneous and vocalization-evoked discharge rates was found with NE and GABA. Generally, excitation was observed with ACh. A given dose of NE or GABA reduced spontaneous activity by a greater proportion than it reduced activity evoked by the vocalizations. In some cases the differential inhibition of slow activity produced by NE or GABA did result in a pattern change. Data suggest that NE and GABA may function as neurotransmitters in this neocortical area and offer clues about their functional significance. (45 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

428. Fregly, Melvin J. (U Florida, Medical Coll) Effect of an oral contraceptive on spontaneous running activity, salt appetite and blood pressure of ovariectomized rats. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 182(2), 335.—Dietary administration of Enovid to rats was accompanied by an immediate reduction in spontaneous running activity and an abolition of its cyclic pattern. Escape from the effects of the drug occurred approximately 60 days after treatment began. It was characterized by a return of the cyclic pattern of activity, although length of the activity cycle was increased above that observed prior to treatment. Ovariectomy greatly reduced activity level of controls and abolished its cyclic pattern. Treatment with Enovid appeared to maintain activity of ovariectomized Ss at a level considerably higher than that of controls, but a cyclic pattern was not observed. Systolic blood pressure and heart, kidney, adrenal, and uterine weights were all increased significantly by treatment. In addition, a striking appetite for either 0.15 or 0.25 M NaCl solution was observed when the treated ovariectomized Ss were given choice between either of them and distilled water. Results suggest that administration of Enovid for nearly 8 mo at the dose used was accompanied not only by changes in spontaneous activity but by the development of hypertension as well.—*Journal abstract*.

429. Gadusek, Frank J. & Kalat, James W. (Duke U) Effects of scopolamine on retention of taste-aversion learning in rats. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 130-132. Tested the hypothesis that learning and memory are due to altered conductance at central cholinergic synapses. Mongrel laboratory rats were

poisoned with lithium chloride 90 min after drinking a novel sucrose solution. 2 or 4 days later, they were tested for learned aversions to sucrose while under the influence of various doses of scopolamine. In 3 replications (using 45, 44, and 35 Ss, respectively), the evidence failed to indicate any substantial effect of scopolamine on retention of learned taste aversions. It is suggested that taste-aversion learning may be less dependent on changes in cholinergic synapses than are certain other types of learning.—*Journal abstract*.

430. Geyer, Mark A.; Dawsey, W. John & Mandell, Arnold J. (U California, San Diego) Differential effects of caffeine, D-amphetamine and methylphenidate on individual raphe cell fluorescence: A microspectrofluorimetric demonstration. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 135-139.—Administered either 50 mg/kg caffeine, 25 mg/kg methylphenidate hydrochloride, 7.5 mg/kg dextroamphetamine sulfate, or saline (all given ip) to 18 male Sprague-Dawley rats. Findings indicate not only that caffeine and amphetamine or methylphenidate have opposite effects on the intraneuronal fluorescence of raphe cell bodies but also that the raphe nuclei themselves may respond differentially to a given pharmacological treatment.

431. Gispén, Willem H.; Krivoy, William A.; de Wied, David & Zimmermann, Emery. (Inst of Molecular Biology, Div of Molecular Neurobiology, Utrecht, Netherlands) Effect of rifampicin on development of tolerance to analgesic actions of morphine. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 247-251.—In the 1st series of experiments, the reaction times of male Swiss-Webster mice were determined using the hotplate technique. In the 2nd series of experiments, the reactions of rats were determined using the electric footshock technique. In both series, subcutaneous injection of morphine was observed to alter the responses, and chronic morphine administration resulted in tolerance to these actions of morphine. In both series of experiments, tolerance, defined by these same criteria, was inhibited by the concurrent ip administration of rifampicin.—*Journal abstract*.

432. Glass, Jay D. & Fromm, Gerhard H. (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) Chloralose induced alteration of visually evoked response from specific and non-specific regions of cat neocortex. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 198-200.—Visually evoked responses (VER) and EEG from the motor cortex (precruciate gyrus) and the visual cortex (marginal gyrus) of cats were recorded 4-7 hrs after the injection of anesthetic doses of alpha-chloralose. VERs from the precruciate gyrus showed a 200-300% increase in amplitude while the VER from the marginal gyrus rarely varied more than 50% in amplitude, and did so independent of the changes in the VER from the precruciate gyrus. The number of large amplitude spikes in the EEG from the precruciate gyrus also increased dramatically, but no definite correlation between changes in VER amplitude and in the number of spikes could be demonstrated. Results suggest a functional separation between specific and nonspecific sensory pathways, with the latter showing a considerably greater sensitivity to level of anesthesia. (French summary) (15 ref)—*Journal summary*.

433. Glick, S. D.; Crane, A. M.; Barker, L. A. & Mittag, T. M. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Effects of N-hydroxyethyl-pyrrolidinium methiodide, a choline analogue, on passive avoidance behaviour in mice.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 561-564.—N-Hydroxyethyl-pyrrolidinium methiodide (pyrrolcholine) administered iv impaired passive avoidance learning in female CF1 mice. This effect was antagonized by choline and hemicholinium-3, potentiated by scopolamine, and depending upon the time of injection, either potentiated or antagonized by physostigmine. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that pyrrolcholine disrupts central cholinergic pathways by a presynaptic mechanism. Based on metabolism studies, both in vitro and in vivo, it is postulated that the action of pyrrolcholine is mediated via acetylpyrrolcholine, a putative cholinergic false transmitter.—*Journal abstract*.
434. Golub, Arnold M.; Varn, Mary E. & McCluer, Robert H. (Eunice Kennedy Shriver Ctr for Mental Retardation, Waltham, MA) **Attenuation of cycloheximide-induced amnesia in mice by differential housing.** *Journal of Biological Psychology*, 1974, Vol 16(2), 11-18.—In 3 experiments with 191 C57B1/6J and 60 C57 male mice, Ss were housed either separately or in groups, an environmental manipulation previously reported to cause different patterns of arousal as indexed by the plasma corticosterone response to stimulation. Ss were injected with the amnesic agent cycloheximide (40, 60, 90, or 120 mg/kg) and trained in a passive avoidance situation. Individual housing partially protected mice from the amnesic effects of cycloheximide. This finding indicates that time-dependent memory processes may be modulated by physiological and neurohumoral correlates of arousal in the brain and that housing conditions of animals in studies of memory formation should be very carefully controlled. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
435. Green, A. R.; Hughes, Janet P. & Tordoff, Ann F. (MRC, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England) **The concentration of 5-methoxytryptamine in rat brain and its effects on behaviour following its peripheral injection.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 601-606.—The concentration of 5-methoxytryptamine in male Sprague-Dawley rat brains increased linearly with time over 30 min following its ip injection, tranlycypromine having been given 30 min previously. Injection of 5-methoxytryptamine caused transient behavioral changes. However, when this dose was given following tranlycypromine pretreatment, these changes were considerably enhanced. All doses (2.5-50 mg/kg) of 5-methoxytryptamine injected after tranlycypromine pretreatment produced these behavioral changes. Pretreatment with parachlorophenylalanine or tetrabenazine did not alter the responses. In general, the behavioral changes were similar to those seen following tranlycypromine and levotryptophan, which increases 5-hydroxytryptamine synthesis in the brain. Injection of 5-hydroxytryptamine in which produces similar effects to 5-hydroxytryptamine in isolated tissue preparations but does not enter the brain, did not cause behavioral changes. (12 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
436. Greenberg, I.; Kuhn, D. M. & Appel, J. B. (McLean Hosp. Drug Research Unit, Belmont, MA) **Behaviorally induced sensitivity to the discriminable properties of LSD.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 229-232.—6 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats were initially trained to discriminate LSD from saline in 2-lever operant chambers by reinforcing responses only on 1 lever following ip injections of 80 µg/kg of LSD and only on the 2nd lever following saline injections. Choice responding during extinction periods (no water reinforcement for either response) indicated a high level of discriminability (95% correct) following either LSD or saline. A dose-response curve for LSD, obtained by tests for lever choice after injections of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 µg/kg, indicated that 10 µg/kg produced only 30% responding on the LSD lever. This percentage was increased (to 83%) by reinforcing responding on the LSD lever following injections of 10 µg/kg. Subsequent tests indicated that doses of 5.0 and 2.5 µg/kg produced a majority of responses on the LSD lever. Since at these low doses LSD has few measurable biochemical or behavioral effects, it is suggested that the discriminable cue of LSD is related to direct stimulation of central serotonergic receptors. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
437. Guerra, Francisco. **Sex and drugs in the 16th century.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 269-289.—Quotes the writings of 3 Portuguese and Spanish explorers, showing that García d'Orta, Nicolás B. Monardes, and Cristobal Acosta gave correct descriptions in the 16th century of the Asiatic drugs with psychotropic actions and recorded their toxic effects. Their analysis of these drugs on sexual function and battle fatigue is of particular relevance. References to early studies on psychotropic American drugs are also discussed. It is noted that contemporary publications on this subject reveal an ignorance of fundamental historical sources.—*Journal summary*.
438. Hine, B.; Friedman, E.; Torrelío, Marina & Gershon, S. (New York U, Medical Ctr, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **Tetrahydrocannabinol-attenuated abstinence and induced rotation in morphine-dependent rats: Possible involvement of dopamine.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 607-610.—Induced turning behavior in male morphine-dependent rats during precipitated abstinence after acute pretreatment with δ^1 - or δ^2 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). This THC-stimulated turning varied with degree of morphine dependence and was blocked by haloperidol, but not promethazine. Significant attenuation of naloxone-induced abstinence signs was also observed after acute THC pretreatment, but only in highly dependent Ss. The combination of THC and haloperidol pretreatment was more effective in attenuating abstinence than was either haloperidol or THC pretreatment alone. Data provide additional evidence for the alteration of CNS dopaminergic function in morphine dependence.—*Journal abstract*.
439. Hine, Bromfield; Wallach, Marshall B. & Gershon, Samuel. (New York U, Medical Ctr, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **Involvement of biogenic amines in drug-induced aggressive pecking in chicks.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 215-221.—Administered various psychoactive drugs to pairs of neonate white leghorn chicks and recorded pecks against each other during 4-hr test sessions. Exp I determined whether drug-induced aggressive pecking is a useful

antidepressant screening model. Although pecking was induced by tricyclics, dextroamphetamine (AMP; 3-12 mg/kg), and levodopa (10-100 mg/kg), ineffective agents included an MAO inhibitor (pargyline; 1-100 mg/kg) and a tricyclic indole antidepressant (iprindole; 1-100 mg/kg). Data do not support the validity of the chick-pecking model as a specific antidepressant test. Exp II determined whether different amines are involved in antidepressant- and CNS-stimulant-induced pecking. Haloperidol (1, 10, and 20 mg/kg) completely antagonized AMP (6 mg/kg) pecking but not imipramine (IMI; 25 mg/kg) pecking, while phentolamine (1 and 10 mg/kg) and propranolol (1 and 10 mg/kg) did not modify AMP pecking, suggesting the involvement of dopamine. In Exp III, chronic para-chlorophenylalanine (5 injections of 150 mg/kg on each of 3 days) pretreatment significantly decreased IMI but not AMP pecking, suggesting the involvement of serotonin. Overall findings indicate that aggressive pecking induced by AMP and IMI may be mediated by different amine systems. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

440. Hodgkinson, Robert et al. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Local-regional anesthesia during childbirth and newborn behavior.** *Science*, 1975(Aug), Vol 189(4202), 571-572.—Takes issue with the K. Standley et al (see PA, Vol 53:6873) report which concluded that there may be a local drug effect in neonates whose mothers received spinal analgesia. The present authors cite the small size of the sample used and also state that the amount of local anesthetic drug used in spinal block is so small that placental transfer has not been detected. A reply by Standley et al to the present authors is included.

441. Holtzman, Stephen G. & Villarreal, Julian E. (U Michigan) **Operant behavior in the morphine-dependent rhesus monkey.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 184(3), 528. Monkeys were trained to leverpress under VI or FR schedules of food presentation. In each session, nonpunishment periods in which only the schedule of food presentation was in effect alternated with punishment periods in which the schedule of food presentation was in effect and each response produced the delivery of a brief electric shock to the tail. Punishment periods were designated by a red stimulus light. Morphine, 0.5 to 4.0 mg/kg, depressed unpunished and punished behavior equally. Physical dependence was produced by chronic morphine treatment with subcutaneous injection every 6 hrs at 2 dose levels: 4.0 and 8.0 mg/kg day. Withdrawal from either level of morphine maintenance produced marked decreases in unpunished behavior. Under 1-min VI and 120-response FR schedules, decreases in unpunished responding produced by withdrawal were very consistent. Under FR schedules of 15, 30, or 60 the effects of morphine withdrawal on behavior were highly variable. Punished responding emitted at high baseline rates was decreased by morphine withdrawal. However, punished responding emitted at low baseline rates was increased by withdrawal. *Journal abstract*.

442. Jastreboff, Pawel J. & Tarnecki, Remigiusz. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Response of cat cerebellar vermis induced by sound: II. The role of the mossy & climbing fibers in acoustic**

transmission to the cerebellar cortex & influence of stimuli parameters. *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 217-225.

443. Jastreboff, Pawel J. & Tarnecki, Remigiusz. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Response of cat cerebellar vermis induced by sound: I. Influence of drugs on responses of single units.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 209-216.

444. Jones, Byron C.; Consroe, Paul F. & Akins, Faren. (U Arizona) **Physostigmine-induced reversal of EEG and behavioral effects of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 204-206.—Measured the effects of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in combination with physostigmine (PHY-SO) on the EEG and behavior of 9 unrestrained adult New Zealand albino rabbits. The increase in mean cortical electrogenesis (voltage output) of the EEG induced by THC was clearly reversed by PHY-SO. Hippocampal theta rhythm disrupted by THC was restored by PHY-SO. Physostigmine also antagonized THC-induced alteration of postural and activity behaviors. Except for very brief periods of retching, no behavioral indications of toxicity were observed. —*Journal abstract*.

445. Kaczmarek, L. K. & Adey, W. R. (U Libre, Service de Chimie Physique, Bruxelles, Belgium) **Modification of the direct cortical response by taurine.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 292-294.—Studied the effects of taurine on the direct cortical response (DCR) in immobilized cats (with local analgesia). The primary negative component of the response was inverted in polarity by the topical application of 25 mM taurine while the later slow negative component was considerably augmented. The effects of taurine on the DCR were identical to those observed with gamma-aminobutyric acid. (French summary)

446. Kelleher, R. T.; Morse, W. H. & Herd, J. Alan. (Harvard U. Medical School, Boston) **Effects of propranolol, phentolamine and methyl atropine on cardiovascular function in the squirrel monkey during behavioral experiments.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 182(2), 204.—Systemic mean arterial blood pressure and heart rate (HR) were measured in monkeys trained under an FR schedule to press a key that turned off a light associated with the delivery of electric shocks. The mean blood pressures were above values previously recorded in untrained squirrel monkeys. Episodic increases in blood pressure and HR were associated with schedule-controlled key-pressing behavior. Phentolamine decreased blood pressure and increased HR. The episodic increases in blood pressure persisted even when phentolamine markedly lowered blood pressure. There was little change in blood pressure after propranolol which markedly decreased HR, or after methyl atropine which increased HR. After either drug the episodic increases in blood pressure persisted. None of these drugs consistently affected keypressing over the range of doses that markedly affected blood pressure or HR. Atropine which had cardiovascular effects similar to methyl atropine decreased rates of keypressing. Combination of propranolol and methyl atropine had effects similar to propranolol.

lol alone; findings suggest that in the squirrel monkey a relatively high degree of sympathetic nervous system tone persists during behavioral experiments.—*Journal abstract*.

447. Klose, K. John et al. (U Miami, FL) **Selective autonomic blockade of conditioned and unconditioned cardiovascular changes in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*)**. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 89(7), 810-818.—Examined changes in heart rate and systolic and diastolic blood pressures in 8 rhesus monkeys during 6 sessions of differential classical conditioning. The conditioned stimuli consisted of tones differing in frequency, and the unconditioned stimuli consisted of tail shock. Both the CRs and UCRs consisted of increases in heart rate and in systolic and diastolic pressures, but blood pressure CRs sometimes occurred in the absence of heart rate CRs. In Exp II, graded doses of the selective blocking agents propranolol, phentolamine, and atropine methylnitrate were systemically administered to 4 of the Ss prior to additional conditioning sessions. Results suggest that the CRs and UCRs were mediated by both sympathetic and parasympathetic influences. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

448. Knowler, William C. & Ukena, Thomas E. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **The effects of chlorpromazine, pentobarbital, chlordiazepoxide and α -amphetamine on rates of licking in the rat**. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 185(3), 385-397.—Determined times between successive licks for rats licking water from a drinking tube. The distribution of interresponse times (IRTs) during bursts of rapid licking was highly peaked and stable over long periods of time and under different degrees of water deprivation. Dose-effect relations were determined for chlorpromazine, pentobarbital, chlordiazepoxide, and amphetamine on the mean and standard deviation of IRTs and several other characteristics of the Ss' drinking behavior. Both the mean and the standard deviation of IRTs during bursts of rapid licking were increased by chlorpromazine, pentobarbital, and chlordiazepoxide. In contrast, amphetamine slightly decreased the mean IRT at low doses and increased it at higher doses. Chlorpromazine and amphetamine caused a decrease in total volume of water consumption. Chlordiazepoxide and low doses of pentobarbital increased water consumption, but higher doses of pentobarbital resulted in a decrease in volume consumed.—*Journal abstract*.

449. Krauz, V. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[The effect of cholinergics on the short-term memory and the excitability level of the hippocampus circle structures.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1974, Vol 37(6), 662-664.—Studied the effects of pilocarpine and nicotine on short-term memory in 7 dogs with electrodes chronically implanted in various brain structures. After a maximal time delay for the correct choice of food trough following an acoustic or visual signal had been established, pilocarpine (1-3 mg/kg) and nicotine (0.2-0.3 mg/kg) were introduced intramuscularly, and the effects on behavior and the functional state of the hippocampal circle structures were studied. Both drugs were found to improve short-term memory in these doses. Both drugs lowered the level of excitability of the

dorsal hippocampus and the mamillary bodies of the hypothalamus, increased the level in the ventral hippocampus, and had no effect on the functional state of the anterior-ventral thalamus. (English summary)—A. G. Pook.

450. Laird, Porter V.; Braud, William G.; Meador, Steven T. & Galvan, Louis M. (U Houston) **Biochemical transfer of a classical conditioning effect revealed through reinstatement and reinforced learning procedures**. *Journal of Biological Psychology*, 1974, Vol 16(2), 19-22.—Conducted 2 experiments in which reinstatement and reinforced learning procedures were used to detect the behavioral activity of brain extracts from classically conditioned donor goldfish. In Exp I, 24 goldfish were given differential classical conditioning training in which a green light signaled shock. In Exp II, blue light signaled shock in a similar classical paradigm. Naive donor groups provided control brain material. Extracts rich in both RNA and protein were extracted from donor brains and injected intracranially into naive recipient goldfish which were tested for color avoidance 72 hrs after injection. At 48 hrs after injection, all recipient groups had been given reinstatement or reminder trials consistent with the training of their appropriate donors. Recipients of control extract learned blue- and green-avoidance tasks equally (as predicted). However, recipients of trained brain extracts learned the task homologous to that of their appropriate donors significantly better than they did an antagonistic task. Results suggest that reinstatement and reinforced testing may make dramatically evident a classical conditioning transfer effect to which previously used recipient test procedures were insensitive.—*Journal abstract*.

451. Laties, Victor G. (U Rochester, Medical Ctr) **The modification of drug effects on behavior by external discriminative stimuli**. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 183(1), 1-13.—Compared drug effects on pigeons working on 2 schedules of reinforcement. Both schedules demanded that at least 8 consecutive responses be made on 1 key before a peck on a 2nd key would be reinforced; if the S switched before the count of 8, the series of responses had to be started again. On 1 schedule, no external stimulus change occurred with the 8th response. On the 2nd, such a change occurred invariably. The addition of the cue modified performance considerably, with the Ss becoming much more efficient in just meeting the required minimum count before switching to the reinforcement key. When a discriminative stimulus was not present, chlorpromazine, promazine, dextroamphetamine, and scopolamine led to pronounced increases in premature switching to the reinforcement key. The addition of the external discriminative stimulus attenuated the effects of scopolamine and dextroamphetamine most, chlorpromazine and promazine least. Haloperidol had less effect on these performances even though it, like the other drugs, could produce dose-related decreases in rate measures.—*Journal abstract*.

452. Lieberburg, Ivan & McEwen, Bruce S. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Estradiol-17B: A metabolite of testosterone recovered in a cell nuclei from limbic areas of neonatal rat brains**. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 165-170.—Examined the levels of [3 H] estradiol-

17-beta (E_2) which accumulated in cell nuclei of various limbic areas of the rat brain after an injection of radioactive [3H]testosterone (T). Data from 5-day-old (chosen because of the relatively high levels of aromatization) CD Sprague-Dawley rats demonstrate the enrichment of E_2 (as a T metabolite) in the limbic area cell nuclei which is consistent with the existence of aromatization in the brain. The relationship of aromatization to sexual differentiation is noted. (22 ref)

453. Magalhaes-Castro, H. H.; Saraiva, P. E. & Magalhaes-Castro, B. (U Brasilia, Lab de Neurobiologia, Brazil) **Identification of corticotectal cells of the visual cortex of cats by means of horseradish peroxidase.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 83(3), 474-479.—Administered intracollicular injections of 0.1–0.5 μ l of a 20% solution of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) to 10 anesthetized adult cats. The use of the retrograde HRP-labeling method in this study identified layer V pyramidal cells as the origin of the corticotectal pathway arising from area 17. (17 ref)

454. McBurney, Donald H. & Moskat, Lawrence J. (U Pittsburgh) **Taste thresholds in college-age smokers and nonsmokers.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 71-73.—Conducted 4 experiments to measure taste detection thresholds for NaCl and Dulcin, and recognition thresholds for NaCl, sucrose, HCl, and QSO, in a total of 100 college student smokers and nonsmokers. There were no consistent differences in thresholds for any compound between smokers and nonsmokers. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

455. Middaugh, Lawrence D.; Santos, Carroll A. & Zemp, John W. (Medical U South Carolina) **Effects of phenobarbital given to pregnant mice on behavior of mature offspring.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 305-313.—23 mature offspring of C57BL/6J mice (*Mus musculus*) subcutaneously injected daily with phenobarbital (40 mg/kg) for the last third of pregnancy differed from 26 saline and 31 untreated control Ss on 3 measures of behavior. Offspring of phenobarbital treated Ss had higher locomotor scores than controls during an open field activity test at 75 days of age. Male offspring were also tested on a 1-trial passive avoidance task, and treated Ss were found to be deficient. Female offspring responded less than controls on fixed ratio schedules of reinforcement. The behavioral changes suggest that offspring of mice injected with phenobarbital during pregnancy are less responsive to the stimuli in their environment which maintain behavior. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

456. Milstein, Stephen L.; MacCannell, Keith; Karr, Gerry & Clark, Stewart. (INRS-Santé, Hôpital St-Jean-de-Dieu, Montréal, Canada) **Marijuana-produced changes in pain tolerance: Experienced and non-experienced subjects.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 177-182. Compared the effect of marijuana and placebo on pain tolerance in 16 cannabis-experienced and 16 naive Ss. Each group contained 8 males and 8 females who received either 600 mg of 1% Δ -tetrahydrocannabinol or placebo. Pain tolerance was measured with a pressure algometer. A statistically significant increase in tolerance was observed after smoking marijuana. Although there was no statistically significant interaction between the drug effect and having had previous cannabis experience, there was a

definite trend towards a greater increase in tolerance for the experienced (16%) compared to the naive group (8%). —*Journal abstract*.

457. Nakamura, Keiji & Nakamura, Kazuo. (Nippon Roche Research Ctr, Kamakura, Japan) **Mechanisms of central hypotensive activity of L-DOPA and a peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor in DOCA-salt hypertensive rats.** *Japanese Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 93-100.—Experimental results show that levodopa plus RO-4-4602 lowered the blood pressure of desoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA) hypertensive rats. It is suggested that this was due to stimulation of alpha-adrenoceptor in the brain stem with effluxed noradrenaline after dopamine accumulation in the brain stem noradrenergic neurons and partly due to blockade of the brain stem pressor areas. (29 ref)

458. Nistri, A.; De Bellis, Angiola M. & Cammelli, Emanuela. (U Florence, Faculty of Medicine, Inst of Pharmacology, Italy) **Drug-induced changes in behavior and ganglionic acetylcholine concentration of the leech.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(8), 565-569. In vivo determination in anesthetized leeches showed that the sensitivity of leech acetylcholine-containing cells to centrally acting drugs (leptazol, eserine, scopolamine, and oxotremorine) differs from that of mammalian brain neurones. This difference should be taken into account before considering the leech ganglia as models of mammalian cholinergic systems. (20 ref)

459. Oka, Makoto & Shimizu, Masanao. (Daicopon Pharmaceutical, Research Lab, Japan) **A simple avoidance procedure for testing psychotropic drugs in mice.** *Japanese Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 121-127. Used a box with dark and light compartments to test psychotropic drugs in male STD-ddY strain mice. Ss were put into the dark compartment where they would be punished unless they moved into the light compartment within 5 sec. Most Ss acquired active avoidance in less than 50 successive trials. Major tranquilizers such as chlorpromazine, haloperidol, clozapine, and oxypertine depressed the avoidance response at intraperitoneally administered doses lower than those at which the escape response was impaired. Diazepam and dexepim had depressant effects at doses which impaired the escape response. Imipramine and nortriptyline did not affect the avoidance response at the doses tested. It is concluded that mice quickly acquire an active avoidance under the present procedure and that this conditioned behavior is selectively depressed by major tranquilizers. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

460. Patterson, Carroll D. (Tri-County Community Mental Health Ctr, North Kansas City, MO) **Self-reported unpleasant effects from illicit use of fourteen substances.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Sept), Vol 69(3), 249-255.—Over a 6-mo period, 19948 military inductees were surveyed by means of an anonymous questionnaire about their previous illicit usage of 14 substances, including amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens, marijuana, and heroin. Of these men, 6203 (32%) indicated usage at least once of one or more of the substances. Of the 6203 users, 16% reported that they had experienced an unpleasant effect from their drug use upon one or more occasions. The substance most often mentioned as causing unpleasant effects was LSD.

followed at some distance, in 2nd and 3rd place, by heroin and STP (DOM, 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine). The average number of other drugs used by those reporting unpleasant effects varied from 7.6 in the heroin users to 1.4 in the marihuana users.—*Journal abstract.*

461. Perrin, R. G.; Kalant, H. & Livingston, K. E. (U Toronto, Ontario, Canada) **Electroencephalographic signs of ethanol tolerance and physical dependence in the cat.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 157-162.—Recorded spontaneous electrical activity from 3 cortical and 5 subcortical sites, via permanently implanted electrodes, in 5 conscious, freely-moving adult cats. Initial observations were made during and after an intravenous infusion of ethanol, 1 gm/kg. Ss then received ethanol by gastric intubation, in doses of 1.5 gm/kg every 8, 12, or 24 hrs for 5 wks. Electrical and behavioral observations were repeated on the day following the last gavage, before and during another iv infusion of ethanol. All Ss showed EEG changes which were interpreted as signs of tolerance to and dependence on alcohol. EEG changes appeared up to a day earlier than gross behavioral signs of alcohol withdrawal. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

462. Reid, Lloyd D. & Ibrahim, Mohammad F. (U Toronto, Inst of Aerospace Studies, Canada) **The application of human operator describing functions to studies on the effects of alcohol and marijuana on human performance.** *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 506-519.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 25 paid male university students to study the application of human operator describing functions in the investigation of the influence of drugs (alcohol and marihuana) on Ss performing a compensatory visual-manual tracking task. The describing functions were measured through the application of power spectral density techniques to the signals circulating in the control loop. A range of drug dosages was employed which included alcohol alone, marihuana alone, and a combined dose of marihuana and alcohol. Significant alterations in the describing functions were observed and interpreted as changes in amplitude, phase, and operator injected noise (remnant). Linear models fitted to the raw describing function data are used to summarize the observed trends in the human operator's dynamic characteristics. Results provide an insight into the changes in human performance produced by alcohol and marihuana.—*Journal abstract.*

463. Risner, Marc E. & Jones, B. E. (National Inst on Drug Abuse, Addiction Research Ctr, Lexington, KY) **Self-administration of CNS stimulants by dog.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 207-213.—Trained 12 drug-naïve dogs to respond for iv infusions of either dextroamphetamine, phenmetrazine, or methylphenidate until a stable response rate in each 4-hr daily session was achieved. The magnitude of reinforcement (mg/kg/infusion) was then varied systematically across a wide range for each drug. An inverse relationship between unit dose and number of self-administered infusions/session was found. Using a parallel line bioassay design, the relative potencies of dextroamphetamine, phenmetrazine, and methylphenidate to maintain self-administration were

estimated. By comparing the unit doses of dextroamphetamine which yielded the same rate of self-administration, it was found that 1 mg of phenmetrazine is equivalent to 0.1 mg of amphetamine. It was also determined that 1 mg of methylphenidate is equivalent to 0.75 mg of amphetamine. Data indicate that the dog can be used to assess the reinforcing properties of psychomotor stimulants. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

464. Roffler-Tarlov, Suzanne. (Children's Hosp Medical Ctr, Neurology Research, Boston, MA) **Differences between the effects of acute and long-term treatment with desmethylimipramine on reserpine-induced release of amines from rat brain.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 24(13-14), 1321-1325.—Investigated the neurochemical consequences of chronic administration of tricyclic antidepressants, since their clinical efficacy appears only after long-term treatment. A single ip injection of the tricyclic antidepressant drug desmethylimipramine (DMI) caused a small, transient, and consistent retardation of reserpine-induced release of male Sprague-Dawley rat brain norepinephrine but not of dopamine and serotonin. In contrast, long-term treatment with desmethylimipramine enhanced the release of brain norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin after reserpine. It was found that the older Ss (80 days old) were less sensitive than the younger (50 days old) to the brain amine depletion caused by reserpine. However, the antagonism between acute DMI and reserpine occurred in both young and old Ss. Results agree with reports of an intraneural site of action of DMI. It is possible that intraneural changes in brain and in the neuronal systems which use dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine may contribute to the improvement in mental depression which occurs after long-term treatment with tricyclic antidepressant drugs. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

465. Saarma, J. et al. (Tartu State U, Lab of Psychopharmacology, USSR) **The effect of succinic semialdehyde and sodium succinate on the higher nervous activity in normal subjects.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 149-156.—Studied the action of succinic semialdehyde (SSA) and sodium succinate (SS) on nervous activity in 39 normal volunteers. Ss receive either 1,000 mg SSA/day for 10 days or 1,000 mg SS 3 times/day for 10 days. Nervous activity was assessed using the Tartu test battery by J. Saarma which consists of operant memory, learning, word association, calculation, proofreading, and motor reflex tests. Ss also completed a self-report scale assessing mood, vividness of thinking, memory functions, concentration, sleep, and general psychic and physical condition. Results show that SSA caused some enhancement of the excitatory process, particularly verbal, in cortical activities, and was accompanied by a subjective improvement of memory and concentration. SS appeared to improve the stability of the cortical excitatory process and its equilibrium with cortical inhibition, and enhanced the connecting activity of the verbal system. It is suggested that succinic acid may be a psychoenergizer. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

466. Siegel, H. I. & Greenwald, G. S. (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Prepartum onset of maternal behavior in hamsters and the effects of estrogen and progesterone.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3),

237-245.—In Exp I the onset of maternal behavior in 29 pregnant golden hamsters was measured by presenting foster pups at 0900 and 2100 hrs on Day 15 and at 0300, 0500, and 0700 hrs on Day 16 and then at hourly intervals until parturition began. The occurrence of parturition was determined at each maternal test and at 0.5-hr intervals beginning at 0700 hrs on Day 16. Nulliparous and primiparous Ss became maternal at approximately the same time on Day 16, 2 and 6 hrs prepartum, respectively, demonstrating that parturition is not essential for maternal behavior. Exp II showed that 46 nulliparous Ss injected with either 1 or 10 μ g estradiol-17 β (E₂), 0.1 mg progesterone (P), 10 μ g E₂ plus 0.1 mg P, or oil at 1200 hrs on Day 15 became maternal at the same time of day, while parturition was delayed 8 hrs in Ss receiving P. Results suggest a dissociation between the regulation of parturition and maternal care and are compared to previous research into the hormonal basis of maternal behavior in rats.—*Journal abstract.*

467. Slánská, J.; Tikal, K.; Hvizdošová, J. & Benešová, O. (U Karlova, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Placebo effect related to the type of indoctrination and some personality traits.] (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 174-179.—Describes the effects of a placebo administered as a stimulant to 1 group of male and female medical students and as a sedative to another group. Psychological tests were given, pulse rates taken, and 5 bipolar personality traits were measured for all Ss. Methods and results are described in detail. 2 of the 5 measured personality traits correlated significantly ($p < .05$) with the effectiveness of the suggested drug action. Findings suggest that in testing new drugs, personality types and characteristics of Ss should be considered in order to avoid distortion of results.—V. Fischman.

468. Smith, Ronald D.; Cooper, Barrett R. & Breese, George R. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) Growth and behavioral changes in developing rats treated intracisternally with 6-hydroxydopamine: Evidence for involvement of brain dopamine. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 185(3), 609-619.—Intracisternal administration of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) to immature rats produced marked reductions of norepinephrine (NE), dopamine (DA), and tyrosine hydroxylase activity in brain. Accompanying these reductions were alterations in growth and behavior clearly demonstrable when adult. The 6-OHDA-treated Ss showed decrements in eating and drinking, in their intake of a sucrose solution, and in the ability to improve performance during acquisition of a shuttle-box avoidance response. Since choline acetylase activity and tryptophan hydroxylase activity were not altered in brain after this treatment, it seemed unlikely that these neuronal systems were responsible for the observed deficits. To evaluate the roles of NE or DA in the deficits, Ss in which DA was preferentially reduced showed similar deficiencies to those described above, whereas NE-depleted Ss did not show these alterations. Data suggest that the decrements in the 6-OHDA-treated developing Ss were due to reduction in brain DA and support the view that dopaminergic neurons were involved in the maintenance of consummatory behavior

as well as conditioned avoidance responding.—*Journal abstract.*

469. Stewart, Warren J. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) Size of the environment as a determinant of effects of scopolamine. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 175-178.—64 female albino rats were injected with either saline or 0.25 mg/kg scopolamine and tested in 1 of 4 different-sized open fields (side lengths of either 12, 24, 36, or 72 in). There was a positive correlation between increasing field size and increased ambulation in undrugged Ss. Scopolamine increased ambulation in Ss in the 2 smaller fields but not in the larger 2 fields, and it did not attenuate the rate of habituation. Rearing and grooming were not affected so much by field size, but grooming was increased by scopolamine. Results are interpreted in terms of base rate-response competition hypotheses.—*Journal abstract.*

470. Stone, T. W. & Bailey, E. V. (U Aberdeen, Marischal Coll, Scotland) Responses of central neurones to amantadine: Comparison with dopamine and amphetamine. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 126-129.—Investigated the effects of amantadine on single cells in the cerebral cortex and caudate nucleus of male rats and compared the results with responses to dopamine and amphetamine. It is concluded that amantadine stimulates dopamine receptors either directly or by the release of dopamine from presynaptic storage sites, the reduction of dopamine responses may indicate a partial agonist action of amantadine at dopamine receptors. (16 ref)

471. Thompson, Donald M. (Georgetown U, Schools of Medicine & Dentistry) Repeated acquisition as a behavioral base line for studying drug effects. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 185(3), 506-514. Developed a method to study the effects of drugs on learning in which each S served as its own control. Pigeons worked for food reinforcement in a chamber containing 3 response keys, all 3 were illuminated at the same time by 1 of 4 colors. For each session the S's task was to learn a new 4-response sequence by pecking the correct key in the presence of each color. After learning had stabilized, this baseline of repeated acquisition was used to assess the effects of drugs. The dose-effect data indicated that overall accuracy was impaired by phenobarbital, chlordiazepoxide, and dextroamphetamine and that the degree of impairment generally increased as a function of dose. In contrast, chlorpromazine did not affect overall accuracy across the dose range tested, although there was a slight error-increasing effect at the largest doses during the 1st part of the session. All 4 drugs increased pausing as a function of dose. Within session analyses of the effects of the largest doses of phenobarbital, chlordiazepoxide, and amphetamine indicated that the rate at which errors decreased was less in the drug sessions than in the control.—*Journal abstract.*

472. Trabucchi, M.; Cheney, D. L.; Racagni, G. & Costa, E. (NIMH, Lab of Preclinical Pharmacology, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington DC) In vivo inhibition of striatal acetylcholine turnover by L DOPA, apomorphine and (+)-amphetamine. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 89(1), 130-134. Measured the turnover rate of acetylcholine (ACh) in vivo in various areas of the rat brain after

injection of apomorphine, levodopa, and amphetamine. Results suggest that dopaminergic neurons impinge upon cholinergic interneurons in the striatum and exert an inhibitory influence on them. All 3 drugs, which stimulate dopamine receptors, inhibited the rate of firing of dopamine neurons in the pars compacta of the substantia nigra. (26 ref)

473. Tsutsumi, Etsuro; Inaba, Tadanobu; Mahon, William A. & Kalow, Werner. (Kumamoto U, Inst of Constitutional Medicine, Japan) **The displacing effect of a fatty acid on the binding of diazepam to human serum albumin.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 24(13-14), 1361-1362.—Results in vitro show a displacement of diazepam by a free fatty acid at plasma concentrations encountered during therapeutic use of diazepam for anxiety. The possibility exists that an interaction between diazepam and free fatty acids could be observed clinically in man. It is hypothesized that the fluctuations of diazepam in blood results from variations in plasma free fatty acids, with a consequent change in diazepam binding to albumin and thus in the distribution of diazepam.

474. Vaille, Charles. **A new experimental model for the study of morphinic analgesics.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 27(1), 1-17.—Describes a new method for examining the central analgesic activity of drugs utilizing changes in certain peripheral activities, e.g., external pancreatic secretion (in the rat) which is easily quantifiable and reproducible. Administration of 2-deoxy-D-glucose D-glucose causes the pancreatic fluid to be discharged at an increased rate. Methadone blocks this effect. Nalorphine counteracts the methadone effect. Information on chronic experiments is provided. (36 ref)—A. S. Kulkarni.

475. Weissman, Albert. (Pfizer, Inc, Groton, CT) **Jumping in mice elicited by α -naphthoxyacetic acid (α -NOAA).** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 184(1), 11-17.— α -Naphthoxyacetic acid (α -NOAA) elicited repetitive vertical jumping in mice shortly after the administration of ip doses from 237 to 1000 mg/kg. Despite the qualitative similarity of α -NOAA-elicited jumping to that caused by precipitated withdrawal from morphine, α -NOAA did not mimic in other ways the effects of precipitated withdrawal, nor did it interact with morphine in ways suggesting a similarity to known narcotic antagonists. Neither did α -NOAA resemble sodium 5-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-5-ethyl barbiturate, a convulsant barbiturate recently reported to elicit similar jumping behavior in mice. It is suggested that the jumping response after a α -NOAA offers a potential tool for determining whether agents reported to affect withdrawal jumping, and therefore claimed to alter physical dependence on opiates, have a nonspecific effect on jumping behavior.—*Journal abstract.*

476. Winter, J. C. (State U New York, Medical School, Buffalo) **A comparison of the stimulus properties of mescaline and 2,3,4-trimethoxyphenylethylamine.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 185(1), 101.—Rats were first trained on a VI schedule of positive reinforcement. 2 drug treatments were then assigned to each S. One treatment was the stimulus in whose presence responses were reinforced on the VI schedule, and the other was the S-delta, the

stimulus in whose presence no responses were reinforced. After 8-12 sessions, a punishment contingency was added (i.e., in the presence of S-delta, responses were punished by the delivery of electric shock on a VI schedule. It was established, in 2 separate groups of Ss, that mescaline, when paired with saline, and 2,3,4-trimethoxyphenylethylamine (TMPEA), when paired with saline, can be discriminative stimuli. In a 3rd group, equivalent doses of mescaline and TMPEA were compared directly. If it is assumed that TMPEA is without hallucinogenic activity, the hypothesis predicts that mescaline and TMPEA will be discriminable in the rat. No evidence of discriminated responding was obtained. Data fail to support the hypothesis that these different pharmacologic properties of hallucinogens and nonhallucinogens in man are reflected in distinctive stimuli in the rat.—*Journal abstract.*

477. Wójcik, Magdalena; Mitros, Katarzyna; Jastreboff, Pawel J. & Zielinski, Kazimierz. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **The variability of innate darkness preference in mice: An evaluation of Ungar's design.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(3), 285-298.—Attempted to elucidate the controversy surrounding the experiments of G. Ungar examining the effects of scotophobin on dark preference in mice. The behavior of 45 noninjected adult male Swiss albino mice in the type of maze described by Ungar was examined. 7 subsequent tests were conducted for dark box time (DBT) and motor activity. In general, results indicate that DBT in all subpopulations of Ss selected according to different criteria on the preference test fluctuated during the course of experimentation. Further, on the basis of present data, the problem of summation effects from combined probabilities in the series of independent comparisons was readily apparent, so that the probability of obtaining significant differences between groups was increased as the results of Ungar's data analysis. A strong relationship between motor activity and DBT was also obtained, suggesting that other, nonspecific factors may influence motor activity and shorten the elevation of DBT. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

478. Anderson, Hayes L. (Michigan State U) **The effect of filming a television news source by vertical camera angle, horizontal camera angle, and source eye-contact on source credibility and audience attitudes toward the televised message.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1305.

479. Cooney, S. & Allen, T. J. **The technological gatekeeper and policies for national and international transfer of information.** *R & D Management*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(1), 29-33.—Summarizes the main conclusions of research demonstrating the significance of person-to-person communication in technical information transfer. Some of the major international and national policy statements and projects are reviewed in light of these findings, and suggestions for further development of informal communication channels are made. (25 ref)

480. Hulbrook, Morris B. (Columbia U) A comparison of methods for measuring the interletter similarity between capital letters. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 532-536.—In perception experiments, measures of interletter similarity are often required, of which the most reliable and valid appears to be J. T. Townsend's (1971) set of similarity parameters based on the Luce choice model. A simple mechanical measure in the present study offered a fairly strong prediction of the Luce choice-model similarity measure, as did a subjective rating measure based on the 10-point visual similarity ratings of 8 adult Ss. By comparison, E. J. Gibson et al's (1963) matching-confusion matrix fared poorly, as did Gibson's (1969) distinctive feature analysis based on a letter pair's number of shared features. Distinctive feature analysis was significantly improved by substituting the feature set proposed by L. H. Geyer and C. G. DeWald (1973) or by weighting the features optimally via regression analysis. Such analyses suggested that figural curvature may be a particularly important perceptual feature, but in no case did these feature-analytic models predict the Luce measure as well as the mechanical or subjective rating measures.—*Journal abstract*.

481. Hymes, Dell. (U Pennsylvania) **Linguistics, language, and communication.** *Communication*, 1974, Vol 1(1), 37-53.—Little is known about language as communication. What is needed is a systematic study of the range of uses and modes of acquisition of languages. By contrast, modern linguistics (e.g., E. Sapir; N. Chomsky) have studied language as an autonomous system and often have treated languages as functionally equivalent. If one starts from linguistic structures (e.g., grammar), an understanding of communicative function and context is impossible. Rather, one must start with function (i.e., the ends served by communication) and look for the structural means by which the function is served. A recommended framework for the description of linguistic features, based on repertoires of speech styles in relation to their contexts and appropriateness, will make the analysis of language inseparable from the analysis of communicative conduct. Furthermore, within this framework linguistics and communication will be linked by 2 concepts: (a) communicative competencies and (b) performances, which refer to the full range of personal abilities that enter into communication and social interaction, respectively. (33 ref)—S. T. Margulis.

482. Vickers, Geoffrey. **Levels of human communication.** *Communication*, 1974, Vol 1(1), 7-24.—Analyzes 3 functions of communication. The most basic function is to establish, change, or maintain the relationship of parties. The 2nd and related function is to change, intentionally or not, one's own or another's appreciative system (i.e., judgmental and valuational criteria) by either coercion, bargaining, or persuasion. Coercion and the bargain rest on reward-cost considerations; persuasion requires taking the role of the other. The 3rd function, meta-communication, helps develop the other 2 functions and, in turn, is developed by them. Meta-communication grows out of the necessary openness and the creative imprecision of language. Institutional and intrapersonal communication are also described.—S. T. Margulis.

483. von der Lieth, Lars. [Nonverbal aspects of total communication.] (Danh) *Psykologisk Skriftserie*, 1973, No 4, 7-25.—Discusses the involvement of 6 sense modalities in communication, including smell. An historical review of the literature in this area is presented, including a discussion of the current author's early work on body language. (74 ref)

484. Worchel, Stephen; Andreoli, Virginia & Eason, Joe. (U Virginia) Is the medium the message? A study of the effects of media, communicator, and message characteristics on attitude change. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 157-172.—242 undergraduates received a communication over TV, radio (audio tape), or written medium, which either agreed with a position they held or strongly disagreed with it. The communicator was either a newscaster or a candidate for political office. Results indicate that Ss felt the newscaster to be more trustworthy than the candidate. In line with previous research, there was no main effect of media on persuasiveness. However, media interacted with the other variables so that when the communication disagreed with the audience, TV was the most persuasive medium with the newscaster but the least persuasive with the untrusted candidate. There was no effect for media when the message agreed with the audience. Further, the candidate taking a position congruent with the audience's was rated as more attractive but less trustworthy than a candidate taking the opposite position. It is suggested that TV may be the most involving medium and that either a counterargument theory or reactance theory could explain why it was not effective with the candidate. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Language & Speech

485. Brownell, Winifred W. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The relationship of sex, social class and verbal planning to the disfluencies produced by nonstuttering preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 888.

486. Conn, Marjorie; Dancer, Jess & Ventry, Ira M. (Marymount Manhattan Coll) **A spondee list for determining speech reception threshold without prior familiarization.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 388-396. Attempted to select a list of spondees from the CID W-1 spondee word list that would eliminate the need for familiarization but produce spondee thresholds equivalent to those obtained with familiarization. 48 16-74 yr olds with normal hearing responded to familiarized and unfamiliarized spondee words at their familiarized spondee threshold levels. Spondee words that were correctly identified most often without prior familiarization or whose correct response rates were least altered by familiarization were selected for the final list. 17 words were selected from the criteria of the present study; 2 of these were excluded from the final list since they did not fall within the recommended 4-db range. The 15 remaining spondee words without familiarization produced spondee thresholds equivalent to the entire CID W-1 list with familiarization in a direct comparison of the 2 lists in 20 Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

487. Faile, Naaman F. (Pennsylvania State U) **Correspondence of behavior planning segments, conceptual**

chunks and phonological phrases in spontaneous speech. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1396.

488. Fox, George T. (U Wisconsin) **The effect of Black dialect and standard English on ten to twelve year olds' willingness to state apparent contradictions: A language comparison between Black dialect and standard English that tests the Whorf hypothesis and the Bernstein thesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 209.

489. Harte, Thomas B. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effects of initial attitude and evidence in persuasive communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 890.

490. Huggins, A. W. **Temporally segmented speech. Perception & Psychophysics**, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 149-157.—Temporally segmented speech is continuous speech broken up by the insertion of silent intervals. The durations of the resulting speech intervals and silent intervals can be varied independently. In the present experiment with 8 Ss, when silent intervals were held constant at 200 msec and speech interval duration was varied, intelligibility fell from about 90% to about 10% as speech interval duration was reduced from 200 to 30 msec. When speech interval duration was held constant at 63 msec and silent interval duration was varied, intelligibility recovered from its asymptotic value of about 50% with long silent intervals, to 100% as the silent intervals were shortened from about 120 msec to about 60 msec. Implications for short-term acoustic storage are discussed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

491. Kolers, Paul A. (U Toronto) **Specificity of operations in sentence recognition.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 289-306.—When we read a sentence do we abstract out its semantic core and discard the surface representation, or is the surface representation an integral part of the encoded sentence? The present 3 experiments studied this question by measurement of transfer to a 2nd reading of a sentence of skill acquired in a 1st encounter with the sentence. A total of 19 undergraduates and 9 English-French bilingual adults were Ss. The transfer relation was studied when the typography, language, or modality of the 1st and 2nd embodiments were varied. Results favor a theory that emphasizes recognition in terms of the pattern analyzing operations that are directed at surface lexical representations. A distinction is brought out between operational or procedural memory and substantive or semantic memory. In many cases memory of procedures may be sufficient to recover the information encoded. Stage-wise processing theories do not seem to have place for such notions.—*Journal abstract*.

492. Russ, Raymond C.; Gold, Joel A. & Cherulnik, Paul D. (U Maine, Orono) **Semantics and structure: A comparison between monolingual and bilingual subjects.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 163-172.—20 English-speaking monolingual and 20 French-American bilingual undergraduates were given 11 words to encode to obtain certain measures of codability: latency, reaction time, number of words, number of syllables, and interpersonal agreement. In addition, a semantic differential was administered to obtain an indication of meaning intensity. Although the

classical coding measures correlated with each other in expected directions for both groups, intensity of meaning was inversely correlated with the coding measures only for the monolingual group. For the bilinguals, intensity was directly related to the coding measures. Results imply that although coding measures do hold up between groups, they may mean different things. Words that have intense meaning for bilinguals may be those that elicit a host of associations, while for monolinguals, the most semantically intense words elicit few associations.—*Journal abstract*.

493. Shands, Harley C. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **Grasping the nettle: Reflections on psychiatry and communication.** *Communication*, 1974, Vol 1(1), 99-118. Describes a theory of the paradoxical nature of the human condition and traces this theory to its deep structural origins in the programmatic implications of linguistic structure. This theory argues that human thinking, constrained by language, cannot now or ever be other than ambiguous and paradoxical since the deepest deep structure implicit in linguistic structure is the notion of dichotomy, particularly, of opposition. Only by confronting and grasping this human condition can human programming.—S. T. Margulis.

494. Shellen, Wesley N. (Ohio U) **The relation between scores on a listening achievement test and the interestingness of the message in several conditions of extrinsic incentive.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 892.

Literature & Art

495. Béreaud, Susan R. **Sex role images in French children's books.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 194-207.—Reports that an examination of French picture books for preschoolers reveals a strong male bias in the numerical representation of the sexes and strict sex role stereotyping of characters. Boys are shown coping with their environment, girls learning good behavior. Surprisingly, female status is lower in the more modern of 2 series studied.

496. Blasi, Augusto. (Boston U) **On becoming responsible: Orestes in Aeschylus and in Sartre.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 70-87.—Discusses the integrating nature of a developmental transition. The central role of responsibility in personality development, and the impossibility of understanding its nature without using ego psychology, are noted.

497. Bukala, C. R. (John Carroll U) **Sartre's "Kean": The drama of consciousness.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 57-69.—Considers the meaning of consciousness through its implications in the person of the actor E. Kean. Topics considered include the meaning of dramatic philosophy, the meaning of consciousness, and the consciousness of meaning.

498. Chabot, C. Barry. (American U) **The "melancholy dualism" of Robert Frost.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 42-56.—Suggests a psychological interpretation of Frost's use of the wilderness theme, stressing conflicts between people rather than between people and nature. An individual's

movement backward, against eventual death, is described as a way to achieve identity.

499. **Derrick, T.** (U Bradford, School of Education, England) **A review of three journals for 1968-70.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 62-65. —Reviews the characteristics of journal articles published in *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, *British Journal of Sociology*, and *International Review of Applied Psychology* from 1968-1970. Considerable differences are noted in the types of articles included; e.g., age groups studied, sample size, and methodology. Relatively few contributions by British authors were published.

500. **Linde, Lena.** (U Stockholm, Psychological Lab, Sweden) **Perception of poetic rhythm: A dimension analysis.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 167-176. —Investigated the dimensionality in perceived qualities of poetic rhythm. 28 excerpts from Swedish poetry, including metric and free verse, were rated during silent reading by 60 undergraduates, using 36 semantic scales. The rated aspects were selected from a large pool of adjectives on the basis of results from 2 prestudies concerning semantic similarity between the adjectives and pertinence as descriptions of poetic rhythm. The aspects found to be most pertinent were selected from obtained clusters of semantically similar adjectives. Correlations were computed between aspects, the individual ratings being averaged for each excerpt. The correlation matrix was subjected to principal component analysis, which seemed to justify the interpretation of 4 dimensions. The 1st 2 components, interpreted as dimensions of rhythm in a strict sense, were labeled *regularity vs variation* and *melody vs lack of melody*, respectively. The 3rd component was named *emphasis vs lack of emphasis* and the 4th *calmness vs agility*. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

501. **Madison, John P.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **An analysis of values and social action in multi-racial children's literature.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 516.

502. **Wetzel, Frank J.** (Cornell U) **Psychology and the utopian individual in three novellas by Robert Musil: "Die Vollendung Einer Liebe," "Tonka," and "Die Amsel."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1300.

503. **Willbern, David P.** (U California, Berkeley) **The Elizabethan revenge play: A psychoanalytic study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1261.

504. **Woodie, Gary.** (San Diego State U) **Erostrate: Sartre's paranoid.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 30-41. —Presents a psychological analysis of J.-P. Sartre's *Erostrate*. The protagonist is described as paranoid with a basic sexual inadequacy.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

505. **Aleksandrowicz, Malca K. & Aleksandrowicz, Dov R.** (Topeka Public Schools, KS) **The molding of personality: A newborn's innate characteristics in interaction with parents' personalities.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5(4), 231-241.

—Describes a girl who was studied by means of the Brazelton Behavioral Assessment Scale (a) from her 1st until her 28th day of life, (b) at the age of 1 yr, and (c) at the age of 1½ yrs. The examinational data and history (obtained from the parents) showed that the S had deviant development with exceptionally low orientation responsiveness and high excitability from the 1st hrs of life. The case illustrates the interaction between innate characteristics and parental attitudes (with special emphasis on the role played by the child's father) and the need for preventive counseling based on understanding a child's idiosyncratic behavior patterns. (28 ref)—*E. S. Goodman*.

506. **Bench, John & Wilson, Ian.** (Royal Berkshire Hosp, Audiology Unit, Reading, England) **A comparison of live and videorecord viewing of infant behavior under sound stimulation: II. Six-week-old infants.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(4), 347-353. —Presented 10 clinically normal 6-wk old infants with a series of sound stimuli while their behavior was assessed live by 2 sound-masked experienced observers and simultaneously videorecorded. 2 wks later the same observers assessed the behavior from the videorecords. In both situations, observers were permitted to see the Ss for 10 sec at each trial. The 1st 5 sec was a prestimulus observation period, and the 2nd 5 sec might have contained a sound stimulus. Between trials the observers were allowed 20 sec in which to note (a) prestimulus activity; (b) confidence confidence in response; and (c) facial, digit, and limb movements and "wholistic" impressions (e.g., "stilling"). The agreement between the live and video situations was fair for prestimulus activity, modest for confidence in response, and fair to good for movement items. The use of videorecorded material for 6-wk old infants generally caused rather small losses of relevant information and apparently will not overly distort the findings of experimental or clinical work. This outcome was similar to that of the authors' earlier study of neonates (see PA, Vol 53:4842).—*Journal abstract*.

507. **Bernard, Robert E.** (Cornell U) **Children's images of political authority figures as potent and benevolent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 81-82.

508. **Cheal, Marylou.** (U Michigan, Dental School) **Social olfaction: A review of the ontogeny of olfactory influences on vertebrate behavior.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(1), 1-25. —Presents a review of the postnatal development of behavior involving olfaction, including investigations of olfactory responses of human neonates and young children, the development of preferences in various mammals, the ontogeny of the fright reaction in fish and amphibia, and the attraction of maternal odors for small mammals. (5½ p ref)

509. **Doyle, Anna-Beth.** (Concordia U, Montreal, Canada) **Infant development in day care.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 655-656. —Results from a study of 5-30 mo old day-care and home-care children matched age, N sex, and home background indicate that children experiencing high quality group day care differed little from home-reared children.

510. **Greer, R. Douglas; Dorow, Laura G. & Randall, Andrew.** (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Music listening preferences of elementary school children.** *Journal of*

Research in Music Education, 1974(Win), Vol 22(4), 284-291.—134 Ss, randomly selected from nursery school and Grades 1-6 in 3 metropolitan middle-low income schools, were presented with an episodic reinforcement device which allowed them to choose to listen to one of alternate types of music and change their choice at will; the device recorded the Ss' listening time to each category. Results indicate an equal preference for rock and nonrock music with nursery school students and 1st graders, but from the 2nd to the 6th grade, rock music was preferred. (19 ref)—*D. S. Higbee*.

511. **Grossman, Melvyn L.** (Erich Lindemann Mental Health Ctr, Boston, MA) **Early child development in the context of mothering experiences.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 5(4), 216-223.—Describes selected critical periods in early human development in the context of the child's coping responses to the environment and the nature of the nurturing experience. Areas of development examined include neuromuscular, perceptual, cognitive, and psychosocial. Different kinds of mothering experiences are discussed, including the maternal deprivation syndrome and relative emotional deprivation. Studies of the effects of these areas on the development of the young child are also examined. (29 ref)—*E. S. Goodman*.

512. **Hall, William S.; Reder, Stephen & Cole, Michael.** (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Story recall in young Black and White children: Effects of racial group membership, race of experimenter, and dialect.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 628-634.—Tested the effects of racial group membership, race of E, and dialect on unstructured and probed recall. 16 Black and 16 White 4-6 mo old children were Ss. Subgroups of 4 Ss within each racial group were randomly assigned to the experimental conditions such that order of exposure to E (Black and White) and dialects Standard English vs Black English vernacular were counterbalanced. Results show that Whites performed better than Blacks in Standard English, Blacks performed better than Whites in Black English vernacular, Blacks tested in Black English vernacular were equivalent to Whites tested in Standard English, and Whites performed better in Standard English than in Black English vernacular. When probed with questions, there was an overall increase in the proportion of correct information for both racial groups. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

513. **Marcoen, Alfons.** (Psychologisch Inst, Louvain, Belgium) **The formal model of ontogenesis according to C. G. Jung.** (Duth) *Psychologica Belgica*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 35-61.—Models are used in developmental psychology to conceptualize the content, the form, and the dynamics of the human life. The formal model used by Jung is explained against the background of a synthetic scheme of stages of the life span. The model is based on the principles of polarization and enantiodromia which only help Jung to understand the essential features and the meaning of the midlife crisis. The model itself is a stage- a periodicity-, and an upbuilding demolition (expansion restriction) model. Critical reflections on the 3 dimensions of the model reveal that it has only partial usefulness for the understanding of the development of the whole human personality between birth and death. Research is suggested, especially in relation to periodical

and rhythmical phenomena in the developmental process. (40 ref)—*English abstract*.

514. **Müller, E.; Hollien, H & Murry, T.** (U Florida, Communication Sciences Lab) **Perceptual responses to infant crying: Identification of cry types.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1974(May), Vol 1(1), 89-95.—Conducted a study on the ability of mothers to perceptually differentiate cry samples elicited by 3 different stimulus situations. Ss were 4 male and 4 female 3-5 mo olds. In some instances mothers were evaluating cries produced by their own infant; in other cases they judged those produced by infants with whom they were unfamiliar. Results indicate that the 18 mothers were generally unable to successfully match the cry samples with the 3 cry-evoking situations. Further, no differential advantage was found when mothers were judging samples produced by their own infant.—*Journal abstract*.

515. **Nyström, Mats.** **Neonatal facial-postural patterning during sleep. II. Activity and states.** *Psychological Research Bulletin, Lund U*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 11 p.—Obtained significant inter-observer reliability for the level of phasic behaviors during sleep as well as for the occurrence of 2 tonic indices, eye movements, and irregular respiration. The proposed definition of the 2 states of infant sleep was based on cyclic variation of the phasic activity around its mean value. Recording of 32 infants aged 3-5 days yielded mean durations of approximately 20 and 40 min for the inactive and active states, respectively. Phi-correlations between active periods as thus assessed and the presence of the 2 tonic indices were very significant for most Ss. It is argued that recording of overt activity gives as coherent a delineation of infant sleep as do common physiological measurements.—*Journal abstract*.

516. **Ortendahl, Monica.** **The relationship between age and delay behavior.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 17 p.—Compared 3 age groups as to delay processes. Ss rated offers to buy lottery tickets of which the probability, value, and time of outcome varied. Ss were male and female: 70 5-6 yr olds, 74 9-10 yr olds, and 73 adults. Tests were made of a multiplicative model in log form and an additive model in raw form. The 1st model tended to fit better than the 2nd in all age groups, being somewhat better for groups of adults and, to some extent, of girls 5-6 yrs old than for the other age groups concerned. The exponents of probability, value, and time exhibited large interindividual variation.—*Journal abstract*.

517. **Pederson, David R.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **The soothing effect of rocking as determined by the direction and frequency of movement.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 237-243.—Recent research has revealed that rocking is a potent soother of infant distress, the effectiveness of which is a direct function of frequency and amplitude. The present 2 experiments with a total of 112 2-mo-old infants were conducted because previous studies have not examined the influence of direction per se. In Exp 1, Ss were rocked in an up-and-down, side-to-side, or head-to-toe direction at 45 or 60 cycles/min. The direction of rocking was not significantly related to changes in activity. Rocking at 60 cycles/min resulted in a greater reduction in activity than rocking at 45 cycles/min. In

Exp II, the influence of up-and-down and head-to-toe movement at 45 cycles/min was compared using a within-Ss rather than a between-Ss design. Again, the effects of rocking were not related to the direction of movement. (French summary) (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

518. Rau, Malvina T. (Temple U) **Reward, punishment, and performance of a gross motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 607.

519. Wagner, Hilmar. (U Texas, El Paso) **The impact of military service on the male adolescent.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 71-74.—Maintains that in military service, the adolescent can find a new and broader perspective on the world. Educational and vocational opportunities are now numerous. For some it can provide a smooth transition from childhood to adulthood.

Cognitive & Perceptual Development

520. Achenbach, Thomas M. (NIMH, Child Research Branch, Bethesda, MD) **A longitudinal study of relations between associative responding, IQ changes, and school performance from grades 3 to 12.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 653-654.—Presents results of a study to test the hypothesis that the school performance and IQs of associative responders would show a significant long-term divergence from those of nonassociative responders. Samples were comprised of Ss who had been tested in Grades 5 or 6 and for whom school records were available in Grade 11 or 12. Findings revealing a long-term divergence are reported.

521. Arlin, Patricia K. (U British Columbia, Faculty of Education, Vancouver, Canada) **Cognitive development in adulthood: A fifth stage?** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 602-606.—Notes that recent investigation of the Piagetian stage of formal operations suggest that consistent, progressive changes in thought structures may extend beyond the level of formal operations. The present study, employing 60 female college seniors as Ss, systematically searched for new structures. It suggests a new stage to account for these structures and offers empirical evidence to support the hypothesized 5th stage. 2 formal stages are defined operationally: the problem-solving stage (traditional Piagetian formal operations stage) and the *problem-finding* stage. The commonly accepted criteria for a stage model are applied to justify the 2-stage hypothesis. Particular emphasis is placed on the sequencing criterion and on evidence that the problem-solving stage is the necessary but not sufficient condition for the problem-finding stage. Discussion centers on the theoretical and empirical importance of considering the 2-stage hypothesis, and further research questions are suggested. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

522. Baron, Jonathan; Lawson, Glen & Siegel, Linda S. (U Pennsylvania) **Effects of training and set size on children's judgments of number and length.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 583-588.

When children are asked to compare 2 rows of dots in length or number, some respond consistently as if they were asked about number (i.e., with a number strategy) and some as if about length, regardless of what they are asked in fact. If such children are then trained to respond correctly to the kind of question on which they had made errors, they still do not differentiate the dimensions but

instead make errors on the kind of question they had previously answered correctly. The choice of dimensional strategy is also determined by the number of dots in the sets and whether the session began with large or small sets. Findings from a study of 84 3-5yr olds are interpreted with reference to the distinction between having a strategy and attaching it to appropriate situations; apparently these strategies are applied out of bias rather than attachment.—*Journal abstract*.

523. Case, Robbie. (U California, Berkeley) **Social class differences in intellectual development: A Neo-Piagetian investigation.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 244-261.—According to a recently developed neo-Piagetian theory by J. Pascual-Leone (1969), performance on Piagetian tasks depends on 4 distinct factors: (a) the S's repertoire of task-related schemes, (b) the S's repertoire of general executive schemes, (c) the S's mental space (a maturational variable which determines the maximum number of schemes he can coordinate simultaneously), and (d) the S's degree of field independence. The present article describes 3 studies with a total of 217 upper- and lower-class 6-12 yr olds which suggest that significant social class differences exist only with regard to the 1st 2 factors. The relevance of the data for both information processing and Piagetian views of social class differences is discussed, and a neo-Piagetian interpretation of A. R. Jensen's Level I-Level II distinction is advanced. (French summary) (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

524. Chen, Shoo-may. [A study on the relationship between the socioeconomic level and preschool children's ability to imitate and to comprehend speech.] (Chin) *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1973(Jun), Vol 6, 113-120.—Designed speech imitation and comprehension tasks to test the Ss' abilities to comprehend 10 syntactic structures. Ss were 32 kindergartners equally divided by socioeconomic level and by sex. Results suggest that (a) the performances of children from higher socioeconomic levels are significantly superior to those of children from lower levels; (b) there were no significant differences between the performances of boys and girls; (c) significant relationships were noted between the variable sets of intelligence level and speech comprehension, intelligence level and speech imitation, and speech comprehension and speech imitation.—*English abstract*.

525. Desor, J. A.; Maller, Owen & Andrews, Kathryn. (U Pennsylvania Monell Chemical Senses Ctr) **Ingestive responses of human newborns to salty, sour, and bitter stimuli.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 966-970.—In 2 experiments a total of 204 16-90 hr old neonates were offered 2 fluids differing in taste for 3 min each. The volumes ingested were measured. Ss offered water and bitter and sour solutions did not ingest them differentially, which corroborated earlier observations with weaker solutions. A sucrose solution was used to find baseline ingestion above that of water. Ss offered the sucrose solution with and without urea, citric acid, or sodium chloride consumed less of it when citric acid was added. They were indifferent to the addition of urea or sodium chloride. The failure to show any taste response to urea or of water suggests that newborns may not be able to taste

ingestion of water. The effect of sex, age, birth weight, and individual consistency on intake were assessed.—*Journal abstract.*

526. Donaldson, Margaret & McGarrigle, James. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Some clues to the nature of semantic development.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 185-194.—Reports studies of comprehension of the quantifiers *all* and *more*. Ss were 40 3-5 yr olds subjected to 2 main conditions. In 1 of these the objects to which the quantifiers related were enclosed in containers which either were or were not filled by the objects. In the other no containers were present. Conditions yielded substantially different response patterns. The relation of the findings to those typically obtained from Piagetian conservation tasks is discussed, and implications for theories of semantic development are considered.—*Journal abstract.*

527. Dusek, Jerome B.; Kermis, Marguerite D. & Mergler, Nancy L. (Syracuse U) **Information processing in low- and high-test-anxious children as a function of grade level and verbal labeling.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 651-652.—Reports results of an investigation of 2nd, 4th, and 6th graders under either game or test conditions. Several implications of attentional theories of test anxiety are reported.

528. Fodor, J. A.; Garrett, M. F. & Brill, S. L. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Pi ka pu: The perception of speech sounds by prelinguistic infants.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 74-78.—Conducted experiments with 36 14-18 wk old infants to determine whether they, like adults, respect the existence of internal syllabic structure. Findings show that the Ss were capable of grouping together syllables of English depending on whether the syllables shared a consonant. These results indicate that infants may have access to the mechanisms that underlie certain perceptual constancies in adult speech perception. *Journal abstract.*

529. Fox, Barbara & Routh, Donald K. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Analysing spoken language into words, syllables, and phonemes: A developmental study.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 331-342.—Asked 50 3-7 yr olds to repeat spoken sentences and then to divide up these sentences into words, the words into syllables, and the syllables into speech sounds. There was a clear developmental progression in the ability to analyze spoken language in this way. The skills of analyzing sentences into words and words into syllables were highly related. Items requiring analysis into phonemes were highly correlated with each other and somewhat independent of sentence and word analysis items. Results are related to E. J. Gibson's (1968) model of reading, in which the acquisition of grapheme-phoneme correspondences is a crucial process. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

530. Frith, Uta & Robson, Jocelyn E. (MRC Developmental Psychology Unit London, England) **Perceiving the language of films.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 97-103.—Conducted an experiment in which a simple action sequence filmed from a static viewpoint was made up into 2 films of 4 shots. One film was edited according to the rules of directional continuity specified by Hollywood cinema (i.e. the 4 shots were presented so as to

preserve the S's direction of movement across cuts). The other film was edited disregarding these rules. Apart from this difference both films were identical. 60 7-, 9-, and 13-yr-olds watched either of these films and reconstructed the action using pictures representing the 4 shots. The Ss who saw the conventional version were better able to reconstruct what they had seen than those who saw the unconventional version.—*Journal abstract.*

531. Gardner, Beatrice T. & Gardner, R. Allen. (U Nevada, Reno) **Evidence for sentence constituents in the early utterances of child and chimpanzee.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 244-267.—Within 51 mo of her arrival in the laboratory the chimpanzee Washoe had acquired 132 signs of Ameslan (American Sign Language) that met criteria of expressive use (as contrasted with the much larger number of signs in her receptive vocabulary). This vocabulary together with the criteria is described here. To study Washoe's use of vocabulary items as sentence constituents, a test based on R. Brown's (see PA, Vol 43:2421) analysis of replies to "Wh" questions by young children was devised. Because Washoe was maintained under similar conditions, her replies to questions were very similar to the replies of children. In the present investigation, 10 question frames that were typical of the questions asked of Washoe every day were selected. During the 50th and 51st mo of Project Washoe, each of these 10 question frames was used to construct 50 "Wh" questions, varying in text and context. In terms of providing the sentence constituents specified by the different "Wh" questions, Washoe's replies were superior to the replies that have been reported as typical of human children at Brown's Stage III.—*Author abstract.*

532. Henriques-Christofides, Andrula & Moreau, Alain. (U Genève, Inst de Sciences de l'Education, Switzerland) **[Some new data on combinatory operations and formal thinking.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 55-64.—Reexamines the conclusion of Piaget and his collaborators that formal thinking in children begins only toward the ages of 11-12 yrs. In his studies, Piaget uses secondary factors to explain that the ability of Ss to perform systematic combination operations does not appear in younger children. The Piaget studies were not restricted to combinations but involved other and more complex analyses. The test procedure failed to assure that the Ss had a clear idea of what they were being asked to do. The data obtained reflected only initial reactions, not optimal performance. In the current study, the Piaget experiments with colored counters were repeated with instructions and procedures remodeled to overcome these sources of poor performance. 10 Ss in each of 5 age groups (5-6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-11 yrs) were tested. The E first made sure that the initial instructions were understood. At succeeding stages, the E elaborated on the requirements, adapting the explanations to what the S had already accomplished. As early as 7 yrs, Ss succeeded in forming 2-element arrangements and in moving arrangements to combinations and vice versa. (English summary)—*E. E. Brown.*

533. Holmberg, Lennart. **The influence of elongation on the perception of volume of geometrically simple objects.** *Psychological Research Bulletin, Lund U*, 1975, Vol 15(2), 18 p. The volume and the heaviness of

objects of equal volume and weight but of varying height-width ratios were estimated by 7 children in each of Grades 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 as well as by a group of 7 undergraduates. Oblong objects were rated as both greater in volume and heavier than more compact ones.

This finding is inconsistent with the size-weight illusion, according to which perceived size and heaviness are inversely related. This is interpreted to mean that the volume estimations resulted from 2 processes, a primary one, intuitive and immediate, governed mainly by the objective volume, and a secondary one, rational and sensitive to individual and situational factors but not susceptible to sensory cross-modal interactions. The same kinds of processes are assumed to be involved in weight estimations.—*Journal abstract.*

534. Keenan, Elinor O. (U Cambridge, England) **Conversational competence in children.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 163-183.—Reports that observations of early morning conversations between 2.9-yr-old male twins indicate that young children are able to sustain a coherent dialogue over a number of turns. It is concluded that, contrary to the views of Piaget (1926), the interlocutors generally attend to one another's utterances. (26 ref)

535. Kurdek, Lawrence A. & Rodgon, Maris M. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Perceptual, cognitive, and affective perspective taking in kindergarten through sixth-grade children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 643-650.—Investigated the development of perceptual, cognitive, and affective perspective taking in 167 kindergarten through Grade 6 Ss. Perceptual perspective taking increased in the 4th- through 6th-grade period; cognitive perspective taking increased between both Grades 2 and 3 and Grades 4 and 5; affective perspective taking in situations minimizing the likelihood that the child would project his own affective response to a story character decreased with grade level. Males were found to be better perceptual and affective perspective takers than were females. In general, task intercorrelations were low, nonsignificant, and inconsistent, supporting the view that perspective taking is a multidimensional social cognitive construct. (25 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

536. Leonard, Laurence B. (Memphis State U) **On differentiating syntactic and semantic features in emerging grammars: Evidence from empty form usage.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 357-364.—Notes that recent emphasis on underlying semantic relations in the child's acquisition of grammar has ignored those cases where syntactic operations can be observed relatively independent of semantic relations. It is suggested that such operations may reveal optional processes in the child's transition from single-word utterances to grammatical usage that may be related to specific linguistic rather than general cognitive abilities. —*Journal abstract.*

537. Lessor, Harvey & Drouin, Carol. (Rutgers State U) **Training in the use of double-function terms.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 285-302. A total of 20 1st-, 2nd-, and 3rd-grade children were tested, trained, and retested in their use of double-function words (e.g., *hard*, *deep*, and *bright*) Ss first understood such words as they referred to inanimate

objects, than to people in a physical sense, and last to people in a psychological sense. Wide variations in initial understanding and trainability of double-function words occurred. It was easier to train Ss to understand a double-function word as applied to a person in a physical sense than in a psychological sense. Words with tactual referents and *hard* were warm, dry, cold, and hard) were understood earlier than words with visual referents (*bright*, *crooked*, *sharp*, and *deep*), but words with visual referents showed greater gains after training. Several possible explanations of these results are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

538. Longhurst, Thomas M. & Reichle, Joe E. (Kansas State U) **The applied communication game: A comment on Muma's "Communication Game: Dump and play."** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 315-319.—Discusses the clinical relevance of J. Muma's article (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 1) on communication processes. It is concluded that, since the technology is available to teach speech and language skills to children, a technology should be developed for teaching interpersonal communication skills. An applied communication "game" for children is described.

539. Marshall, Lynne; Brandt, John F. & Marston, Larry E. (U Kansas) **Anticipatory middle-ear reflex activity from noisy toys.** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 320-326.—Measured middle-ear reflex activity in 13 young adults and 1 5-yr-old in response to visual and acoustic exposure to each of 7 noisy toys (e.g., a cap gun, party horn, and cow bell). Anticipatory middle-ear reflex (AMER) activity was a common occurrence. Normal middle-ear reflex generally occurred after the sound exposure. AMERs generally occurred in the 2 sec prior to sound exposure but as early as 10 sec before the sound exposure. Loudness ratings and exposure sound pressure levels (SPLs) were obtained. The presence of acoustically evoked middle-ear reflex activity and AMERs to the toys was generally unrelated to SPL or reflex threshold. Many reflex responses occurred in response to exposure SPLs below reflex threshold and with low anticipated loudness rating.—*Journal abstract.*

540. Miklich, D. R. & Gillis, J. S. **Interaction of age and cue validities in multiple-cue probability learning by children.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 235-240.—Reports 2 studies which tested the hypothesis that in comparison with older children (early teens) younger children (ages 8-9) would learn multiple-cue probability tasks with equal cue-criterion validities relatively better than tasks with multiple cues and a single cue of high validity. In Study 1, Ss were 39 children assigned to 3 groups with mean ages of 8.6, 11, and 13.9 yrs. In Study 2, 31 Ss (mean ages 8.1 and 14.3 yrs) were used. The predicted interaction was found in both studies but the pattern differed. This difference was probably due to the variations of the tasks used in the studies. While the age-cue validity interaction is plausible, further research will be required to determine its precise relevance for developmental theory.—*Journal abstract.*

541. Muma, John R. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The communication game: Dump and play.** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 296-309.

—A review of the literature suggests that communication entails much more than formulating a linguistic code to map underlying intents. It entails the utilization of a role-taking attitude in reconciling communicative obstacles that arise from significant speaker-listener discrepancies in form or code, reference or representation, and license or acceptability. Young children communicate in a "talk to" fashion that essentially is issuing or dumping messages. As role-taking attitudes become acquired, communicative efforts change from merely dumping messages to active resolution of communicative obstacles in an effort to achieve the message of best fit for a particular situation. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

542. Munsinger, Harry. (U California, San Diego) **The adopted child's IQ: A critical review.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 82(5), 623-659.—Summarizes all reliable published data about the nature and nurture of adopted children's IQs, and draws conclusions about the relative importance of heredity and environment on children's mental development. Any study that compares the central tendency of adopted children's IQs with a group mean of 100 IQ points for a normal population cannot be taken seriously until several methodological criteria have been met: (a) representative sampling, (b) no differential loss of Ss over time, (c) accurate, age-corrected information on biological and adoptive parents, (d) careful attention to early separation and placement of children, and (e) elimination of practice effects and regression to the mean artifacts. Analysis of the resemblance between individual adopted children's IQ scores and their adoptive and biological parents' mental abilities shows that the adoptive parents' home environment has only a modest effect on their adopted children's intellectual growth, while heredity and environment of the biological parents have a strong effect on their own children's intellectual growth. At present there is disagreement about the precise values of genetic and environmental effects on IQ, and several assumptions must be made before accurate statistics can be derived. But, the available data strongly suggest that under existing circumstances, heredity is much more important than environment in producing individual differences in IQ. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

543. Rees, Norma S. (Graduate School & University Ctr. City U. New York) **Imitation and language development: Issues and clinical implications.** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 339-350.

Notes that the relationship between imitation and language learning is of both theoretical and clinical interest. A review of the literature is presented which suggests that while current psycholinguistic accounts give imitation only a limited role in language learning, learning theorists and others continue to refer to imitation as a major factor in the child's acquisition of language. Clinicians deal with imitation in modeling procedures as well as in counseling parents about how to promote children's language development. Studies on nature and development of imitation reveal wide variation in terminology, definitions, and explanations. The clinical use of imitation procedures have greater significance for the acquisition skills than for the development of linguistic structure. (1 p ref) *Journal abstract*.

544. Ryoti, Don E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Student responses to equivalent inference schemes in class and conditional logic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 624.

545. Shewan, Cynthia M. (U Western Ontario, Program in Communicative Disorders, London, Canada) **The language-disordered child in relation to Muma's "Communication game: Dump and play."** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 310-314.—Discusses the clinical relevance of an article by J. Muma (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 1), which argues that, since the operations in the communication game are influenced by ethnic and cultural variables, a clinician must consider these in language training in order to facilitate communication in language-disordered children.

546. Tsuji, Keiichi & Ide, Yoko. (Nagoya U, Japan) **Development of bilateral transfer of skills in the mirror-tracing.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 16(4), 171-178.—Examined bilateral transfer effect in a mirror-tracing task for 7 age groups (mean ages 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, and 32 yrs); each age group contained 20 Ss. A group of Ss was tested twice with the nonpreferred hand and was divided into matched groups according to the averaged time score. Ss were tested again with the nonpreferred hand for 6 trials—after 16 trials with the preferred hand in the experimental group and after a 15-min rest in the control group, respectively. Performance of the preferred hand initially differed among age groups, but the difference disappeared as the trials proceeded. In a comparison of learning curves of the nonpreferred hand between experimental and control groups, it was clearly shown that the gain of performance was remarkable between the 2nd and the 3rd trials in the experimental group. Thus, the bilateral transfer effect was demonstrated for all of the 7 age groups. The amount of positive transfer was 50% in the 8-yr-old group and was reduced to 20% in the 12- and 14-yr-old groups, keeping a constant level of 25% thereafter.—*Journal abstract*.

547. Walker, William W. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **An empirical study of concept attainment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 180.

548. Watrous, Betty S.; McConnell, Freeman; Sitton, Ann B. & Fleet, William F. (U New Mexico) **Auditory responses of infants.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 357-366.—40 3-12 mo olds participated in a study designed to differentiate the auditory response characteristics of normally developing infants in the age ranges 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12 mo. Their selection was based on a determination of normal development upon pediatric examination and from the results of the Denver Developmental Screening Test. Results show that a predictable developmental pattern as a function of age in the 1st yr of life is observable despite the wide variability that may occur in a given child. Increased knowledge of these developmental milestones in normal-hearing infants should add to more effective programs of early identification and management of hearing-impaired children.—*Journal abstract*.

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549. Barnett, Mark A. (Kansas State U) **Effects of competition and relative deservedness of the other's fate on children's generosity.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 665-666.—Data from a study with 96 male 4th and 5th graders support the notion that the child's sense of the relative deservedness of the potential recipients' fate influences his inclination to respond charitably. Ss were more charitable to children whose unfortunate plight was determined by chance than to children who lost in a competition.
550. Bush, Ellen S. & Dweck, Carol S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Reflections on conceptual tempo: Relationship between cognitive style and performance as a function of task characteristics.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 567-574.—Reflectives have been shown to outperform impulsives on tasks that require a cautious, systematic approach. A study was conducted to determine whether reflectives, particularly high-anxious reflectives, would show superior performance on speeded tasks; i.e., whether they would exhibit flexibility vs continued caution at the expense of performance. 46 male and 54 female 4th graders, selected by their scores on the Test Anxiety Scale for Children and the Lie Scale for Children as being reflective and impulsive, high and low anxious, were presented with speeded tasks of increasing difficulty. Results reveal that contrary to prediction, high-anxious reflectives performed as well as low-anxious reflectives and both were generally faster and more accurate than impulsives. Only for girls on the most difficult task was there evidence that reflection in combination with high anxiety resulted in overly cautious behavior and impaired performance. Results suggest a definition of cognitive style that stresses the strategy used rather than the disposition for long or short decision times. In addition, a model is proposed to predict the relative speed and accuracy of reflectives and impulsives as a function of the strategy required and the degree of intertrial transfer on the task. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
551. Campos, Joseph J.; Emde, Robert N.; Gaensbauer, Theodore & Henderson, Charlotte. (U Denver) **Cardiac and behavioral interrelationships in the reactions of infants to strangers.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 589-601.—Recorded cardiac and various behavioral reactions of 80 5- and 9-mo-old infants to strangers to determine (a) whether the shift with age from attentiveness to fearfulness of strangers is accompanied by a shift from heart rate (HR) deceleration to acceleration; (b) whether testing infants in the presence of the mother attenuates cardiac and behavioral manifestations of stranger distress; and (c) whether the direction of HR change is related to the direction of change of facial expression, even when age is held constant. Results are generally positive. Behavioral data confirmed that most 5-mo-olds were not frightened by the stranger, and many but not all 9-mo-olds were. HR responses also changed with age, being predominantly deceleratory to the stranger at 5 mo of age and acceleratory at 9 mo. The accelerations were of much greater frequency and larger magnitude when 9-mo-olds were tested in the mother's absence. In contrast, behavioral reactions were not significantly affected by the mother's absence. The direction of HR responding was linked at both ages to affective expression: Whether 5 or 9 mo of age, behaviorally distressed Ss gave progressively acceleratory responses, whereas behaviorally undistressed Ss did not. It is concluded that future studies can profit from careful recording of both HR and behavioral expression in the infant. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
552. Cantor, Gordon N. (U Iowa, Div of Educational Psychology, Measurement & Statistics) **Sex and race effects in the conformity behavior of upper-elementary school-aged children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 661-662.—Reports 2 experiments with a total of 368 Black and White lower- and middle-class 9-12 yr olds in which a novel technique was used to study sex and race effects on children's conformity behavior. Neither the White, lower-class Ss nor the White, middle-class Ss showed any consistent tendency to conform differentially to Black and White models. A tendency of Blacks in Exp 1 to conform more to White than to Black models constituted the only race effect of any consequence.
553. Chen, Shoo-may. [Interpersonal and intrapersonal inconsistent verbal instructions as related to children's resistance-to-temptation behavior.] (Chin) *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1974(Jun), Vol 7, 63-75.—Examined the relationship between inconsistent verbal instruction and children's resistance-to-temptation behavior. Ss were 64 2nd graders randomly assigned to inter- and intrapersonal instruction groups. Each group was further divided into 4 subgroups: consistent prohibitive, inconsistent (permissive first), inconsistent (prohibitive first), and consistent permissive. Ss' toy-touching responses were analyzed by latency, frequency, duration, and average duration score. Results show that (a) there were no significant group differences in manipulative responses between the inter- and intrapersonal verbal instruction groups; (b) children in inconsistent instruction groups had more toy-touching responses and shorter latency than the consistent prohibitive group, but less toy-touching responses and longer latency than the consistent permissive group; and (c) there were no significant differences between the 2 inconsistent groups in terms of mean latency, frequency, duration score, and average duration score. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
554. Cornelius, Steven W. & Denney, Nancy W. (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development) **Dependency in day-care and home-care children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 575-582.—Compared 32 4- and 5-year-old boys and girls who attended full-time group day care with 32 home-care matched Ss on proximity-seeking and attention-seeking measures of dependency. Ss were rated on these measures when they were alone with their mothers, with their mothers and a confederate adult, and with their mothers and a confederate child. No differences between day-care and home-care Ss were obtained. However, there was an interaction between type of care and sex: Although there was no difference between day-care boys and girls, home-care girls sought proximity toward their mothers significantly more often than home-care boys. Since dependency is one of the dimensions on which sex

differences are frequently found, results suggest that day-care children may be less sex typed than home-care children. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

555. Donovan, James M. (Peter Bent Brigham Hosp. Boston, MA) **Identity status: Its relationship to Rorschach performance and to daily life patterns.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 29-44.—Investigated identity status in a study with 13 male and 9 female undergraduates who were administered the Identity Status Interview, Rorschach, TAT, and Early Memories Inventory and completed a log of the previous week's activities. The differences between Ss in 5 categories are discussed: diffusion, identity foreclosure, moratorium, moratorium diffusion, and identity achievement.—A. Kricher.

556. Etaugh, Claire & Rose, Suzanne. (Bradley U) **Adolescents' sex bias in the evaluation of performance.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 663-664.—Examined 252 7th, 9th, and 11th graders' evaluations of articles differing in sex association of field (masculine, feminine, or neutral) and sex of author. Results show that sex bias in the evaluation of performance is well established in boys and girls by the early years of adolescence, particularly in the devaluation of female achievements.

557. Harris, Mary B. & Siebel, Claudia E. (Ohio State U) **Affect, aggression, and altruism.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 623-627.—Investigated the effects of thinking happy, sad, or angry thoughts on both aggression and altruism in 39 male and 34 female 3rd graders in a 4 × 2 design with 3 affect manipulations and a control group. Girls shared more balloons than boys, but there were no treatment differences in altruism. Boys were more aggressive than girls, although the sexes did not differ in the control condition. Instead, boys in all 3 affect conditions were more aggressive than in the control condition, whereas girls in all 3 affect conditions were less aggressive than girls in the control condition. Results are consistent with a view that any kind of emotional arousal may serve to increase a dominant aggressive response in boys and lead to inhibition of aggression in girls.—*Journal abstract*.

558. Hewitt, Lynn S. (U Nijmegen, Netherlands) **Age and sex differences in the vocational aspirations of elementary school children.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 173-177.—Asked 128 6- and 8-yr-old Dutch children about their vocational aspirations. It was hypothesized that (a) boys would aspire to a greater variety of vocations than girls, (b) boys would change their vocational preferences more frequently than girls, (c) older boys would aspire to a broader range of vocations than younger boys, and (d) older girls would aspire to a similar or smaller range of vocations than younger girls. All the hypotheses except (b) received support. Results suggest that sex-role expectations for adult occupations are acquired very early and, moreover, strongly circumscribe the range of vocations perceived as appropriate for females.—*Journal abstract*.

559. Hoffman, Martin L. (U Michigan) **Developmental synthesis of affect and cognition and its implications for altruistic motivation.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 607-622.—Presents an argument, based on psychological research and inferences about

human evolution, for the plausibility of an intrinsic altruistic motive, following which a theoretical model for the development of such a motive is outlined. The central idea of the model is that a person's empathic response to another person's distress, interacting with his cognitive sense of the other person, provides the basis for a motive is outlined. The central idea of the model is that a person's empathic response to another person's distress, interacting with his cognitive sense of the other person, provides the basis for a motive independent of egoistic motivation to help the other person. Empathic distress and 3 steps in the development of a sense of the other are discussed, along with empirical evidence for the approximate ages at which they occur. A theoretical account of the interaction between these effective and cognitive processes is then presented, followed by an attempt to assess the evidence for the theory. (2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

560. Hoornaert, Frans & Pierloot, Roland. (Dienst voor Psychopathologie, Louvain, Belgium) **[The paternal and maternal symbolic dimensions in parental images.]** (Duth) *Psychologica Belgica*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 11-27.—Administered the Semantic Differential Parental, a modification of Semantic Differential, to 117 males and females in 3 age group (18-30, 31-40, and 41-55 yrs) to determine the degree to which parental images can be viewed as a function of the maternal and paternal symbolic dimension. Results show that the maternal image on both wish-fulfillment and realistic levels was characterized by the maternal symbol dimension while paternal images were equally saturated with both paternal and maternal dimensions. Age and sex differences were found. On the realistic level, parental images were equally saturated in the paternal dimension whereas the maternal dimension discriminated between images.—*English abstract*.

561. Jackson, Dorothy W. (Ohio State U) **The meaning of dating from the role perspective of non-dating pre-adolescents.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 123-126.—319 nondating 11- and 12-yr-olds were asked what the word dating meant to them and to explain what is done when one goes out on a date. Ss' concepts tended to be imprecise and were generally unrelated to personal growth or social interaction.

562. Joesting, Joan & Joesting, Robert. (Salisbury State Coll) **Sex differences in equalitarianism and anxiety in ninth grade students.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 59-61.

563. Katz, Phyllis A.; Zigler, Edward & Zalk, Sue R. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Children's self-image disparity: The effects of age, maladjustment, and action-thought orientation.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 546-550.—Assessed developmental and experiential determinants of self-image disparity in 80 children. 3 groups of male 5th and 8th graders were investigated: nonmaladjusted Ss, maladjusted Ss whose primary symptomatology was in the sphere of action, and maladjusted Ss whose symptoms were in the sphere of thought. No support was obtained for the Rogerian position that maladjustment per se was related to self-image disparity. Consistent with predictions generated by developmental theory, both age and the maladjusted Ss' position on the action-thought

continuum were predictive of the magnitude of self-image disparity. Emotionally disturbed Ss had more negative real-self images, and those with externalizing symptoms had lower ideal-self scores as well. Thus, children's self-images appear to be influenced by experiential factors as well as cognitive-developmental ones. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

564. Kohlberg, Lawrence. (Harvard U) **The development of moral stages: Uses and abuses.** *Proceedings of the Invitational Conference on Testing Problems*, 1973, 1973, 1-8.—Discusses how L. Kohlberg's measure of moral judgment has been used as a vehicle for self-understanding by students. It is suggested that psychological tests should measure invariant stages of development in order to be applicable and valuable to all persons, regardless of culture and subculture.—H. E. Yunker.

565. Krane, Merton S. (Inst for Juvenile Research, Chicago, IL) **Schoolchildren's attitudes toward public authority figures.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 111-122.—474 6-8th graders responded to a questionnaire designed to evaluate their attitudes of duty, efficacy, and trust toward the President, mayor, policeman, and teacher. The level of efficacy and duty was highly correlated with trust and was dependent on the level of trust. (22 ref)—A. Krichew.

566. Lomranz, Jacob; Shapira, Ariela; Chores, Netta & Gilat, Yitzhak. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **Children's personal space as a function of age and sex.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 541-545.—Gathered measures of personal space from 74 children (ages 3, 5, and 7) when they approached boys or girls of their own age. A significant difference was found between the 3-yr-olds (who kept less distance from their age peers) and the 5- or 7-yr-olds. No other differences attributable to age were found. For all Ss, the sex of the interacting child was relevant in that less distance was kept from girls than from boys. Results are discussed in the light of learning and developmental processes. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

567. Loreto, D. & Tonoli, C. (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale, Provinciale, Como, Italy) **[The problem of adjustment during adolescence.]** (Ital) *Neuropsichiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 65-80.—Reviews the characteristics of the adolescent period and its typical dynamics, such as ambivalence of affection and attitudes, pseudomaturity and marginality. A secondary school class of 29 female students, 14-15 yrs old, was surveyed with the Bell Adjustment Inventory and 2 sociometric measures developed by J. L. Moreno (1953) and R. Tagiuri (1952) to assess Ss' family, school, and social integration. The contradictory aspects of wishes, fears, expectations, and behavior inherent to the adolescent period are examined. The importance of the process of adaptation to the family, school, and social environment is emphasized for effective resolutions. (French & German summaries) (28 ref)—*English summary.*

568. Marshall, Victor W. (Princeton U) **Continued living and dying as problematical aspects of old age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 873-874.

569. McCluskey, K. W. et al. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Cross-cultural differences in the perception of the emotional content of speech: A study of the development of sensitivity in Canadian and Mexican children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 551-555.—Examined and compared the ability of Canadian and Mexican children to identify the emotional content of vocal expressions. Ss were 10 males from each country at each age 6-11 yrs. 10 male Canadian and 10 male Mexican undergraduates also served as Ss. Canadian and Mexican actresses, speaking any words they wished in their respective languages, simulated the emotions of happiness, sadness, love, and anger. After the initial recording, speech samples were arranged in random order and then rendered unintelligible by means of an electronic filtering device (which removed semantic content while leaving intact the tonal qualities of speech). When the filtered vocal expressions were played to Ss, a progressive increase with age in ability to identify correctly the emotions expressed was found. Further, the Mexican Ss overall were significantly more sensitive than the Canadian Ss. However, Ss from both countries judged the speech samples from Mexican actresses more accurately than those from Canadian actresses. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

570. McMahan, Ian D. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Sex and person in achievement and moral evaluation.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 659-660.—Examined the effects on moral and achievement evaluations of sex of evaluator and actor, and of the evaluator evaluating himself. Data from 2 studies with a total of 220 undergraduates support the previous conclusion, with some qualifications, that achievement, relative to morality, becomes primarily an outcome-oriented reward system whereas morality becomes primarily an intent-oriented punishment system.

571. O'Connor, Margaret. (Children's Memorial Hosp, Child Psychiatry, Chicago, IL) **The nursery school environment.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 556-561.—Observed 48 preschool-age children in 2 nursery school settings for social and dependency behavior. The schools were similar in most respects but differed in child-teacher ratio and grading. School 1 had a child-teacher ratio of 3.5:1; School 2 had a ratio of 7:1. Findings indicate that in the setting with more adults present per child, Ss interacted significantly more with adults and less with peers. Different factors for interaction were found for the schools, but patterns were similar over both settings with Ss high in adult interaction tending not to interact with peers and, conversely, Ss low in adult interaction tending to interact more with peers. Observations showed the groups to be similar in overall frequency of dependency; however, Ss in the high-adult setting made proportionally more adult-directed dependency bids. Frequencies of social behaviors were compared with previous results. Principal findings for frequencies of social interaction, dependency, and patterns of interaction are attributed to the effect of the child-teacher ratio.—*Journal abstract.*

572. Poveda, Tony G. (State University Coll New York, Plattsburgh) **Reputation and the adolescent girl: An analysis.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 127-136.—Analyzed the major social types in a class of 400 high

school seniors. The maintenance of a good reputation (GR) was important to nearly all the types, although the definition of a GR differed widely. Reputation was seen as a function of both actual behavior and the information distribution system, with gossip being the major weapon of information regulation. There were few positive valuations for maintaining a GR and severe sanctions for failing to maintain it.—A. Krichev.

573. Prochnow, Robert R. (U Texas, Austin) **The relative saliency of certain physical features for young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 621.

574. Stanwyck, Douglas J. (Purdue U) **Self-concept development: A longitudinal study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 178.

575. Sturzebecher, K. & Herrmann, Th. (Pädagogischen Hochschule Niedersachsen, Hannover, W Germany) [Teacher dependence and parent upbringing: An investigation of a moral dilemma.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(3), 168-177.—Examined determinants which contribute to a prediction and to an explanation of why different pupils choose, in their "moral dilemma," to adhere to teacher or to peer group norms. An index measuring teacher or peer dependence was developed and administered to 315 5th and 6th graders (mean $A = 11.6$). Results show that Ss from authoritative homes were more inclined to behave in ways demanded and expected by the teacher and school; conversely, Ss from less authoritative homes were less inclined to behave in line with teacher-school standards and to be more responsive to peer models. Results are viewed in the context of high agreement in expectations of teachers and authoritative (middle class) parents. (English summary)—R. Scott.

576. Vance, John J. & Richmond, Bert O. **Cooperative and competitive behavior as a function of self-esteem.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 225-229.—Investigated the effects of self-concept, sex, and race on the cooperative-competitive behavior of 240 children 8-12 yrs old. The Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale and Kagan's Cooperation-Competition Game were the instruments. Analysis of variance in a $3 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design indicated the following: (a) Black children were more cooperative than White children. (b) Low self-concept children were more cooperative than those with high self-concept. There were no significant sex differences.—H. Kaczowski.

577. Weissenburger, Fred E. & Loney, Jan. (U Iowa) **More on the "alphabetic neurosis."** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 215-218.—Replicated the work of Autry and Barker by reexamining the relationship among intelligence, achievement, sex, and alphabet position. Ss were 59 1st graders and 76 6th graders. No relationship was found between alphabetic position of surname, age, sex, and achievement, general adjustment, self-esteem, or impulse control.—H. Kaczowski.

578. Wiener, Jacob G. (New York U) **Study of family and peer relationships as they affect identity and interdependence of five-year old children in group day care centers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 883-884.

579. Williams, John E.; Bennett, Susan M. & Best, Deborah L. (Wake Forest U) **Awareness and expression of sex stereotypes in young children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 635-642.—On the basis of male and female sex stereotypes defined in a study of young adults, a children's picture-story technique known as the Sex Stereotype Measure was developed and administered to 284 Euro-American kindergartners and 2nd and 4th graders. Principal findings were (a) Kindergartners show an appreciable degree of knowledge of adult sex stereotypes (b) This knowledge increases to the Grade 2 level but shows no further increase during the next 2 yrs. (c) Knowledge of sex stereotypes appears to develop in a similar manner among both boys and girls. (c) The male stereotype is learned at an earlier age than the female stereotype. (e) Expression of stereotypic responses sometimes is influenced by the sex of the examiner. It is concluded that this method represents a promising approach to the assessment of sex stereotypes in preschool and early school-age children. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

580. Young, C. M. (Australian National U, Canberra) **Ages, reasons and sex differences for children leaving home: Observations from survey data for Australia.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 769-778.—Reports results which show that daughters leave home about 2 yrs younger than sons and that a higher proportion of daughters leave home for marriage than for other reasons compared with sons. It was found that for both sexes the average age at leaving home is youngest when the reason for leaving is education or a job and oldest when the reason is marriage.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

581. Carpenter, Edwin H. (Pennsylvania State U) **An exploration of the factors determining support of the consumer movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1369.

582. Davis, Glenn. **The maturation of Theodore Roosevelt: The rise of an "affective leader."** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 43-74.—Continues an earlier article about Roosevelt (1975). Rough sports and physical exercise were important in his daily routines. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard with a distinguished record. He consistently repressed all expressions of hostility toward his parents; hyperaggressiveness was his primal means of coping with maternal abandonment. His heroics in Cuba illustrate his belief in his own invincibility. Roosevelt admitted his fascination with the process of death. It is concluded that a study of the psychic origins of the Progressive Period and its representation in the psychology of Roosevelt is a study of the period's weaknesses and strengths. (5 p ref)—R. D. Nance.

583. Ebel, Henry. (Richmond Coll, City U New York) **On writing good psychohistory.** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 137-140.—There are 3 requirements for the writing of good psychohistory: empathy, courage, and intelligence. The Nazi SS (Schutzstaffel) was the most glamorous and most successful of all the great murder

bands in history. The Nazi leaders had an intuitive understanding of mass need. Empathy involves identification, and it seems difficult to identify with the Nazis. The author draws a parallel between Nazi ceremonials and religious ceremonials and interprets Nazi ideology in terms of Freud's first 3 psychosexual stages, the most important being the Oral.—*R. D. Nance.*

584. **Etzioni-Halevy, Eva.** (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **Patterns of conflict generation and conflict "absorption": The cases of Israeli labor and ethnic conflicts.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 286-309.—This comparison of labor and ethnic conflict in Israel is intended to substantiate 2 theses. The 1st maintains that ideologies have more to do with patterning conflict than merely with legitimizing interests and counterinterests; specifically, that when ideological commitments and interests do not coincide, this will lead to ambiguities (i.e., to activities which work at cross-purposes to each other). The 2nd thesis is that when an establishment is confronted by conflict, it may develop certain patterns of conflict absorption by which the conflict is neither suppressed nor yet allowed to generate any substantial social changes. These patterns usually include symbolic reassurances, devices for attenuating demands and for depleting the aggrieved parties' ranks, partial responsiveness, and maintenance of the establishment itself and the basic framework of the society relatively unchanged. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

585. **Frohlich, Norman; Hunt, Thomas; Oppenheimer, Joe & Wagner, R. Harrison.** (U Texas) **Individual contributions for collective goods: Alternative models.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 310-329.—Notes that there is a growing controversy as to what behavior is to be expected of individuals regarding contributions for the supply of collective goods. This paper attempts to settle some of the controversy. It attempts to do so not by showing that one of the positions taken is correct and the others wrong, but by showing that the various authors in question reach different conclusions about individual behavior in situations involving the potential supply of collective goods because they make different assumptions regarding the nature of the goods and the nature of the situations in which the individuals find themselves. The different conclusions are reconciled by a careful examination of the assumptions of the authors. Specific variables are identified which account for the differences in the models, and a set of dimensions along which collective goods situations can vary is presented. *Journal abstract.*

586. **Goldstein, Kenneth M. & Blackman, Sheldon.** (Staten Island Children's Community Mental Health Ctr, NY) **Generalizations regarding deviant groups.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 278.—Generalizations about 10 groups (e.g., mentally ill or drug addicts) were obtained from 81 undergraduates by using the D. Katz and K. W. Braly technique (1933) Scale values for favorableness assigned to the 10 most frequently occurring adjectives for each group indicate a positive cluster of Ideal Person, Ideal Person and Physically Disabled, a neutral cluster of Americans, Mentally Retarded, Negroes, and Mentally Ill, and a

negative cluster of Drug Addicts, Criminals, and Alcoholics.

587. **Goodich, Michael.** (U Haifa, Israel) **Bartholomaeus Anglicus on child-rearing. History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 75-84.—Notes that the 13th century was a time of intellectual consolidation. Attempts were made to compose encyclopedic compilations from authoritative sources. All these works contained accounts of the life span development of the human organism. Perhaps the most widely disseminated was that by Anglicus. In the course of 300 yrs, it was translated into 6 languages. The Latin version is largely a condensation by ancient and modern philosophers with some original commentary. The limited number of sources employed in the descriptions of child rearing suggest the popular, nonscholarly orientation of Anglicus's work.—*R. D. Nance.***

588. **Gurak, Douglas T.** (U Wisconsin) **Religiosity and radicalism: The case of the University Christian Movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1373.

589. **House, J. D.** (U Calgary, Canada) **Structured forms of social behaviour: Colleague relations in the real estate business.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 201-215.—Notes that behavioral sociologists and psychologists have been concerned mainly with explaining elementary forms of social behavior and with building towards macrolevel from microlevel social processes. The present article attempts to add to behavioral sociology by showing how reward and cost opportunities at the microlevel are "structured by" wider social systems for most complex forms of social behavior. An analysis of colleague relations among residential real estate agents illustrates the argument. Their role as middlemen in a wider system of property exchange, and the commission system through which they are rewarded, force agents into a situation of "structural ambivalence" in their colleague relations. This structural ambivalence is dealt with by a set of collective defense mechanisms which account for the dynamics of emergent daily interaction among colleagues. (French summary)—*Journal abstract.*

590. **Kren, George & Rappoport, Leon.** (Kansas State U) **SS atrocities: A psychohistorical perspective.** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 130-137.—There was virtually no crime known to mankind that was not committed by members of the Nazi SS (Schutzstaffel). Psychohistory's constituent disciplines have been unable to offer useful explanations of extraordinary events. Activities of the SS pose a direct theoretical challenge to psychohistory. The SS was a unique organization which functioned effectively because it was free of the internal super ego and id conflicts that trouble most comparable-sized organizations. By conventional psychiatric standards, the SS men were not seriously maladjusted. It is concluded that we should look, not at the motives for violence, but at the conditions under which the usual moral inhibitions against violence became weakened.—*R. D. Nance.*

591. **Kristol, Irving.** (New York U) **Moral and ethical development in a democratic society.** *Proceedings of the ETS Invitational Conference*, 1974, 1974, 3-14.—Discusses the nature of morality in the context of responsiveness

to the perceived needs of dissatisfied groups. The examples discussed have relevance to the social psychology of groups, leadership, group goals, moral development, and the education of disadvantaged individuals.—H. E. Yaker.

592. Luthra, Pran N. (Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi, India) **The child in India's fifth plan.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 26-41.—Reports that the Fifth Plan for India includes a commitment to develop programs of education, health, and physical and social welfare for the very young child and his mother and to provide facilities and trained personnel needed to carry out programs when developed.

593. Orr, Robert H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Community alienation and pollution control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 874.

594. Patil, Bhivarao R. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The technology of innovative behavior: A causal explanation of agricultural innovativeness of Indian farmers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 874-875.

595. Rafky, David M. (Biscayne Coll, Div of Public Administration & Criminal Justice) **Police cynicism reconsidered: An application of smallest space analysis.** *Criminology: An International Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(2), 168-192.—Replicated A. Niederhoffer's (1963, 1967) research, using a population of 396 urban police, and tested the relationships between indices of frustration, cynicism, and anomia. A battery of instruments and scales was administered, including Niederhoffer's Scale of Police Cynicism. Contrary to Niederhoffer's expectations, cynicism was not prevalent among police outside New York City; cynicism could be described adequately only with reference to 3 dimensions; most indices of frustration did not significantly correlate with 2 subscales of cynicism; and cynicism did not intervene in the relationships between a number of independent variables and anomia. An alternate model based on R. K. Merton's (1957) conceptualization of anomia as the result of a discrepancy in cultural values and institutionalized means for attaining such goals was tested. Results indicate that perceived means-goals discrepancy vis-à-vis legal norms and goals intervened in the relationships between rank and anomia and years on force and anomia. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

596. Salancik, J. R. (U Illinois, Urbana) **Liberation or poverty? An indirect assessment of the impact of potential future events on society.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 173-185.

Tested a methodology which suggests that one can evaluate the potential impact of future decisions or events on various societal groupings (poor vs rich; Black vs White) by correlating the values promoted by the event or decision with the values desired by the societal groupings. 9 judges (clerical and research staff) were asked to rate the contributions of 2 events to 18 social values. The values of 6 societal income groupings from "Under \$4,000" to "Over \$15,000" were correlated with the values judged to be promoted by the 2 events. One event suggested that US monies be shifted from military spending to urban aid, as expected, the values promoted by this event were more highly correlated with those of lower than with those of higher income groups. The 2nd

event suggested that women have equal opportunities in professional and managerial jobs; as expected, the values of higher income groups would be served more by this event than would the values of lower income groups. This study substantiates that the assessment methodology proposed is feasible, meaningful, and that raters make consensual and reliable judgments that discriminate the events as predicted. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

597. Smith, Anthony D. **Nationalism.** *Current Sociology*, 1973, Vol 21(3), 185 p.—Reviews trends in sociological research on nationalism, emphasizing nationalist ideologies and movements. Although there are numerous psychological themes in the literature on nationalism, psychologists have tended to study nationalism only insofar as it illuminates more general mechanisms of group behavior. (French summary) (590 ref)—R. L. Cook.

598. Synak, Brunon. (U Gdańsk, Poland) **[Farmers' attitudes concerning the destiny of their farms.]** (Polh) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, Vol 4(55), 225-244.—Studied the attitude of farmers and their heirs. Most farm operators had a positive attitude toward their work. The heirs were not interested in working on the farm or inheriting it. Marriage was the chief reason for not staying on the farm.—H. Kaczkowski.

599. Travisano, Richard V. (U Minnesota) **Universes of dreams and dream identities: A study of the generalized other of American society.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 876.

Social Structure & Social Roles

600. Brown, Arnold S. (U Montana) **The elderly widowed and their patterns of social participation and disengagement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 422.

601. Cool, John. (Harvard U, Ctr for Population Studies) **Children in the second India.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 61-71.—Describes the magnitude of problems facing India as a result of expected population growth by the end of this century.

602. Ehrlich, Ira F. (St Louis U, Inst of Applied Gerontology) **The aged Black in America: The forgotten person.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 12-23.—Reviews research on needs and psychosocial characteristics of Blacks aged 65 or over and emphasizes the need for training gerontologists, especially Blacks, to provide educational activities for aged Blacks and to study their subcultures. Basic needs of aged Blacks concern housing, health, and income; they fare substantially worse than aged Whites in all 3 needs areas, partly because of racism. Federal funds recommended to facilitate educational goals of aged Blacks have evidently not been provided. A stratified random sample of 71 female and 29 male aged Blacks from a midwestern public housing project seemed interested in social interaction. Income, education, and health appeared related to morale, measured by the Life Satisfaction Index, and to ability to participate in and benefit from educational activities. It is concluded that educational institutions and the Federal government should help to education aged Blacks and to develop Black gerontologists. (38 ref)—B. M. Anthony.

603. Feather, N. T. (Flinders U of South Australia, Bedford Park) **Values and income level.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 23-29.—Administered Form D of the Rokeach Value Survey to respondents in 2 samples in metropolitan Adelaide in 1972 and 1973. The relative importance assigned to each value was analyzed across 5 levels of income for heads of households in each sample. 147 heads of household responded in 1972, 241 in 1973. As in Rokeach's 1968 American survey, "being clean" was assigned higher relative importance by lower income groups than by higher income groups both in 1972 and 1973. In both years, higher income groups assigned relatively more importance than lower income groups to "a sense of accomplishment," "mature love," and being "logical." The Adelaide results and Rokeach's results are compared and discussed.—*Journal abstract*.
604. Joshi, Purushottam. (U Laval, Quebec, Canada) **[A functional analysis of contemporary mental health.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Apr), Vol 1(4), 425-450.—Examines changed conceptions of mental health that result from alterations in contemporary sociocultural forces. It is argued that the focus has shifted from intrapsychic factors to a consideration of those elements external to the individual that shape his behavior. B. F. Skinner's proposition for the control of individual behavior in a social context is examined for its appropriateness to the definition of mental health.
605. Kilwein, John H. (U Pittsburgh) **The social class of young adults and their views on family relations, education, careers, and health.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1364-1365.
606. Kutner, Nancy G. (Emory U) **The poor vs. the non-poor: An ethnic and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan comparison.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 16(2), 250-263.—Indicators of 29 of O. Lewis's (1968) poverty traits were examined to see if poor and nonpoor families differed significantly in frequency of demonstrating the traits. Approximately 2,600 families representing 6 ethnic-residence population types were considered: metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Black, White, and Spanish-speaking. Of the 29 traits investigated, for 24 traits a significant difference was found between poor and nonpoor in at least one ethnic residence group. Significant differences between poor and nonpoor in the 2 Spanish-speaking groups existed on considerably fewer traits than in the case of the 2 Black or the 2 White groups, suggesting that the traits examined may be more broadly based in Spanish culture.—*Journal abstract*.
607. Lifshitz, Michaela; Baum, Ronie; Balgur, Irith & Cohen, Channa. (U Haifa, Israel) **The impact of the social milieu upon the nature of adoptees' emotional difficulties.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 221-228. Examined differences in developmental trends of symptomatology between 30 adopted 6-13 yr olds and a matched group of biological children, all referred to a child guidance clinic and reared within the kibbutz communal educational system. Results indicate that kibbutz adoptees' symptoms show a specificity different from that reported in other studies for city adopted children; they convey significant feelings of insecurity and rootlessness, manifested in low concentration ability, restlessness, and possible lack of energy in testing out social relationships. Adoptees behavior contrasts the more aggressive interactions of biological problematic children. Since differential parental attitudes are not significant enough to explain findings, several alternative suggestions, embedded within the life system of the kibbutz, are offered. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
608. Meers, Dale R. (Catholic U of America) **Definitions, perceptions and accommodations to mental illness of low income, ghetto resident Black families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1366.
609. Nair, Kusum. (U Hawaii, East-West Food Inst) **The rural realities of India.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 19-25.—Notes that the basic features of India's rural life have remained unchanged since independence. The Fifth Plan for India has among its major objectives the reduction of inequalities between the extremely wealthy and the extremely poor in rural areas.
610. Primeau, Carol C.; Helton, John A.; Baxter, James C. & Rozelle, Richard M. **An examination of the conception of the police officer held by several social groups.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 189-196.—Investigated the congruence between the ideal role conceptions of 20 experienced police officers and 11 different groups of citizens. All individuals were administered a questionnaire in which they rated the importance of 7 role qualities such as courtesy, respect, and intelligence. In general, results show that all 12 groups rated all qualities as being very important, even though there were some group differences. Analyses are also presented on additional positive and negative qualities listed by each individual.—R. J. Albers.
611. Rahman, Mohammad M. (Michigan State U) **Patterns of occupational mobility among the rural male population of Michigan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1378.
612. Seiler, Lauren H. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Community power structures and methods' artifacts: A reinterpretation.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 16(2), 272-276.—Used 4 previously published data sets to reconsider whether the reputational method identifies pyramidal community power structures while nonreputational methods identify nonpyramidal power structures. Whether results are methodological artifacts is also considered. Results suggest that the reputational method tends to locate pyramidal and nonpyramidal power structures. Data do not indicate methods' artifacts.
613. Shook, Mollie S. (Duke U) **Changing the racial attitudes of White students toward Blacks using commercially produced films.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1149.
614. Singh, Karam. (Ministry of Health & Family Planning, New Delhi, India) **Population, poverty and the future of India.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 9-18. Reports that policies of the Fifth Plan for India officially recognize the link between population and poverty. They are to be implemented through projects directed toward betterment of the economic

situation of the people by (a) population control and (b) technological growth.

615. Welch, Susan. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Support among women for the issues of the women's movement.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 216-227.—Using 1972 data from a national and community sample, support among women for issues relevant to the women's rights movement and the extent to which the issues of the movement are perceived as a coherent whole by women were examined. 5 distinct issue dimensions emerged: women's rights, legislative candidates, abortion reform, equality of treatment, and competence. Support for or agreement with each of the issue areas was only slightly correlated with support for the others. Thus, some types of women are supportive of the variety of issues and in agreement with the basic assumptions of the movement while others are more selective in their support. In general, support for any particular issue area was greater than support for women's liberation, yet even those opposing women's liberation agree with the position of the women's movement on a majority of issues examined.—*Journal abstract*.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

616. Bornstein, Annika. **The young child in Yemen.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1974(Oct-Dec), No 28, 29-42.—Summarizes a descriptive study of selected aspects of the social and family environment in which young children in Yemen are born and reared.

617. Currie, Raymond F. (Fordham U) **Religion and images of man among Calgary youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 423.

618. Dellacava, Frances A. (Fordham U) **Status abrogation: A study of the former Roman Catholic priest.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 424.

619. Gibbs, Barbara A. (U Texas, Austin) **Relative deprivation and self-reported happiness of Blacks: 1946-1966.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 885.

620. Hosokawa, Fumiko. (U California, Los Angeles) **Social interaction and ethnic identification among the third generation Japanese.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 885.

621. Kilbride, Philip L. & Leibowitz, Herschel W. (Brwn Mawi Coll) **Factors affecting the magnitude of the Ponzo perspective illusion among the Baganda.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(6), 543-548.—Determined the magnitude of the Ponzo perspective illusion, utilizing stimuli with varying amounts of context, for a population of 108 Ugandan villagers in 2 experiments. Ss were classified as 2-dimensional, 3-dimensional, or mixed perceivers based upon their verbal responses to photographs portraying symbolic depth cues. The illusion magnitude among those Ss classified as 3-dimensional was similar to that of those Ss classified as 2-dimensional. The 2-magnitude with increasing background context. The 2-dimensional observers' responses were similar to those of villagers tested previously, showing no significant increase for the same conditions. The role of 2-dimensional flatness cues was eliminated on the basis of Exp II. Data

are interpreted as reflecting the operation of a cognitive factor determining responsiveness to symbolic depth cues in 2-dimensional reproductions.—*Journal abstract*.

622. Lavender, Abraham D. **Dimensions of pluralism: An examination of the generational hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 886.

623. Lefley, Harriet P. (U Miami, FL) **Effects of an Indian culture program and familial correlates of self-concept among Miccosukee and Seminole children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 414-415.

624. Lindgren, Henry C. & Yu, Raymond. (San Francisco State U) **Cross-cultural insight and empathy among Chinese immigrants to the United States.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 305-306.—Identified correlates of cross-cultural sensitivity, insight, or empathy that 91 17-66 yr old Chinese immigrants living in San Francisco develop with respect to their host culture. Results show that cultural understanding is likely to be enhanced by increased exposure to a host culture, and that education in the homeland is positively correlated with social sophistication and a sharpened awareness of social behavior patterns.

625. McCollum, Adele B. (Syracuse U) **Gerrard Winstanley and the Diggers: A study of psyche and myth in 17th century sectarianism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1353-1354.

626. Nobles, Wade W. (Westside Community Mental Health Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **Africinity: Its role in Black families.** *The Black Scholar*, 1974(Jun), Vol 5(9), 10-17.—Suggests that the special form and unique relational patterns of Black families are determined by their sense of being in tune with an African world view. The Black family is considered an institution of social solidarity and psychological security. (34 ref)

627. Sargent, S. Stansfeld & Smith, Marian W. (Eds). (Barnard Coll, Columbia U) **Culture and personality: Proceedings of an interdisciplinary Conference held under auspices of the Viking Fund November 7 and 8, 1947.** New York, NY: Cooper Square, 1974. vi, 219 p.—Presents a collection of 12 papers on the concepts and terminology of culture and personality studies and theories, techniques for studying culture and personality, evaluations of major cultural and national character research, and implications for the future of cultural research.

628. Sawaki, K.; Zella, M. & Frayhold, M. **On the slopes of Kilimanjaro.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1974(Oct-Dec), No 28, 2-16.—Summarizes the section relating to the Moshi District from the descriptive study, of "The Young Child," prepared by the National Research Council of Tanzania. Topics include housing, status of women, child rearing patterns for the young child, and education.

629. Stanley, Gordon & Vagg, Peter. (U Melbourne, Australia) **Attitude and personality characteristics of Australian Protestant fundamentalists.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 291-292.—Administered a questionnaire consisting of the 40-item attitude scale of H. J. Eysenck and 57 items from Form B of the Eysenck Personality Inventory to 511 fundamentalist undergraduates at an Australian bible college and 291

undergraduates at a large nonsectarian university. Fundamentalists had lower neuroticism scores and more conservative scores on moral and political radicalism items than the other nonsectarian students and more radical than conservative scores on the socioethnic radicalism items.

630. Thompson, Donald D. (Catholic U of America) **A study of the relationship of Rokeach's dogmatism with the religious orientation and religious orthodoxy of Catholic high school students and their parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1356.

631. Ventimiglia, Joseph C. (U Wisconsin) **The making of a modern minister.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 864-865.

632. Williamson, Nancy E. (Harvard U) **Preference for sons around the world.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 880-881.

633. Wimberley, Ronald C. et al. (North Carolina State U) **Conversion in a Billy Graham crusade: Spontaneous event or ritual performance?** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 162-170.—Examined the nature of the contemporary religious revival or crusade and found evidence that revival conversions are ritualistic, integrative events. Crusaders were overwhelmingly church members and frequent church attenders. The Graham organization carefully structures the conversion process through local community organization, counselors, screening questions, literature, and church referrals. The crusade also emphasizes the integration of dependent-aged youth. (27 ref)

Marriage & Family

634. Adams, Richard E. (Duke U) **Education and attitudes toward the family in India: A study in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 881.

635. Albas, Daniel C. (U Colorado) **Sociological explanations of family conflict.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 881-882.

636. Cretser, Gary A. (U Southern California) **Status consistency and its effects on marital adjustment and stability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 882.

637. English, Fanita. **Shame and social control.** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 24-28. Considers that shame operates with the force of a life-and-death instinct. The human capacity to experience shame is discussed and distinguished from guilt. The shaming process instills a special fear; the more a young child is shamed, the more adapted he becomes to the expectations of his caretakers and the more his creative drive is inhibited. The psychological acceptance of oppression occurs because of vulnerability to shame; liberation movements have intuitively recognized the necessity to confront culturally transmitted shame messages. Individual autonomy is achieved as secret shame is uncovered and questioned.—R. Tomasko.

638. Fox, Greer L. (Bowling Green State U) **Love match and arranged marriage in a modernizing nation: Mate selection in Ankara, Turkey.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 180-193.—Reports results of a study which suggests that the adoption of

innovation in marriage patterns is greatest among modern segments of the Ankara population, that homogamy is as great among self-selected as among kin selected spouses, and that the type of marriage arrangement has a small but independent impact on marriage behavior. (31 ref)

639. Gecas, Viktor & Nye, F. Ivan. (Washington State U) **Sex and class differences in parent-child interaction: A test of Kohn's hypothesis.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 742-749.—Examined sex and class differences in the style and circumstances of parental discipline of the child. Attention was focused on M. Kohn's (1969, 1963) hypothesis that white collar parents stress the development of internal standards of conduct in their children and thus are more likely to discipline on the basis of their interpretation of the child's motives, while blue collar parents are more likely to react on the basis of the consequences of the child's behavior. Findings, based on a sample of 210 couples who were parents of 3rd graders, support this hypothesis. A greater difference was found in the responses of white collar parents toward their child when he "accidentally breaks something" vs when he "intentionally disobeys" than there was for blue collar parents. Other class and sex differences in parental response to the child are also explored. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

640. Glenn, Norval D. (U Texas, Austin) **Psychological well-being in the postparental stage: Some evidence from national surveys.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 105-110. Reports that according to data from 6 US national surveys, middle-aged women whose children have left home report, as a whole, somewhat greater happiness and enjoyment of life than women of similar age with a child (or children) living at home, and the former report substantially greater marital happiness than the latter. Findings, considered in conjunction with consistent findings from retrospective and longitudinal studies, are convincing evidence that the children's leaving home does not typically have an enduring negative effect on the mother's psychological well-being.—*Journal abstract*.

641. Glick, Paul C. (US Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC) **A demographer looks at American families.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 15-26.—Discusses statistics and trends in American marriages since the 1930s. Some topics covered are recent changes in marriage and fertility, recent delay in marriage among the young, early marriage and high fertility of those approaching middle age, divergence and convergence of divorce by social level, the upturn in divorce rate, no-fault divorce laws, and changes in living arrangements.

642. Grando, Roy M. (Pennsylvania State U) **The parent-adolescent relationship development program: Relations among pretraining variables, role performance and improvement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1385.

643. Grishy, Billy. (U Colorado) **Family structure and family behavior: A consideration of Black working class and middle-class families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 882-883.

644. Hepker, Wilma & Chod, Jerry S. (Walla Walla Coll) **Role relationships and role performance: The**

male married student. *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 688-695.—Studies immediately after World War II revealed significant differences between the academic performances of married and single college students which more recent studies have consistently failed to find. This discrepancy suggests the hypothesis that the roles of student and husband are more integrated in the case of the older student who has returned to school than in the case of the younger student who has married while in school. Ss in the present study were drawn from a church-related college of about 1,000 students, of whom 174 were married. 50 male married and 50 male single students, matched for year in college and hours of work per week, were selected. While older married Ss did have more integrated roles and performed somewhat better, closer examination of the data indicated that role integration and academic performance were negatively related. Apparently the economy of sanctions resulting from role integration leads to a selection process slightly adverse from the standpoint of academic ability. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

645. Kolb, Trudy M. & Straus, Murray A. **Marital power and marital happiness in relation to problem-solving.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 756-766.—Data on intrafamily power relations, obtained by observing the interaction of 63 husband-wife-child groups during a laboratory problem-solving session, were related to ratings of marital happiness. Families above the median in husband-to-wife power tended to be high in marital happiness, but no difference in marital happiness was found when families with low- and high-power wives were compared. High parent-to-child power was associated with high marital happiness but high child-to-parent power was associated with low marital happiness. Findings are interpreted as reflecting stresses which occur as the power structure of the family changes from its present hierarchical form to a more equalitarian form. However, since low husband power was found to be associated with low problem-solving ability, part of the low happiness ratings of families with low-power husbands probably reflects dissatisfaction with the low competence rather than the low power of the husband. (32 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

646. McCahan, George R. (Columbia U) **The relationship between self concept and marital satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 173.

647. Nijhawan, Harbans K. & Verma, Prem. (Punjab U, Chandigarh, India) **Children's attitudes towards social change in relation to parental attitudes towards child rearing.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 293-294.—Assessed the attitudes of 80 mothers and 80 fathers toward child rearing and their 80 children's (mean age, 16.7 yrs) attitudes toward social change. Significant differences in attitudes toward child rearing were found between responses of parents of conservative children and parents of radical children.

648. Orthner, Dennis K. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Leisure activity patterns and marital satisfaction over the marital career.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 91-102.—Investigated the

relationship between the proportion of time husbands and wives spend in individual, joint, and parallel leisure activities, and marital satisfaction over 5 marital career periods. A probability sample of upper-middle-class families in a moderate sized city yielded 216 husbands and 226 wives for the study. Results suggest that the 3 leisure activity patterns are differentially related to marital satisfaction, that husbands and wives are not influenced alike by leisure, and that the marital career period is a most critical variable in determining the influence of leisure. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

649. Raina, M. K. (National Inst of Education, New Delhi, India) **Parental perception about ideal child: A cross-cultural study.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 229-232.—Conducted a study to determine what concepts Indian mothers have of the ideal child in terms of what they believe should be encouraged and discouraged, and compared the results with the concepts of US parents and experts on creative personality. E. P. Torrance's Ideal Pupil Checklist was administered to 45 mothers in Indore, India. A rank-order coefficient of correlation of .75 was obtained between the ranks assigned by Indian mothers and American parents; and .11 between the ranks of Indian mothers and experts on creative personality. Both—Indian and American parents—emphasize conformity, obedience, and the receptive nature of man and de-emphasize independent judgment, guessing, and nonconformity.—*Journal abstract.*

650. Roberto, Eduardo L. (U Wyoming) **Marital and family planning expectancies of men regarding vasectomy.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 698-706.—Previous research investigating vasectomy attitude has studied men who had already obtained the operation and has identified their postoperative sexual and psychosocial adjustments together with the relation of these factors to verbalized attitudes. The present research studied potential vasectomees and investigated their attitude as regards (a) the organization of their expectancy beliefs about vasectomy and (b) the structural relationships between their attitude and expectancy beliefs. Ss were 141 married men who were, on the average, in their mid-30's, Catholic, professionals, and had 2-3 children. The analysis identified (a) an organization of expectancy beliefs into 6 clusters and (b) the key belief determinants of attitude (i.e., expectancy of full enjoyment of sex (most important), wife's relief from contraceptive burdens, strengthened marital fidelity, gaining self-control, doing one's share in population control, and higher living standard). Theoretical implications and their practical implications to the screening and counseling of prospective vasectomies are discussed. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

651. Rosenblatt, Paul C. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **Behavior in public places: Comparison of couples accompanied and unaccompanied by children.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 750-755.—Observed a total of 440 adult couples, some with and some without accompanying children, in 8 different kinds of public places. Couples with children were observed to touch, talk, and smile less at one another. It is noted that the smiling effect may be an artifact of situations in which adults travel without children or of

the kinds of adults who travel in situations where children are absent (17 ref) *Journal abstract*

652. Smith, Robert H. (Penn State U) Family planning and contraceptive practices as related to social class membership of Black families. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1386.

653. Spicer, Jerry W. & Hampe, Gary D. (Peninsula Coll) Kinship interaction after divorce. *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 113-119. —Conducted interviews with 62 male and 42 female divorcees in order to determine the kinship interaction of the divorced family. Hypotheses were tested relating to the frequency of contact of divorcees with their consanguineal and affinal relatives. Affection between the divorcees and their consanguines is present both before and after the divorce and contributes to maintaining kinship interaction. However, the affectional and/or obligational bond with affines is weakened or eliminated following the divorce. The reasons for maintaining contact with former affines are holding those status attributes such as having children present and being female which symbolize the family. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

654. Tannenbaum, Theodore. (Purdue U) Family continuity and change: A study of value orientations among three generations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 437.

655. Ward, William S. (U Utah) Unmarried mothers' decisions about their babies: A social psychological study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1387.

656. Warner, Donald D. (Pennsylvania State U) The effects of gang membership and uncertainty absorption on the interaction patterns in nuclear and companion-ship families. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1387-1388.

657. Weisman, Carol S. (Johns Hopkins U) An analysis of female dominance in urban Black families. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 440.

658. White, Jerome D. & White, Terri. Cultural scripting. *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 12-23.—Cultural scripting is the set of reinforcements or limitations established by the Parent values embodied in cultural institutions. Survival-worthy behaviors are reinforced through 3 institutions: the family (primary), the school (secondary), and the job (tertiary). Scripting represents a developmental process in individuals, with predispositions to develop sensitivities to scripting processes surviving and being generative. In a culture not undergoing swift value changes, the scripting pattern will interleaf with life expectancies. Topics considered include subcultures, implications for mass change, the therapeutic community, and adjustment.—R. Tomasko.

659. Yinon, Yoel. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel) Authoritarianism and prejudice among married couples with similar or different ethnic origin in Israel. *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 214-220. —20 married couples whose ethnic origin was similar and 20 whose ethnic origin was different answered questionnaires designed to measure their F-scale scores and degree of prejudice toward the other ethnic group

(oriental or western). Average age of Ss was 25 yrs; average education was 12 years. It was found that Ss from heterogeneous couples were less authoritarian than Ss from homogeneous couples. On 3 measures of prejudice (social distance, characteristics' evaluation, and attitudes toward behavior expressing prejudice), it turned out that Ss from heterogeneous couples were less prejudiced than the other Ss. It was also found that Ss who scored high on the F-scale exhibited more prejudice than Ss whose F-score was low. Findings are discussed in terms of the possible selective nature of the heterogeneous Ss and in terms of the effect interpersonal contact has on the reduction of prejudice.—*Journal abstract*.

Political & Legal Processes

660. Boor, Myron. (Fort Hays Kansas State Coll) Effects of victim competence and defendant opportunism on the decisions of simulated jurors. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 301-302.—Used case accounts of a crime to test the popular assumption that severity of juridic judgment may be increased by evoking sympathy for the victim, especially when this is done by emphasizing the extent to which opportunistic advantage had been taken of the victim's frailties. Data from 4 case accounts that were judged by a total of 56 undergraduates indicate no differences in punishments assigned to incompetent or competent victims, thus casting doubt on this common belief.

661. Dabbs, James M. (Georgia State U) Attitudes toward winner and loser after an election. *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 45-48.—Describes (a) a study of the 1968 national election, in which 83 university students completed a questionnaire 9 wks before, 5 days before, and 9 wks after the election; and (b) a role-played election study in which 69 students completed questionnaires on 1 of 4 hypothetical elections. Results suggest that candidates are viewed more favorably after an election, regardless of whether they have won or lost. The loser is apparently not derogated as a result of having lost. Further, males and females seem to differ in the kind of winner they prefer, with males becoming more favorable toward a candidate who has won by a narrow margin and females becoming more favorable toward a candidate who has won by a large margin.—*Journal abstract*.

662. Drevlow, Robert. DeFunis v. Odegaard: The future of reverse discrimination. *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 3-5.—Summarizes Justice Douglas's minority opinion concerning the admission of minority vs nonminority students to law school.—R. W. Covert.

663. Ebbesen, Ebbe B. & Konecni, Vladimir J. (U California, San Diego) Cognitive algebra in legal decision making. *Center for Human Information Processing Technical Report*, 1974(Oct), No 46, 40 p.—Conducted 2 studies to determine how real felony-court judges decide on the amount of bail to set. In Exp I 18 municipal and superior court judges were presented with fictitious case histories containing the relevant information in a factorial design. In Exp II multiple regression techniques were used to examine the impact of different kinds of information on decisions made by 5 of the judges in actual bail hearings. In the simulated cases the

judges seemed to be influenced most by the degree to which the accused was tied to the area and whether or not he had a prior criminal record. However, the judges' actual bail decisions were not affected by these variables. Instead, their decisions were almost exclusively determined by the district attorneys' recommendations. Both the district attorneys' and the defense attorneys' actual recommendations were primarily based upon the severity of the crime. Results are discussed in terms of the utility of simulation and observational research for drawing applied and theoretical conclusions. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

664. Houghton, Beverly D. (U Minnesota) **Conscientious objection: Socialization and social deviance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 872.

665. Howard, Mary K. (U Colorado) **Police encounters with juvenile offenders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1382-1383.

666. Lind, E. Allan. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The exercise of information influence in legal advocacy.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 127-143.—Studied information search and transmission behavior of information-supplying agents to test social psychological predictions concerning the use of information influence and to test assumptions of proponents of the American adversary system in law. 104 paid male 1st-yr law students acted as attorneys under conditions of high correspondence of outcomes with the judge vs high correspondence of outcomes with an involved party; perception that the outcomes of another attorney in the situation were correspondent with the judge vs correspondent with an involved party; and the discovery that the information environment was favorable, ambiguous, or unfavorable. Significant greater information search was observed for party-oriented Ss relative to judge-oriented Ss only when the information environment was unfavorable. Party-oriented Ss showed greater attempted use of information influence. Analyses of the amount and distribution of the information transmitted by pairs of Ss assessed the characteristics of several legal "systems." Theoretical and applied implications of the study are discussed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

667. Lindén, Michael. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Political dimensions and relative party positions: A factor analytical study of Swedish attitude data.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 97-107.—97 attitude statements were answered by Ss representing the 5 largest Swedish political parties and rated for content validity by the Ss and an expert group of political scientists. Correlations of the attitude variables were analyzed by the principal factor method. Factor scores were computed by multiple regressions, relative party positions calculated as party means, and the differences tested by a multiple comparison procedure. Following the results of an initial analysis 42 marker variables were further analyzed. A dimensional description based on an oblique 5-factor solution is presented. The existence and dominance of a general dimension related to the economic structure of society appears unquestionable. The generality of remaining dimensions is less evident

but gains substantial support by national and international comparisons. (34 ref.)

668. Loftus, Elizabeth F.; Altman, Diane & Gehlbach, Robert. (U Washington, Seattle) **Effects of questioning upon a witness' later recollections.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 162-165.

—Tested the hypothesis that the descriptions of witnesses to a complex incident can be influenced by the type of questions used to interrogate them about the incident. 56 undergraduates were shown a 3-minute video tape of a disruption of a classroom by 8 demonstrators. Half of the students answered questions phrased in an "active" manner, and half received "passive" questions. One wk later, all Ss rated the video event on 4 scales: Ss whose initial questions were active rated the event as noisier, more violent, and thought that the demonstrators in the film were more belligerent and that the students in the classroom were more antagonistic. Data show that whoever interrogates a witness first can influence how the event is reported.—R. J. Albers

669. Loh, Wallace D. (U Washington, Law School, Seattle) **Nationalist attitudes in Quebec and Belgium.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 217-249.—Conducted a questionnaire survey of nationalist attitudes of a nonrepresentative sample of 374 high school youth in Quebec and Belgium. Scales of political and cultural nationalism, constructed by factor analysis and interitem correlations, had satisfactory alpha reliability and concurrent validity. The effects of different kinds of status on nationalist attitudes were examined. Political nationalism was found related to ethnicity (ascribed status) and social class (achieved status), but not to the interaction of ethnicity and social class (status inconsistency). The relationship between bilingualism and nationalism was also explored. Bilingual fluency was associated with cultural, but not with political, nationalism. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

670. Malsch, Herbert & Schüler-Springorum, Horst. (U Hamburg, W Germany) **The victim in the judicial procedure.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 63-69. Suggests that the victim in the judicial procedure should be considered the presumptive victim until the moment of res judicata. Studies of the victim in the judicial procedure should exclude pretrial stages and stop at posttrial stages.

671. Moore, Michael. (Israel Inst of Technology, Haifa) **Attitude toward capital punishment: Scale validation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 21-22. Thurstone's Attitude toward Capital Punishment scale was found valid and reliable in predicting 44 undergraduates' reported vote on the California Death Penalty Proposition which advocated the reinstatement of the death penalty for certain crimes. No differential changes in either attitude or estimated probability of the proposition's passing were found in supporters vs opponents of the proposition as a result of the outcome of the vote.—*Journal abstract*.

672. Peszke, Michael A. (U Connecticut, Medical School) **Is dangerousness an issue for physicians in emergency commitment?** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 825-828.—The laws of many of the states require a physician to determine that a mentally ill individual presents a danger to others before

the disturbed person can be civilly committed for involuntary treatment. It is argued that the prediction of dangerousness is not and should not be within the competence of medicine, but that physicians are competent to judge whether the severity of mental illness impairs a patient's competence to make an informed decision regarding treatment. The basic issue in emergency commitment is the patient's welfare, not his potential dangerousness.—*Journal abstract.*

673. Podmore, David; Chaney, David & Golder, Paul. (U Aston, Management Ctr, Birmingham, England) **"Don't know" responses among young adults in Hong Kong.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 307-308.—Investigated a previous finding of a relatively large number of "don't know" responses given by Hong Kong residents to questions about attitudes toward police, government, and the political future of Hong Kong. Data from 1,123 interviews with 15-29 yr olds living in urban areas show that the percentage of "don't knows" was significantly greater for politically sensitive than for politically neutral statements.

674. Schwitzgebel, R. K. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Use and regulation of psychological devices.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Win), Vol 2(2), 44-46.—Discusses the recent rapid expansion in the use of psychological devices to measure and modify human behavior, although generally accepted standards for the use of these devices have not been developed. Some of the federal regulatory procedures applied to medical devices are inappropriate when applied to psychological items. Devices which do not produce a substantial alteration of the structure or function of the human body should not be regarded as medical devices. Product liability law can be developed to ensure safety and prevent fraud in the use and sale of psychological devices.—*Journal abstract.*

675. Smart, Reginald G. & Ogborne, Alan. (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Losses to the addiction notification system.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 225-229.—Examination of the records of a total of 248 narcotics addicts in clinic and therapeutic community groups in London, England, showed that the notification system does not detect all opiate users or even all of those for whom addiction could be suspected or has been established. Generalizing from the therapeutic community sample suggests an underestimation of 10-15% of established addicts in treatment outside of the clinics, while the non-modification of 19 of the clinic sample who were referred to other clinics, suggests an underestimation of about 12% of those for whom a reasonable suspicion of addiction exists. However, the underestimation of opiate users seeking treatment at clinics may be in excess of 46%.—*Journal summary.*

676. Stepleton, James V. (Washington U) **Legal issues confronting behavior modification.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Win), Vol 2(2), 35-43.—Considers the legal implications, for some types of behavior modification, of case and constitutional law in the areas of malpractice, the right to treatment, the doctrine of the least restrictive alternative, Eighth Amendment rights, and other protected individual rights. 2 recent cases are cited and the treatment standards and rights they may

have established. Research is suggested, and other actions to be taken by behavior modification professionals to safeguard their discipline. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

677. Stone, Alan A. (Harvard U, Faculty of Law) **Comment.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 829-831.—Comments on an article by examined, A. Peszke (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 1) which argued that the prediction of dangerousness is not within the competence of medicine, but that physicians should be able to determine whether the severity of mental illness impairs a patient's ability to make an informed decision about treatment. Several additional considerations involved in this argument are examined and the problem of what to do when adequate treatment is not available is discussed.

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

678. Aldaba-Lim, Estefania. (Dept of Social Welfare, Manila, Philippines) **Women in the Philippines.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1974(Oct-Dec), No 28, 67-77.—Presents a brief description of selected aspects of women's roles in the Philippines.

679. Barrell, James J. (U Florida) **Sexual arousal in the objectifying attitude.** *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 98-105.—Studies sexual arousal by considering the position of the viewer and the way the body of the other person is presented. Data is assembled from the author's experiences, interviews with prostitutes and nightclub performers, and 20 readers' reactions to a draft of the article. Issues considered include revelation-concealment, aliveness-deadness, and objectness and tenderness positions. Sexual arousal is related to the perception of body parts which refer the observer to the whole body.—*R. Tomasko.*

680. Dank, Barry M. (U Wisconsin) **The development of a homosexual identity: Antecedents and consequences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 423-424.

681. Dean, Dwight G.; Braito, Rita; Powers, Edward A. & Bruton, Brent. (Iowa State U) **Cultural contradictions and sex roles revisited: A replication and a reassessment.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 207-215.—Tested the hypotheses of M. Komarovsky (1946) and P. Wallin (see PA, Vol 26:4730) that women pretend inferiority in dating situations. Although the hypotheses were replicated with data from 287 female undergraduates, questions are raised as to the appropriate collapsing of categories of responses and the incidence of pretended inferiority in relation to number of dates. Data from a comparison sample of 318 male undergraduates do not sustain the belief of women's pretensions of inferiority. (15 ref)

682. Gillespie, William H. **Woman and her discontents: A reassessment of Freud's views on female sexuality.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(1), 1-9.—Discusses Freud's views on female sexuality in relation to the work of W. Masters and V. Johnson, K. Horney, and M. Klein. Topics discussed include the Oedipus complex in women, comparisons with animal sexual development, socially imposed requirements on females, the importance of the clitoris in childhood sexuality, and the impact of parental expecta-

tions on a child's behavior. The anatomical differences between the sexes are considered important as an outward sign of more extensive differences in the reproductive roles assigned by evolution. (22 ref)—R. Tomasko.

683. Horton, Robert L. (Western Michigan U) **An empirical investigation of variation in students' premarital sex standards and behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1385-1386.

684. Ilgen, Daniel R. & Terborg, James R. (Purdue U) **Sex discrimination and sex-role stereotypes: Are they synonymous? No!** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 154-157.—B. Rosen and T. H. Jerdee (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 1) questioned the present authors' conclusions and stated that the latters' use of attribution theory and equity theory contribute little or nothing to the understanding of sex-role stereotypes. In the present paper, the authors defend their own conclusions and discuss the difference between an attitudinal construct and a behavior.

685. Jurich, Anthony P. & Jurich, Julie A. (Kansas State U) **The effects of cognitive moral development upon the selection of premarital sexual standards.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 736-741.—Tested a sample of 160 unmarried college students from 8 different colleges. Using L. Kohlberg's (1969) method of assessing cognitive moral development and questions about premarital sexual attitudes, a strong relationship between these variables was found. Ss with low levels of cognitive moral development chose either traditional morality, the double standard, or permissiveness without affection standard. Those with a moderate degree of cognitive moral development chose permissiveness with affection. Those with a high level of cognitive moral development chose a nonexploitive permissiveness without affection standard. The formulation of premarital sexual standards is discussed, and theoretical implications are drawn.—*Journal abstract*.

686. Moroska, Viola J. (Case Western Reserve U) **Perspectives on fertility control, social influence, and fertility practices among selected low-income women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 415.

687. Morris, Naomi M. & Sison, Benjamin S. (U North Carolina, School of Public Health, Chapel Hill) **Correlates of female powerlessness: Parity, methods of birth control, pregnancy.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 708-712. Administered a 5-item powerlessness scale to 2 samples of ever-married women ages 18-44. Guamanians ($n = 765$) encountered in islandwide public health clinics and US White and Black women ($n = 182$) interviewed at home in low income census tracts of 17 cities. Powerlessness directly correlated with parity in all but US Blacks when simultaneously controlling for age education, husband's occupation and family income. There were no differences in powerlessness among all users, users of different methods, and nonusers of contraception. The data do not support the notion that female powerlessness leads to high fertility through nonuse of contraception but are compatible with the hypothesis that high parity generates female powerlessness in some populations. (15 ref)

Journal abstract

688. Nettleton, Carol A. & Cline, David W. **Dating patterns, sexual relationships and use of contraceptives of 700 unwed mothers during a two year period following delivery.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 45-57.

689. Rosen, Benson & Jerdee, Thomas H. (U North Carolina, Graduate School of Business Administration, Chapel Hill) **The psychological basis for sex role stereotypes: A note on Terborg and Ilgen's conclusions.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 151-153. Discusses J. R. Terborg and D. R. Ilgen's (1975) attempt to identify the psychological processes underlying sex-role stereotypes. An alternative theoretical approach, based on a functional analysis of the motivations for discriminatory behavior, is suggested.

690. Sagarin, Edward & MacNamara, Donal E. (City Coll, City U New York) **The homosexual as a crime victim.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 13-25.—Studied the homosexual as a crime victim. It is maintained that individuals who engage in homosexual behavior, particularly with partners who had previously been strangers, appear to be victimized with considerable frequency. Failure to report to the police, and the unwillingness of victims or families to relate the matter to homosexuality, make the compilation of statistics difficult. Homicide, aggravated assault (including sexual assault in prison), robbery, blackmail, and extortion are probably committed against homosexuals more often than against other sectors of the population. The fast-changing scene in America, with its diminution of secrecy surrounding homosexuality, may result in greater restraint by the criminal, and at the same time lesser caution on the part of incipient victims, so that the outlook for this type of victimization is clouded.—*Journal summary*.

691. Tipton, Robert M.; Bailey, Kent G. & Obenchain, Janet P. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Invasion of males' personal space by feminists and non-feminists.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 99-102.—Investigated the relationship between attitudes toward the feminine role and personal space in 72 female undergraduates. Ss were classified as either feminists or traditionalists according to Spence and Helmreich's Attitude Toward Women Scale. Other measures were semantic differential scales assessing evaluation, potency, activity, and aggression and personal space approaches to male and female stimulus persons. Traditional women did not differ from feminists in their approach behavior to other females but remained a greater distance from males than did the feminists. Feminists saw themselves as more aggressive and more potent than did the traditionalists.—*Journal abstract*.

692. Vener, Arthur M. & Stewart, Cyrus S. (Michigan State U) **Adolescent sexual behavior in Middle America revisited: 1970-1973.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 728-735.—A resurvey of the same school system over a 3-yr period, 1970-1973, using an identical measure of adolescent sexuality, shows significant increases in coitus for 14-15 yr olds of both genders. At 15, heavy petting and coitus with 2 or more partners also demonstrated significant increases. It is noted that statements regarding changes in adolescent sexual

activity must specify the level of sexuality under consideration. To use change in coital activity as the sole indicator of change in other levels of sexuality is apparently unjustified. Findings indicate that the new morality is not limited to sexuality, but extends to the broader context of youthful behavior. High correlations were found between sexuality and the use of illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes. Heavy involvement in sexual activity was also related to other delinquent acts, as well as to the lack of commitment to traditional institutions. By age 17, the impact of the double standard becomes attenuated. At this age an equivalent percentage of boys and girls reported having experienced coitus. Repeated use of an 8-item index showed similar patterns of responses and correlations with other social-psychological measures.—*Journal abstract.*

693. Whisnant, Lynn & Zegans, Leonard. (Yale U, Medical School) **A study of attitudes toward menarche in White middle-class American adolescent girls.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975, Aug, 809-814.—Interview data from 35 12-15 yr old premenarcheal and 17-21 yr old postmenarcheal girls suggests that menarche is an emotional event related to the adolescent girl's emerging identity as an adult woman, her newly acquired ability to reproduce, and her changing relationship with her mother. However, our culture tends to ignore the affective importance of menarche and instead conveys the view that it is a hygienic crisis. The need is discussed for developing a socially and culturally appropriate substitute to serve the emotional function that more primitive societies have met with social rituals, thus meeting the psychological needs of the young adolescent girl. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Drug & Alcohol Usage

694. Crain, William C.; Ertel, David & Gorman, Bernard S. (City Coll, City U New York) **Personality correlates of drug preference among college undergraduates.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 849-856. 3 groups of 90 male college drug users—those expressing a preference for marihuana, amphetamines, or barbiturates—reported on experiences resulting from their drugs, and completed, along with a group of nonusers, the Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI). On the OPI, nonusers appeared more conventional and conforming than each drug group. Those preferring marihuana were less anxious than any other group, but the most distinctive group was that preferring barbiturates, which appeared the least intellectually inclined and the most emotionally distressed. This group's personality dispositions also seemed generally concordant with the experiences they reported from the drug. *Journal abstract.*

695. Funk, Paul E. **A descriptive analysis of selected intrapersonal characteristics of drug abusers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1077.

696. Graham, Donovan L. (New Mexico State U) **Attitudinal variables associated with adolescent drug use at the secondary school level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1080.

697. Hanson, David J. (Syracuse U) **Norm qualities and deviant drinking behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1373-1374.

698. Hindmarch, Ian; Hughes, Ian & Einstein, Rosemarie. (U Leeds, England) **Attitudes to drug users and to the use of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis on the campus of a provincial university.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 27(1), 27-36.—Analyzes the responses of 300 university students to a self-administered questionnaire regarding their attitudes toward alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis. No attitudinal differences were found between users and nonusers of alcohol and tobacco, which were regarded as social drugs. There were significant differences between users and nonusers of cannabis, and between experimental users and more frequent users. As use became more frequent, attitudes toward the drug became more positive. It is felt that the attitudinal separation between users and nonusers is an effective barrier to starting the use of the drug, and that such attitudinal differences between experimental and chronic users explain why individuals do not escalate their use of the drug. (32 ref)—A. S. Kulkarni.

699. Johnson, Bruce D. (Manhattanville Coll) **Understanding British addiction statistics.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 27(1), 49-66.—Discusses the drug addiction statistics issued by the British Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security. Methods of assembling these data are described. Analysis of the figures presented indicates that the official statistics are internally consistent and generally valid. They indicate that a rising problem of heroin addiction between 1962 and 1967 was arrested by the establishment of drug treatment centers in 1968. Since then, legally maintained heroin addiction has been reduced by almost 1/2 because many heroin addicts have been transferred to injectable methadone. There are apparently few "hidden" addicts. (50 ref)—A. S. Kulkarni.

700. Kinder, Bill N. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Div of Community & Social Psychiatry, Galveston) **Attitudes toward alcohol and drug use and abuse: I. Demographic and correlational data.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 737-760.—Presents a review of age, educational, sex, religious, racial, personality, and user vs nonuser variables in alcohol and drug use. Results suggest that (a) there is a replicable trend toward increased attitudinal tolerance with increasing education; (b) there are conflicting findings about a relationship between sex and drug-related attitudes; (c) there is a rather substantial trend for members of stricter religious groups to hold less permissive attitudes than either Catholic or Jewish persons; and (d) a variety of personality factors (e.g., authoritarianism, introversion, and alienation) are related to drug attitudes, although there is no evidence for any consistent attitudinal patterns. (3 p ref)—L. Gorsey.

701. Leviton, Harvey S. (Independent School District #273, Edina, MN) **Drug control. Pupil Personnel Services Journal**, 1975, Vol 4(1), 29-34.—Considers the problem of marihuana use by school-age youth and proposes several educational programs to help eliminate the problem.—R. W. Coveri

702. McPeck, Robert W. & Edwards, John D. (Ohio State U) **Expectancy disconfirmation and attitude change.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 193-208.—Tested the hypothesis that sources delivering unexpected communications (long-haired males arguing against marihuana usage and seminarians arguing in its favor) would be more persuasive than communicators of expected messages (promarihuana hippies and antimarihuana seminarians). Ss were 85 undergraduates. Greater attitude change for unexpected sources was found only when the message was antimarihuana. Unexpected communicators also were rated as more sincere and honest than expected sources. Possible reasons for the failure of the expectancy effect to hold for promarihuana communications are suggested. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

703. Noll, Alfons. **"Drug abuse and its prevention" as seen by the international legal profession: Report on the XIth International Congress on Penal Law, Budapest, 9-15 September 1974.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 27(1), 37-47.—Reports on the work of Section II of the International Congress which considered 5 major topics. The resolutions adopted concerning each topic are given, and the discussions leading up to the adoption are summarized. (a) Nature and trends of drug abuse (3 resolutions, which employ the term "substance abuse" rather than "drug abuse"); (b) Legislation aimed at controlling drug abuse (2 resolutions, including a recommendation that every nation establish a central government office to monitor the effectiveness of drug legislation); (c) Law enforcement (3 resolutions, the discussion emphasizing that prevention depends more on controlling production than on penal sanctions against users); (d) Treatment and rehabilitation of drug offenders (6 resolutions; the need for a multidisciplinary approach was stressed); (e) International drug control (8 resolutions: a proposal for a new, "direct" international control system was rejected). It is felt that the international legal profession at the Congress contributed a number of progressive ideas leading toward a better understanding of the national and international drug problem.—*J. Davis*.

704. Orent, James D. (U Minnesota) **A theoretical and empirical analysis of the social determinants of recreational drug effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 863.

705. Sobell, Linda C. & Sobell, Mark B. (Dede Wallace Mental Health Ctr, Alcohol Programs, Nashville, TN) **Drunkenness, a "special circumstance" in crimes of violence: Sometimes.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 869-882. Describes a preliminary investigation into belief systems of the public about interactions between drunkenness and crime. 50 19-75 yr old respondents, randomly selected, were interviewed about their beliefs regarding the "effect of alcohol" along 3 dimensions: control, responsibility, and accountability. Ss were then asked to consider whether being legally drunk when committing a violent crime constitutes a "special circumstance" deserving other than the usual penalty. 3 other possible contributing factors were also examined to determine their relationship to drunkenness as a "special circumstance": premeditation, alcoholism, and recidivism. 2 preliminary

conclusions suggest that (a) many members of the public still view alcohol abuse as an associated criminal offense, and (b) respondents' beliefs about the "effects of alcohol" do not demonstrate a rational consistency in relation to penalty judgments concerning violent crimes committed by drunken individuals. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

706. Tolone, William L. & Dermott, Diane. (Illinois State U) **Some correlates of drug use among high school youth in a Midwestern rural community.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 761-777.—A questionnaire study of the correlates of drug use (marihuana, LSD, mescaline, and amphetamines) among 136 rural high school students in a Midwestern community indicated that peer group factors were the most influential in drug-related behavior. Also, Ss from less intact families and whose parents were perceived to use various legal drugs were more prone to drug use. Drug education was seen as not having as significant an impact in differentiating between users and nonusers nor in deterring users from further involvement. It is concluded that drug use is a form behavior learned through peer and family socialization. (20 ref)—*Journal summary*.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

707. Gries, Leonard T. (Hofstra U) **Race and sex of the examiner and the elicited vocabulary of Black kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 413-414.

708. Ruesch, Jurgen. (U California, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst. Section of Social Psychiatry, San Francisco, CA) **An outline of social communication.** *Communication*, 1974, Vol 1(1), 67-81.—Dissects the social communication process in terms of its motivation, intent, component entities, connecting processes, underlying assumptions, and impact. The institutions that have been built around the processes of communication are discussed. (22 ref)

709. Taylor, Shelley E. (Yale U) **The effects of initial attitude and future consequences upon the perception of one's own attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 417.

710. Volgy, Thomas J. & Quistgaard, Jon E. (U Arizona) **Learning about the value of global cooperation: Role-taking in the United Nations as a predictor of world mindedness.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 349-376. —As a corollary to R. C. Angel's (1973) measures of world order, this article examines nation-state differences in support for world order as a function of learning through involvement in the United Nations. Differences in national support for world order are analyzed in terms of role-taking and cue-taking in the United Nations. 7 types of roles are identified, based on the degree to which nation-states approximated support for the norms of the organization. Correlational analysis indicates that these roles function as good predictors to variance among nations in their support for world order. Alternatively, nations which could not be classified as taking on a definitive role are hypothesized to be taking cues about the value of global

cooperation from their regional counterparts. This predicted outcome is also supported. Finally, analysis of "deviant" cases indicates that for some nations, both role-taking and cue-taking may be equally salient for supporting world order. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

711. Batchelor, Thomas R. (Bureau of Research & Evaluation, Div of Planning & Evaluation, Tallahassee, FL) **An application of the variable perspective model in interpersonal conflict resolution.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(4), 389-400. —The perspective model of attitude judgment was used as a basis for making predictions concerning interpersonal conflict. 44 pairs of undergraduate males negotiated an annual wage increase in a simulated labor-management dispute. Ss in pairs negotiated from either same or different perspectives. Psychological perspective was manipulated experimentally by the suggestion of either a narrow or broad range of typical wage increase settlements. As predicted, discrepant perspectives were either facilitative or debilitating to reaching agreement depending on the direction of the discrepancy. Increasing width of perspective by raising upper anchor did not significantly affect the amount of the settlement. The hypothesized dynamic aspects of the perspective model were confirmed in that holding the amount of settlement constant, satisfaction with the settlement was a function of perspective.—*Journal abstract*.

712. Benton, Alan A. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Test anxiety and the bargaining behavior of preadolescent males.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 209-219. —Examined the bargaining behavior and types of agreements reached on a competitive allocation problem by 32 pairs of high and low test anxious preadolescent males (Test Anxiety Scale for Children). Dyads composed of same and opposite type test anxious boys were formed and a randomly determined member in each pair passed an arithmetic test which made toys available for play. It was hypothesized that the dyads composed of 2 high test anxious boys would evidence equalitarian tendencies, while those composed of at least 1 low test anxious member would relatively quickly agree to an equity distribution. The former prediction received support. Unexpectedly, however, the dyads with a low test anxious member more often agreed to nonequitable rather than equitable divisions and did so after prolonged, competitive negotiations.—*Journal abstract*.

713. Betz, Michael & Judkins, Bennett. (U Tennessee, Knoxville) **The impact of voluntary association of characteristics on selective attraction and socialization.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 228-240. —Data from 2 voluntary associations show that organizational characteristics (goal specificity, change orientation, and restrictiveness) were associated with the degree of selective attraction and socialization of attitudes. It is concluded that the organizations studied were more of a means for the support of attitudes held prior to joining than a means for developing or changing attitudes through membership. (29 ref)

714. Bitti, Pio R.; Giovannini, Dino & Palmonari, Augusto. (U Bologna, Istituto di Psicologia, Italy) **A study of the interviewer effect in two person interac-**

tion. *Giornale Italiano de Psicologia*, 1974(Dec), Vol 1(3), 305-315. —Studied the effect of the interviewer's behavior on some behavioral indexes (talking, smiling, and looking) of the interviewees. Each of 8 male and 8 female university students was interviewed 4 times for 3 min about 4 different topics, twice by a male interviewer (once with warm and once with cold behavior) and twice by a female interviewer (also once with warm and once with cold behavior). The judges timed the amount of talking, smiling and looking by Ss at interviewer during the central 2 min of the interview, which had been videotaped. It was hypothesized that Ss would engage in a higher percentage of talking, smiling, and looking in response to the warm interviewer than to the cold interviewer and that this effect would be more evident in response to the opposite sex interviewer. Results verify the hypotheses for only 2 dependent variables (talking and smiling). Hypotheses concerning the different function of gaze in male and female Ss are formulated. (Italian summary) (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

715. Brehmer, Berndt. (U Umea, Sweden) **Social judgment theory and the analysis of interpersonal conflict.** *Umea Psychological Reports*, 1975, No 87, 41 p. —Presents a general framework for the application of social judgment theory to the analysis of interpersonal conflicts caused by cognitive differences, a general experimental paradigm for the study of cognitive conflicts, and results of recent studies conducted within this paradigm. The experiments involve a situation where 2 persons who think differently about a given policy task are required to work out agreements for a series of policy decisions. 3 problems were emphasized within the studies: the structure of conflict, sources of cognitive change, and the effects of the policy task characteristics. Overall results show that (a) cognitive conflicts are not resolved; (b) Ss are able to reduce the systematic differences between their cognitive systems during interaction but are prevented from reaching agreement by inconsistency within these systems; (c) Ss change their cognitive systems to adapt to the task; and (d) the structure of S's policies and agreements is affected by task characteristics and structure. It appears that cognitive factors in themselves are sufficient to explain certain forms of conflict, as well as why conflicts are not resolved, and that future research will not only have to consider the persons in conflict, but also the nature of the task facing them. (71 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

716. Brenner, Sten-Olof & Hjelmquist, Erland. **Verbal interaction in dyads I: Intensive process analysis of interactions.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1974, Vol 4(24), 28 p. —Suggests the theory of M. A. Halliday (1973) as a base for a model of verbal interaction in dyads with regard to the function and form of the speech process and applied to data. Ss were 8 teacher candidates with extreme characteristics of intelligence, verbal competence, and emotional flexibility-rigidity. It was found that function and form were highly intercorrelated as predicted by the model and that the speech process in terms of speech quality was structured over time on macrosyntagmatic level. The structure was characterized by complementarity rather than consistency or adjustment. The change in level of speech quality showed a tendency to be related to intelligence and verbal

competence, while level of speech quality was negatively related to flexibility. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

717. Brenner, Sten-Olof & Hjelmquist, Erland. **Verbal interactions in dyads II: Process analysis of interactions.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1974, Vol 4(25), 31 p.—Studied 4 verbal interactions resembling normal conversation with regard to how the interacting persons were influencing each other with respect to syntactic, cognitive, and affective quality. The interacting persons were equal in intelligence and verbal competence but differed as much as possible in emotional flexibility-rigidity. Ss were 8 teacher candidates. The cognitive and affective quality of the sender's previous messages tended to influence the syntactic quality of the receiver's following messages. A tendency to a systematic difference in degree of influence was found between persons different in intelligence, verbal competence, and emotional flexibility-rigidity. These variations were in accordance with B. Bernstein's (1973) theory of speech codes. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

718. Brenner, Sten-Olof & Hjelmquist, Erland. **Verbal interaction in dyads III: The effects of the interactions.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1974, Vol 4(26), 11 p.—Describes an investigation of the relations between the person characteristics, the characteristics of the interactive process, and the subjective experience of the interaction (as measured by a semantic differential) in verbal dyadic interaction. Ss were 8 teacher candidates from a preschool teachers college, selected to represent extremes of the person characteristics intelligence, verbal competence, and emotional flexibility-rigidity. A psychologically meaningful pattern was found that indicated both direct and indirect relations between person characteristics and semantic ratings (in the latter case through process characteristics). Intelligence or verbal competence implied a high level of speech complexity, while flexibility led to an independent speech process. These personality characteristics resulted in an evaluation of the process as elaborated. —*Journal abstract.*

719. Cafferty, Thomas P. (Purdue U) **The effects of temporal variables on the similarity-attraction relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 413.

720. Gentile, Barbara F. (Cornell U) **Expressive behaviors in friendly and not-friendly two-person groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 860-861.

721. Harford, Robert J. (U Maryland) **A social penetration model for obscene language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 861.

722. Helm, Bobby L. (State U New York, Albany) **Locus of control and the exercise of coercive power.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1359.

723. Jacobson, Marsha B. (U Dayton) **Dichotomous choices on life-dilemma problems, subjective expected utility, and the group shift effect.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 71-80.—40 male and 40 female undergraduates responded to risk and caution life-dilemma problems in either a group discussion or a life-dilemma problems in either a group discussion or a control procedure. Before and after experimental treatment, Ss filled in a questionnaire involving whether or not the character in the dilemma should take the risk, the

lowest probability they would accept before recommending to the character that he take the risk, and utilities and subjective probabilities of the various outcomes within the dilemmas. It was found that, while the discussion condition yielded shifts on the "lowest probability" question, only very meager shifts were found on the dichotomous "yes-or-no" question, suggesting that it may be difficult to generalize the results of group shift research to real-life groups who must make decisions on a yes-or-no basis. In addition, it was found that the behavioral decision theory concept of subjective expected utility was very accurate in predicting the Ss' dichotomous choices on the dilemmas.—*Journal abstract.*

724. Kahan, James P. & Rapoport, Amnon. (U Southern California) **Decisions of timing in conflict situations of unequal power between opponents.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 250-270.—Notes that games of timing constitute a subclass of 2-person, zero-sum, infinite games, where the problem facing each player is not choosing what course of action to take, but rather deciding when to take a prespecified action. The present study is an extension of previous research on games of timing with complete information (noisy duels) and equal accuracy functions, to noisy duels with unequal accuracy functions. The game-theoretic solution of this class of games, which has been recently derived, is briefly presented. 10 pairs of male undergraduates participated in 2 sessions each in a computer-controlled noisy duel experiment. Each pair played 256 duels in which both the accuracy functions and the starting number of bullets were varied systematically. Results are analyzed and discussed in terms of predictions derived from the game-theoretic solution. A major finding was a significant change in mean firing probabilities toward optimality from the 1st to the 2nd session.—*Journal abstract.*

725. Kelling, George W. (U Colorado) **The prediction of the outcome of personal arguments of heterosexual couples: An experimental field study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1359-1360.

726. Knowles, Eric S. (U Wisconsin, Green Bay) **Group risk taking shifts with a payoff response mode.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 297-298.—Studied group risk-taking shifts (GRTS) when Ss respond to the Choice Dilemmas Questionnaire through different response modes—either by setting the probability level of success or the level of payoff at which they would take a risk. Significant GRTS were found for both response modes, thus demonstrating the generality of GRTS.

727. Komarovskiy, Mirra. (Barnard Coll) **Patterns of self-disclosure of male undergraduates.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 677-686.—Reports patterns of self-disclosure of male college seniors to each parent, siblings, and closest male and female friends. 62 males were randomly selected from the senior class of an ivy league college. Having filled out a 56-item self-disclosure questionnaire, Ss were interviewed about their motivation for disclosure and reserve. Results bear upon generational, kinship, and sex patterns of communication. Some findings are consistent with earlier studies of self-disclosure (i.e., higher disclosure to

mother than to father and to peers than to parents), whereas others appear to reflect some recent changes in male-female relationships (i.e., the female, rather than the male, friend emerged as the preferred confidante).—*Journal abstract.*

728. **Krain, Mark.** (U Minnesota) **Organizational and interactional aspects of developmental processes in the formation of pre-marital dyads.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 883.

729. **Krohn, Freddie.** [Proxemics.] (Danh) *Psykologisk Skrifserie*, 1973, No 4, 36-49.—Discusses theories on proxemics, a concept developed by E. T. Hall. Hall measured proxemic reaction in terms of distance in meters; Krohn used the concept of the "bubble" (i.e., ambient area desired by an individual in which he wants to operate freely).

730. **Lawler, Edward J.** (U Iowa) **The impact of status differences on coalitional agreements.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Jun), Vol 19(2), 271-285.—Investigated the impact of status differences between subordinates and face-to-face coalition negotiations on insurgent coalitional action. The effects of these variables were examined in stratified groups, where a leader established inequitable pay-rates and subordinates could coalesce and destroy a portion of the leader's outcomes. Male undergraduates were Ss in 36 triads, each consisting of 2 experimental Ss and a confederate. Results show that status differences (as opposed to status similarity) undermined the sense of common interests between subordinates and reduced the severity of coalitional action against the leader. Face-to-face negotiations engendered a more cautious approach to coalition negotiations and also reduced the severity of insurgent action. Results suggest that status differences pose an "organizational problem" for subordinates attempting to mobilize action against a leader. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

731. **London, Manuel.** (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) **Effects of shared information and participation on group process and outcome.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 537-543. Investigated the effects of information heterogeneity within different levels of participative decision making. Differences between heterogeneous and homogeneous groups in process and outcome variables were predicted to depend upon the nature of the task demands. The impact of anticipated participation on the effectiveness of group brainstorming was also studied. Data were gathered from 24 3-person groups of engineering students participating in a simulation involving nuclear power plant siting. Results indicate that heterogeneity of information may lead to process losses in all stages of decision making. Few significant differences in brainstorming effectiveness were found between levels of anticipated participation. (16 ref) *Journal abstract.*

732. **Mathews, Byron A.** (U Maryland, Baltimore) **Availability of communication and cooperative problem solving in dyads.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 119-123.—Studied the initial acquisition of a simple 2-person response under 3 voice communication conditions: free communication, cost communication, and no communication. Ss were 42 male undergraduates. All 7 pairs in both the free and no communication

conditions successfully acquired the cooperative response; however, 4 of the 7 dyads in the cost communication group did not. Among pairs that acquired the response, speed of acquisition did not differ by communication condition. An explanation in terms of the effect of cost on communication pattern is suggested for the unanticipated high failure rate among pairs in the cost communication condition.—*Journal abstract.*

733. **Orzeck, Lida A.** (Columbia U) **Stereotypes and expectations: How people react to female and male cooperators and competitors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 415-416.

734. **Perju-Liceanu, Aurora.** (Academiei de Științe Sociale și Politice, Inst de psihologie, Bucharest, Romania) [Cognitive role differentiation in dyadic problem solving.] (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973, Vol 19(1), 55-68.—Administered the Bruner, Goodnow and Austin test to Ss in 10 dyads in order to investigate thinking strategies. Results indicate that the differentiation of cognitive roles in problem solving groups is an expression of in-group dynamics. Cognitive role differentiation induces, when the dyadic partners are cognitively compatible, a decrease in performance time if they use written messages. This process is discussed in terms of group composition and organization. (English summary) (20 ref)—*C. Făcăoaru.*

735. **Pruitt, Dean G. & Lewis, Steven A.** (State U New York, Buffalo) **Development of integrative solutions in bilateral negotiation.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 621-633.—Conducted 2 studies of bilateral negotiation with a total of 174 male undergraduates to reveal the conditions under which bargainers reach agreement involving high joint profit. Results suggest the importance of 3 approaches to negotiation: (a) the distributive approach, which reduces joint profit; (b) the heuristic trial-and-error approach, which enhances joint profit; and (c) the information exchange approach, which enhances joint profit when adopted by bargainers with high cognitive complexity. Bargainers who started with a problem solving orientation tended to adopt one of the latter 2 approaches. The most integrative solutions appeared to be developed by dyads whose members had this orientation together with high and somewhat inflexible limits or levels of aspiration.—*Journal abstract.*

736. **Spielman, Rima R.** (Hofstra U) **Identity and interpersonal distance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 416-417.

737. **Tucker, Duff.** (Ohio State U) **A study of behavioral density in interpersonal networks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 876-877.

738. **Wlewiorowski, Krzysztof.** (Nowowiejski Mental Hosp, Warsaw, Poland) **Information, communication and productivity in conditions of team work.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 95-100.—Notes that strategy choice and hence the amount of individual contribution to a team's output should depend on the psychophysical cost of this contribution and on payoff. Various studies of abstract interest conflict have shown, however, that irrespective of the payoff matrix a strategy favoring the team rather than the individual tends to be chosen more frequently when intragroup communication

is possible as well as feedback information on past choices. The productivity of team work should therefore be raised with introduction of communication and information as to level of performance. The present study, with 75 female 16-18 yr old students, was designed to verify this hypothesis. Recorded was the productivity of a team in conditions of simulated team work (a) with neither information nor communication, (b) with information, or (c) with communication. Results show that introduction of feedback information resulted in a growth of productivity. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

739. Wilson, John P. & MacMurray, Val D. (Boston U, Law School) **Interdisciplinary education: Lowering the barriers to effective learning.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 27-33.—Evaluated 2 graduate/professional interdisciplinary groups engaged in exploring problems related to health. Results suggest that the process of group formation involves solving problems of (a) acceptance (i.e., a supportive group climate); (b) data flow, or the sharing of attitudes and information among group members; (c) goal formation (i.e., the selection and accomplishment of tasks); and (d) the control processes by which tasks are assigned internally. Both groups solved the 1st 2 problems but failed with the others. Changes in group orientation, structure, and product are suggested. (15 ref)—*J. B. Francis*.

740. Zeitlin, Shirley. (State U New York, Albany) **The effect of individual psychological needs on the group process of the Beacon Community Action Group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1361-1362.

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741. Adams, Gerald R. & Huston, Ted L. (Pennsylvania State U) **Social perception of middle-aged persons varying in physical attractiveness.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 657-658.—Presented 6 pictures of middle-aged persons varying in attractiveness to 90 married graduate students and 54 married elderly females. Results support the hypothesis that physically attractive middle-aged persons are judged in more socially desirable terms, and that the elderly hold a stronger physical attractiveness stereotype than young adults.

742. Bailey, Roger C.; Finney, Phillip & Helm, Bob. (East Tennessee State U) **Self-concept support and friendship duration.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 237-243.—100 undergraduates who were members of friendship dyads of short or long acquaintance made intelligence attributions for self and friend, and predicted their rating by the friend. Comparisons between these perceptions and "actual" intelligence (Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test) suggest that self-concept support is a more reliable feature of friendship than is perceived similarity, or "actual" similarity, or even similarity between friends' self-concepts. The role of perceived similarity appears to diminish as friendship persists, whereas the role of perceived self-concept support takes on added psychological significance for enduring friendships. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

743. Bickman, Leonard & Green, Susan K. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Is revenge sweet? The effect of attitude toward a thief on crime reporting.** *Criminal Justice &*

Behavior, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(2), 101-112.—A confederate interacted with shoppers in a supermarket in a friendly, or rude manner. She then shoplifted an item in full view of each shopper. 163 shoppers' reporting of the crime was not affected by the interaction, suggesting the act of reporting was not one of retribution for the S. Other factors that may influence crime reporting are discussed, as well as possible reasons why results of this study conflict with previous role playing findings. *Journal abstract*.

744. Bryant, Nigel J. (U Wales Inst Science & Technology, Cardiff) **Petitioning: Dress congruence versus belief congruence.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 144-149.—"Hip" and "straight" male Es (a student and a lecturer) asked 240 passersby, who were also classified as "hip" or "straight," to sign a petition. Each E received more signatures from Ss of like dress, only when the petition was neutral. There were no significant differences between the Es or Ss for the 2 politically stronger petitions. It is proposed that dress congruence will override belief congruence only when the beliefs involved are of little significance to the S.—*Journal abstract*.

745. Clore, Gerald L.; Wiggins, Nancy H. & Itkin, Stuart. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Gain and loss in attraction: Attributions from nonverbal behavior.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 706-712.—In a series of videotaped conversations with a male, an actress performed nonverbal behaviors previously scaled for warmth. Taped segments were spliced together to form cold-warm, warm-warm, warm-cold, and cold-cold scenarios. 180 female and 158 male college students made ratings of (a) the male recipient's attraction to the female, (b) her attraction to the male, and (c) the male's attraction to her. Clear gain (cold-warm > warm-warm) and loss (warm-cold < cold-cold) effects were found in ratings of the male recipient's attraction to the female and not in the other 2 sets of ratings. These gain-loss effects, based on attributions from nonverbal behavior, did not depend upon a stimulus contrast or on perceptions of the female as discerning. Rather they depended on beliefs that the male recipient would respond affectively to the gain and loss of warmth from the female. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

746. Earle, William J. (Long Island U) **Do feelings cause actions? Philosophy & Phenomenological Research**, 1975(Jun), Vol 35(4), 540-548.—Presents examples to support the argument that individuals do not always act upon feelings. It is concluded that only acts—not feelings—can be objects of moral appraisals.

747. Fabricius, Hanne. [Proxemic behavior in research situations.] (Danh) *Psykologisk Skriftserie*, 1973, No 4, 50-59.—Studied reactions of laboratory Ss to invasion of their personal space. Ss were observed by TV and debriefed after the experiments. The S was placed on a spot, with 3 concentric circles around it, each 20 cm apart, and verbally indicated when the E came too close. He also determined the most comfortable distance. It was expected that Ss would retreat when the E closed in. Results do not support this expectation. In an experiment in Venice, Italians, contrary to expectations, had no greater tolerance for close approach than was

found for Danes in 2 experiments in Copenhagen.—S. Adams.

748. Fischer, Robert D. (Michigan State U) **Unusual behavior and the attribution of responsibility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1371.

749. Gifford, Robert K. (Yale U) **Information properties of descriptive words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 413.

750. Harris, Mary B.; Benson, Sheldon M. & Hall, Carroll L. (U New Mexico) **The effects of confession on altruism.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 187-192.—To test the hypothesis that confession serves to reduce guilt and thus decrease subsequent altruism, 74 adult men and 99 adult women, alone or accompanied by other men and women, were observed entering or leaving a Catholic church during confession hours and asked to donate to the March of Dimes. Both the number of people donating and the amount given were recorded. Ss were significantly more likely to donate prior to confession, and men gave significantly more money prior to than after confession. Women, however, donated larger amounts postconfession. Men and women were significantly more likely to donate when with a woman than when alone. Results suggest that confession may serve to reduce altruism, at least for men, and that the presence of a woman may serve to increase it, at least for women.—*Journal abstract*.

751. Harvey, John H.; De Mott, Sandra; Murray, Lesly & Yasuna, Amy. (Vanderbilt U) **Attribution of freedom in a persuasive communication situation.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 27-35.—Conducted a study with 40 female college students to investigate variables which affect a communicator's attribution of freedom to a communicatee. A communicator delivered a communication to a communicatee who reacted either favorably or unfavorably. Further, the communicator was expected to have to deliver a subsequent communication either to the same communicatee or to a different one. As predicted, greater freedom was attributed to the communicatee (a) when the reaction to the communication was favorable than when it was unfavorable and (b) when a subsequent communication was to be directed toward the same communicatee than when it was to be directed toward a different one. Findings are discussed in terms of a person's need for compliance and the role of the attribution of freedom in serving this need. The study also provided evidence about the relationship between the attribution of freedom and liking. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

752. Hewitt, Jay & Goldman, Morton. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Effectiveness of various reactions to a hostile attack.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 245-253. 45 undergraduates viewed a videotape in which 1 person expressed inappropriate and angry criticism toward a 2nd individual. The latter then replied in 6 different ways. Ss saw all replies and rated and characterized the repplier after each. A replication employed different actors and a slightly modified content for each reply. Regardless of changes in actors, the specific content of each reply, or the dependent variable, the repplier was seen in the most favorable light when he refuted the various criticisms made by the assailant in a calm, friendly, and courteous tone of voice.

It is speculated that a speaker's rapport with an audience after being attacked may depend on (a) the degree to which he can successfully defend his own position, (b) the degree to which he treats his assailant in a courteous and friendly manner, and (c) the degree to which he tries to establish good relations with his assailant.—*Journal abstract*.

753. Honig, Jeffrey H. **The dining scene: Passage through New York City's prestige international restaurant: A sociological interpretation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 871.

754. Karabenick, Stuart A.; Lerner, Richard M. & Beecher, Michael D. (Eastern Michigan U) **Helping behavior and attitude congruence toward capital punishment.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 295-296.—Assessed helping behavior of undergraduates who approached a male or female confederate holding a large sign supporting or opposing capital punishment. Data from the coding of 498 interactions with the confederate indicate no relationship between helping behavior and attitude congruence since the S's Attitude \times Confederate's Attitude interaction was not significant.

755. Karylowski, Jerzy. (U Warsaw, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **Altruism and interpersonal attraction as function of perceived self-partner similarity and self-esteem.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 63-71.—Conducted an experiment with 112 17-19 yr old female students to test 2 hypothesis: (a) Attraction to a partner perceived as similar to the self correlates positively with S's self-esteem; no such relationship exists with respect to a partner perceived as dissimilar to the self. (b) An altruistic motivation is stronger in relation to a partner perceived as similar to the self than in relation to a self-dissimilar partner. A battery of tests and questionnaires was administered to Ss to measure their self-esteem, likes and dislikes, and attitudes toward a typical peer. The test situation, in which S had to demonstrate altruism toward her partner, was manipulated by E so that the partner was similar or dissimilar to the S. Results of posttest evaluations and questionnaires support both hypothesis. (17 ref)—B. McLean

756. Kimble, Charles E. (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of acquaintanceship, disclosure level, and attributional variables on attraction and self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 862.

757. Leavitt, Clark & Kaigler-Evans, Karen. (Ohio State U) **Mere similarity versus information processing: An exploration of source and message interaction.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 300-306.—Combined a person-perception type of study with a measurement of source effect on message acceptance. 32 undergraduate females were asked to rate their degree of agreement with a series of opinions concerning clothing style. Results suggest that widespread communication nets are more effective than mere similarity, and that people learn more from strangers than friends. The hypothesis that greater similarity leads to greater agreement is concluded to be false.—R. Tomasko

758. Levine, John M. & Valle, Ronald S. (U Pittsburgh) **The convert as a credible communicator.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 81-90.—Investigated reactions to an antialcohol communica-

tion delivered by convert and nonconvert communicators to 56 undergraduates. In 4 convert conditions the communicator was presented as a former alcoholic. The convert's communication was either Personal (1st-person pronouns) or Impersonal (3rd-person pronouns). Compared with Ss' current alcohol consumption, the convert's consumption at a comparable time in life had been either Similar or Extreme. In a control condition (No Convert Impersonal), a life-long teetotaler presented a message identical with that given in the Impersonal Convert conditions. Overall evaluations of the communicator and communication, as well as ratings of message persuasiveness, were significantly more favorable in all 4 convert conditions than in the No Convert Impersonal condition. Within the convert conditions, ratings consistently were more favorable in the Personal than in the Impersonal, and in the Extreme than in the Similar, conditions. Several additional variables which may importantly affect convert communicator credibility are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

759. Marcus, Mary G. & Hakmiller, Karl I. (U Connecticut) **Effects of frequency, duration of study trial, and total duration of exposure on affective judgments.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 195-200.—Studies of frequency and duration of exposure of stimuli have traditionally been factorial, resulting in confounding among the parameters of frequency, duration of study trial, and total duration of exposure. The present study attempted to separate the effects of these variables on affective ratings. 60 male and female undergraduates served as Ss. The stimuli were slides of female nudes. There were 3 comparison conditions, each of which was itself a within-Ss design in which 2 levels of 2 variables were established and repeated measures made for a given S. Ss viewed the slides and then rated them on attractiveness. Although sex differences were found, overall results indicate that, if total duration of exposure is held constant, no changes in judgments of attractiveness occur whereas, if total duration increases and duration of study trial or frequency increases concurrently, increases in ratings of attractiveness, or affect, will occur.—*Journal abstract.*

760. Matusiewicz, Czeslaw. (Adam Mickiewicz U, Poznan, Poland) **Values or needs? How situations affect the course of human behavior.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1978, Vol 6(2), 101-107. Posits that one of the approaches to the problem of behavior-channeling factors is in terms of needs and values. Values can be treated as the deprecation of needs (J. Henry, 1959), as a cathexis object in relation to needs, which implies the diosyncrism of needs and values (A. H. Maslow, 1959), or as a regulative factor in the selection of needs and means of the latter's satisfaction (J. Szczepanski, 1963). The author aligns himself with the latter and modifies it by conceding the role of the situational factor. Values are viewed as the situationally determined criteria of goal selection. The most crucial elements of the situation which influence the adoption of a particular value are proposed as: (a) the subjective importance of the situational object, (b) awareness of the interdependencies between the elements of the situation, (c) differences between the elements of the situation, (d) individual desires, expectations, attitudes to others, (e) individual capacities. (23 ref) *Journal abstract.*

761. McAleer, Charles A. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effect of a cooperative game set on attitudes and behaviors toward the physically disabled.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1360.

762. McGinley, Hugh; Lefevre, Richard & McGinley, Pat. (U Wyoming) **The influence of a communicator's body position on opinion change in others.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 686-690.—Investigated whether, while discussing his or her views, a communicator who exhibits limb-outward or open body positions would effect greater opinion change in an addressee than a communicator who exhibits limb-inward or closed body positions. 96 female college undergraduates whose attitudes were premeasured perused an attitude questionnaire of a female student and then viewed pictures that were taken of her while she discussed her beliefs. Some Ss viewed open body position pictures of the communicator, while others viewed closed body position pictures. Retesting of the Ss' opinions showed a change toward the communicator's viewpoint for Ss who had viewed "open" pictures compared with Ss who had viewed "closed" pictures of the communicator ($p < .01$).—*Journal abstract.*

763. Olszewska-Kondratowicz, Agnieszka. (U Warsaw, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **Self-image as a regulator of tactical variations in ingratiation.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 73-79.—Investigated the effects of self-esteem, sex, and behavior awareness on frequency and type of ingratiating behaviors. During Stage I, a Q-sort technique was used to measure 224 17-18 yr old students' self-esteem in order to assign them to groups of high, medium, and low self-evaluation. In Stage 2, Ss revealed preferences among 4 ingratiation techniques: conformity, positive self-presentation, self-depreciation, and other-enhancement. Preferences for specific tactics of ingratiation and their configurations, as well as overall tendency to employ ingratiation, varied with level of S's self-esteem. Some tactics occurred conjointly; others seemed to be mutually exclusive. Self-depreciation and partner-enhancement were viewed as complementary tactics, whereas conformity and self-deprecation seemed to develop from similar psychological bases. The stability of the discovered hierarchies of behavior is taken as confirmation of the view that both conscious and unconscious behaviors belong to a common family of behaviors.—*Journal abstract.*

764. Page, Richard A. (U Rochester) **The effects of self-esteem and sex on attributions by actors and observers regarding the causes of success and failure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 863-864.

765. Parker, Howard A.; Perry, Ronald W. & Gillespie, David F. (U Hartford) **Prolegomenon to a theory of attitude-behavior relationships.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1974(Dec), Vol 7(3-4), 21-39.—To resolve the discrepancy between attitude and behavior, it is theorized that a number of intervening variables need to be considered, such as importance of an attitude object, perceived consequences of not taking action, the history of an individual's involvement, and the number of issues evaluated. Survey data of 221 households provided support for the hypothesis that action against air pollution is related to the degree of importance of the air

pollution issue. A composite index of the importance included the individual's ranking of air pollution as well as the extent of agreement among his friends and workmates. Air pollution behavior was scaled in terms of commitments—signing a petition, circulating a petition, giving money, etc. (31 ref)—M. Akhtar.

766. Patterson, Kay; Helmreich, Robert & Stapp, Joy. (U Texas, Austin) **Likability, sex-role congruence of interest, and competence: It all depends on how you ask.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 93-109.—572 female and 385 male undergraduates were shown 1 of 4 videotaped versions of a male or female stimulus person (SP) being interviewed, the SP's being Competent or Incompetent and Masculine or Feminine in their interests. All Ss were asked to rate the SP's likability on an objective questionnaire, those in one condition (Standard) immediately after viewing the tape, and in another (Projective) after first having responded to a series of open-ended, TAT-like questions about the SP. In the Standard condition, the major results were 2 highly significant effects—Competent SPs were liked better than Incompetent ones, and the Masculine Competent SPs more than their feminine counterparts. Several changes occurred in the Projective condition. Only profeminist female Ss continued to prefer the Masculine Competent female SP to the Feminine Competent, the other group reversing their ratings. In response to the male SPs, profeminist male Ss in the Projective condition preferred both masculine SPs to the feminine ones and, in comparison with other groups, exhibited a reduced competency effect.—*Journal abstract*.

767. Pieszko, Henry. (California State Coll, Dominguez Hills) **The structure of role perception: A comparison of two methods of assessment.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 91-100.—To test the stability of role perception, multidimensional scaling analyses were applied to family role constructs based on data from 2 methods which differed significantly in terms of the types of judgments of stimulus dissimilarity which were required. Members of 2 undergraduate psychology courses were Ss. In the present application, demonstrating stability of role perception reduced essentially to the problem of showing the statistical equivalence of 2 presumably multinormal data matrices. The problem was complicated not only because of the existence of individual differences in perceptual style, but also because of the possible interaction of these with the method used for the assessment of S judgments. An attempt was made, therefore, for both a statistical comparison as well as pattern comparisons, after the data were factored along the lines of Tucker-Messick. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

768. Rosen, Theodore J. (U Wisconsin) **The role of fear and danger in persuasion following a fear communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 416.

769. Rule, Brendan G.; Dyck, Ronald; McCra, Marilyn & Nesdale, Andrew G. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Judgements of aggression serving personal versus prosocial purposes.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 55-63. 30 male university students (Exp I) and 253 11th and 12th graders (Exp II) read a

transcript of an interview including a description of an aggressive incident. The aggressor was attractive or unattractive, and his intentions in aggressing were either to hurt the victim (hostile aggression), to return a wallet to its rightful owner (social-instrumental), or to keep the wallet for himself (personal-instrumental). Ss evaluated the aggressor on several dimensions. Results of both studies indicate that the manipulations were successful. Moreover, in both studies Ss evaluated the attractive aggressor as more right and less deserving of punishment than the unattractive aggressor. Both groups of Ss judged an aggressor who hit for prosocial instrumental reasons as more right and less deserving of punishment than an aggressor who hit for personal reasons. For university students both hostile and personal-instrumental aggression were evaluated similarly. However, high school Ss evaluated an aggressor who hit for personal-instrumental reasons as more wrong and deserving of more punishment than an aggressor who hit for hostile reasons.—*Journal abstract*.

770. Schlottman, Robert S.; Shore, Sandra L. & Palazzo, Richard F. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of factual vs. emotional wording in printed accounts of violence on aggression.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 221-227.—90 male undergraduates, 45 of whom had been previously anger-aroused by insult, participated in an ostensible ESP experiment supposedly involving electric shock for incorrect responses after being exposed to printed accounts containing nonviolent, factual-violent, or emotional-violent material. Ss exposed to emotional violence gave significantly higher shocks than Ss exposed to factual violence. This difference was attributable largely to Ss receiving prior insult and not to Ss in the no-insult condition. Insulted Ss gave significantly lower shocks than noninsulted Ss, and in fact decreased their shock level in comparison to their pretest scores, but insulted Ss subsequently exposed to emotional violence did not decrease their shock level as much as Ss who were insulted and exposed to factual violence.—*Journal abstract*.

771. Schofield, Leon J. & Oakes, James D. (Hobart & William Smith Coll) **Social-class bias in clinical judgment and recommendation for treatment using the biographical vignette technique.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 75-82.—Used an autobiographical vignette technique with 14 mental hospital attendants and 14 college students who rated the severity of emotional problems and recommended various forms of treatment for fictitious individuals. A social-class bias was observed; the lower-class individuals were seen as having a greater need for help than the middle-class individuals, particularly when both were given descriptions of psychotic behavior. However, the recommendation of treatment was not affected by the social class of the individuals. Results are not consistent with those of a recent study by D. Routh and K. King (see PA, Vol 48:7430) which showed middle-class individuals were rated as having a greater need for help than lower-class individuals using a similar vignette technique. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

772. Shaw, Jerry I. & McMartin, James A. (California State U, Northridge) **Perpetrator or victim? Effects of who suffers in an automobile accident on judgemental**

strictness. *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 5-12.—After reading of an automobile accident in which the driver and/or bystanders either suffered or did not suffer, 40 male and 40 female undergraduates rated the driver's responsibility for the accident and sentenced him to a jail term. The purpose of this experiment was to contrast 3 theoretical models: defensive attribution, moral salience, and equity. Results indicate that male Ss utilized an equity principle by relaxing their strictness of judgment in terms of time sentenced to jail, when the accident perpetrator himself suffered harmful consequences. Females invoked a moral salience principle in that judgmental strictness increased only when bystanders were harmed. Regardless of sex, Ss expressed a preference for information regarding the personal characteristics of the accident perpetrator as contrasted with information about the environment. This finding is considered in relation to recent developments in attribution theory.—*Journal abstract*.

773. Silverthorne, Colin P. & Mazmanian, Lee. (U San Francisco) **The effects of heckling and media of presentation on the impact of a persuasive communication.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 229-236.—Presented a persuasive message to 6 groups of 24 undergraduates each. 3 groups received the message straight, while the other 3 groups received the message with heckling. A 2nd variable, the medium of presentation, was utilized so that 1 group in each of the 2 presentation procedures received either a live, video, or an audio presentation. Results indicate that the message was effective in changing attitudes; however, when the speech was heckled, the message elicited no attitude change. The audio presentation was more effective than both the video and the live presentation. Results are interpreted in terms of distraction theory and media effects. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

774. Stiles, Doris B. (U Miami, FL) **The significant other as a determinant of positive perceptions of group process experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 142-143.

775. Tjosvold, Dean W. (U Minnesota) **The use of threat by low power persons in bargaining.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 417-418.

776. Tremble, Trueman R. (U Florida) **Attribution of responsibility and severity of penalties in criminal statutes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 417-418.

777. West, Stephen G.; Whitney, Gayle & Schnedler, Robert. (Florida State U) **Helping a motorist in distress: The effects of sex, race, and neighborhood.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 691-698. 2 experiments investigated the effects of the sex and race of the victim and the racial composition of the neighborhood in which the incident was staged on helping a motorist whose car was apparently disabled. In Exp I, a significant sex of victim effect was obtained: The female victims were helped faster than male victims. A significant Race \times Neighborhood interaction was also obtained, with the Black victims being helped faster in Black neighborhoods and the White victims helped faster in White neighborhoods. The helpers were predominantly male and of the same race as the victim. In Exp II the effects of a 4th variable, proximity to a

college campus, were also investigated. While the effect of sex of victim and the helper-sex bias were replicated, the Race \times Neighborhood interaction was modified by the variable of proximity to college. In locations adjacent to a predominantly Black and a predominantly White campus, the victims of the opposite race were helped faster than victims of the same race. However, in the noncollege neighborhoods, the victims of the same race were helped faster. Whites predominantly helped victims of the same race, while Black helpers did not show a racial bias. Results are discussed in terms of J. A. Piliavin and I. M. Piliavin's (1972) 2-stage model of the helping process. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

778. Wine, Jeri D. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **Test anxiety and helping behaviour.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 216-222.—Examined children's helping behavior as a function of test anxiety level and evaluative conditions. After taking the Test Anxiety Scale for Children, 72 4th graders completed a task under either evaluative or nonevaluative conditions, and then were given an opportunity to help a younger child with a sorting task. Examination of a significant interaction between anxiety and evaluation revealed that highly test-anxious Ss were most sensitive to the evaluative manipulation, being less likely to help in the evaluative than in the nonevaluative condition. Helping behavior of less anxious Ss did not vary with evaluation. It is suggested that relationships between personality variables and helping behavior should be examined only in combination with clearly specified situational variables. (French summary) (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

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779. Appelbaum, Alan S.; Tuma, June M. & Johnson, James H. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Internal-external control and assertiveness of subjects high and low in social desirability.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 319-322.—Investigated the relationship between locus of control and assertiveness in a 2 \times 2 factorial design using 112 undergraduates with high and low scores on the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. It was predicted that internals would be more assertive than externals but that this relationship would hold only for Ss scoring low in social desirability. Internality-externality was assessed by Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and assertiveness by the Rathus Assertiveness Scale. Internals described themselves as more assertive than externals, but this relationship did not vary with social desirability.—*Journal abstract*.

780. Becker, Ernest. **The denial of death.** New York, NY: Free Press, 1973. xiv, 315 p. \$2.95.—Presents a psychophilosophical analysis of how the idea and fear of death is a primary component of human activity and how most of this activity is designed to avoid the fatality of death. The idea that the fear of death is the primary force behind cultural and scientific endeavors, the importance of the work of Otto Rank in the development of a psychology of death, and the relationship between psychology and religion are examined in detail.

781. Bronberg, Norbert. **Hitler's childhood.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(1-2), 227-244.—A diagnosis of narcissistic personality with paranoid features, functioning on a borderline personality organization, is made based on data from A. Hitler's adolescence. In childhood he is suggested to have manifested excessive aggression and deficient development of libidinal drives. (55 ref)
782. Chm, Ki-Taek & Campbell, John B. (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research) **Notes on the internal structure of Wrightsman's measure of trustworthiness.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 323-330.—The 14-item Trustworthiness subscale of Wrightsman's Philosophies of Human Nature Scale was interspersed in a larger questionnaire completed by 187 undergraduates. Cluster analyses based on males, females, and the total sample were similar, and subsequently factor analysis was performed on the total sample. 24-item dimensions, designated Global Morality and Specific Acts of Honesty, were identified by both the cluster and factor analyses of the total sample. Significant sex differences in mean and/or standard deviation were found for the 2 dimensions but not for the total score. The Wrightsman measure was reducible to an 8-item short form consisting of the 4 marker items for each dimension. Implications for the development of an adequate measure of trust are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.
783. Cosmovici, A. & Mihai, D. (U "Al. I. Cuza," Iasi, Romania) **[Personal sociability.]** (Romanian) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973, Vol 19(1), 17-27.—Investigated, using a questionnaire and prolonged observations, 3 aspects of sociability: (a) communicativity (the pleasure of communicating), (b) social affinity (the need for society), and (c) altruistic trends. The data revealed that the 1st 2 aspects are sometimes dissociated. In at least 26% of the women Ss, important individual differences in sociability were found, a fact to be taken into account in vocational guidance. Altruistic tendencies are difficult to identify because of the "facade effect." (French summary) (15 ref)—C. Făcioaru.
784. Das, Puranjan; Ravalji, H. R. & Bhowmik, K. L. (Indian Inst of Management, Ahmedabad, India) **On application of Markov chains in predicting diffusion behaviour at macro level.** *Society & Culture*, 1974(Jan), Vol 5(1), 33-38.—Discusses with the use of hypothetical data, an application of the theory of Markov chains for the prediction of innovation diffusion. The inability of the procedure to predict innovation diffusion at the individual level is noted.
785. Dickstein, Louis S. (Wellesley Coll) **Self-report and fantasy correlates of death concern.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 147-158.—Administered the author's Death Concern Scale to 185 college females. 3 groups of high ($n = 24$), middle ($n = 25$) and low ($n = 24$) death-concern Ss were selected. These groups were administered the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, the Pearson Novelty-Experiencing Scale, the Mosher Forced-Choice Guilt Inventory, and the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values. In addition, Ss took the TAT which was scored for death references, prospective span, retrospective span, themes of illicit sexuality, and themes of punishment. Death concern was positively related to internal sensation novelty seeking, retrospective span, death references, and themes of illicit sexuality, and negatively related to the Theoretical scale on the Study of Values and social desirability. Results provide additional support for the Death Concern Scale. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
786. Everly, George S. (U Maryland) **The dogmatism/externality correlation for college students.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 190.—Administered the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale to 144 male and 175 female undergraduates. As predicted, the Pearson product-moment correlation between dogmatism and externality was stronger for males (0.74) than for females (0.29).
787. Everly, George S. (U Maryland) **The dogmatism/externality correlation for college students.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 190.—Administered the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale to 144 male and 175 female undergraduates. As predicted, the Pearson product-moment correlation between dogmatism and externality was stronger for males (0.74) than for females (0.29).
788. Fairbank, Dianne T. (U Arizona) **The measurement and interrelations of components of authoritarianism in Arizona and Indiana communities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1358.
789. Gaines, Lawrence S.; Fretz, Bruce R. & Helweg, Gregory C. (U Massachusetts, Boston) **Self-referent language and need for approval.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 107-111.—Studied the influence of need for approval and impression value of verbs on the generation of self-referent statements. 52 male undergraduates who varied in need for approval (assessed by the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scale) did not vary in their production of self-referent language except when impression value of the stimuli was also considered. All Ss, including those with low need for approval, responded to stimuli expressing negative impression with fewer self-referent responses. This unexpected result is considered in relation to normative aspects of the need for approval measure in this population.—*Journal abstract*.
790. Gaudry, Eric; Vagg, Peter & Spielberger, Charles D. (U Melbourne, Australia) **Validation of the state-trait distinction in anxiety research.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 331-341.—Administered the Test Anxiety Scale for Children, the Otis Self-Administering Tests of Mental Ability, Form C, and the A-State and A-Trait scales of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) to 345 female 10th graders and 255 university students. The STAI A-State scale was administered under 1 nonstress and 2 stress conditions to both groups of Ss. A factor analysis of the data for the high school students identified 6 factors: Trait Anxiety; 3 separate State Anxiety factors, corresponding to each of the 3 administrations of the A-State scale; a Reversed-Item factor; and an Ability factor. A similar factor pattern emerged for the university students. Results are interpreted as providing evidence of the importance of situational stress in evoking anxiety states, and strong support for the state-trait distinction in anxiety research.—*Journal abstract*.

791. Glasgow, Russell E. & Arkowitz, Hal. (U Oregon) The behavioral assessment of male and female social competence in dyadic heterosexual interactions. *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 488-498.—59 male and 59 female undergraduates who were either high (HFD) or low (LFD) in dating frequency were matched with opposite sexed partners in a 2 x 2 design and compared on behavioral, self-report, and partner rating measures of social competence and attractiveness. Neither total frequency nor reciprocal behavioral measures produced any between-group differences. Physical attractiveness discriminated significantly between HFD and LFD groups. The importance of negative self-evaluations was supported in males rather than a social skill deficit hypothesis. By contrast, LFD females seemed characterized by a social skill deficit rather than overly negative self-evaluations. Discussion centers on issues in behavioral assessment and models of social inhibition. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

792. Golden, Charles J. & Golden, Ellen E. (U South Dakota) Resistance to cognitive interference as a function of MMPI profile. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 749.—Scored undergraduates for resistance to interference according to their results on the Stroop Color-Word Test and then classified the Ss into 3 groups on the basis of their MMPI profiles. Results of analyses support the hypothesis that resistance to interference, as measured by the Stroop Test, is related to psychopathology and indicate that behavioral tests can be of use to the clinician in understanding and predicting behavior.

793. Gottlieb, Marvin R. (New York U) Toward changing self concept in the classroom: The effect of an inference exercise on the self perception of college students in a basic course in oral communication. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 616.

794. Groves, David L.; Kahalas, Harvey & Erickson, David L. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) A multi-frame of reference approach to leisure motivation. *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 13-26.—With increased leisure time and ways to spend it caused by increased automation, most individuals must facilitate utilization of their time to satisfy individual needs for proper maintenance of mental health. Therefore, the personality and social psychology of the individual within this setting must be examined critically. Research on this subject has been primarily of a descriptive nature, especially with regard to motivation. The present study, which interviewed a sample of 173 users of public game and forested lands, was undertaken to lay a more quantitative framework for future research. Leisure was examined from a multiframe of reference, so that the changes in motivation and its important formative variables could be isolated with regard to content area and utilized to help individuals clarify their position to satisfy individual needs. Results indicate that emotion and involvement are the common elements that are related to leisure needs and that the relationships among the interacting elements change as the frame of reference shifts. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

795. Groves, David L.; Kahalas, Harvey & Erickson, David L. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) A

suggested modification to Maslow's need hierarchy. *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 65-69.—Since its development, A. H. Maslow's need hierarchy has been criticized and applauded. This hierarchy has been primarily used in the development of theory. Problems in its operational use have been caused by the upper levels in the hierarchy, particularly the self-actualization category. The present paper explores a modification of the upper levels of the need hierarchy based upon the application of power, competition, and achievement to self, as well as the concept of "other directed." (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

796. Hakim, Eleanor. Jean-Paul Sartre: The dialectics of myth. *Review of Existential Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1974, Vol 13(1), 1-29.—Discusses Sartre's attempts to integrate his personal life cycle with the historical life cycle and considers the conflicts between aesthetic, ethical, and social commitments. Several of Sartre's literary works are discussed in relation to the facts of his life.

797. Hyde, Janet S.; Geiringer, Eva R. & Yen, Wendy M. (Bowling Green State U) On the empirical relation between spatial ability and sex differences in other aspects of cognitive performance. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 289-309.—Hypothesized that sex differences in field independence and mental arithmetic could be accounted for by sex differences in spatial ability. A battery of 9 tests was administered to a group of 46 female and 35 male undergraduates. Sex-typing did not appear to be strongly related to spatial ability for either sex. There was a possibility of the existence of a field-independence trait independent of spatial ability, particularly among females; however, if such a trait did exist there did not appear to be significant sex differences with respect to it. Factor analysis indicated that tests of spatial ability, field independence, and mental arithmetic emerged together in a spatial ability factor. Sex differences in the factor structure of the 9 measures, most of which typically display sex differences (spatial ability, field independence, mental arithmetic, vocabulary, verbal and nonverbal creativity, femininity, and achievement motivation) were largely the result of differences with respect to a spatial factor. Results support the hypothesis. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

798. Iammarino, Nicholas K. (U Toledo) Relationship between death anxiety and demographic variables. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 262.—Administered Templer's Death Anxiety Scale to 249 9th graders in 9 different high schools. Females and Ss living with only 1 parent had higher scores than males or Ss living with both parents.

799. James, Muriel. Ego states and social issues: Two case histories from the 1960's. *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 8-11.—Uses individual and group case studies to illustrate the involvement of multiple ego states when problems are turned into social issues. A decontamination technique for analyzing ego states in reference to social issues is presented.

800. Johnson, Toby. (Mann Ranch Seminars, Ukiah, Ca) The cage of years. *Psychological Perspectives*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(2), 164-170.—Discusses the tendency to imprison oneself within a fear of death. Religious and

mythical traditions are cited to indicate that wisdom and enlightenment, rather than chaos and despair, emerge from death.

801. Jung, E. (Landesnervenklinik Berlin, W Germany) [Can a contribution to the understanding of the drug problem be made from the point of view of analytical psychology?] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 12-25.—In the treatment of drug misuse among the young, the therapist begins with the phenomema of intoxication and ecstasy. Some Jungian theorists have pointed to the collective background while they have also described the individual problems of the drug users. Alcohol, which encourages extraversion, is largely integrated into Western cultural patterns, while in the Orient drugs prevail which lend themselves more to introversion. The growing use of such drugs represents the young people's rejection of tolerated and integrated addictive behavior. It is a rejection of an emphasis on extraversion. The evasive element in this behavior is clearly seen in a questionable neglect of extraversion, leading eventually to a refusal to adequately respond to the demands of reality. Introversion and extraversion are no more alternatives than is aggression directed towards the outside or towards the inside in self-destruction. An individual lives and will receive recognition only when he correctly evaluates and applies his energies and abilities.—S. D. Babcock.

802. Kettner, Melvin G. (Private practice, Berkeley, CA) **The ugly duckling complex: A symposium.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(2), 117-130.—Discusses the reciprocal relationship between inferiority feelings and self-esteem. Inferior behavior tends to reinforce itself, creating an underdog pathology. Concepts of self-actualizing and self-esteem are reviewed.

803. Kuusinen, Jorma & Nystedt, Lars. (U Jyväskylä, Finland) **Individual versus provided constructs, cognitive complexity and extremity of ratings in person perception.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 137-142.—Used J. S. Bruner and R. Tagiuri's (1954) concept of implicit personality theory and G. A. Kelly's (1955) theory of personal constructs as a basis for a hypothesis that an individual's own constructs mediate more differentiated perceptions of other people than constructs provided by the E. The hypothesis was tested by using 4 indices of cognitive complexity and 1 index of extremity of ratings to measure differentiation. The individual constructs were derived by using G. A. Kelly's Role Construct Repertory Test. The provided constructs were semantic differential and personality differential scales. Ss were 36 university students. 2 ts were employed to control E effects. The data do not support the hypothesis but showed that differences between individual constructs and provided constructs are dependent upon which criterion is chosen to contrast the 2 types of constructs, which indices are used to measure the chosen criteria, and what type of provided constructs are compared with individual constructs. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

804. Lens, Willy. (Psychologisch Inst. Louvain, Belgium) **Sex differences in attitude towards personal past, present, and future.** *Psychologica Belgica*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 29-33. Administered Nuttin's Time Attitude Scale composed of 19 bipolar adjectives for measure-

ment of attitudes toward one's own past, present, and future to 135 male and 125 female undergraduates. Since previous findings of M. Horner (1970) and A. Fannes (1974) showed higher frequency of fear of success among female students because of the conflict between success and the feminine role, it was hypothesized that female students would have less positive attitudes toward their past, present, and future. Results show that contrary to the hypothesis, female students had more positive attitudes toward their past, present and future than male students. Negative results are interpreted in terms of the possibility that less positive attitudes of female students as reflected in their greater fear of success may be limited to certain aspects of time dimensions without strongly influencing the global outlook.—S. Slak.

805. Loewenthal, Kate. (Bedford Coll, London, England) **Handwriting and self-presentation.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 267-270.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 11 undergraduates to study the relations between self-concept and handwriting-based inferences about academically relevant traits made by members of the academic population to whom the writers were unknown. There was good interjudge agreement for some traits. Agreement between handwriting judgments and writer self-ratings was significantly reduced when judgments were based on best rather than normal handwriting, suggesting suppression of self-revelation. When asked to do so, Ss successfully conveyed "false" impressions of named traits via handwriting. It is concluded that handwriting can be regarded as a social act; Ss showed knowledge of how it can be modified by situational demands to effect differing kinds and degrees of self-presentation.—*Journal abstract*.

806. Loreto, D. & Tonoli, C. (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale, Como, Italy) [Koch's tree test: Some theoretical and applied situations.] (Ital) *Neuropsichiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 59-64.—Describes some conscious and unconscious aspects of the process of drawing a tree and delineates the symbolic meaning K. Koch (1949) attributed to the task. The end product is seen as fusion of external and internal reality. Since the ability of the S to release his creative potential without generating interfering emotional states is considered important, Koch is criticized for disregarding both drawing skill and the task of drawing in his manual. The value of the intervening dynamics during the task to diagnostic interpretations is emphasized. (English, French, & German summaries)—A. Felice.

807. Mc Cormick, Kathleen & Baer, Daniel J. (Boston Coll) **Birth order, sex of subject and sex of sibling as factors in extraversion and neuroticism in two child families.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 259-261.—Using the Eysenck Personality Inventory, Extraversion and Neuroticism scores were obtained for 120 undergraduates from 2-child families. When the effects of birth order and sex of S were examined, a significant interaction occurred for Extraversion, with firstborn males and second born females having higher scores. Higher Neuroticism scores occurred for Ss with opposite-sexed siblings than for those with the same-sexed siblings. Results suggest that extraversion and

neuroticism are influenced by position in the 2-child family.—*Journal abstract.*

808. Meadows, Chris M. (Vanderbilt U, Divinity School) **The phenomenology of joy: An empirical investigation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 39-54.—Constructed the Joy Scale of items which describe the phenomenology of joy. 333 undergraduates were asked to describe a specific instance of joy they had experienced and then to fill out the Joy Scale and the Nowlis Mood Adjective Check List. A factor analysis of the correlations among items on the Joy Scale was done to ascertain whether the hypothesized factors expressing various phenomenological dimensions of joy would be confirmed. The correlations between the Central Joy score and a measure of the Dimensions of Emotion identified the specific aspects of the emotion process (e.g., pleasantness or activation) that were dominant in the affect of joy. Finally, a factor analysis of the Nowlis Mood Adjective Check List data, which were obtained under "joy" instructional sets, demonstrated that Nowlis's original factors were altered appreciably when the instrument was filled out in an almost exclusively positive affective situation. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

809. Moffett, Louis A. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, Palo Alto, CA) **Sex differences in self-concept.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 74-50 male and 50 female undergraduates described their actual and ideal selves on 10 specially selected semantic differential scales. The actual self-concepts were significantly differentiated from the ideal self-concepts, and males described themselves in a more agentic fashion than did the women, thus supporting D. Bakan's (1966) hypothesis.

810. Pittenger, John B. & Shaw, Robert E. (U Arkansas) **Perception of relative and absolute age in facial photographs.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 137-143.—Longitudinal series of photographs of faces of 12-19 yr old secondary school students were used to evaluate 90 undergraduates' ability to perceive age. Information in individual stimuli was manipulated by masking out parts of the photographs, while information provided by the relations among stimuli was manipulated by task conditions. The ability to perceive relative age was assessed in 2 tasks requiring Ss to order photographs by age. Absolute age perception was studied in a 3rd task requiring age estimates in years to photographs presented one at a time. While judgments were beyond chance accuracy in all combinations of masking and task conditions, a decrease in either type of information generally produced a decrease in accuracy. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

811. Ramos, Edith. (U Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) **Adolescent nisei self-image.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1974(Dec), Vol 7(3-4), 55-60. Studied 100 adolescents, half males and half females, who were Brazilian by birth but had Japanese parents. The Adjective Check List (Gough) was used to measure self-esteem. Males showed a striking similarity to females in their profiles, which were characterized by high self-esteem and high aggressiveness. —M. Akhtar

812. Rappaport, Ernest A. **The development of an obsessional paranoid delusion.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 517-527. Discusses the rationalizations encapsulating A. Hitler's paranoid delu-

sion about the Jews. The life-long tendency to merge with the object of his desire for admiration is seen as the core of his delusional system. Hitler's fusion with his mother is described as a splitting into 2 antagonistic stereotypes: a savior-creator and a disease carrier. The disease carrier delusion was projected onto the Jews. Hitler's fantasies of ambush and surprise attack are related to his later use of blitzkrieg tactics. (17 ref)—R. Tomasko.

813. Roberts, Denton L. **Treatment of cultural scripts.** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 29-35.—Combines gestalt figure-ground concepts with script theory. The ongoing external stress of a person's societal situation distorts what is figure and what is ground. This causes oppression and encourages individuals to structure situations that reinforce the distortion. Cultural, ethnic, family, and social class scripts interlock with personal life scripts; all must be dealt with to achieve personal autonomy. Treatment of cultural scripts calls for decisions affecting Parent, Adult, and Child. 5 case examples are presented.—R. Tomasko.

814. Saunders, John T. **The paradox of self-deception.** *Philosophy & Phenomenological Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 35(4), 559-570.—Argues that self-deception only appears to be a self-contradiction. The apparent contradictions are removed by distinguishing between a strong sense and a weak sense of various forms of consciousness (e.g., "knowing" and "believing"). Reference is made to H. Fingarette's *Self-Deception*.

815. Sivasankar, Manoranjna S. (Columbia U) **National consciousness and children of international civil servants studying at the United Nations International School in New York City.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 625-626.

816. Smith, Bernadette M. & Nelson, L.D. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Personality correlates of helping behavior.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 307-310.—571 male members of volunteers groups (Big Brother organizations) and 699 nonvolunteers scored significantly differently on the 16 PF, volunteers being more extroverted (out-going, happy-go-lucky, venturesome, and tenderminded) and scoring lower on shrewd, liberal, and self-sufficient.—*Journal abstract.*

817. Starr, Paul D. (American U, Beirut, Lebanon) **Machiavellianism among traditional and westernized Arab students.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 179-185.—Compared responses of American and Arab undergraduates to English and Arabic versions of the Mach IV Scale. There was no significant difference between Arab ($n = 150$) and American ($n = 724$) male respondents. Although the Arabs scored significantly higher than the Americans when sex differences were not considered, the overall difference was essentially due to the higher scores of the Arab females ($n = 92$) in comparison with the American females ($n = 832$). Contrary to the findings of previous studies conducted in other cultural settings, no significant differences were observed between Arab males and females, between traditional and more Westernized respondents or among those from large cities, small cities, or villages.—*Journal abstract.*

818. Steingart, Irving; Freedman, Norbert; Grand, Stanley & Buchwald, Charles. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr. Brooklyn) **Personality organization and language behavior: The imprint of psychological differentiation on language behavior in varying communication conditions.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 4(3), 241-255.—The language behavior of 11 field-independent (F-I) and 8 field-dependent (F-D) (on the basis of rod- and frame test scores) clinically normal, verbally resourceful female college students was examined in 3 different communication conditions: dialogue, warm (visually supportive) monologue, and cold (visually nonsupportive and stressful) monologue. Ss were administered the Vocabulary subtest of the WAIS and 3 tests of verbal fluency. F-I and F-D Ss produced similar amounts of the different types of language behavior evaluated in each of the 3 communicative conditions. However, they differed with respect to verbal output and length of sentence "packaging" unit in monologue conditions. F-D Ss talked considerably less but at the same time produced different types of grammatically more elaborate language behavior in warm and cold monologue compared to their dialogue language behavior. F-I Ss talked considerably more but also showed a type of language autonomy. The pattern of language behavior which characterized F-I speech in dialogue remained the same in both monologue conditions. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

819. Takahashi, Keiko. (Kunitachi Music Coll, Tokyo, Japan) **Development of dependency in female adolescents and young adults.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 16(4), 179-185.—Examined developmental changes in objects and modes of dependent behavior for 168 college, 349 high school, and 249 junior high school female students. A questionnaire containing 24 statements, each describing a desire for concrete dependent behavior, and a 16-item dependency sentence completion test were administered. Findings indicate that adolescents and young adults had a strong dependency motive and that this remained constant. Changes of dependency objects with an increase in age were clearly observed. Both adolescents and young adults continued to have strong emotional ties with their mother. The closest friend of the same sex, less important for junior high school Ss, became the most important object for high school Ss, but among college Ss it was not as important. The importance of love object increased as Ss grew older.—*Journal abstract*.

820. Turner, Ralph H. (U California, Los Angeles) **Is there a quest for identity?** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 148-161. Examined the common assumptions that people today experience an imperative quest for identity and that altruism and work have been displaced as credible routes to self-discovery by the abandonment of inhibition and the attainment of intimacy. A preliminary examination of these premises was made through questions included in a survey of 1,008 adults in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and in questionnaires administered to students at an American university, 2 Australian universities, and 1 British university. Very few adults in Los Angeles, even in the youngest and most highly educated brackets, acknowledged any preoccupation with the question, "Who am I

really?," though most university students in the 4 samples did. Both adults and students endorsed altruism most frequently, impulse-release less frequently, and intimacy with intermediate frequency as routes to self-discovery. They differed most in their evaluation of work as a medium for self-discovery. All observations apply only to a self-conscious search for identity.—*Journal abstract*.

821. Velicer, Wayne F. & Weiner, Barbara J. (U Rhode Island) **Effects of sophistication and faking sets on the Eysenck Personality Inventory.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 71-73.—Administered the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) to 205 undergraduates under 4 different sets of faking instructions (no faking instructions, fake salesman, fake librarian, and fake ideal self) and 3 levels of sophistication (control, minimum, and reasonable sophistication levels). Ss in the minimum sophistication group were told only that the test would yield 3 scales which were then named. Ss in the reasonable sophistication condition were also presented with 1 item from each scale as an example. Results indicate that even with minimum sophistication the validity scales of the EPI do not detect faking. It is concluded that structured personality tests offer an efficient and objective means of obtaining information about a person, but only if that person is willing to provide such information honestly and accurately.—*L. Gorsey*.

822. Williams, Mary. **Transience and eternity.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(2), 158-163.—Discusses the spontaneous experiences which occur in states of nonattention or contemplation. They are considered more common than is admitted, though extremely difficult to express meaningfully in words. Jung's formulation of the transcendent function is expanded to include a concept of aesthetic appreciation.—*R. Tomasko*.

823. Yu, Miriam. (U Michigan) **An exploratory study of women in traditionally male professions and traditionally female professions and the role of creativity in their career choices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 181.

824. Zeller, Max. **Dismemberment, death and individuation.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(2), 132-143.—Discusses dream symbols that express a differentiation between the individual and the collective. Examples are given of symbolic representations of wholeness and the individuation process.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

825. Coet, Larry J. & Thornton, Larry W. (U Wyoming) **Age and sex: Factors in defining the term "handicap."** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 103-106. 67 males and 74 females in 3 age groups (12-25, 26-45, and 46-82 yrs) completed a questionnaire asking them to rank 8 groups or classes of people they felt should be labeled "handicapped." An analysis of variance indicated that, over-all, definitions of the term "handicap" differed significantly according to age and sex. Males emphasized "social" and "intellectual"

conditions, while females stressed the more visible (unattractive) conditions. The youngest age group listed "race," "speech," "socioeconomic" conditions more frequently, while the middle-aged group was more concerned with "physical incapacitation," "blindness," and "heart disease." The oldest group stressed "mental illness" and "mental retardation" most frequently.—*Journal abstract.*

826. Korten, J. J. et al. (Observation Ctr for Mental Defectives, "De Hondsborg," Oisterwijk, Netherlands) **Self-mutilation in a case of 49,XXXXY chromosomal constitution.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 63-71.—Describes the clinical and cytogenetic findings in a 14-yr-old mentally retarded male patient with a 49,XXXXY chromosome pattern. In addition to demonstrating a number of symptoms typical for this syndrome he showed marked self-mutilative behavior under conditions of stress or frustration. (20 ref)—*Journal summary.*

827. Messina, Pietro. (U Roma, Istituto di Psichiatria, Italy) **[The ambiguity of senile behavior.]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 482-493.—After considering the psychological and physiological aspects of normal senility, the condition of pseudoadjustment is defined as involving 2 fundamental mechanisms: a denial of "juvenile status" and also an identification with it. The concept of "pseudoadjustment" involves all the degrees of senile pathology as well as the positive aspect of "the potential revelation of senile wisdom." The problem of communication between King Lear and his daughter Cordelia in the play, *King Lear*, is cited as an example of this ambiguity.—*Journal summary.*

828. Parker, James L. (James Cook U of North Queensland, Townsville, Australia) **The meaning of social incompetence: Tests of a paradigm.** *Australian Journal of Mental Retardation*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(6), 166-174.—Proposes a paradigm for social incompetence which suggests that social incompetence denotes specific behaviors of an actor which are judged by an arbiter to possess a degree of social unacceptability. However, whether a particular behavior is labeled incompetent by an arbiter is a function of the interaction of the behaviors unacceptability and its perceived rate of occurrence. At one extreme of a continuum are behaviors having low unacceptability but which need high rates of occurrence to be labeled socially incompetent. At the other extreme are behaviors that have high unacceptability but which require only low rates of occurrence to be labeled incompetent. Arbiter groups of counselors, parents, and adolescents rated 40 selected behaviors to test the paradigm in respect to adolescent behavioral repertoires. Effects of intentionality and the normative character of certain behaviors are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

829. Southern Regional Education Board. **Conference on Mental Health Statistics. Definition of terms in mental health, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and mental retardation.** Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, DHEW Pub No. (ADM) 74-38, 1973. 123 p. \$1.50. Outlines a methodology for defining and classifying terms intended for the use of program developers and administrators, educators, statisticians, and budget officials and cost accountants. A 290-item glossary is included.

Mental Disorders

830. Bastiaans, Han. (Reichsuniversität Leiden, Netherlands) **[New psychodynamic and psychobiological aspects of hysteria.]** (Germ) *Praxis der Psychotherapie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 19(4), 159-166.

831. Beckman, Alan C. (Case Western Reserve U) **Role-loss, powerlessness, and depression among older men and women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 419.

832. Borgna, Eugenio. **[The metamorphosis of spaciality among schizophrenics.]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 494-520.—Maintains that the bizarre interpretations of spaciality will have some meaning if schizophrenia is observed as a phenomenological existential (*Erlebniswelt*) experience, as was done by Heidegger, and as "constitutive aspects of life space," as was done by Minkowski. The case of a 21-yr-old schizophrenic female is presented to reaffirm the dialectic unity of these 2 themes. The phenomenological nature of suicide, distortion of time and space, and the experience of "radical extraneity" are discussed. Delusions and hallucinations come to have heuristic and anthropological significance. (71 ref)—*N. De Palma.*

833. Carr, John E. & Townes, Brenda D. (U Washington, Seattle) **Interpersonal discrimination as a function of age and psychopathology.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 5(4), 209-215.—Self-distinctiveness scores from the Interpersonal Discrimination Task were obtained on 87 normal and 92 psychiatric patients ranging in age from 16 to 44 yrs. As predicted, self-distinctiveness scores in normals increased from the 2nd to the 3rd decade, then were significantly lower than normals' during the 3rd decade and higher than normals' thereafter. Results are interpreted in terms of patients' tendencies to view themselves as discrepant with age-specific societal expectancies. (17)—*Journal abstract.*

834. Collins, Patrick J. et al. (New York U, Medical School, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **The Object-Sorting Test as a differential diagnostic tool.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 391-397.—Administered the Goldstein-Scheerer Object Sorting Test to a total of 105 inpatients, outpatients, and normal hospital staff in a neuropsychopharmacology research unit to measure the degree of thought disorder present among the patients. It was hypothesized that formal thought disorder would be present in the schizophrenic Ss but not in affective Ss nor in the other psychiatric patients and normals. 8 groups were compared: schizophrenia, nonparanoid type; schizophrenia, paranoid type; schizophrenia, schizo-affective type; manic-depressive, manic phase; manic-depressive, interphase; manic-depressive, depressed phase; other psychiatric disorders; and normal controls. Only the impairment score differentiated among the original groups. When the schizophrenic groups were combined and compared with each of the other groups, the schizophrenics were significantly higher than the normals on the impairment scores and higher than the manic-depressive interphase group on both scores. It is suggested that the Object Sorting Test is not a useful measure as a differential diagnostic tool but may have

some value as an indicator of a general impairment in psychological functioning (19 ref).—*M. E. Pounsel*

835. Doust, J. W., Huszka, Louis & Doust, Jonathan N. (U Toronto Canada) **Psychotropic drugs and gender as modifiers of the role of plasma tryptophan and serotonin in schizophrenia.** (*Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 349-355.—Conducted a study with 56 male and 36 female 23-69 yr old ambulatory schizophrenics controlled for psychotropic drug intake and with 29 male and 37 female 19-58 yr old drug-free healthy controls whose plasma tryptophan and plasma serotonin levels reflected the metabolic turnover lacking in previous studies. Sex and age as possible confounding variables were assessed by Student's *t* test and by a series of product-moment correlation coefficients. Results show that untreated schizophrenics of both sexes had a significantly lower level of plasma tryptophan than did controls. The level of plasma serotonin in female schizophrenics was significantly lower than that in the male schizophrenics and also that in healthy female controls. When the influence of sex differences was maximized at the expense of diagnosis and other possible variables, plasma serotonin levels in 33 females were significantly lower than those in 42 males. Age was an important factor. (38 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel*.

836. Egging, Linda; Barker, Philip & Walker, R. J. (Charles Burns Clinic, Birmingham, England) **A study of the heights and weights of different groups of disturbed children.** (*Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 5(4), 203-208.—Compares mean centile heights and weights with the psychiatric diagnoses of 219 males and females (all 11 yrs or under) referred to a child psychiatric clinic. Neurotic males were found to have significantly greater mean centile heights than males with (a) conduct disorders and (b) specific developmental disorders. No significant difference was found in the females. The difference in males' heights was not associated with any significant difference in social class, family size, or position in the family. No significant weight differences were found. It is concluded that the relationship between physical growth and psychiatric disorder in children merits further investigation.—*Journal abstract*.

837. Eigen, Michael. **On pre-Oedipal castration anxiety.** (*International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 489-498.—Presents clinical examples of maternal castration anxiety in situations where either parent has been the core pathological agent. Examples include a child analysis, a case of sexual impotence, and an adult narcissistic character problem. The dynamics associated with hostile omnipotence and the projective fear of retaliation are highlighted with case material which considers castration fantasies involving the mother's external penis. The perception of the penis as belonging to men is a developmental achievement, with the child often experiencing himself as the destructive cause of sexual differentiation.—*R. Tomasko*.

838. Finch, A. J. et al. (Virginia Treatment Ctr for Children, Richmond) **Reflection-impulsivity, persistence behavior, and locus of control in emotionally disturbed children.** (*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 748.—Reports results of a study which suggest that although persistence

behavior is related to the reflection-impulsivity dimension, in that Matching Familiar Figures Test (MFFT) latency was related to duration of persistence, other factors are also involved, since persistence was not significantly related to MFFT errors. In addition, locus of control was related to externals being more impulsive in their cognitive tempo.

839. Fink, P.-Chr. [The clinical phenomena of hysteria from the viewpoint of the general practitioner.] (*Germ) Praxis der Psychotherapie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 19(4), 167-171.

840. Fowler, Richard C. & Tsuang, Ming T. (U Iowa, Medical Coll) **Spouses of schizophrenics: A blind comparative study.** (*Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 339-342.—Attempted to determine the frequency and type of mental disorders in spouses of schizophrenics in comparison to the spouses of manics and unipolar depressives. Ss were the spouses of 293 psychiatric patients out of a sample of 525 studied by J. Morrison et al (1972). It was found that 60 of the spouses were mentally disordered and that personality disorders were more common in the spouses of schizophrenics than in the spouses of affective-disordered patients. These personality disorders contrasted with those described by L. L. Heston (see PA, Vol 40:13375) in that they were milder and less sociopathic (most were classified as unspecified personality disorders.). In addition, schizoid-like qualities were not noted. However, the excessive illness seen in the spouses of schizophrenics suggests that it could be a significant factor in the frequent occurrence of personality disorders in the children of schizophrenics.—*M. E. Pounsel*.

841. Graceffo, Charles. **The effects of depression on family structure.** (*Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 57-62.—Discusses the adolescent depressive personality and his needs. The depressed patient fears intimacy, so he chooses an inadequate marriage partner, one who will complement his feelings of power, or one to whom he may relinquish control. In either case, the partner provides no threat to the depressed patient's low self-esteem, and his feelings of inadequacy are not threatened. Other aspects of the adolescent personality that affect successful treatment are discussed.—*D. P. Judd*.

842. Hoover, Carol F. (Catholic U of America) **Conflict between the parents of schizophrenics.** (*Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1363.

843. Isaev, D. N. (Pediatric Medical Inst, Leningrad, USSR) **Schizophrenia in relation to other mental disorders of childhood.** (*International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spr), Vol 3(1), 47-56.—Suggests that childhood schizophrenia, a rare disease, must be differentiated from other diseases like leukoencephalitis, Heller's disease, early infantile autism, manic depressive psychoses, etc., on the basis of the symptoms peculiar to each. This can be done by studying the clinical picture as a whole and by determining the distinctive features of the course of the disease. Both psychopathological and biological studies are needed for diagnosis. The clinical picture varies according to cultural, ethnographic, and socioeconomic conditions, frustrating experiences of the patient, his particular interreactions with family and peer

groups, etc. Disregarding these factors may result in faulty diagnosis. (37 ref)—A. H. Alawi.

844. Janzarik, Werner. (U Heidelberg, Psychiatrische Klinik, W Germany) [Problems of structural-dynamic coherence in cyclothymia research.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1974(Dec), Vol 45(12), 628-638.—Theoretical examination of affective psychoses, endogenous depression, and "typus melancholicus" in relation to a feedback interaction termed structural-dynamic coherence. (54 ref)—J. Rutschmann.

845. Jonsson, Henrik. (U Lund, Sweden) **A factorial study of schizophrenia.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 125-130.—Performed a Q-factor analysis of 30 normal and 35 schizophrenic Ss, aged 16-53 yrs, in order to explore the domain of schizophrenia and to test the differential validity of a 177-item test battery. One normality factor and 4 factors of schizophrenia were isolated. A cross-validation using a new sample of normal and schizophrenic Ss was carried out. The normality factor was then used as a basis for predicting group membership for the new Ss. The result was a correct placement of the Ss in the normal or schizophrenic category. It is concluded that the 4 factors of schizophrenia, at least 2 of which were found to be descriptively relevant and related to independent diagnostic criteria, required further verification. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

846. Klawans, Harold L.; Westheimer, Ruth & Goetz, Christopher C. (Michael Reese Hosp, Chicago, IL) **Prospects for a pharmacological treatment of phenyleketonuria.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(May), Vol 36(5, Pt 1), 267-275.—Presents a pharmacological model of the pathophysiology of schizophrenia based upon receptor site theory. This model proposes that, like any neuronal function, schizophrenia is triggered by the action of a small molecule at a specific receptor site. This interaction elicits the abnormal behavior. The model permits analysis of all existing theories of the pathogenesis of schizophrenia and furthermore makes it possible to view the pathophysiologic implications of these theories. It also makes it possible to understand the mechanism of action of neuroleptic agents used in the treatment of schizophrenia, regardless of which theories of pathogenesis are valid. (65 ref) *Journal summary*.

847. Laberge, P. (Inst Philippe Pinel de Montréal, Canada) [A case of fire-fetishism.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1974(Dec), Vol 50(10), 1021-1024.—Presents a psychoanalytic interpretation and case history of a Pyromaniac.

848. Loreto, D. (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale di Como, Italy) [Spearman's general factor theory in relation to schizophrenic thinking.] (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 27-41.—Examines the validity of Raven's Progressive Matrices with 14 male and 16 female schizophrenics (average hospitalization 8 yrs). Ss, who were 50-60 yrs old, were administered the tests individually and an inquiry concerning their response choices. The group mean reached only the 25th percentile of the normative group, suggesting considerable intellectual deficit. Item analysis of omissions and correct and incorrect choices revealed that item difficulty increased progressively within each series and in successive series, supporting the inference of Spearman's g or

abstract reasoning. Incorrect choices tended to concentrate in particular alternatives, as determined by their spatial and serial position and their configurational aspects. An analysis of the reasons for particular alternatives, as determined by their spatial and serial position and their configurational aspects. An analysis of the reasons for particular choices revealed primitive thought processes resembling the stages described in L. S. Vigotsky's (1962) and Piaget's theories. While valid for normal adults, the test has limited validity as a measuring instrument for an aging pathological group. (English, French & German summaries) (26 ref) *J. Felice*.

849. Lutz, J. (U Zurich, Switzerland) **Toward a better understanding of infantile autism as a disturbance of ego awareness, ego activity, and ego imprint.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spr), Vol 3(1), 74-89.—Discusses infantile autism from the therapy, of developmental psychology. 8 patients who exhibited signs of infantile autism were characterized not only by disorders in relations with the external world but also by stereotyped movements, delay in ego awareness, speech disorders, and other marks of disintegrated personality. It is observed that the concept of autism as an ego disturbance has proved a valuable starting point for therapy, and improvements have been noted in many cases in the course of a few years.—A. H. Alawi.

850. Maloney, Michael P.; deYoung, Robert & Majovsky, Lawrence. (U Southern California Medical School) **Performance of hospitalized schizophrenics on picture vocabulary (QT) and verbal vocabulary (WAIS) measures.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 217-218.—Hypothesized that 29 19-56 yr old schizophrenic inpatients would perform better on a vocabulary task (WAIS) demanding verbally expressed definitions than on a picture vocabulary measure (Quick Test). Results support this hypothesis.—*Journal abstract*.

851. Marcus, Joseph. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem Mental Health Ctr, Israel) **Cerebral functioning in offspring of schizophrenics: A possible genetic factor.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spr), Vol 3(1), 57-73.—Conducted psychological and neurological examinations of Israeli school age children in 2 groups: 50 index cases (Ss with one schizophrenic parent) and 50 control cases (Ss with normal parents). Each group was further divided into Ss reared in the city and Ss reared in kibbutzim. The overall scores of nonoptimal functioning, subjected to statistical analyses, showed signs of delayed CNS maturation, especially fine motor development, perception, and intersensory integration. Some differences indicating an influence of environment and sex were noted, but the trends are not marked. Limitations of the study are pointed out. A related study of infants ("The Jerusalem Infant Development Study") is still in its initial stages, but observations on 6 Ss seem to point in the same direction as findings of the school age study. It is felt that these studies may pave the way for biochemical methods of treating schizophrenics. (36 ref)—A. H. Alawi.

852. Miller, Robert T. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Childhood schizophrenia: A review of selected literature.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spr), Vol 3(1), 3-46.—Reviews

literature on the classification, causes, mechanisms, and therapy of psychotic states in childhood. Deviant behavior takes different forms in different age groups. Some researchers argue for a discontinuity in childhood psychoses, those occurring after 7 yrs of age being early forms of adult schizophrenia and those occurring before 3 yrs of age being a distant disorder, not related to adult schizophrenia (this view, however, does not account for certain clinical observations). Others regard childhood autism as an early form of schizophrenia. Theories of causation fall into 4 categories: primary organismic atypicality, familial and environmental causation, dichotomy, and interaction. A variety of pathogenic mechanisms (disorders in relationship, in CNS maturation, in sensory integration, etc) have been proposed with varying amounts of supporting evidence. The relationship between IQ and childhood psychoses remains unclear. The results of treatment programs of all varieties have, in general, not been very encouraging. (6% p ref)—A. H. Alawi.

853. **Milstoc, Mayer; Teodoru, Constantin V.; Fielev, Ronald R. & Kumburaci, Terra.** (New York U. Medical Ctr, Goldwater Memorial Hosp) **Cholinesterase activity and the manic depressive patients.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 197-199.—Compared the cholinesterase activity found in the plasma and red blood cells of manic-depressive patients with that of normal individuals. 40 20-70 yr old placebo-treated unipolar and bipolar manic-depressive outpatients were studied. 160 normal adults of corresponding characteristics were used to establish normal control values. Cholinesterase activity was determined with a spectrophotometer. Results indicate that red blood cell cholinesterase activity showed a significant difference between the manic-depressive and the control group ($p < .001$), while plasma activity remained constant. The importance of considering the acetylcholine-cholinesterase system when studying the biochemistry of manic-depressive disease is noted. (17 ref)—R. Tomasko.

854. **Noach, Marlene.** (U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa) **Concept formation in the speaking autistic child.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spring), Vol 3(1), 100-109. Attempted to determine the structure of concept formation on different levels of its development in 4 speaking autistic female Ss 8.9-14.4 yrs old compared with a similar group of 4 normal Ss. The task, a modified form of the test of concept formation by E. Hanfmann and J. Kasanin (1937), consisted of 22 cardboard blocks with 1 of 4 "names" (nonsense syllables) written on the bottom of each block. Ss were required to sort the blocks on the basis of these names. Results show that concept formation by the autistic Ss was definitely impaired. It is suggested that therapy for such children should begin at an early stage of development with the improvement of their perceptual abilities, and proceeding through abstraction and generalization to concept formation.—A. H. Alawi.

855. **Serban, George.** (New York U, Bellevue Medical Ctr) **The phenomenology of depression.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 355-362.—Discusses the basic mechanism underlying depression. It is hypothesized that depression results from a faulty system of thinking which develops during the patient's

formative years. The depressed person tends to evaluate reality either on the basis of absolute, rigid social and moral codes, or in terms of distorted notions of his own limitations and expectations. His inadequate assessment of reality leads to difficulty in adapting to stress. The case history of a 43-yr-old businessman suffering from chronic depression following the death of his parents is used to illustrate this mechanism. (15 ref)—*Journal summary.*

856. **Spalt, Lee.** (Southern Illinois U, Health Service, Carbondale) **Demographic characteristics in affective disorders.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 209-214.—Studied the variance of type of affective disorder with demographic characteristics. Diagnostic interviews were given to 154 psychiatric outpatients. Affective disorders were present in 75% of the patients and were associated with older age, divorce, and shorter duration of marital status. Race, sex, education, and income level were not related to the presence of affective disorders. Secondary affective disorders were associated with lower income levels than were primary disorders. Lower education and income were demonstrated for patients with bipolar primary affective disorders. (30 ref)—R. Tomasko.

857. **Vacek, J. & Svejkská, J.** (Psychiatrické oddělení OÚNZ, Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia) **[Another case of hospital vagrancy (Münchhausen syndrome).]** (Czech) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 186-191.—Discusses the "Münchhausen syndrome" which is characterized by a combination of chronic malingering, hypochondria, self-mutilations, masochism, vagrancy, pseudologia fantastica, and other psychopathic features. The case history of 1 patient with such polymorphic symptomatology is presented and the difficulty of making a positive differential diagnosis is pointed out. Fewer doubts were expressed, however, about the need to prescribe long-term in- and outpatient supervision. (Russian & English summaries)—V. Fischman.

858. **Van Dyke, John L.; Rosenthal, David & Rasmussen, P. Vestberg.** (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **Schizophrenia: Effects of inheritance and rearing on reaction time.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 223-236.—Studied both manual and verbal reaction time in 4 selected groups of adult Ss ($N = 258$) in an attempt to uncover hereditary and environmental influences on the reaction time of Ss whose parents do or do not have schizophrenic disorders. The groups included (a) adoptive offspring of schizophrenic parents (adoptive index); (b) adoptive offspring of nonschizophrenic parents, but whose adoptive parents had a psychiatric record of schizophrenic disorder (cross-foster); (c) adoptive offspring of nonschizophrenic parents (adoptive control); and (d) offspring of schizophrenic parents who were reared by their biological parents (nonadoptees). Analysis of variance was used to assess the effects of rearing by a schizophrenic parent, a genetic background for schizophrenia, and interaction between rearing and genetic background. Groups opposed for genetic background for schizophrenia were not different in reaction time performance, while groups opposed for rearing by a schizophrenic parent were significantly so. Mean reaction time was slower in groups

reared by a schizophrenic parent than in those reared by a nonschizophrenic parent. There was no significant interaction between rearing and genetic background on reaction time performance. (French summary) [18 ref.]—*Journal abstract*

859. Waldron, Sherwood; Shrier, Diane K.; Stone, Betty & Tobin, Frances. (Albert Einstein Coll. of Medicine, Yeshiva U.) School phobia and other childhood neuroses: A systematic study of the children and their families. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975, Aug, 802-808.—Developed reliable clinical rating scales to compare 35 5-9 yr old children with school phobia and their families with a matched sample of children with other neuroses and their families. Twice as many school phobic children with other neuroses showed excessive separation anxiety, dependency, and depression. Although a mutually hostile-dependent interaction was found in most of the families of children with school phobia, the development of school phobia appeared to be dependent on defects in character development in the children as well. The etiological significance of the almost universal parental pathology and family malfunction for both groups of children is discussed. (34 ref.)—*Journal abstract*.

860. Wilkinson, Gregg S. (State U New York, Buffalo) The social construction of psychiatric disorders mental illness as dramaturgic incompetence. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 878.

Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

861. Chromý, K. (Inst Lékařů a Farmaceutů, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Relations between delinquent sexual behavior and the type of sexual deviation.] (Czech) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 192-194.—Argues that a manifest act of sexual delinquency does not always reflect the real deviant sexual tendency. Some abnormal sexual behaviors, particularly exhibitionism, fetishism, and simple rape sometimes, represent compromises between the deviant's more dangerous and more punishable preference for sadistic sexual gratifications and his internalized social norms. In-depth examination and correct diagnosis are necessary to protect society from potential danger. 3 cases are presented as illustrations. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischman*.

862. Cohen, Judy G. (U California, Los Angeles) Some environmental factors associated with the incidence of childhood psychosocial disorders. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 868.

863. Deisher, Robert W. (U Washington, Medical School, Div of Adolescent Medicine, Seattle) Runaways: A growing social and family problem. *Journal of Family Practice*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(4), 255-258.—Discusses the scope of the runaway problem, its social and historical background, classification of runaways, institutional responses to the problem, and the role of family physician in providing remedial and preventive help to runaways and their families. Suggestions for individual and family counseling and assessment of the adolescent-parent relationship are presented.

864. Grant, Igor & Mohs, Lynn. (U California, San Diego) Chronic cerebral effects of alcohol and drug abuse. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct),

Vol 10(10), 1001-1010.—A review of the literature on the chronic effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the brain. The review is divided into two main sections: alcohol and drugs. Evidence also suggests that cerebral dysfunction, impaired abstracting ability, occurs in persons who do not develop the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. There is no consistent evidence of long-term manhua, hallucinogens, or sedative use causing lasting neurological impairment. The deficits in abstract thinking reported by some LSD studies are similar to deficits in some reported among alcoholics; however, since the LSD studies were not controlled for alcohol use, their interpretation is difficult. It appears that cerebral dysfunction occurs more frequently and at a younger age among amphetamine abusers (3 p ref).—*Journal abstract*.

865. Kilgus, Valerie & Varri, Habib. (Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, MI) EEG abnormalities in alcohol and drug users. *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 1-10.

Investigated the possible effects of drug abuse on the CNS by comparing the incidence of EEG abnormalities in 54 adolescent drug users and 54 matched nonusers. All Ss were new admissions to an adolescent inpatient service. Recording was made on a 16-channel polygraph. 40 abusers and 35 nonabusers had abnormal results. Findings could not be related to particular drugs.—*A. Krichew*.

866. Kovacs, Maria; Beck, Aaron T. & Wellesman, Arlene. (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) The use of suicidal motives in the psychotherapy of attempted suicides. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 363-368.—Examined reasons reported for suicide attempts in relation to hopelessness and depression. The Purpose of Attempt item from the Suicidal Intent Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the Hopelessness Scale were administered to 79 male and 121 female patients who had been hospitalized following an attempted suicide. Their reasons suggest that (a) the majority of persons who try to kill themselves give reasons indicating that their problems are insoluble, and they wish to escape from a life which is not worth living; (b) persons who intend to manipulate others through suicide attempts are significantly less depressed and hopeless than those who wish to escape life. These results are discussed in terms of their implications for psychotherapy with suicidal patients.—*J. Adams-Webber*.

867. Kratoski, Peter C. & Kratoski, John E. (Kent State U) Changing patterns in the delinquent activities of boys and girls: A self-reported delinquency analysis. *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 83-91.—104 male and 144 female high school students enumerated delinquent acts they had performed. Many traditional assumptions were upheld. Males, for example, had engaged in more aggressive delinquencies while there were few differences in those acts reflecting a teenage cultural orientation; males committed twice as many delinquencies as females. Class differences were nil. (21 ref)—*A. Krichew*.

868. Lewis, Dorothy O. & Balla, David. (Yale U, Child Study Ctr) "Sociopathy" and its synonyms: Inappropriate diagnoses in child psychiatry. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul), Vol 132(7), 720-722.—Posits that the use of the diagnosis "socially" and its synonyms

hinders the search for other kinds of symptomatology, the recognition of which might lead to appropriate therapeutic intervention. The authors' experience with the use of the terms "sociopathic character" and a search of the literature served as the basis for the argument. It is suggested that the terms "sociopathic personality," "antisocial personality," and "acting out aggressive reaction of childhood or adolescence" be eliminated as primary diagnoses from the psychiatric nomenclature for children or adolescents. 2 case reports are presented to emphasize the damage these diagnoses can cause. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*

869. McNuliffe, William E. (Johns Hopkins U) **A test of Lindesmith's theory of opiate addiction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 436.

870. McKisack, Ian J. (U Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand) **Early socialisation: The baseline in delinquency research.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 43-51.—Postulates that early socialization in the family may be used as a baseline for measuring later development of delinquency. It is assumed that the essential roots of many delinquent acts lie in inadequate socialization, with subsequent lack of concern for self and others. Sociometric acceptance by peers might be used as a measure of adequate socialization (i.e., ability to maintain harmonious relationships). Inadequate socialization can be seen as various combinations of deficiencies in 2 basic components—attachment and guidance. The complexity and difficulty in examining the interaction between early socialization and societal frustration, pressures, and opportunities in psychological assessment is discussed.—S. S. Liu.

871. Mečtř, J. (U Karlova, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Mentally disturbed juvenile arsonists.]** (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 158-166.—Reviews literature on pyromaniacs and presents case histories of 7 patients who had different family, psychological, and medical backgrounds and represented different diagnostic types. In each case arson was a serious symptom of a more complex psychopathology or behavior disorder. (Russian & English summaries)—V. Fischman.

872. Miller, John P. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Northwestern Ctr, Thunder Bay, Canada) **Suicide and adolescence.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 11-24.—Reviews investigations concerning the nature of suicide in adolescence. The loss of a love object, identification with a deceased loved one, and stress are often factors behind the suicides. Depression is the most frequent emotion, but it may be masked by boredom or restlessness. Acting-out behaviors are common. Adolescent suicides tend to have been suggestible and hypersensitive and to have felt inadequate. Self-alienation must be treated. (19 ref)—A. Krichew.

873. Morrison, James R. & Minkoff, Kenneth. (U California, San Diego) **Explosive personality as a sequel to the hyperactive-child syndrome.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 343-348.—Presents 3 case reports in which common background factors suggesting a possible etiology of the explosive personality are described. Results of the administration of tricyclic antidepressants in each case are discussed. (20 ref)

874. Ogborne, Alan C. (Inst of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Unit, London, England) **Two types of heroin reactions.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 237-241.—A principle component analysis of responses of a sample of 111 heroin addicts to statements relating to the effects of heroin gave 2 interpretable components. These were labeled Enhancement and Avoidance. 2 groups of Ss, defined as Enhancers and Avoiders in terms of their scores on these components, were compared with respect to a number of variables. The Enhancers were more likely to have used heroin for a period in excess of 4 yrs. They had a more positive evaluation of heroin and of themselves. They claimed more control of heroin and saw its use as being compatible with living a normal life. It is suggested that the kind of experiences Ss claim heroin to produce belong to the extent of their orientation to heroin and its use.—*Journal summary*.

875. Revitch, Eugene. (New Jersey State Diagnostic Ctr, Menlo Park) **Psychiatric evaluation and classification of antisocial activities.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Aug), Vol 36(8), 419-421.—Posits that the description and understanding of the motivational dynamics of the antisocial act within the context of personality organization, values, and empathic capacity are essential in examination of offenders. A spectrum of motivational factors is presented as part of the diagnostic and prognostic evaluation. It is stated that it is obvious that the socially and situationally stimulated offenders, except for the few who may be psychotic, should be treated correctionally, while the impulsive, compulsive, and catathymic offenders cannot be deterred through correctional measures.—*Journal summary*.

876. Ryback, Ralph S. (McLean Hosp, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services, Boston, MA) **Psychological aspects of alcohol and alcoholism.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(1), 19-44.—Reviews literature on psychological aspects of alcoholism. Cultural, genetic, biochemical, and environmental explanations, as well as the attempt to find the alcoholic personality, are deemed inadequate. It is noted that alcohol may act in various ways to maintain psychological balance. Suggested functions are (a) a defense against loneliness; (b) a socially acceptable way of expressing anger; (c) an obsessional defense against depression; (d) unconscious paranoid organization; (e) a cry for help; (f) maintenance of a life-style or role; and (g) a method of dealing with psychic pain. Alcoholics may be described using different diagnostic categories: (a) neuroses; (b) personality disorders; and (c) schizophrenia. Treatment first involves detoxification, then the creation of external controls (support systems of various kinds), and finally the development of internal, or self control. (62 ref)—P. R. Sweet.

877. Singer, K. (U Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hosp) **The choice of intoxicant among the Chinese.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 257-268.—Surveys the alcohol and narcotics choices and the prevalence pattern of dependence on these substances among the Chinese, showing that these differ significantly from those in the West. Possible factors responsible for the distinctive pattern in the Chinese are considered. Probably significant are cultural ideology sanctioning

acquiescence, moderation, propriety, conformity, and intellectual control; historical events leading to the availability of opiates over a long period; and a high level of social pathology associated with culture change, economic hardship, and easy accessibility to drugs. (40 ref.) *Journal abstract*

878. Tarter, Ralph E. (Carner Clinic Foundation, Belle Mead, NJ) **Personality characteristics of male alcoholics.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 91-96.—48 alcoholics (mean age, 44.4 yrs) who were administered the California Psychological Inventory were distinguished from 24 normals (mean age, 43.3 yrs) on the Socialization and Self-control scales. Early- and late-onset drinkers (before or after age 30) were also differentiated on several measures (e.g., Flexibility, Social Pressure, and Achievement Via Independence scales), suggesting that late-onset drinkers are acutely disturbed while the early-onset drinkers are less consistent and exhibit disorders relating to personality organization. (16 ref.) *Journal abstract*

879. Tarter, Ralph E. (Carrier Clinic Foundation, Belle Meade, NY) **Brain damage associated with chronic alcoholism.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 185-187.—Discusses 3 hypotheses concerning the nature of neurological and psychological disorder in chronic alcoholics. The available literature is summarized to test the hypotheses and to provide a systematic conceptualization of the neuropsychological status of chronic alcoholics. The evidence from the literature does not support the hypothesis that alcoholics suffer from a diffuse generalized cerebral impairment nor that they are differentially more impaired in the right than left brain hemispheres. The notion that chronic alcoholics suffer from an anterior-basal focus of impairment is supported. (43 ref.)—*R. Tomasko.*

880. Thornton, William E. & Pray, Bonnie J. (U Chicago, Drug Research Clinics) **The portrait of a murderer.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 176-178.—Presents a case study of an impulsive, violent, and paranoid young murderer, to illustrate the use of indicators in the prediction of murderous behavior. (18 ref)

881. Toolan, James M. (U Vermont, Medical School) **Suicide in children and adolescents.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 339-344.—Reviews theory, research, and clinical data relating to suicide in children and adolescents. In general, suicide rates are underestimated more for these groups than for adults. However, suicide among adolescents has shown the greatest rise for any age group. The symptoms of depressed, suicidal children and adolescents are described in detail. It is recommended that everyone under the age of 18 who attempts or threatens suicide should have a thorough psychiatric examination. Many of them could benefit from intensive individual or group psychotherapy. (16 ref.) *Journal summary.*

882. Vacc, Nicholas A. & Rajpal, Puran L. (State University Coll, Fredonia) **Comparison of social positions of school children in India and the United States.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 208-210.

Compared the social positions of 2 groups of 11-17 yr old children in India and the US: those identified as having behavioral disorders (21 American, 22 Indian)

and those classified as normal (415 American, 117 Indian). Analysis of the data revealed that the social positions of children in the 2 cultures are similar. Results suggest that cross-cultural differences may be related to the 2 cultures' attitudes toward children with behavioral disorders. *Journal abstract*

883. Walker, James R. (U Utah) **An attitudinal and biographical comparison of delinquent and non delinquent children in Salt Lake County.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 14(4), 481-491.

884. Wiseman, Jacqueline P. (U California, San Diego) **An alternative role for the wife of an alcoholic in Finland.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 172-179.—Reports results of a study which show that of 75 wives of alcoholics in Helsinki, 40% escaped into an existence in which they increased work and hobby skills, gained job promotions, and scheduled their time to avoid contact with husbands. It is suggested that husbands attempting sobriety after this development may find wives torn between marital duty and their separate existence. (18 ref)

885. Woody, George E.; O'Brien, Charles P. & Greenstein, Robert A. (Hosp, Pennsylvania State, Dependence Treatment Ctr, PA) **Misuse and abuse of diazepam: An increasingly common medical problem.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 843-848.—Reports findings on the misuse and abuse of diazepam among addiction-prone individuals found in a Philadelphia Veterans Administration drug treatment center. The most common pattern of abuse appears to be periodic ingestion of 30-80 mg of diazepam in 1 dose, either alone or in conjunction with methadone or other narcotics. 2 cases of physical dependency to diazepam are described. Many addict patients using diazepam buy it on the streets. *Journal summary.*

886. Zielen, V. [Anthropological aspects of the drug problem.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 45-56.—Asserts that confrontation with the culture norms stimulates and differentiates vital power which will strengthen group norm and consciousness. In today's society, this development turns into its opposite. The fixed standards and aims of life are almost rationalized and technicalized in German culture and may lead to a consumption of the culture's standards. This could probably be followed by an atomizing, thus producing a disturbance of the group norm. An addicted individual who is confronted with an unacceptable pattern of life might withdraw to a stage of functional habits only, or he may go back to primitive psychological experiences. A psychotherapist should not only seek to help the individual addict to find a useful way of handling his existence problem, but he should also try to provide spiritual explanations for the addict's behavior. —*S. D. Babcock.*

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

887. Baran, Stanley J. & Meyer, Timothy P. (Cleveland State U) **Retarded children's perceptions of favorite television characters as behavioral models.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 28-31.—Gave various hypothetical situations to 45 male and 25 female trainable mentally retarded 5-20 yr olds and asked them

what they would do in those situations, what was the right thing to do, what their parents would want them to do, what their best friends would do, and what their favorite TV characters would do. The strongest relationships existed between how Ss reported they would behave, how their best friends would behave, and how their favorite TV characters would behave. Few sex differences were found, although differences between females in this study and females in studies testing nonretardates are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

888. Early, George H. (Purdue U) **Recognition and vocal reproduction of temporal patterns by normal and learning disabled children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 190-191.

889. Gibson, David. (U Calgary, Canada) **Chromosomal psychology and Down's Syndrome (mongolism).** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 167-191.—The case is made for a chromosomal psychology using Down's syndrome (mongolism) as the prototype. Some theoretical and applied implications of a biobehavioral and syndrome-specific view of mental retardation are explored. Previous studies on Down's syndrome by the authors and other researchers are reviewed. (French summary) (76 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

890. Granat, Kristina & Granat, Sven. (U Uppsala, Psychiatric Research Ctr, Sweden) **The generalisability of patterns of intellectual performance from institutionalised to non-labelled intellectually subaverage adults.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 43-55.—In 2 experiments a total of 54 nonlabelled intellectually subaverage adults males and 210 institutionalized retarded males were compared with an intellectually average group of 212 male military conscripts on 5 different types of intelligence tests. The profile of institutionalized mild and borderline retarded Ss in comparison with that of intellectually average Ss could only partly be generalized to refer to the nonlabelled group at the same level of intelligence. The latter group differed from the institutionalized group in verbal and perceptual tests, but their profile still had the same characteristics as that of the institutionalized group. (24 ref)—*Journal summary.*

891. Ionescu, Șerban & Stoenescu, Ana. (Academiei de Științe Sociale și Politice, Inst de psihologie, Bucharest, Romania) **[Terminology and classification in mental deficiency.]** (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973, Vol 19(1), 43-53.—Analyzes the terminology used in diagnosis and the classification of mental deficiency, to establish a uniform terminologic system for Romania. The discussion is based on published literature, previous research, and study of the case histories of 550 pupils in special schools for the feeble-minded. A uniform terminology for classification, and a better method of assessing the type and degree of feeble-mindedness, are suggested. (French summary) (54 ref)—*C. Făcăoaru.*

892. Lynch, Kevin P. (Ohio State U) **An investigation of the effects of rewarded and non-rewarded verbal and observational learning on specified behaviors of moderately retarded adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 620.

893. Mackay, D. N. & Elliott, Ruth. (Muckamore Abbey Hosp, Northern Ireland) **Subnormals under community and hospital care.** *Journal of Mental Defi-*

ciency Research, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 21-27.—Conducted a survey of the populations of subnormals ($N = 6,117$) under hospital care and under community care in Northern Ireland. Results show that (a) the hospitalized population was not representative of the population of subnormals under community care, high grade (IQ $50 \times$) cases being underrepresented and low grade (IQ < 20) cases being overrepresented among the former; (b) the age distributions of the 2 populations varied significantly; and (c) from the age of 10-14 yrs, the bulk of low grade cases at each successive age group were under hospital care; from the age of 40-44, the bulk of medium grade patients were under the same type of care; in the case of high grade individuals the age group at which the preponderance in numbers changed from one type of care to the other was 50-54 yrs.—*Journal summary.*

894. Mosley, J. L. (U Calgary, Canada) **Acquisition and extinction of the human eyelid conditioned response as related to intellectual functioning.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 29-36.—Studied the human eyelid CR in 10 retarded 19-21 yr olds and 10 college students matched for age and sex. In agreement with the earlier studies investigating the acquisition of the eyelid CR, there was no significance difference in the rate of acquisition as a function of intellectual level. Extinction and spontaneous recovery were significantly related to the level of intellectual functioning. Results are interpreted as being due to the absence of the cognitive inhibitory set assumed to be operative with nonreinforcement for the intellectually subaverage Ss relative to the intellectually average Ss. (24 ref)—*Journal summary.*

895. Ryave, Alan L. (U California, Los Angeles) **Aspects of story-telling among a group of "mentally retarded."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 875.

896. Wallbrown, Fred H.; Blaha, John; Huelsman, Charles B. & Wallbrown, Jane D. (Columbus Public Schools, OH) **A further test of Myklebust's cognitive structure hypothesis for reading disabled children.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 176-181.—Investigated the validity of 3 cognitive structure hypotheses formulated by Myklebust, Bannochie, and Killen for learning disabilities. Support was obtained for 2 of the 3 hypotheses: the ability structure for the severely reading disabled was distinguishable from that of the normals by less effective ability integration and a different overall ability arrangement, but was not distinguishable with respect to degree of organization.—*H. Kaczkowski.*

897. Walls, R. T.; Majumder, R. K.; Gulkus, S. P. & Stuart, J. D. (West Virginia U, Rehabilitation Research & Training Ctr) **Galvanic skin response arousal as a function of positive versus negative feedback in retarded adults.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 57-61.—30 mentally retarded young adults guessed 1 of 2 routes at each of 11 choice points of a multiple T maze. Following visual and verbal feedback, the S's GSR was monitored in a 5-sec postfeedback period. As hypothesized, greater psychophysiological affect was associated with correct feedback than with incorrect. This effect persisted across blocks of

trials. Further support of such findings have implications for management and supervision of sheltered and competitive employment. —*Journal summary.*

898. Wu, Wu-tien. [Discrimination learning in mentally retarded children as a function of rigidity tendency.] (Chin) *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*. 1974(Jun). Vol 7, 53-62. Investigated the function of rigidity tendency on the discrimination learning of mentally retarded children and surveyed the effect of original training on shifted learning. Ss were 24 mildly retarded children, equally divided by sex, with a mean CA of 141.9 mo and a mean MA of 103.8 mo. 2 sets of 2-choice "color-form objects" were presented by way of a discrimination apparatus devised by E. Percentages of stimulus preservation, number of position preference, and the difference between pre- and post-performance were then calculated for each S. Results show that (a) the stronger the rigidity tendency, the poorer the discrimination work; and (b) it became easier to learn intradimensional-shifted work after finishing original learning. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Speech & Language Disorders

899. McReynolds, Leija V. & Engmann, Deedra L. (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Distinctive feature analysis of misarticulations.** Baltimore, MD: University Park Press, 1975. xi, 130 p.—Applies linguistic theory and methodology in outlining procedures (a) to instruct speech pathologists to conduct a distinctive feature analysis of a child's misarticulations and (b) to demonstrate how information derived from the analysis can be used to develop systematic articulation training programs. (49 ref)

900. McReynolds, Leija V.; Kohn, Joan & Williams, Gail C. (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Articulatory-defective children's discrimination of their production errors.** *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 327-338.—Analyzed discrimination and production performance of 7 severely misarticulating Ss (3.5-7.3 yrs of age) in terms of errors in distinctive features and phonemes. Performance on the McDonald Deep Test of Articulation and a minimal pairs discrimination test was also compared to the performance of Ss without articulation errors on the same measures. The normal Ss (5.8-8.9 yrs of age) performed equally well in production and discrimination. However, articulatory-error Ss performed poorly on the production test but performed almost as well as normal Ss on the discrimination test. A discrepancy in articulatory-error Ss' production and discrimination of their error phonemes was obtained. They discriminated features and phonemes they did not produce. Clinical relevance of the findings are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

901. Araneta, Enrique et al. (U Florida) **Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome symptom onset at age 35.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 5(4), 224-230. Presents the case history of an adult male with Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome which deviates from previously reported cases in terms of the age of

onset. The primary factors influencing this case are judged to be psychological (i.e., the conditions resulted from threatening environmental events which caused repression). Drug treatments were ineffective, and group therapy appeared to be the most relevant treatment approach. (15 ref)—E. S. Goodman.

902. Babin, David E. (Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill) **Body awareness in the physically abnormal.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 184-191.—3 attitudes (guilt, anger, and pride) held toward the bodies of physically disabled persons are discussed. It is maintained that physically disabled individuals pay more attention to their bodies and its limitations than do physically normal individuals. Also, more attention is given to the bodies of the physically disabled than to others (e.g., from physicians). It is concluded that both the ability to focus on one's body and to ignore one's body (as many normal people do), are valuable. It is argued that normals need to learn from the physically disabled regarding body awareness and vice versa.—F. Hardt.

903. Baider, Adela L. (Brandeis U) **Family structure and the process of dying: A study of cancer patients and their family interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 421.

904. Camargo Lima, José G.; Pimentel, Pedro C.; Baptista da Silva, Ademir & Nóbrega, Joao A. (Escola Paulista de Medicina, Sao Paulo, Brazil) **[The electroencephalogram in the parkinsonian syndrome.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Sep), Vol 31(3), 188-191.—Studied EEG recordings of 50 parkinsonian patients with no convulsive antecedents, and found abnormalities in 20 cases. The incidence of abnormal records was larger in the bilateral parkinsonian syndrome than in the unilateral one (52% and 25% of the patients respectively). Paroxysmal abnormalities characterized mainly by bursts of theta waves were most frequent (13 cases). Sharp activity in the EEG patterns of 3 patients was prominent. Alternations of the base rhythm were recorded in 7 abnormal EEG cases. The patient's age did not seem critical in the genesis of EEG abnormalities.—*English summary.*

905. Chauvin, Ronald. **Psychosomatic symptom development and family survival concepts.** *Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 49-56. Examines survival concepts as they relate to psychosomatic illness. Psychosomatic symptoms develop as the result of the family behavioral system, its symptomatology, and its need for a survival system. The patient is caught between feelings of rage, fears of abandonment, fears of loneliness. Overtly, he presents a state of helplessness and hopelessness. Inner fear produces a state of panic, thus psychogenic symptoms may develop.—D. P. Judd.

906. Corey, Eleanor J.; Miller, Carol L. & Widlak, Frederic W. (Indiana U, Nursing School) **Factors contributing to child abuse.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 24(4), 293-295.—Compared background demographic characteristics and medical data of 48 hospitalized battered children with those of 50 hospitalized nonbattered children of the same age group (up to 6 yrs old). The average age of the battered children was 15.5 mo. Factors investigated included sibling presence, mother's marital status, and perpetra-

tor's sex. No differences were found between abused and nonabused children on any of these factors. Results call into question conclusions of other studies which have shown relationships between child abuse and demographic and medical history variables. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

907. Defrenne, J. & Mertens, C. (U Catholique Louvain, Belgium) [Evaluation of psychological propensity to cardiovascular disease.] (Fren) *Acta Psychiatrica Belgica*, 1974(Mar), Vol 74(2), 134-175.—Reviews literature on personality traits indicative of a propensity for myocardial infarction. Studies of the "coronary-prone personality" are grouped by the methods they used: interviews, projective techniques, and personality inventories. A tabular presentation of the articles surveyed is included. It is concluded that coronary disorders are characteristic of Ss who tend to inhibit affect, are prone to over-activity, and have sedentary occupations. Despite a wealth of studies, definitive statements about the personality structure linked to coronary disorders—if it exists at all—cannot be made. (Dutch, English, German, Italian, & Spanish summaries)—E. Coché

908. Dibner, Susan S. (Brandeis U) **Social interaction of physically handicapped children in integrated and segregated summer camps.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 426.

909. Flathouse, Virgil E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Recall strategies of the deaf for printed words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 638.

910. Geiger, William J. (Family Practice Ctr, Akron, OH) **Behavioral perspectives in coronary care.** *Journal of Family Practice*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(4), 245-248.—Interviewed 38 patients admitted to a coronary care unit (CCU) about their moods and understanding of their medical condition. A progression of moods from anxiety to denial to depression was noted, and only 7 of the 38 patients had a good understanding of their illness. Suggestions for improving patient care in CCUs are presented. (15 ref)

911. Gershen, Jay A. (U California, Los Angeles) **Galactosemia: A psycho-social perspective.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 20-23.—Reviews the literature, focusing on psychosocial aspects of galactosemia with emphasis on developmental, intellectual, visual-perceptual, emotional, social, and psychoeducational factors. After a brief biomedical orientation to the disease, several longitudinal studies are reviewed from a psychosocial perspective. These studies tend to indicate that much can be done for galactosemics in terms of early diagnosis and early diet intervention. The medical and psychosocial problems encountered by these patients require the efforts of a multidisciplinary team.—*Journal abstract*.

912. Gormanous, Gregory K. & Lowe, Warren C. (U Southern Mississippi) **Locus of control and obesity.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 30.—Administered Rotter's Internal External Control Scale (I E) to 20 obese and 44 normal female undergraduates and 30 obese and 26 normal male undergraduates. No significant differences in I E scores were found between the normal and obese groups or between males and females.

913. Guillaume, N.; Mertens, C.; Jacques, P. & Fefer, T. [Experience of stress, expressions of stress and cardiovascular disorders.] (Fren) *Acta Psychiatrica Belgica*, 1974(Mar), Vol 74(2), 119-133.—Studied 71 females (mean age = 32 yrs) and 107 males (mean age = 38 yrs) who had received a physical examination at their place of work. Some cases showed signs usually seen as indicative of coronary problems but none was sufficiently serious to necessitate therapeutic measures. All Ss also completed questionnaires dealing with indicators of stress in their occupational and family lives and questionnaires regarding physical symptoms of anxiety and stress (e.g., palpitations). A large number of correlations among these indicators and biological data were found, leading to the conclusion that the subjective experience of stress is rightfully seen as a precursor of potential coronary problems. (Dutch, English, German, Italian, & Spanish summaries)—E. Coché

914. Hackett, Thomas P. & Cassem, Ned H. (Massachusetts General Hosp, Boston) **Psychological management of the myocardial infarction patient.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Sep), Vol 1(3), 25-38.—Divides the acute coronary experience into 3 parts. In the 1st, the prehospital phase, attention is devoted to the widespread phenomenon of patient delay. Evidence is given to indicate that the source of delay is entirely psychological and centers around the inability to decide whether or not to seek help. The 2nd part, or hospital phase, describes the response of the patient to the various aspects of the coronary care unit, including monitoring, false alarms, and witnessing and sustaining a cardiac arrest. The 3rd phase, the posthospital convalescence, centers on what is considered the principal psychological problem of this period, depression. Its causes, manifestations, and methods of management are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

915. Haslam, Robert H. (John F. Kennedy Inst, Baltimore, MD) **"Progressive cerebral palsy" or spinal cord tumor? Two cases of mistaken identity.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2), 232-237.—Describes the neurological findings and unusual manifestations in the cases of 2 children, 10½ and 11 yrs old, who had previously been diagnosed as having cerebral palsy and in both of whom an intramedullary tumor of the cervical cord was demonstrated.

916. Hutt, S. J. & Fairweather, Hugh. (U Keele, England) **Information processing during two types of EEG activity. Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology**, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(1), 43-51.—A 15-yr-old girl whose EEG contained frequent bursts of generalized subclinical spike-wave activity was examined on a paced serial-choice response task with simultaneous EEG control. The task was carried out at 3 different speeds and 3 different information loads. Performance was compared during paroxysms of spike-wave activity and during normal EEG background activity. 4 parameters of performance were compared, each parameter being somewhat differently affected by spike-wave activity. Response ambiguity was significantly increased in the presence of spike-wave activity, with a corresponding decrease in the amount of information transmitted. The absolute rate at which information could be transmitted in relation to presentation rate was consequently reduced.

during spike-wave activity, the effect being most marked at the intermediate speed of presentation (1 signal/2 sec). However, when signals were presented very slowly (1 signal/4), S's relative information transmitted during spike-wave activity approached that achieved under normal background conditions. Thus, accuracy of performance per se was not critically affected by spike-wave; rather it was the rate at which signals could be handled. Spike-wave may therefore be conceptualized as a form of "neural noise" whose effect is to reduce a S's channel capacity. (French summary) (20 ref)—*Journal summary*.

917. Kalkhof, Thomas C. (Iroquois Medical Ctr, Erie, PA) **The generalist and psychosomatic medicine.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(1), 12-13. Proposes a continuing educational program for the nonpsychiatrist.

918. Karlsson, Kathryn A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Hyperactivity and environmental compliance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 861-862.

919. Kraus, A. (U Heidelberg, Psychiatrische Klinik, W Germany) **[Alterations of perception and of body image in parkinsonism: A clinical contribution to the theory of unity of perception and movement.]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1974(Dec), Vol 45(12), 639-646.

920. Longo, Rosa H. & Camargo Lima, José G. (Escola Paulista de Medicina, Sao Paulo, Brazil) **[Sleep as an activator of the epileptic patient's electroencephalogram.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Sep), Vol 31(3), 180-183.—The EEG tracings of 1,868 epileptic patients (572 generalized seizures, 121 nonpsychomotor temporal, 118 psychomotor, 410 non-temporal focal, 314 nocturnal, 165 febrile, and 168 convulsive seizures associated with psychomotor retardation) were compared under conditions of wakefulness (rest and hyperpnea) and sleep (slow phase). No significant differences were found between tracings obtained during spontaneous sleep and medically induced sleep. In most cases, records obtained while the patients were asleep merely confirmed tracings made when they were awake. The activator action of sleep appeared in only a few cases, having its peak in the psychomotor seizure group (26%). In the generalized nonpsychomotor temporal, nontemporal focal, and nocturnal seizures, sleep acted as an antiactivator instead of an activator of the abnormalities recorded when the patients were awake. (19 ref)—*English summary*.

921. Martin, Maurice J. (Mayo Clinic & Foundation, Rochester, MN) **The role of psychiatric consultation in psychosomatic medicine.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(1), 7-11. Points out the value of consultation in treating psychosomatic problems. After understanding the physician's needs, the consultant may employ special techniques, diagnose the problem, and make specific recommendations to be applied by the primary physician.

922. Martin, Pamela. I, too, want to be a real person. *Volta Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 77(6), 375-380.—Reports the experiences of a mother in securing services for her deaf 11-yr old daughter. Early contact with clinics and recent provision of regular classroom placement seem to have been important in the child's attainment of active functioning.

923. McDougall, Joyce. **The psychosoma and the psychoanalytic process.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 437-459. Discusses the psychosomatic nature of man. The importance and the heterogeneous character of man's innate capacity for symbolic activity and physical creation are noted. The creative process is considered an attempt to maintain a form of psychic equilibrium under changing circumstances. Psychosomatic creations are the most mysterious, since they are the least appropriate to the desire to live. The psychoanalytic processes are viewed as the antithesis of psychosomatic processes. (22 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

924. Mechanic, David. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Some problems in the measurement of stress and social readjustment.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Sep), Vol 1(3), 43-48. Posits that, although the Social Readjustment Rating Scale has been a useful stimulant to the study of life change and illness, it has important limitations. The existing scale cannot be used to determine the role of varying types of life changes (e.g., favorable or adverse) in the occurrence of illness. Other problems discussed are ambiguity of items, the confounding of independent and dependent variables, and lack of item specification. Suggestions are made for improved measurement of life change and for more effective study of life change and illness.—*Journal abstract*.

925. Meyer, Jürgen G. & Meyer-Wahl, Lilli. (U Heidelberg, Abteilung für Anfallskrankheiten der Neurologischen, W Germany) **[The genesis of focal epileptic seizures initiated by seeing spatially patterned stimuli (pattern-sensitive epilepsy): With a case history.]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Jan), Vol 46(1), 24-30.

926. Miller, Michael B. (White Plains Ctr for Nursing Care, NY) **Iatrogenic and nurisgenic effects of prolonged immobilization of the ill aged.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 23(8), 360-369.—Outlines the kinesio, psychopathologic, and psychosocial effects of prolonged immobilization of the ill aged. All patients were immobilized for at least 4 wks and some of them for 12 wks or longer. The iatrogenic (physician-induced) and nurisgenic (nurse-induced) factors related to such functional disabilities are described. Illustrative case histories are given. The syndrome is reversible. Thus physicians and nurses have a continued responsibility to support a sustained rehabilitation program for these patients. The biochemical effects of prolonged inactivity indicate that immobilization of the elderly patient results in adverse physical and psychological phenomena. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

927. Mitsuyama, Yoshio. (Kokura National Hosp, Div of Neurology, Kitakyushu, Japan) **[Clinicopathological study of dementia due to cerebrovascular disease in presenium.]** (Jpn) *Kyushu Neuro-Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(1), 21-36.—Presents results of clinicopathological studies of 5 cases of dementia (2 58-59 yr old females and 3 54-55 yr old males). Ss' hospital records were analyzed to determine their physical and neurological conditions; neuropathological examinations were also completed. Clinical results indicate that both the onset and the progress of the dementia were gradual. The neurological characteristics were similar to those of pre-

senile dementia: intellectual failure, unstable emotionality, reduced activity, euphoria, and abnormal behavior. Neuropathological results show that there were multiple microscopic infarcts and sclerotic changes in small arteries. The frontal lobe, corpus striatum thalamus, and cerebral white matter were abnormal and showed bilateral lesions. The vessels at the base of the brain were always very atheromatous. Findings suggest that hypertension and sclerosis of the small arteries are closely related to multiple brain lesions, and that there are possible relationships between the location of infarcts and the nature of psychiatric symptoms. (English summary) (44 ref)—S. Ashida.

928. Nickerson, Raymond S. (Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc, Cambridge, MA) **Characteristics of the speech of deaf persons.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 77(6), 342-362.—Reviewed speech characteristics typically found in the deaf. Results indicate that their speech is slower, especially unstressed syllables, with more pausing. Rhythm, breath control, and timing of articulatory movements are poor. Higher average pitch and insufficient or erratic pitch variation are often present. There is improper velar control, resulting in hyponasality or hypernasality. Articulatory errors of various kinds are identified. Voice quality and loudness may appear abnormal. (5 p ref)—W. A. Hass.

929. Seelig, Mildred S.; Berger, Adolph R. & Spielholz, Neil. (Goldwater Memorial Hosp, New York, NY) **Latent tetany and anxiety, marginal magnesium deficit, and normocalcemia.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Aug), Vol 36(8), 461-465.—Presents a preliminary report suggesting the need for further consideration of the possibility that chronic magnesium-deficit may contribute to the syndrome of latent tetany, psychosomatic complaints, and weakness. A case report is presented. (44 ref)

930. Stebbins, W. C.; Emmel, A.; Heriot, J. T. & Rockowitz, R. J. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental School) **Congenital ophthalmoplegia and school achievement: A case study.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2), 237-243. Presents the case of a 6½-yr-old male with the Moebius syndrome with severely restricted horizontal eye movements. Visuomotor integration was found to be at the age-level of 3 yrs, perceptual development at 4 yrs 10 mo, and cognitive functioning in the low dull-normal range. Achievement in arithmetic and reading was in line with cognitive ability. (French, German, & Spanish summaries)—P. W. Pruyser.

931. Theorell, Töres & Rahe, Richard H. (Karolinska Inst, Serafimerlasarettet, Stockholm, Sweden) **Life change events, ballistocardiography and coronary death.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Sep), Vol 1(3), 18-24. 36 men and women (mean age, 53 yrs) who experienced a documented myocardial infarction, ½ of whom ultimately died from their disease and ½ of whom survived over a 6-yr period, provided longitudinal recent life changes and ballistocardiographic data. The Ss who died from their coronary disease indicated a significant buildup in life changes which peaked approximately 1 yr prior to death; their serial ballistocardiograms indicated a significant buildup in average force of contraction which was seen to peak approximately 6 mo prior to

death. The postinfarction Ss who survived the 6-yr follow-up showed neither a buildup in life change nor a buildup in the ballistocardiographic index of cardiac contraction force. These findings of a life change peak preceding ballistocardiographic evidence of an "over-worked" heart are discussed in terms of their possible medical and psychophysiological significances. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

932. Trombini, Giancarlo & Lanfranchi, Giorgio A. (U Bologna, Istituto di Psicologia, Italy) **Recordings of gastric and colonic motility during experimental conflicts in psychosomatic patients.** *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1974(Dec), Vol 1(3), 331-353.—Hypothesized that the psychovisceral reaction test by G. Trombini (1972), which involves the solution of puzzles of varying difficulty, provokes a significant disassociation of the gastric motorsecretory functions in patients with duodenal ulcer. Ss were 36 23-67 yr old inpatients with psychosomatic diseases of the digestive tract. The motor modifications induced in the stomach and in the sigmoid colon were compared with motor activity recorded during execution of Trombini's puzzles P1 and P3, which have different grades of difficulty. Results show that the conflict induced by P1 and P3 inhibited gastric motility (with an increase of hydrochloric acid) and increased sigmoid motility ($p < .005$). In Ss with gastrocolopathy or colopathy, P1 distinguished different types of diseases in relation to different functional behaviors. Results with this puzzle support the hypothesis. It is concluded that the test of psychovisceral reactivity may be useful for research in gastrointestinal psychomotility. With the test, it is possible to investigate the threshold of the somatic response to the psychic tension in individual patients and to examine different responses in relation to the personality of the patient. (Italian summary) (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

933. Violon, A. & de Mol, J. [Neuropsychological study of short-term evolution of brain trauma.] (I-ren) *Acta Psychiatrica Belgica*, 1974(Mar), Vol 74(2), 176-232.—27 males and 4 females who were hospitalized after a brain trauma, were given a battery of psychomotor, intelligence, and projective tests soon after recovering consciousness and again after 1, 3, and 6 mo. In the 1st testing deficits of attention and memory were prominent, whereas body coordination and arithmetic reasoning were not disturbed significantly. After 1 mo, difficulties of concentration, psychomotor retardation, imprecision, and tiredness stood out as major problems which were linked to the seriousness of the trauma. Most patients were much improved after 3 mo, but many were quite critical of themselves. Memory problems and neurotic symptoms were quite noticeable in some. At the 6-mo testing, approximately ½ of the patients had recovered in their cognitive functioning, but many still had difficulties in the affective sphere. Recommendations for post-traumatic psychological care are made. (Dutch, English, German, Italian, & Spanish summaries) (4 p ref) *E. Caché*

934. Woolsey, Robert M. & Nelson, James S. (St Louis U, Medical School) **Asymptomatic destruction of the fornix in man.** *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 32(8), 566-568. Notes that in 5 previous reports dealing with the effects of interruption of the fornix in man, 2

noted that a severe disturbance of recent memory resulted, and 3 indicated that no symptoms were evident. The present report describes a patient, without any apparent neurological or psychological disturbances, in whom a malignant tumor had destroyed the fornix bilaterally.

935. Yanagisawa, S. (Yamaguchi U, Medical School, Ube, Japan) **Hermaphroditism associated with unusual gonadal finding in a mentally retarded child.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 37-42.—Presents the case of an hermaphrodite, a mentally retarded 13-yr-old male with undifferentiated gonads. Chromosome analysis revealed a 46,XX female karyotype.

936. Yoshida, Hozuka. (Kyushu U, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan) **[A clinico-electroencephalographic study of laughing attacks.]** (Japn) *Kyushu Neuro-Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(1), 52-59.—Conducted clinical and encephalographic studies with a 44-yr-old male epileptic whose laughing fits were caused by aseptic meningoencephalitis. 5 types of clinical seizures were observed: grimacing and laughing fits, gestural automatism of the upper limbs, tonic generalized seizures, and tonic-chronic generalized seizures. During the grimacing fits, a rhythmic theta activity occurred in the left hemisphere. During the laughing fits, the EEG displayed bilaterally diffused irregular slow activity with asymmetry, followed by generalized seizures. It is concluded that laughing fits are not a postictal phenomenon but a kind of ictal automatism. (English summary) (25 ref)—S. Ashida.

937. Zakrisson, J.-E.; Borg, E.; Diamant, H. & Moller, A. R. (U Umea, Sweden) **Auditory fatigue in patients with stapedius muscle paralysis.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 79(3-4), 228-232.—Conducted experiments in 18 patients with peripheral facial palsy (Bell's palsy) including unilateral stapedius muscle paralysis. After exposure to narrow band noise centered at 0.5 kHz, temporary threshold shift (TTS) at 0.75 kHz was significantly higher in the ear with paralysis than in the normal ear. After exposure to 2 kHz narrow band noise there was no difference in TTS at 3 kHz between affected and nonaffected ears. It is concluded that the stapedius reflex has a protective function against low frequency sound exposure and that this protection might be extended to higher frequencies only when high frequency noise also contains low frequency components. (German summary)—*Journal abstract*.

938. Zarinsky, Irma. (Union Hosp, Lynn, MA) **Psychological problems of kidney transplanted adolescents.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 101-109.—The adolescent is in a traumatic, crisis-provoking period of growth. It is worse for the hospitalized or chronically ill adolescent who faces loss of autonomy, isolation, feelings of depersonalization, retardation of sexual identity or similar emotional problems. If the adolescent has undergone a kidney transplant many more problems must be faced. Rehabilitation success has not been shown for adolescents who are hampered by their physical and psychological limitations. (41 ref) A. Krichew

939. Zeuthen, Eva; Hansen, Mariann; Christensen, Anne-Lise & Nielsen, Johannes. (Aarhus State Hosp,

Cytogenetic Lab, Risskov, Denmark) **A psychiatric-psychological study of XYY males found in a general male population.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1973(Jan), Vol 51(1), 3-18.—Psychological test results of 5 XYY males found in a population of 3,840 males registered for military service in Denmark show an intellectual level within the normal range but with a mean full scale IQ and educational level lower than expected. The cognitive and emotional functions were characterized by immaturity, manifested in passivity, unreflectiveness, and emotional lability, in 3 resulting in uncontrolled aggressive outbursts. Conflict material also appeared immaturely resolved, centering around unfulfilled needs of contact and insecure masculine identification. Defense mechanisms used were generally rather weak, but only in 1 S did the anxiety level seem to be excessively low. Case studies are presented. All 5 Ss differed to a certain extent from their siblings; 3 were hyperactive, restless, hot-tempered, and impulsive at school, and 4 had difficulties at school. 3 learned a trade, but only 1 stayed in his trade, and 1 was applying for disablement pension on account of personality deviation. 2 had a criminal record. It is concluded that the presence and degree of the above characteristics of XYY males varied. It is evident that environmental factors play as great a role for the development of personality and behavior in males with karyotype 47,XYY as in males with a normal chromosome constitution.—*Journal abstract*.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

940. Agren, Hans. (U Uppsala Hosp, Sweden) **A new approach to Chinese traditional medicine.** *American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(3), 207-212.—Argues that traditional Chinese medicine should be analyzed from psychological and anthropological perspectives and according to its subspecialties, levels of knowledge, and sociological and historical divisions. Traditional medicine involves counseling and creation of a milieu of trust; with this in mind, it is possible to understand today's integration of traditional and modern medicine in China.

941. Green, Bonnie L.; Gleser, Goldine C.; Stone, Walter N. & Seifert, Rita F. (U Cincinnati, Medical Coll) **Relationships among diverse measures of psychotherapy outcome.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 689-699.—Conducted a study concerned with relationships among 3 different methods of evaluating psychotherapy outcome: final status scores, pretreatment to posttreatment difference scores, and direct ratings of global improvement. 50 outpatients with acute stress reaction were seen by 7 therapists for approximately 6 wks of brief crisis-oriented treatment. Pre- and posttherapy status measures consisted of the Symptom Check List, filled out by the S, and the Psychiatric Evaluation Form and the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale filled out by a research psychiatrist. These measures were oriented primarily toward symptomatology and daily functioning as deemed appropriate for a brief-treatment service. Ratings of global improvement were also available from the therapist and the S.

Generally, final status measures correlated highly with each other and also with the direct improvement ratings. Global improvement ratings were not related to initial scores. Use of difference scores tended to obscure convergence of posttreatment measures. Similarities and differences among these relationships and those previously reported in the literature are discussed, and inferences are drawn concerning optimal methods of evaluation. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

942. Hahn, P. & Mayer, H. (Medizinischen Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, W Germany) [Telemetry used with psychosomatic disturbances.] (Germ) *Praxis der Psychotherapie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 19(4), 146-159.

943. Hindi-Alexander, M. The team approach in asthma. *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 12(2), 79-88.—The multidisciplinary approach to asthma is needed because the incidence of the disorder and the death rate from it are increasing. The literature on etiology and incidence is reviewed and various forms of treatment are discussed, with emphasis on the need to consider emotional as well as physiological factors. The treatment team, especially for a child, should include allergist, pediatrician, nurse, social workers, psychologist, physical therapist, psychiatrist, occupational therapist, recreational worker, teacher, dietician, speech and hearing therapists, and the child's parents. A number of successful team treatment programs in the US are cited. (42 ref)—*E. S. Bishop*.

944. Kafka, J. (U Pavla Jozefa Safárika, Psychiatrická klinika Lekárskej faculty, Košice, Czechoslovakia) [The possibility of experimental thinking in psychiatry.] (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 182-185.—Analyzes the concept of "experimental thinking" and discusses its possible use in psychiatry. It is explained that the method signifies imagining experiments carried out with ideal objects under ideal experimental conditions. The experiment is induced in thinking (intrapsychically), not performed in reality. In psychiatry, experimental thinking should achieve theoretical evaluation of empirical facts and generate new hypotheses and theories about psychopathologies. French, Russian, and Czech literature is quoted. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischman*.

945. Kiev, Ari. (Cornell U Medical Coll, New York, NY) Psychotherapeutic strategies in the management of depressed and suicidal patients. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 345-354. Describes a crisis intervention therapy program for the management of depressed, suicidal patients. This approach combines chemotherapy with supportive psychotherapy. Symptoms are reduced through the use of fast-acting drugs. Audiotaped material is then employed to help patients acquire new strategies for daily living, including (a) setting personal goals and adopting a lifestyle, (b) techniques for self-mastery; (c) identifying stresses, problems, and psychological traps; and (d) gaining awareness of automatic behavior patterns which create conflict. A discussion of the rationale of this approach emphasizes the explosive and unpredictable interpersonal world of suicidal patients and the attitudes of patients and significant others toward the sick role.—*Journal summary*.

946. Klein, Beatrice & Mordock, John. (Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck, NY) A guide to differentiated developmental diagnosis with a case demonstrating its use. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 5(4), 242-253.—Introduces a guide for developmental diagnosis covering 5 aspects of development: main focus of satisfaction, relationships, nature and sources of disturbances that interfere with adaptation and development, and ego development. In each area, 4 successive phases are described, corresponding to the psychosexual phases normally expected to occur at ages 0-1½, 1½-3, 3-6, and 6-10 yrs. In assessment, the clinician should decide at which one of the 4 levels in each of the 5 areas the patient is functioning. A case history is presented to demonstrate use of the guide.—*E. S. Goodman*.

947. Lesse, Stanley. The range of therapies in the treatment of severely depressed suicidal patients. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 308-326.—Discusses basic requirements for managing severely depressed, suicidal patients. 5 distinct phases of treatment, each with its own specific therapeutic aim, are outlined. The advantages and limitations of ECS treatment, antidepressant drug therapy, and psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy are considered. The clinical decision as to when patients may be treated on an outpatient basis and when they should be hospitalized is discussed. It is suggested that a suicide attempt by a patient in active treatment may often be the psychotherapist's fault. A new technique combining a drug and psychotherapy is described and explicit guidelines for ECS treatment are presented. (20 ref)—*Journal summary*.

948. Nielsen, H. Birk & Kampp, E. (Eds). (Bispebjerg Hosp, State Hearing Ctr, Copenhagen, Denmark) Visual and audio-visual perception of speech. *Scandinavian Audiology*, 1974, Suppl 4, 290 p.—Presents papers from the Sixth Danavox Symposium held in Denmark in 1974. Among the topics discussed are auditory and audiovisual speech perception related to hearing disorders, visual perception of speech by deaf children, lipreading with visual and tactual aids, construction and evaluation of an audiovisual test (the Helen test), and auditory and visual contributions to the perception of English consonants for normal and hearing-impaired listeners.

949. Pannacker, Mary. (Texas Women's U, Speech & Hearing Clinic) Diagnostic report writing. *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 367-379.—Reviews purposes and types of diagnostic reports, and provides guidelines for report writing. Report writing varies depending upon the examination and the clinician's style of reporting. Such variation is acceptable so long as professional standards are maintained. Basic guidelines are given (a) The organization should provide for easy retrieval of specific information. (b) Terms and categories should be free of ambiguity. (c) Only terms in common use by professionals should be used. Lack of uniformity, inappropriate terminology, and overstatements are the basic problems of report writing that may be overcome through practice courses, and the study of sample reports. (30 ref) *Journal abstract*.

950. Sen, Arun K. (U. Alabama) Mental retardation in India: A short description. *Mental Retardation*.

1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 11-13.—Reports that about 4% of the Indian population are mentally retarded. There are 85 known institutions in the entire country providing 4,000 beds for a population of 22 million retarded persons. Pioneering work in the field of retarded care started in Bombay and has expanded to other cities. The Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (India) is a voluntary organization with a special technical cell of psychologists and other specialists to coordinate and promote research. It is concluded that, although there has been an expansion during the last decade, the problem has yet to be met effectively at the national level.—*Journal abstract*.

951. Stach, Thomas W. (Private practice, Oak Brook, IL.) **A guide to the use of Procedural Terminology for Psychiatrists.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 856-858. Discusses the potential benefits to patients, physicians, and 3rd-party payers from systematic specification of services rendered by psychiatrists in direct patient care. *Procedural Terminology for Psychiatrists*, published by the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association, provides a reporting system that appropriately reflects variations in skill, complexity, and levels of patient care services.

952. Storm, Roger L. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A study of the comparability of selected family behaviors in the home and clinic setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1088-1089.

953. Williams, David V. (U Tulsa) **A study of existential philosophy and its relationships to principles of counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1091.

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954. Abu-Saba, Mary B. (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) **The female juvenile delinquent.** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 62-65.—Discusses the therapeutic implications of females being treated under a double standard in the American juvenile correctional system. The success of transactional analysis with delinquents is attributed to its use of the attitude "I am responsible for my life. I will not let others be in charge." Therapists are encouraged to be knowledgeable about the pitfalls of the socio-legal framework which categorizes a female "delinquent," and to be sensitive to the ways a female declares herself "delinquent." —R. Tomasko.

955. Ammon, Günter. (Deutsche Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Berlin, W. Germany) **[What is psychoanalytic therapy?]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Jan), Vol 46(1), 11-17.

956. Aubin, Bernard. **[Directed-reverie therapy considered as deriving from the psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapies.]** (Fren) *Etudes Psychoanalytiques*, 1974(Sep), No 17, 161-166. Argues that directed-reverie therapy should be considered as an analytic psychotherapy, but one that makes use of imaginal productions which lie at the boundary between the conscious and the unconscious and thus lend themselves to the achievement of synthesis.

957. Auerwald, Mary C. (Purdue U) **Differential reinforcing power of interpretation and restatement on**

client production of affect. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 128.

958. Breggin, Peter R. (Ctr for the Study of Psychiatry, Washington, DC) **Psychiatry and psychotherapy as political processes.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 369-382.—Discusses psychotherapy as a form of applied politics. It is suggested that a therapist's every action, from hospitalizing a patient to offering psychoanalytic insight, reflects his own political attitudes. This thesis is elaborated in terms of a number of issues including individual freedom vs state control, capitalism vs socialism, and institutional therapy vs private practice. It is concluded that ultimately every therapy implements some utopian political vision against which the client will measure his own success and failure in the therapy. (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

959. Brenner, Charles (Ed.). **Alterations in defenses during psychoanalysis.** In B. D. Fine & H. F. Waldhorn (Eds.), *Alterations in defenses during psychoanalysis. Aspects of psychoanalytic intervention*. New York, NY: International Universities Press, 1975. xi, 97 p.—Presents 2 case examples illustrating ego functions serving as executants of drive derivatives as well as defenses against them.

960. Danis, Juana. **[The psychotherapeutic connection.]** (Germ) *Praxis der Psychotherapie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 19(4), 137-145. Presents a philosophical discussion of the psychotherapeutic interaction between the patient and the therapist.

961. Davis, Jannar W. (U Florida) **Behavior charting as an adjunct to the dyadic counseling relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 132-133.

962. de M'Uzan, M. **Analytical process and the notion of the past.** *International Review of Psychoanalysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 461-466.—The notion of analytical process is used to designate a creation in the literal sense of the word. This process concerns the identity of the transference neurosis, which is distinguished from transference itself, and types of patients for whom the analytic process is ineffective are described. A relationship is drawn between the psychical work the patient accomplishes when he constructs his past and the work that takes place during analysis. —R. Tomasko.

963. de Peretti, André [Rogers, the man, his thought, his method.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychoanalytiques*, 1974(Sep), No 17, 149-158.—Traces the development of client-centered therapy, focusing on C. Rogers' book, *Client-Centered Therapy* (1951). The warm involvement of the therapist with the client, the handling of transference in client-centered therapy, Rogers's use of existentialist ideas and his research on the psychotherapy of schizophrenia are discussed. (39 ref)—F. Auld.

964. Dickson, Charles. (Lenoir Rhyne Coll) **Logotherapy as a pastoral tool.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 207-213.—Discusses the logotherapy methods employed by Victor Frankl and additional methods which religious ministers can use in their mental health work. It is argued that the logotherapy uses human nature and potentialities and that transcendence must be more fully provided to religiously oriented clients by clergymen since it cannot be provided by logotherapists.—F. A. Hardi.

965. **Dodd, Frances G.** (George Washington U) **Art therapy with a brain-injured man.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 14(3), 83-89.—Discusses the artwork of a 24-yr-old male who suffered diffuse, concussive brain injury in a car accident. As he progressed toward normal consciousness his empty, simple pictures became more unified and colorful. 2 aspects of his drawings are examined: (a) his repeated theme of broken land, which is seen as a symbol of the disorientation stemming from his brain damage, and (b) the concept of body image, which is related to the figures in the drawings. It is noted that the primary benefit of art therapy is the relationship established with the therapist. —*R. Tomasko*.
966. **Dreyfus, L. & Cordier, M. L.** (Hôpital Esquirol, St Maurice, France) [An experiment in classroom therapy.] (*Fren*) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1975(Feb), Vol 51(2), 151-155. Describes an informal experiment in which psychiatric patients were offered strictly scheduled academic courses in an attempt to prepare them for adjustment to schedules and information processing when they returned to their professional jobs after treatment.—*C. A. Sherrard*.
967. **Fabre, Nicole.** [The emergence of archaic images in the therapy of Nadine.] (*Fren*) *Etudes Psychotherapeutiques*, 1974(Sep), No 17, 139-146.—Uses the case of an 8-yr-old female at the beginning of psychotherapy as a basis for a discussion on the emergence of archaic images during directed-reverie therapy.
968. **Fierz, H. K.** [Methods, theories and ethics in analytical psychotherapy.] (*Germ*) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 64-76.—Discusses the importance of formal time order in analysis, disturbances resulting from the analyst's prejudices, influence of transference projection, the danger of being on familiar terms with the analysand, the analyst's personal ethical attitude, and mistakes in analysis. The advantages and disadvantages of psychological theories are also discussed.—*S. D. Babcock*.
969. **Fine, Bernard D. & Waldhorn, Herbert F.** (Eds). **Alterations in defense during psychoanalysis. Aspects of psychoanalytic intervention.** New York, NY: International Universities Press, 1975. xi, 97 p.
970. **Getsinger, Stephen H.** (Perry Point VA Hosp. Psychology Service, MD) **Pastoral counseling and the combat veteran.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 214-219.—Presents a case report to demonstrate common behavioral reactions (e.g., fatigue, self-deprecation, sudden changes in interests, and hypersensitivity) experienced by returning veterans. It is suggested that "home" clergy offer a supportive relationship in such cases and emphasize (a) the resumption of activities; (b) reassurances; (c) permissive ventilation in counseling; (d) readjustments to the community, beginning with the church community; and (e) referrals when needed. A list of behavioral symptoms are provided in which speedy referral for psychological help is indicated.—*F. A. Hardt*.
971. **Green, André** **Surface analysis, deep analysis: The role of the preconscious in psychoanalytical technique.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 415-423.—Discusses the role of an implicit theoretical model in analytical technique. The aim of analysis is considered to be the preparation of the patient for self-analysis. Topics discussed include the mediatory and transitional aspects of the preconscious, the importance of silence, and associating. It is argued that the preconscious is neglected space where both patient and analyst can meet to experience transference and go forward together.—*R. Tomasko*.
972. **Grinberg, Leon & Grinberg, Rebeca.** **The problem of identity and the psychoanalytical process.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 499-507.—Views identity as the outcome of the continual interaction of 3 integration links: spatial, temporal, and social. These links operate simultaneously and enable the individual to join with external objects. Their development in the patient-analyst relationship is described, stressing the way this development leads to consolidation of the sense of identity. (20 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.
973. **Haimowitz, Carla.** **Structure.** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 42-50.—Describes ways of structuring a therapeutic problem-solving situation so that the individual will use the space available to act out alleged "not-OK" behaviors and get the responses needed to complete growing up. 2 therapeutic exercises are described illustrating the importance of structure.
974. **Haimowitz, Natalie.** **Protection.** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 51-54.—Discusses common pitfalls in offering and obtaining transactional analysis therapy. Overconcern with professional status, exclusively blaming oneself or society for one's problems, overemphasizing the "rules" of transactional analysis, and arousing archaic Child feelings are discussed.
975. **Hendin, Herbert.** (Ctr for Policy Research, New York, NY) **Growing up dead: Student suicide.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 327-338.—Presents several brief case studies of college students who have made serious suicide attempts. Short-term therapy was employed in most of these cases; long-term therapy in some. Discussion of the clinical histories deals with (a) the psychodynamic significance of suicide, (b) family constellations that produce suicide, (c) psychosocial forces contributing to the rise of the suicide rate in young people, and (d) special problems in treating severely suicidal young persons. It is hypothesized that these students are tied to their parents in a death knot and become overtly suicidal when life (entering college, graduating, involvement with others) threatens to unravel this knot.—*Journal summary*.
976. **James, Norman.** (St John's U, Collegeville, MN) **To catch a Honkie (or get caught!)** *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 57-59. Discusses the problem of determining where some Black persons are coming from in therapeutic situations. Emphasis is placed on behaviors that have a "Black is better than White" payoff.
977. **Major, René** **The language of interpretation.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 425-435. Discusses the need for interpretation operating in the primary as well as secondary processes. Interpretation retains elements of discontinuity within the continuity it establishes, and is the symbolic

realization of a wish. The rules that regulate the use of language in interpretation are discussed in order that the possible temptations of domination and suggestion may be avoided in the analytic relationship. (16 ref.) *R. Tomasko.*

978. Maurey, Gilbert. [The mother and her poisons.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapeutiques*, 1974(Sep), No 17, 123-126, 129-137.—Describes the therapy of a railway trainman who feared that he would throw himself under a train and that he would harm his wife and his son. Directed-reverie therapy made him aware that he had always sensed that his mother had not wanted him and that she had seized on the pretext of wartime conditions to abandon him to the care of an aunt and uncle. The importance of language, transference, and corrective emotional experience in the therapeutic process is emphasized.—*F. Auld.*

979. Mendel, Werner M. (U Southern California, Medical School) Interpretation and working through. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 409-414. Discusses the hypothesis that interpretation leading to insight is partially independent of content. This process consists of the assignment of meaning rather than finding meaning. Insight binds anxiety, lifts repression, and relieves neurotic symptoms, regardless of its accuracy or correctness, as long as the content is acceptable to the life patient. Working through is learning to apply the assigned meaning to new situations. The more active the patient and the less active the therapist, the more permanently the assigned meaning changes the of the patient. 5 steps of working through process are described.—*Journal summary.*

980. Munro, Josef N. & Bach, Thomas R. (Catholic U of America) Effect of time-limited counseling on client change. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 22(5), 395-398. 24 college-student clients seeking help from a counseling center for emotional or personal-social problems were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 treatment conditions: time-limited or undetermined-time counseling. Pre- and postcounseling measures were obtained relating to client status and problems. These included the Personal Orientation Inventory and Strupp's therapist questionnaire. Findings indicate significant improvement in terms of self-acceptance and increased independence as well as on various other self-report statements for clients in the time-limited group over a period of 8 wks. In addition, assessment by clients and the 15 counselors of improvement in both groups was significantly related. Implications of findings in terms of use of time-limited counseling in a time-limited environment, e.g., college counseling centers, are discussed. (19 ref.)—*Journal abstract.*

981. Ploeger, A. (Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Medizinischen Fakultät, Aachen, W Germany) [In-hospital and outpatient group therapy and sociotherapy.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Jan), Vol 46(1), 18-23.

982. Rose, Gilbert J. Some misuses of analysis as a way of life: Analysis interminable and interminable "analysts." *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 509-515. Discusses the exploitation of analysis by character pathology, especially when there is an unconscious collusion with the analyst's need for

narcissistic invulnerability or faith in analysis as a way of life. The dangers of the analysis as a way of life and a personal style is described, and the manner in which analytic antipathy toward acting out is used to justify inaction in such situations is noted.—*R. Tomasko.*

983. Rotenberg, Mordechai. (Hebrew U, School of Social Work, Jerusalem, Israel) The Protestant ethic against the spirit of psychiatry. The other side of Weber's thesis. *British Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 26(1), 52-65.—Discusses apparent conflict in basic assumptions underlying professional people-changing treatment systems (psychotherapy) and the Protestant ethic belief in man's inability to change should be equally rooted. Predestination and dualism (i.e., people are either evil or good) are at odds with the people-changing concept of modern psychotherapy. The therapist's traditional preference for treating neurotics and his reluctance to treat psychopaths and psychotics may reflect influence of concepts drawn from the Protestant ethic. (2 p ref.)—*R. P. Abeles.*

984. Rubenstein, Ben & Levitt, Morton. (U California, Medical School, Davis) Therapeutic systems and moral assumptions. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 481-488.—Considers that the loss of traditional values and family structure produces a societal "why not" reaction which is supported by several therapeutic schools. The therapist's use of transference provides information about his attitude toward patient independence, liberation, and mastery of reality. The issue of sexual relations between therapist and patient is discussed, and the consequences of the analyst's yielding to the patient's infantile needs are noted. (17 ref.)—*R. Tomasko.*

985. Salant, Edna G. (National Child Research Ctr, Washington, DC) Preventive art therapy: With a preschool child. *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 14(3), 67-74.—Discusses a preventive art therapy program for 150 normal children, 2 1/2-7 yrs old at the National Child Research Center. A case example of a gifted 5 1/2-yr-old daughter of a separated couple is presented to illustrate the effectiveness of art therapy in recognizing and dealing with problems before they become acute. Several of the girl's pictures, and an interpretation of their significance with regard to her parent's separation, are included. Differences between art in the classroom and art in a therapeutic setting are noted.—*R. Tomasko.*

986. Taylor, Clarence E. (U South Carolina) Counselor's level of empathic understanding as a function of counselor sex and client sex. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 143.

987. Uemura, Akira. (Fukuoka U, Faculty of Medicine, Japan) [On a course of a therapy for a self-destructive female student.] (Jpn) *Kyushu Neuro-Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(1), 37-42.—Reports the results of therapy (1 50-min period per week for approximately 11 mo) given to a 17-yr-old high school female student who had homosexual tendencies and who repeatedly cut her own forearm. Results suggest that her undesirable behavior was based on the peculiar psychodynamics of her abnormal family situation, in which her mother suppressed her own sexual feelings, over-respected her father, and badly despised her own husband. The patient

identified herself with her mother, tried to deny her sexual drives, and directed her sexual impulses toward her mother in such a way that her own skin became an erogenous zone. As she started to conceptualize and to communicate with the opposite sex, her abnormal behavior patterns disappeared. The evidence suggests that the S's self-destructive behavior and homosexual tendencies were closely related to her identity problems. (English summary)—S. Ashida.

988. Viderman, Serge. Interpretation in the analytical space. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 1(4), 467-480.—Discusses the theory of transference technique and the development of transference reactions. 4 stages of transference are described: a pretransference state, sparse transference reactions, actual transference, and the transference neurosis. 8 rules defining the construction of an analytic space and the unfolding of an authentic psychoanalytic process are presented.—R. Tomasko.

989. Vogt, Rolf. (U Heidelberg, Psychosomatische Klinik, W Germany) [Psychoanalytically-oriented "short" and "focal" therapy.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Jan), Vol 46(1), 1-10.—Presents a survey of this type of therapy, with a case history. (52 ref)—J. Rutschmann.

990. Wadson, Harriet. (Montgomery Coll) **Suicide: Expression in images.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 14(3), 75-82.—Presents a selection of suicidal artwork created by depressed and manic inpatients during therapy sessions with the authors. Because recognition of suicidal wishes is essential in suicide prevention, art therapy is a valuable tool in opening areas of patient-therapist communication. Frequent themes in these pictures depicting past and current suicidal feelings include hopelessness, self-hatred, being harmful to others, isolation, and anger. Feelings associated with these themes, and expressed during therapy, are failure, guilt, and loss. Patterns and symbols recurring in suicidal ideation are noted. R. Tomasko.

991. Wadsworth, Allen P.; Wilson, Warner & Barker, Harry R. (Tuscaloosa VA Hosp, AL) **Reduction of state and trait anxiety by kind firmness attitude therapy.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 23-29.—Determined the impact upon state and trait anxiety of a treatment for depression based on "kind firmness" attitude therapy and compared the effectiveness of that program with the effectiveness of a more conventional form of therapy. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory was administered to 16 university students and to 32 neurotic and 24 psychotic patients (age ranges = 18-23, 20-59 and 22-52 yrs, respectively) on 3 occasions. Neurotics treated on both programs declined significantly in state and trait anxiety. Psychotics treated by kind firmness therapy experienced a significant reduction in unpleasant, consciously perceived feelings of tension and anxiety (state) with no significant changes in anxiety proneness (trait). Psychotics treated on the conventional program, however, demonstrated an opposite pattern of response, experiencing a significant decrease in trait anxiety with no significant changes in state anxiety.—*Journal abstract*.

Group & Family Therapy

992. Anderson, Ellen K. A review of communication theory within the family framework. *Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 15-34.—Reviews literature that examined basic tenets of communication theory as applied to family therapy. Topics discussed include certain primary concepts of relationships, verbal and nonverbal communication, system analysis, and current issues in family communication research. Behavior is defined as communicative because it is impossible not to communicate. Focus is given to a variety of approaches (e.g., transactional, class theory). However, underlying all theories is the theoretical framework of the relationships of the parts to the whole. Communication theory as a means of family treatment does not cure all aspects of dysfunctional families. The current author maintains that communication analysis in family dynamics is helpful in diagnosis and treatment planning, as it elicits the underlying interactional patterns of family behavior. (37 ref)—D. P. Judd.

993. Boš, P. (Předmanželská a manželská poradna, Usti nad Labem, Czechoslovakia) [Family Rorschach: A method for detection of family dynamics.] (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 167-173.—Reprints a paper, presented at the 1973 National Psychotherapeutic Conference, which discusses the use of group Rorschach in exploring family dynamics. Pertinent European and American literature is reviewed, and experiences with a modified "Loveland Relation Rorschach Technique" in Czechoslovakia are reported. It is believed that the group Rorschach approach will increase the number of clinical tools for analyzing the communication and interaction system in the family, and will facilitate family diagnosis and therapy. (Russian & English summaries) (27 ref)—V. Fischman.

994. Coleman, Ronald E. & Miller, Alma G. (Acadia U, Wolfville, Canada) **The relationship between depression and marital maladjustment in a clinic population: A multitrait-multimethod study.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 647-651.—Took depression and marital maladjustment measures of all 154 couples attending a clinic. Average age for men was 38 yrs, for women 35 yrs; average length of marriage was 19 yrs. A significant correlation between depression and marital maladjustment was found for self-report data and was replicated by therapists' ratings. Women were significantly more depressed than men though similar in average ratings of marital adjustment. Women's depression ratings were minimally related to their own their husbands' marital ratings. Men's depression ratings were related to both their own and their wives' marital ratings. Convergent validity was demonstrated for the Locke and Wallace Marital-Adjustment Test and the Beck Depression Inventory. Clinical implications of findings concerning both depression and marital maladjustment are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

995. Forlitz, Lorant. A schizophrenic patient in a large group treatment setting. *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974(Sum), Vol 6(2), 27-34.—Presents the case history of a patient in

an open-ended group with a membership of 23-25.—*R. M. Cohen*

996. Gould, Edward; Garrigues, Charles S. & Scheikowitz, Karen. (Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst. Clinical Research Ward San Francisco, CA) Interaction in hospitalized patient-led and staff-led psychotherapy groups. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 383-390.—Compared the reactions of psychotic inpatients to 2 types of group psychotherapy, one conducted by staff and the other led by patients with the staff observing. A frequency count of verbal productivity, carried out for 17 patients in both kinds of group, indicated that they talked significantly more in the patient-led group than in the staff-led one. Informal clinical observations were consistent with this finding. Moreover, the patient-led group seemed equally capable of handling potentially disruptive psychotic behavior. The importance of peer, self-help influences in groups for stimulating psychotic patients to take more responsibility for themselves and other patients is discussed.—*Journal summary.*

997. Haimowitz, Morris L. Training and therapy in large groups without charge. *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 36-37.—Describes transactional analysis therapy classes for 50 to 150 participants. Class format includes lectures, stroke breaks, exercises, and separating into small groups.

998. Hausner, M. (Krajský ústav narodního zdraví, SKNV, Sadržská, Czechoslovakia) [The fractioned weekend psychotherapy of chronic psychogenic, characterogenic, and sociogenic disturbances.] (Czech) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 195-199.—Outlines a form of therapy involving hospitalization and marathon group psychotherapy on weekends, carried out periodically (every 20-30 days) for several years. The method has favorable effects and the following advantages: It prevents the development of hospitalization neurosis, enables the patient to stay in his natural home environment, maintains his full working capacity, tests his motivation for therapy, increases the utilization of sick-beds, and fully utilizes the time of medical and nursing staff. It is calculated that for 40 patients this therapy has saved about 3,600 working and hospitalization days a year (about 1,340,000 korunas in value). (Russian & English summaries) (17 ref)—*V. Fischman.*

999. Justice, Rita & Justice, Blair. TA work with child abuse. *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5(1), 38-41.—Used a transactional analysis approach to therapy with 10 couples legally charged with child abuse. The therapy focused on breaking up the destructive symbiosis between the parents and between parent and child. The confrontation of discounts and correction of misinformation about parenting were stressed. Kiresuk's Goal Attainment Scale was used to evaluate the therapy's impact on the couples. 8 couples had their children returned to them on the therapist's recommendation.—*R. Tomasko.*

1000. Kaufman, Michael & Bluestone, Harvey. Patient-therapist: Are we free to choose therapy? *Groups: A Journal of Group Dynamics & Psychotherapy*, 1974-75, Vol 6(1), 1-13.—Studied the relationship between patient personality characteristics and various therapeutic approaches. 38 outpatients from a lower

socioeconomic area community mental health center were given the Rotter Internal-External Control Scale and a psychiatric diagnosis during 17 wks of group psychotherapy. Results indicate that locus of control is a useful rationale for patient selection. Group attendance was related to locus of control and therapeutic approach, with externals in directive groups having the best attendance (19 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

1001. Kirchenbaum, Martin J. & Blinder, Martin G. Growth processes in married couples group therapy. *Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 85-104.—Discusses 7 aspects of the growth process that occur during the 18-24 mo life of a marital therapy group: (a) a sense of conjugal trust; (b) mutual acceptance and nurturance of intimacy; (c) individual autonomy and personal growth; (d) spontaneous ability to take risks; (e) perception of maleness and femaleness; (f) congruency and delineation in communication with others; and (g) beginnings of a new creative reality oriented survival structure.—*D. P. Judd.*

1002. Luthman, Shirley. The growth model in marital therapy. *Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 63-83.

Describes a growth model of marital therapy that is designed to (a) maximize the family's potential to fulfill its nurturing function and stimulate growth of its individual members, (b) assist individuals within the family unit to take responsibility for the total expression of their own desires and limitations necessary to the realization of their own growth potential, and (c) assist in the development of processes for handling change and experimentation without cutting into either the family's basic functions or the individual's growth. Examples are presented to illustrate pathological alternatives to the model, therapeutic use of the model, and ways in which the model aids in the emotional survival of the married couple.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

1003. Messmore, David W. (Michigan State U) An experimental study on the effects of 24-hour marathon encounter groups on self concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 174.

1004. Peshkin, M. M. & Abramson, H. A. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) Psychosomatic group therapy with parents of children with intractable asthma: V. The Temple family: I. *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Sep), Vol 12(1), 27-63.—Presents excerpts from author-conducted group therapy sessions with parents of children hospitalized with intractable asthma, to illustrate treatment approaches. Focus is placed on the experiences of parents of a latency-age male in a residential treatment center for asthmatic children, and the value of long-term removal of the asthmatic child from the home is stressed. The influence of parents' own past experiences and emotional development on the course of asthma in their children is discussed.—*E. S. Bishop.*

1005. Peshkin, M. M. & Abramson, H. A. Psychosomatic group therapy with parents of children with intractable asthma: VI. The Temple family: II. *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 12(2), 95-122.—Presents a transcript of group therapy sessions with parents of an asthmatic boy of latency age, hospitalized in a residential treatment center. Major aspects discussed are (a) the parents' problems in dealing

with the geographically distant institution; (b) the parents' religious conflicts and the problems these present for their marriage; (c) their problems in the daily management of a younger, nonasthmatic child; and (d) their desires for individual counseling or psychotherapy outside the therapy group.—*E. S. Bishop.*

1006. **Shaskan, Donald A.** (Oakland VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, CA) **Successful signs in borderlines.** *Groups: A Journal of Group Dynamics & Psychotherapy*, 1974-75, Vol 6(1), 15-19.—Discusses reasons for the differential prognosis of borderline patients using group therapy. 4 distinctions are noted which focus on differences between borderlines and more severe disorders: chaotic-impulsive, sexual deviant, narcissistic, and infantile. Nonspecific manifestations of ego weakness are considered appropriate for group therapy techniques.—*R. Tomasko.*

1007. **Sherman, Barbara.** **The adolescent in family therapy.** *Family Therapy*, 1972(Sum), Vol 1(1), 35-48.—Examines the adolescent's role in family functioning, focusing on the critical period when adolescent and parental issues become clouded. It is pointed out that frequently the adolescent is used as a scapegoat when family problems occur, when in reality all family members are connected in some way to the adolescent's presenting symptom. Treatment should involve the entire family. 3 interfamily levels are discussed: (a) relationships between spouses, (b) relationships between parents and children, and (c) relationships between children. Failure in one area of family functioning results in dysfunction in other family areas. Also, by treating the total family, attention is not placed on the adolescent to request help, since the whole family is involved. The therapist's role is to focus on interaction and communication. (20 ref)—*D. P. Judd.*

1008. **Solomon, Martin-L.** (Hôpital Ste-Justine, Montréal, Canada) [Transactional systems theory in family therapy: Its relevance to the definition of child psychiatry.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1974(Dec), Vol 50(10), 1025-1031.—Discusses the application to family therapy of Spiegel's transactional systems theory, and concludes that this has led to the recognition of many interacting elements and levels from the somatic to the ecological in family mental health. Such recognition has led in turn to a need for the redefinition of psychiatry and related disciplines and for the reevaluation of professional training programs.—*C. A. Sherrard.*

1009. **Symonds, Martin & Dawson, Evelyn S.** (New York, Medical School) **The co-therapist approach to group treatment with institutionalized early adolescent girls.** *Groups: A Journal of Group Dynamics & Psychotherapy*, 1974-75, Vol 6(1), 27-36.—Discusses the progress of group therapy sessions with 7-10-12 yr old girls designed to supplement milieu and individual treatment. The sessions strengthened the girls' abilities to face later adolescence with increased assertive and expressive abilities. Trust in their own worth and in the possibilities of warm relationships with adults were emphasized. The validity of traditional clinical psychiatric diagnoses as they apply to young, Black, or Puerto Rican urban poor are questioned.—*R. Tomasko.*

1010. **Vincent, John P.; Weiss, Robert L. & Birchler, Gary R.** (U Houston) **A behavioral analysis of problem**

solving in distressed and nondistressed married and stranger dyads. *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 475-487.—Compared the problem solving behavior of distressed and nondistressed married couples and explored the state vs trait nature of such behavior through comparison of married and stranger dyads. Ss were 24-25-26 yr old couples who had been married 2-7 yrs. Behavioral codings obtained from spouse and stranger interactions around a standard conflict-eliciting task provided the measure of behavior. Distressed, relative to nondistressed married couples, emitted a significantly greater proportion of negative problem solving behavior and a significantly smaller proportion of positive problem solving behavior. As compared with stranger dyads, the behavior of nondistressed marital dyads tended to be more negative and more positive, whereas distressed marital dyads were more negative and less positive. Implications of findings for marital therapy and research are discussed. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1011. **Wolff, Roger A.** (Woodburn Ctr for Community Mental Health, Annandale, VA) **Therapeutic experiences through group art expression.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 14(3), 91-98.—Discusses the use of "fear drawing" and similar art therapy techniques in several settings: a community mental health center training program, a day care center parent training program, and an adolescent outreach group. The ability of art techniques to move a group into an intimate mode of personal interaction without arousing anxiety and resistance is noted, and the routine of discussing the drawings after they have been made is described. Feelings illustrated in the drawings include sadness, joy, sexuality, anger, frustration, and separation.—*R. Tomasko.*

1012. **Ziegler, Joseph S.** (U Pittsburgh) **A comparison of the effect of two forms of group psychotherapy on the treatment of marital discord.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 143-144.

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

1013. **Brenner, Ruth S.** (Purdue U) **The effects of systematic feedback to leaders on outcomes in human relations training groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 129.

1014. **Frazier, James R. & Carver, Jeanine E.** (North Carolina Memorial Hosp, Child Development Inst, Chapel Hill) **Some comments on the problem of defining assertive training.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 369-373.—Examines selected literature illustrating the variety of definitions associated with the term "assertive training." Both clinical and experimental examples are used to discuss the difficulty of defining this procedure.

1015. **Gebhart, James F. & Criswell, Grover E.** (Southwest Community Mental Health Ctr, Adult Services, Columbus, OH) **The 24-hour marathon.** *Journal of Pastoral Care*, 1974(Dec), Vol 28(4), 221-240.—Discusses personal experiences and conclusions after conducting 30 24-hr marathons involving over 400 persons. The parameter of time-awareness is considered, as well as its phases within the 24-hr period, fatigue.

"second-wind," and the need for closure and preparation for re-entry into the world outside. The role of leaders and their modeling function, demands and qualities, and the importance of coleadership are also considered. Structures of the group in process, introductory exercises, contract, and process principles are described. Issues of management, selection and screening criteria, setting, and follow-up are examined. The healing possibilities and hazards of the marathon, including unresolved leader countertransferences, are also considered.—B. Smith.

1016. Haight, Donald A. (U Florida) **Video tape feedback in group encounter with community college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 135-136.

1017. Kincald, Marylou B. (Arizona State U) **Effects of a group consciousness-raising program on the attitudes of adult women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1082-1083.

1018. Weinstein, Malcolm S. & Hanson, Robert G. (York U, Downsview, Canada) **Personality trait correlates of verbal interaction levels in an encounter group context.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 192-200.—Examined the relationships between personality traits individuals attributed to themselves and their subsequent levels of verbal interaction in ongoing encounter groups. Ss were 31 undergraduates. Based on R. F. Bales's (1970) work on the conceptualization of personality as an interpersonal process, it was predicted that Ss with high levels of verbal interaction would score significantly higher than less active Ss on Adjective Check List (ACL) measures of Self-Confidence, Dominance, and Exhibition. This hypothesis was confirmed. As predicted, Ss with low levels of interaction scored significantly higher on the ACL Abasement scale. Results are discussed in relation to their implications for the area of implicit theories of personality. (French summary) (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1019. Wildblood, Robert W. (Purdue U) **The relationship between structured encounter group experience and reported self-concept in female college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 143.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

1020. Arnold, J. E.; Levine, A. G. & Patterson, G. R. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Changes in sibling behavior following family intervention.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 683-688. Reports changes in the behavior of the 55 siblings of 27 treated predeinquents. Siblings were 3 yrs old or older. The parents of the referred predeinquents had been trained in social learning techniques of child management. Prior analyses of home observation data showed significantly reduced rates of deviant behaviors for the identified problem children. These reductions were maintained over a 12-mo follow-up. The child management procedures taught to the parents were presumably applied to siblings as well as to the identified problem child. Analyses were conducted for the data from the siblings. The baseline data show no significant differences between siblings and identified problem

children. At termination of treatment, there were significant reductions in rates of deviant behavior for the siblings. Follow-up results show the effects were maintained over 6 mo. Some clinical implications of home intervention programs for socially aggressive boys and their siblings are discussed (18 ref) *Journal abstract*.

1021. Bennett, Linda & Guilford, Arthur M. (U Michigan, Speech Clinic) **A behavioral approach to aphasia therapy: A case study.** *Journal of Biological Psychology*, 1974, Vol 16(2), 23-25.—Describes a behavior modification program for a 21-yr-old aphasic male. The 2 main behavioral objectives were to reduce the inappropriate disruptive behaviors within the speech therapy sessions and to increase the success level associated with reading tasks thereby improving the client's sight vocabulary and overall reading ability. Baseline data demonstrated significant improvement following 14 sessions over 7 wks of the program. Both behavioral objectives were achieved with carryover into situations outside of therapy. Results indicate the need for more research into the possible uses of combining behavior modification theory and techniques to speech and language therapy.—*Journal abstract*.

1022. Couch, Robert H. (Auburn U) **Rehabilitation facility attendance of the disadvantaged: A comparison of tangible and intangible reinforcers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 131.

1023. Curran, James P. & Gilbert, Francis S. (Purdue U) **A test of the relative effectiveness of a systematic desensitization program and an interpersonal skills training program with date anxious subjects.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 510-521. Compared the effectiveness of 2 behavioral techniques (systematic desensitization and a skills training program) in reducing dating anxiety and in improving interpersonal skills. 35 college students were randomly assigned to the 2 treatment groups or a minimal contact control group. Self-report and behavioral indicators of anxiety and skill were collected at a posttreatment session and at a 6-mo follow-up session. The control group did not demonstrate any improvement on the dependent measures. Both treatment groups demonstrated significant decreases on the anxiety indicators over testing occasions and did not differ from each other significantly. Only the skills training group demonstrated significant improvement on the interpersonal skills indicator. (22 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

1024. Diament, Charles & Wilson, G. Terence. (Rutgers State U, Graduate School of Applied & Professional Psychology) **An experimental investigation of the effects of covert sensitization in an analogue eating situation.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 499-509.—Compared covert sensitization (CS) to an attention-placebo group and a no treatment control group in a controlled outcome study with 4 male and 32 female obese college students. In addition to weight loss, dependent measures included quantity of food consumed in an analogue eating situation and a salivary response measure of the palatability of the target food. Results showed no differential effect among the 3 treatment groups on any of these 3 objective behavioral measures. However, both CS and attention-placebo groups reported significantly greater treatment-produced

negative subjective reactions to the taste and odor of the target food than the no treatment group. Findings seriously call into question the purported efficacy of CS as an aversive conditioning technique. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1025. Doty, David W. (State U New York, Albany) **Role playing and incentives in the modification of the social interaction of chronic psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 676-682.—Studied the relative and combined effectiveness of role playing and monetary incentives to increase the social interaction and responsiveness of chronic male psychiatric patients. 56 Veterans Administration hospital noninteractive patients (mean age, 48 yrs) were assigned either to 1 of 3 treatment conditions (role playing only, incentive only, or combination) or 2 control conditions (nonspecific or no-treatment control) for a total of 4 sessions. Dependent measures were extracted both from observations of the Ss' ward behavior (percent of time spent alone) over a 4-wk period and from observations of the Ss' participation in structured small group discussions at pre- and posttreatment. All S groups were equated on pretreatment ward behavior measures, age, length of hospitalization, and drug status. Trend analyses of ward data and post hoc *t* tests with the discussion data consistently indicated significant positive changes at posttreatment for only those groups receiving monetary incentives. Results are discussed with regard to their potential specificity to short-term treatment, their suggestions for institutional treatment practices, and the fact that they point up the utility of direct, objective assessment of social behavior in institutional settings. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1026. Duker, P. (U Nijmegen, Inst for Special Psychology, Netherlands) **Behaviour control of self-biting in a Lesch-Nyhan patient.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 11-19.—Compulsive self-biting of a mentally deficient 8-yr-old male was treated successfully with behavior therapy. Behavior analysis preceded the treatment to confirm the operant hypothesis of his nonadaptive responses. The treatment failed to achieve stimulus control over the patients' head-banging behavior. Results are discussed in terms of a synthesis between a somatic and behavioral approach to the Lesch-Nyhan self-mutilative behavior. —*Journal summary*.

1027. Fo, Walter S. & O'Donnell, Clifford R. (U Hawaii) **The buddy system: Effect of community intervention on delinquent offenses.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 522-524. Compared the delinquent offense records of 264 multi-ethnic male and female 10-17 yr olds participating in a community-based behavioral intervention program with those of 178 youngsters in a no-treatment control group. For youngsters who had committed major offenses in the previous yr, program participation significantly reduced the number of such youths committing major offenses during the project yr. For youngsters with no record of major offenses in the preceding yr, reliably more experimental youths committed major offenses during the project yr than controls. Thus, those individuals for whom the program was effective were identified and

separated from those for whom it might be counter-effective.—*Journal abstract*.

1028. Fontana, Marie. (Columbia U) **Experimental modification of disfluent speech behavior in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 634.

1029. Fremouw, William J. & Harmatz, Morton G. (West Virginia U) **A helper model for behavioral treatment of speech anxiety.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 652-660.—Assessed the effect of speech-anxious Ss acting as behavior therapists for other speech-anxious Ss. 41 undergraduates were divided into helper, helpee, latent helper, and waiting list control groups. Helpers learned behavioral techniques for anxiety reduction in a training seminar and then taught the techniques to the helpee group. Latent helpers only participated in the training seminar and did not train other Ss until after the posttreatment assessment. Both the helpers and helpees significantly reduced speech anxiety on each behavioral and self-report measure relative to the waiting list control group at posttreatment, and the improvement was maintained at a 3-mo follow-up. At posttreatment, the latent helpers improved on all self-report measures and one of the behavioral measures. The helpers showed more absolute improvement on each measure than the helpees or latent helpers; however, none of these differences was significant. The use of people with behavioral problems as therapists for others with similar problems is discussed from a therapeutic and an economic perspective. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1030. Glueck, Bernard C. & Stroebel, Charles F. (Inst of Living, Hartford, CT) **Biofeedback and meditation in the treatment of psychiatric illnesses.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 303-321.—Describes 3 methods used by individuals in Western cultures to cope with the demands of those societies. Results of several studies are presented which show that the most appropriate technique to use with psychiatric patients, in an attempt to produce an increase in the generalized relaxation response, appears to be a mantratype passive meditation, Transcendental Meditation. This technique was learned rapidly by psychiatric patients and appeared to hold their interest over a considerable period of time, in contrast to autogenic training and alpha EEG biofeedback training. It also appeared to add a significant positive therapeutic dimension to the overall hospital treatment program. In sharp contrast to the difficulties experienced by patients in utilizing alpha EEG biofeedback for generalized relaxation, the successful application of specific biofeedback conditioning utilizing thermal and muscle tension feedback signals is described for the treatment of patients with vascular headaches, muscle contraction headaches, and Raynaud's disease. It is concluded that the various types of biofeedback and general relaxation techniques must be carefully tailored to the needs of the individual patient. (37 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel*.

1031. Goldman, Herbert et al. (St Louis VA Hosp. Neuropsychology Lab, MO) **Relationship between essential hypertension and cognitive functioning: Effects of biofeedback.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sept), Vol 12(5), 569-573.—7 35-68 yr old male essential hyperten-

sives underwent 9 weekly 2-hr biofeedback training sessions in an attempt to produce decreases in blood pressure. Feedback, contingent upon heart beat-by-heart beat decreases in systolic pressure, was provided by an automated blood pressure monitoring system. The Ss were administered the Category Test (a subtest of the Halstead Impairment Index) before and after biofeedback training. As controls, 4 male 38-63 yr old hypertensives underwent 3 weekly sessions in which blood pressure was monitored without feedback. Prior to training, a significant positive correlation was obtained between systolic blood pressure and number of errors made on the Category Test. Biofeedback training produced significant decreases in systolic pressure within sessions and in diastolic pressure between sessions. In the control Ss, no significant changes in pressure were observed. For both systolic and diastolic pressures, significant correlations were obtained between magnitude of decrease during biofeedback training and improvement in Category Test scores subsequent to training.—*Journal abstract.*

1032. Griffin, James C.; Patterson, Earl T.; Locke, Bill J. & Landers, William F. (Western Carolina Ctr, Morgantown, NC) **Toward automated physical therapy with the non-ambulatory profoundly retarded via operant conditioning.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 72-75.—Presents data which indicate the feasibility of automated physical therapy for the crib-bound profoundly retarded via operant conditioning techniques. The eliciting properties of tactile stimulation were determined with 3 children (3½ and 5 yrs old) involved in daily 30-min training sessions for 40 days. An inexpensive manipulandum, which has been field tested and which reliably records responds from a crib-bound S, was used. Each S's idiosyncratic rate of responding dictated the most effective procedure to increase his rate of gross physical movement. Implications are stated concerning the possibilities of automated physical therapy.—*Journal abstract.*

1033. Hastings, James E. & Walker, Michele J. (Bowling Green State U) **The effects of level of fear and rate of approach on cardiac rate and avoidance of a phobic stimulus.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 445-452.—Selected 32 female undergraduates on the basis of unusually high or low scores on a questionnaire sampling fear of snakes. Ss participated in a 10-step, semi-automated snake approach task while cardiac rate was measured. Orthogonal to level of fear, 2 different rates of approach were used: 1 in which each approach step followed immediately after the preceding one, and 1 in which the approach steps were separated by 30 sec. Low-fear Ss completed the approach task without stopping, showing low and stable cardiac rates throughout. High-fear Ss stopped the approach task significantly earlier, and those in the rapid approach condition showed significantly higher heart rates. Contrary to prediction, high-fear Ss in the slow approach condition terminated the task significantly earlier than their fast approach counterparts but showed lower heart rates.—*Journal abstract.*

1034. Inutsuka, I. **[A token-reinforcement program for chronic schizophrenic.]** (Jpn) *Kyushu Neuro-Psychiatr*, 1978, Vol 21(1), 43-51. Reports the results of

operant conditioning with a token-economy program applied to 10 extremely regressed and withdrawn chronic schizophrenic female patients, ages 17-52 yrs. Poker chips were given immediately by the nurses when Ss showed an increase in social activities and in interpersonal relationships. Patients could earn an unlimited number of chips. The conditioning was continued for 19 mo. 3 Ss showed remarkable behavior improvement and were transferred to another ward for rehabilitation training. 3 other Ss improved slightly, and 2 of these 3 were transferred to another ward for different psychiatric treatment. 2 others were dropped from the program because they did not respond to the conditioning, and the remaining 2 failed to improve in the program. Results suggest that social conditions and the attractiveness of the token used are the major factors determining the degree of effectiveness of such a program, and that the effects of a token-economy program are not sufficient for the treatment of chronic schizophrenics. (English summary) (26 ref)—S. Ashida.

1035. Kazdin, Alan E. (Pennsylvania State U) **Covert modeling, imagery assessment, and assertive behavior.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 716-724.—Conducted an investigation to (a) examine the effect of 2 variables in developing assertive behavior using covert modeling and (b) develop a technique to assess ongoing imagery during treatment. Ss were 54 18-61 yr olds. In a 2 × 2 design, the number of models imagined (imagining several models vs imagining a single model perform assertively) and model reinforcement (imagining favorable consequences following model behavior vs imagining no consequences) were combined. A nonassertive-model control group that imagined assertion-relevant scenes was included in the design. Results indicate that imagining multiple models or model reinforcement enhanced behavior change across self-report inventories and a behavioral role-playing test. Treatment effects transferred to novel role-playing situations and were maintained at a 4-mo follow-up assessment. Assessment of imagery during the session corroborated the adherence of Ss to the imagery conditions to which they were assigned. However, Ss systematically introduced elaborations into the scenes. Data suggest the importance of assessing imagery in covert conditioning therapy studies. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1036. Killory, J. F. (Private Practice, Milwaukee, WI) **Corporal punishment as an alternative to electroshock in aversive psychotherapeutic procedures with children and adolescents.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 70-71.—Argues that corporal punishment may well present many of the advantages without some of the disadvantages of electroshock as a noxious stimulus. Its use may be especially appropriate for the in vivo treatment of the behavioral excesses of children and adolescents. Problems involved in electroshock treatment and some of the objections to corporal punishment are discussed. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1037. Kornhaber, Robert C. & Schroeder, Harold E. (William Paterson Coll) **Importance of model similarity on extinction of avoidance behavior in children.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 601-607. Studied the effectiveness of therapeutic mod-

eling by using models similar or dissimilar to observers in a class of behavior being modified (fear) and a characteristic (age) seemingly irrelevant to the modeled response. Ss were 50 2nd and 3rd graders. 40 Ss who showed behavioral fear of snakes viewed models of 1 of 4 types: fearless child, fearful child, fearless adult, fearful adult. In addition, 10 Ss saw no model in a control condition. Pre- and postmeasures of fear were taken on behavioral and attitude dimensions. With respect to overt avoidance, model similarity on the response dimension (level of fear) was an unimportant variable, but model similarity on the age dimension was important. With respect to attitudes, more similar models produced the greatest change regardless of the dimension on which similarity occurred. An integration of these findings with other research is presented. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1038. Lando, Harry A. & Davison, Gerald C. (Iowa State U) **Cognitive dissonance as a modifier of chronic smoking behavior: A serendipitous finding.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 750.—Results of a study (undertaken as a methodological analog to J. H. Resnick's 1968 investigation) with adult smokers, in which rate of puffing rather than number of cigarettes smoked was manipulated in a controlled setting, are contrary to those predicted: self-paced control Ss fared better than operantly paced experimental Ss and rated cigarettes less favorably at the end of the study. Results are explained in terms of cognitive dissonance theory.

1039. Lipinski, David P.; Black, John L.; Nelson, Rosemary O. & Ciminero, Anthony R. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Influence of motivational variables on the reactivity and reliability of self-recording.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 637-646.—Conducted 3 experiments to investigate variables related to the assessment and therapeutic functions of self-recording. In Exp I 20 college students in a classroom situation were differentially reinforced (successfully) either for increments in agreement between their self-recorded frequency of face touching and the frequencies reported by trained observers or for decrements in face touching. In Exp II 21 college students in a classroom situation received varying levels of verbal feedback for the reliability of their self-recorded face touching, but these varying levels did not differentially affect reliability. In Exp III the 16 college students who were motivated to stop smoking reported fewer cigarettes smoked during self-monitoring than the 20 nonmotivated students. Results are discussed in the context of variables that enhance the assessment and therapeutic functions of self-monitoring. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1040. Lira, Frank T.; Nay, W. Robert; McCullough, James P. & Etkin, Michael W. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Relative effects of modeling and role playing in the treatment of avoidance behavior.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 608-618. Investigated the efficacy of symbolic modeling and role-playing therapy in the reduction of avoidance behaviors in 48 undergraduates. Carefully selected snake-phobic Ss were administered either self-regulated symbolic modeling, self-regulated role-playing instruc-

tions, or exposure to a snake-only videotape, or they received no treatment. After brief treatment periods role-playing Ss demonstrated significantly greater reductions in avoidance behavior than Ss in the modeling and control conditions. Subjective fear ratings reported before and during task performance on a behavioral approach test were significantly lower for role-playing Ss than for modeling Ss following treatment. Posttreatment attitude measures showed that role-playing Ss held significantly more positive attitudes toward harmless snakes than Ss who had undergone the symbolic modeling procedure. A 2-mo follow-up suggested that treatment gains had been maintained for both behavioral and subjective reports. Findings provide compelling evidence that a self-administered role-playing procedure can effect rapid and enduring changes within a variety of dependent variable measures associated with avoidance. Findings are explained in terms of the behavioral modality (covert-overt) toward which a treatment is directed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1041. Logan, Daniel J. (U Texas, Health Science Ctr, Dallas) **Extending breath-holding breaking point (BHBP) in emphysema patients by operant conditioning.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spring), Vol 2(3), 76-79.—Determined the effects of operant conditioning on the extension of BHBP in 2 chronic emphysema patients. Operant trials represented 5-15 sec increments beyond maximum baseline effort. Criterion response was to breath-hold until a small light went off. Money was used as a backup reinforcer. Operant trials were significantly more effective than control trials in extending breath-holding beyond maximum baseline levels. Ss were able to tolerate much higher CO₂ levels during operant trials than either baseline or control periods. Implications of these results are that disabled, nonworking emphysema patients may be taught to perform tasks which they previously reported were too difficult or painful to complete.—*Journal abstract.*

1042. Lowe, John C. & Mikulas, William L. (U West Florida) **Use of written material in learning self-control of premature ejaculation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 295-298.—Studied the usefulness of an 80-page written treatment program for control of premature ejaculation in 10 males. The program included the problem and proposed treatment goals, instruction in sensate focus, and the use of helpful body positions and techniques. Ss completed a questionnaire about the frequency of premature ejaculations before and after the 3-wk program. Significant increases in ejaculatory control times were found in pre- and posttreatment questionnaire results. The usefulness of this type of approach compared to lengthy psychotherapy or sessions with sex therapists is discussed.—*L. Gorsev.*

1043. McConnell, James V. (U Michigan, Mental Health Research Inst) **Behavioral therapy: A potential new ground of malpractice liability.** *Journal of Biological Psychology*, 1974, Vol 16(2), 4-10.—Discusses the author's experiences in teaching and studying the principles of behavior modification and in administering a private behavioral clinic. Legal implications of behavior modification and the question of where the doctor's responsibility for his patient's success or failure ends is examined. If

is emphasized that one of the most important discoveries to be derived from behavioral psychology, a finding that has implications for all professions and individuals, is that everything we say and do has some kind of effect on the people around us; this idea lies in opposition to the views of man as a free agent. The advantages of behavioral approaches to psychological problems are also considered in relation to biological and Freudian viewpoints.—*L. Gorsey.*

1044. McGee, James P. (Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hosp, Towson, MD) **Broad spectrum behavior therapy with a chronic schizophrenic.** *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974(Sum), Vol 6(2), 5-18.—Discusses the treatment of a chronic schizophrenic using role rehearsal, social skill training, relaxation training, cognitive control, and rational emotive psychotherapy.—*R. M. Cohen.*

1045. Murray, D. C. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Syracuse NY) **Treatment of overweight: I. Relationship between initial weight and weight change during behavior therapy of overweight individuals: Analysis of data from previous studies.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 243-248.—Used data from studies of the use of behavior therapy in the treatment of overweight to compute correlations between initial weight and weight change. Findings suggest that there is a tendency for those with the highest initial weight to lose the most weight. The relationship appears higher when both men and women are included than if data are only from women and when treatment is longer. Results imply a similar relationship between initial disturbance and outcome of treatment in psychotherapy generally. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1046. Murray, D. C.; Davidoff, Linda & Harrington, L. Garth. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Syracuse, NY) **In vivo self-control training.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 249-258.—2 groups of 9 overweight women each received 12 sessions of self-control training in the presence of fattening foods. In 1 group self-control was followed by eating a low-calorie food. Results were compared with 2 control groups. Weights for 12 wks pretreatment and 12 and 24 wks posttreatment were collected. The group receiving self-control training and a substitute low-calorie food had a statistically significant average weight loss of 8.89 lbs during treatment. The other groups had only very small losses. Differences between groups preclude firm identification of the reason for this. By 24 wks posttreatment, an average 7.33 lbs had been regained. No significant correlations were found between weight losses and personality variables (Rotter's Internal External Scale and Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale). Comparable studies indicating success with group behavior therapy have either no or inadequate follow-up, or other shortcomings. It is concluded that there is no reliable evidence to date that group behavior therapy will result in permanent weight loss. (25 ref) *Journal abstract.*

1047. Muttar, A. K.; Peck, D.; Whitlow, D. & Fraser, W. (Lynebank, Hosp, Dunfermline, Scotland) **Reversal of a severe case of self-mutilation.** *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*, 1975(Mar), Vol 19(1), 3-9.—Treated a particularly severe case of self-injurious behavior in a 9-yr-old female by response contingent shock, combined

with rewards. The shock, however, unavoidably provided the major component in the earlier stages. Precautions taken and a description of the procedure and the extreme persistence required are discussed. No adverse side effects, such as disruption of social relationships, were reported. The desirable side effects, such as an increase in eating and exploratory behavior and pleasure vocalizations, occurred. Extinction of self-injurious behavior was maintained over a 20-mo follow-up period.—*Journal summary.*

1048. Nakamura, Masazumi; Okaue, Miyako & Nakamura, Masuo. (Aeromedical Lab, JASDF, Tokyo, Japan) **[The experimental analysis of operant conditioning and some applications.]** (Japan) *Reports of Aeromedical Laboratory*, 1975(Mar), Vol 15(4), 169-178.—Explains basic terms of operant conditioning, behavior modification, and biofeedback. Applications in space, marine, and aviation research are suggested. (English summary) (20 ref)

1049. Parish, Thomas S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Changing anti-Negro attitudes in Caucasian children through mediated stimulus generalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 886.

1050. Pope, John W. & Mount, George R. (Beverly Hills Hosp, Dallas, TX) **The control of cigarette smoking through the application of a portable electronic device designed to dispense an aversive stimulus in relation to subject's smoking frequency.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Win), Vol 2(2), 52-56.—Investigated the effectiveness of faradic shock for extinction of smoking in 21 male and 22 female college students 19-26 yrs old. A portable electronic apparatus was constructed which emitted an auditory signal, followed by shock delivered to S's preferred smoking arm, when smoking behavior was initiated by the S. Construction and safeguards of the apparatus are described. 39 of the Ss completed the study, and 35 could be followed up a year later. 27 were still not smoking, 6 smoked minimally, and 1 had returned to baseline frequency.—*Journal abstract.*

1051. Ray, Edward T. & Shelton, James T. (Camarillo State Hosp, CA) **A brief note on administrative management of aversive conditioning at Porterville State Hospital.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 68-69.—Describes administrative policy and procedures regarding the use of aversive stimuli as a treatment with the mentally retarded, including determination of conditions under which it may be used, methods of obtaining approval for treatment, and procedures for administering the stimulus.

1052. Romanczyk, Raymond G. & Goren, Elizabeth R. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Severe self-injurious behavior: The problem of clinical control.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 730-739.—Describes the long-term treatment program and follow-up of a case of chronic, severe, multiple self-injurious behavior. The intensity, frequency, and multiplicity of self-injurious behavior in a boy 1st seen at age 6½ yrs is unparalleled in the literature. Treatment spanned 10 mo and more than 1,000 therapy hrs. Contingent electric shock and differential reinforcement of other behavior were the primary techniques utilized. The specifics of the punishment and reinforcement

contingencies were modified throughout the program as a function of the behavior, thereby allowing for evaluation of the various components of the treatment procedures. Although initial results were only partially successful, total suppression was eventually achieved in the laboratory setting. The procedures described for extending this control to the natural environment proved only moderately successful. The technical, ethical, and theoretical issues concerning the treatment of severe self-injurious behavior are discussed. It is suggested that the extrapolation of laboratory evidence to the natural setting is premature in the case of severe self-injurious behavior. Suggested criteria for the assessment of successful clinical treatment of self-injurious behavior are offered. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1053. Rouse, Larry; Peterson, John & Shapiro, Gary. (California State U. Biophysics Lab, Fresno) EEG alpha entrainment reaction within the biofeedback setting and some possible effects on epilepsy. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 113-122. Compared parameters of alpha in synchronization with alpha-feedback to those of alpha which was independent of such feedback. 12 male and 12 female human volunteers were given a 30-min EEG alpha biofeedback training session within an active placebo setting. 10 dependent measures computed from serial 3-min period distributions showed no difference between contingent and yoke conditions or between 9-11 and 8-13 Hz feedback. Most Ss showed entrainment of the alpha rhythm toward a stable frequency over trials. 5 additional Ss given 5 daily 30-min sessions of 9.5-10.5 Hz feedback showed a repetition of this same effect. Over a period of 4 mo, a grand mal epileptic gradually entrained a bimodal period distribution toward a unimodal one centered at 10 Hz. This effect was paralleled by a significant drop in seizure rate. Results are interpreted in terms of electrophysiological homeostasis. (99 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1054. Sewell, William R. (Memphis State U) A brief note on a simpler method of oral pacifier withdrawal. *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 75.—Describes a method of progressively shortening a pacifier over time until it is reduced to a handle, in order to preclude emotional outbursts resulting from the abrupt removal of the positive stimulus.

1055. Shapiro, David & Surwit, Richard S. (U California, Los Angeles) Operant conditioning: A new theoretical approach in psychosomatic medicine. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(4), 377-387. —Behavioral approaches to psychosomatic medicine, such as biofeedback, are reviewed and are contrasted with the psychodynamic approach. (32 ref)

1056. Stuart, Richard B. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Challenges for behavior therapy: 1975. *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 164-172.—Notes that due to a combination of forces including a growing public concern with the impact of science upon daily life and the publication of abuses of human subjects' rights by scientists, there has been an intensified demand placed upon behavior therapists in particular to develop new programs adequate to the task of protecting the rights of human subjects. Following a definition of behavior therapy, this paper presents an outline of one proposal for these

ethical guidelines and suggests additional procedural principles which might guide the practice of behavior therapy. Suggestions are made for the development of behaviorally oriented approaches to macrosocial problems.—*Journal abstract*.

1057. Thorne, D. Eugene. (Brigham Young U) Instrumented behavior modification of bedwetting. *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Win), Vol 2(2), 47-51.—Assigned 15 male and 5 female enuretic Ss 3-22 yrs old to treatment or control groups of 10 Ss each. 30-day enuresis ratings for the 2 groups were compared. Treatment of the experimental group consisted of 4-6 hrs of professional consultation regarding (a) use of an enuresis counterconditioning device and (b) application of a complementary operant contingency program. Difference of results for the 2 groups was highly significant ($p < .001$) and is interpreted as demonstrating the effectiveness of the instrumented procedure.—*Journal abstract*.

1058. Wein, Kenneth S.; Nelson, Rosemary O. & Odom, J. Vernon. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) The relative contributions of reattribution and verbal extinction to the effectiveness of cognitive restructuring. *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 459-474.—The 2 purposes of this study were (a) to analyze differentially the verbal extinction and reattribution elements of a cognitive therapy, Cognitive Restructuring (CR); and (b) to analyze these differential effects on measures of fear behavior from 3 response modes (verbal, motoric, and somatic). In addition to a no-treatment control, 4 forms of group treatment were used with snake phobic female college students ($n = 8/\text{group}$): Cr; Verbal Extinction (VE); Systematic Desensitization (SD) as a standard technique control; and an Attention-Placebo control. Although verbal extinction had a facilitative effect in reducing subjective fear, the element of reattribution contributed significantly beyond verbal extinction to the efficacy of CR in reducing behavioral avoidance and, to a lesser extent, subjective fear. CR and SD produced equal and marked improvement in reducing behavioral avoidance, but CR and VE were the only treatments to have a therapeutic effect on subjective fear. None of the treatment procedures produced a significant improvement on the somatic measure. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1059. Youell, Katherine J. & McCullough, James P. (Virginia Commonwealth U, Psychological Services Ctr) Behavioral treatment of mucous colitis. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 740-745. Reports the case history of a 22-yr-old female student who suffered approximately 1 colitis attack/day who was apparently successfully treated by a procedure in which the therapist labeled antecedent stress events that appeared to be precipitating the attacks. The client was then taught a behavioral coping strategy to counter the stress events.

Drug Therapy

1060. Angrist, Burton M.; Sathananthan, Gregory; Thompson, Hyacinth & Gershon, Samuel. (New York U Medical Ctr, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) A clinical trial of a structurally unique neuroleptic (SU-23397). *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 359-363. Conducted an open dose-tolerance and

early efficacy study of SU-23397 in 1 manic and 10 schizophrenic inpatients. Ss showed a good tolerance to dosages up to 300 mg/day. The drug proved both to be therapeutically efficacious (as determined by a battery of psychiatrists' and nurses' tests), and to cause extrapyramidal side effects, which were controlled by antiparkinson drugs.—*Journal abstract.*

1061. Audisio, Michel; Membrey, Jean-Michel & Pizarz, Alain. [Investigation of the therapeutic effectiveness of a powerful tranquilizer lorazepam.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1974(Dec), Vol 50(10), 1045-1052.—Studied the therapeutic efficacy, other than its main effect of tranquilization, of lorazepam. 29 hospitalized females and 33 ambulatory males with various mental disorders were observed for 14 mo. The representation of disorders within age groups was approximately equal across, though not within, sexes. Dosage, length of treatment, and simultaneous treatment with other drugs varied between individuals. From evaluations of therapy on a 5-point scale "no improvement" to "very good improvement" it is concluded that, for mean values of 10 mg daily oral dosage over 3 mo, lorazepam is indicated for the following disorders: nonpsychotic reactive depressions; depressions with neuroses and psychopathologies; subacute anxiety states in some psychotics and in feeble-minded, epileptic, and puerperal patients; and personality disorders, particularly with alcoholism and dementia.—C. A. Sherrard.

1062. Ban, Thomas A. (McGill U, Div of Psychopharmacology, Montreal, Canada) **Drug interactions with psychoactive drugs.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 164-166.—Discusses 4 mechanisms involved in the modification of the action of one psychoactive drug by another. (20 ref)

1063. Bowen, Florry P.; Kamienny, Robin S.; Burns, Margaret M. & Yahr, Melvin D. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Parkinsonism: Effects of levodopa treatment on concept formation.** *Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 25(8), 701-704.—Compared concept formation in 71 parkinsonian patients and 35 controls matched for age and WAIS verbal IQ. It was found that the patients formed significantly fewer concepts, as measured by the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). Patients had difficulties in shifting sets and were unable to attend to the completion of a concept. Levodopa-treated Ss were able to produce more correct responses but were still unable to maintain the correct responses to produce more correct concepts than non-levodopa-treated Ss. The behavior of the parkinsonian Ss on the WCST is similar to that of patients who have undergone frontal lobectomy. In addition, results indicate that levodopa therapy may improve "vigilance" without increasing the patient's overall cognitive ability. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1064. Bryan, William J. **The youth drugs.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1975(Jan), Vol 16(1), 16-19.—Reviews the development of procaine or gerovital therapy in the treatment of aging. Report effects of the therapy are attributed to the MAO inhibition quality of the drugs.

1065. Casey, Daniel E. & Denney, Duane. (Brown U, Medical Education Program, Section of Psychiatry & Human Behavior) **Deanol in the treatment of tardive**

dyskinesia. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 864-867.—A 59-yr-old man who developed severe tardive dyskinesia after the termination of long term phenothiazine therapy was successfully treated with deanol, a possible precursor of acetylcholine. Physiological measurements were obtained to quantify the clinical course. The practical and heuristic implications of these observations are discussed and further consideration of therapy directed toward enhancement of cholinergic activity in the CNS is suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

1066. Coleman, James H. & Evans, William E. **Pharmacotherapy of the acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 151-154.—Reviews potential adverse effects that may result from drugs commonly used for management of the acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome. (25 ref)

1067. Fischer, P.-A. (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-U Frankfurt/Main, Zentrum der Neurologie und Neurochirurgie, W Germany) [L-dopa therapy in Parkinson's disease: Its present state and problems.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1974(Dec), Vol 45(12), 617-627.

1068. Fiume, Sebastiano. (U Roma, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) [Regarding psychiatric changes during neuroleptic therapy.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 544-549.—Argues that chronic schizophrenic patients may undergo a pathogenic syndromic mutation under the influence of neuroleptic therapy that makes it difficult for them to come back to reality.

1069. Gallant, D. M. et al. (Tulane U, Medical School) **Pipotiazine palmitate: An evaluation of a new long acting intramuscular antipsychotic agent in severely ill schizophrenic patients.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 193-196.—Studied the therapeutic dosage range of pipotiazine palmitate and evaluated its side effects and toxicity potential. 24 hospitalized schizophrenic patients were given incrementally increasing dosages until the achievement of a therapeutic effect or the appearance of limiting side effects was noted. The optimal dosage range for severely ill schizophrenic patients was indicated as between 100-600 mg once monthly, with only extrapyramidal side effects indicated. Therapeutic activity was delayed for 3-4 days after injection.—R. Tomasko.

1070. Gisselman, A. & Marin, A. [A true antidepressant: 19,560 R.P.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1975(Feb), Vol 51(2), 213-219. Presents a chemical analysis of the drug 19,560 R.P., and describes a clinical trial with 50 women (mean age = 39.5 yrs, range 17-68 yrs) suffering from various types of depressive illness. Each S received a single morning dose of the drug in one of 4 possible administrations and mean doses: iv (34 mg), intramuscular (50 mg), oral (167 mg), or oral after iv or intramuscular (110 mg). There were 41, 3, 6, and 39 Ss in these treatment groups respectively, and the time under treatment was respectively 2-12, 5-8, 4-15, and 2-13 days. Results were assessed on a 5-point scale ("very good"-"bad") and the response to treatment of 70% of the patients fell into the "very good" and "good" categories. Various psychological side effects occurred, specific to individual patients, but there were no physical or sedative effects.—C. A. Sherrard.

1071. **Gottschalk, Louis A. et al.** (U California, Medical Coll, Irvine) **Thioridazine plasma levels and clinical response.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 323-337.—The relationship between indices of plasma thioridazine concentration (half-life, area under curve, peak level) and clinical response was examined over a 10-day period in 25 21–55 yr old patients with severe to moderately severe acute schizophrenia, following a single oral dose (on Day 1) of a placebo and of thioridazine (4 mg/kg on Day 6). Significant improvement in only 2 of 18 Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) items occurred predrug (Days 1–6), namely in Guilt and Grandiosity. No predrug improvement was observed on the other BPRS items, Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Wittenborn Rating Scale, or Gottschalk-Gleser social alienation–personal disorganization scores derived by content analysis from 5-min speech samples. Following the single dose of thioridazine, a significant average decrease was noted within 24 hrs in the social alienation–personal disorganization scores, and within 48 hrs in 9 subscales of the BPRS, 2 of 4 factor scores of BPRS, 3 of 4 Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression factors, and 1 of 6 Wittenborn Rating Scale factors. Significant correlations were found between indices of plasma thioridazine levels and favorable clinical responses on certain behavioral and psychological features of the schizophrenic syndrome. (28 ref) —*Journal summary*.
1072. **Hanlon, Thomas H.; Blatchley, Robert J. & Kurland, Albert A.** (Maryland Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene, Psychiatric Research Ctr, Baltimore) **Effects of control techniques on therapeutic outcome in a controlled clinical trial.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 169-176.—Undertaken in the context of a controlled drug trial involving 124 newly admitted psychiatric hospital patients, this study compared the effectiveness of a "doctor's choice" (DC) method of administering psychotropic drugs vs an experimentally determined treatment regimen employing random assignment and double-blind procedures. The 32-day drug trial sought to determine the comparative effectiveness of thioridazine-placebo, thioridazine chlorthalidoxepoxide, and thioridazine-imipramine with the daily dosage of openly administered thioridazine ranging from 100 to 900 mg and dosages for chlorthalidoxepoxide and imipramine, administered in a double-blind fashion, fixed at daily dosages of 30 and 75 mg, respectively. DC medication, consisting of a choice (by a research physician) of any of the 3 experimental medications determined on the basis of judged clinical need, was added as a 4th treatment category. Criteria of effectiveness included a battery of standardized psychiatric rating scales and global measures of improvement completed by research team members and ward physicians. Outcome results for the DC group compared to those for a single control group made up of individuals matched with DC patients on the basis of drug assignment indicated an essentially similar clinical effectiveness under both DC and control treatment conditions. Generalization of the findings was limited by the fact that the main treatment effect, attributable to thioridazine, overshadowed the more subtle action of the ancillary drugs. *Journal abstract*
1073. **Horowitz, Harvey A.** (Inst of the Pennsylvania Hosp, Adolescent Treatment Unit, Philadelphia) **The use of lithium in the treatment of the drug-induced psychotic reaction.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 159–163.—Examined 4 cases involving the use of lithium to treat an LSD-induced psychotic reaction. Ss were adolescent females characterized by disturbances of affect, motility, and thinking. Symptoms observed include euphoria, irritability, hostility, depression, and hyperactivity. Findings indicate that within the group of patients having psychotic reactions to LSD, there is a subgroup who will express the reaction in a manic form. This subgroup is considered likely to respond to lithium therapy. (30 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.
1074. **Huestos, Robert D.; Arnold, L. Eugene & Smeltzer, Donald J.** (US Navy Regional Medical Ctr, Norfolk, VA) **Caffeine versus methylphenidate and d-amphetamine in minimal brain dysfunction: A double-blind comparison.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 868-870. Compared the efficacy of caffeine, methylphenidate, and dextroamphetamine in 18 children (mean age, 8.5 yrs) with minimal brain dysfunction using a double-blind crossover design. Dosages were 80 mg of caffeine, 5 mg of dextroamphetamine, and 10 mg of methylphenidate. The slight improvement with caffeine was not significantly better than placebo. Both prescription drugs resulted in significant improvement and were significantly superior to caffeine. It is suggested that the discrepancy between these results and an earlier, more optimistic report by R. Schnackenberg (see PA, Vol 51:3662) may stem from the use in this study of pure caffeine rather than whole coffee.—*Journal abstract*.
1075. **Johnston, Linda.** (PharmChem Research Foundation, Palo Alto, CA) **Gerovital therapy and preserving youth.** *PharmChem Newsletter*, 1975(Jun-Jul), Vol 4(6), 5 p. Summarizes clinical, experimental, and pharmacological data concerning Gerovital, an MAO inhibitor with procaine as its active ingredient, which is being considered for licensing in the US as an antidepressant and which is in use in Romania as a geriatric cure. Although Gerovital is claimed to have positive effects on the aging process and its syndromes (including those of CNS origin), investigations of its useful and harmful effects and mechanism of action are as yet indecisive.
1076. **Kochansky, Gerald E. et al.** (Harvard U, Medical School) **The differential effects of chlorthalidoxepoxide and oxazepam on hostility in a small group setting.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 861-863.—Compared the effects of chlorthalidoxepoxide (10 mg 3 times day), oxazepam (15 mg 3 times/day), and placebo on hostility, as an inner motivational or arousal state, in 33 moderately and highly anxious male research volunteers (mean age, 24.5 yrs). Data from the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory support the hypothesis that chlorthalidoxepoxide-induced increases in motivational hostility are more frequent and intense than those associated with placebo and oxazepam. Data also suggest that oxazepam may be a more specific "hostility tranquilizer" than other benzodiazepines. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
1077. **Loreto, D.** (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale, Como, Italy) **[Haloperidol therapy and changes in**

Rorschach responses of schizophrenics.] (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 81-97.—Compares projective test responses during and after withdrawal of a continued course of neuroleptic therapy. 21 male schizophrenics, 29-58 yrs old and hospitalized 2-13 yrs, were administered the Rorschach after receiving 4 mg of haloperidol daily for at least 1 yr. Ss were then retested with the Behn-Rorschach after suspension of chemotherapy for 1 mo. A deterioration of intellectual efficiency (decrease in R , increase in W , decline in F + %, reduction in D and Dd), was found after drug withdrawal. Greater evidence of anxiety, loss of ego control, and poor reality testing is also reported. Supporting these findings were clinical observations of increased delusional thinking, hallucinatory and agitated behavior, and decreased work performance after discontinuation of haloperidol therapy. (French & German summaries) (49 ref)—*English summary*.

1078. Ludwig, Barry I. & Marsan, Cosimo A. (NIH, National Inst of Neurological Diseases & Stroke, Bethesda, MD) **EEG changes after withdrawal of medication in epileptic patients.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 173-181.—55 patients with intractable partial seizures whose on-medication EEGs demonstrated either predominantly focal epileptiform lesions or absence of paroxysmal activity were studied, and the effect of withdrawing all anticonvulsive drugs on their EEGs was observed. 4 types of response were encountered: (a) no effect (20%); (b) specific (focal) activation (25%); (c) complex activation (29%) with wide spread of the initial on-medication focus or appearance of additional independent epileptogenic foci; and (d) "nonspecific" activation (63%), consisting of bursts of either bilaterally synchronous and frontally dominant spike and waves, triphasic waves, or sharp slow complexes, or smaller amplitude rapid and diffuse spike-and-wave complexes. Performing off-medication tracings seems to be of greatest value in patients with partial seizures and EEGs revealing either a relative paucity or definite absence of epileptiform discharges. The occurrence of a "nonspecific" response in a questionable epileptic during the off-medication period, on the other hand, should be interpreted with caution. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.

1079. Mascia, Armond V. **Psychotropic agents in the management of chronic asthmatic children.** *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 12(2), 73-76.—Discusses the selection and use of psychotropic drugs in the treatment and control of severe asthma in children in a residential treatment hospital. The drugs are used in a multidisciplinary program to help the child become more independent and adequate. Dosages and types of psychotropic agents used are given, but no data on ages and weights of the children. Medications used included the anxiety-reducing drugs (major and minor tranquilizers), antidepressants, stimulants for hyperactivity, and agents used for personality disorders. The effectiveness of various drugs is compared. Medical and psychological reasons for their use are given, but it is emphasized that they should be only a part of the treatment of chronic asthma in children.—*E. S. Bishop*.

1080. Meadow, Arnold; Donlon, Patrick T. & Blacker, Kay H. (U California, Medical School, Davis) **Effects of phenothiazines on anxiety and cognition in schizophrenia.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 203-208.—Studied the causal relationship between anxiety and psychotic decompensation, using 2 samples of schizophrenics. Group 1 was composed of 26 outpatients (mean age, 38 yrs) stabilized on neuroleptics, and Group 2 was composed of 18 patients (mean age, 26.6 yrs) with more acute symptomatology. Group 1 Ss were studied during a period of abrupt medication withdrawal with secondary psychotic decompensation, and Group 2 Ss during a period of psychic reintegration on active medication. The Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, the Clinical Global Impression rating, and a free-association interview were used. Results indicate a significant increase in anxiety and cognitive disorganization following phenothiazine withdrawal in Group 1. The theory is suggested that the different symptoms of schizophrenics should be considered to have different meanings. Results also suggest that considerable caution be used in the discontinuation of phenothiazine medication, especially with patients on high dosages.—*R. Tomasko*.

1081. Mikkelsen, Edwin J. & Rosenbaum, Alan H. (Massachusetts Mental Health Ctr, Boston) **Amiripryline-perphenazine overdose producing delayed hypomania in manic-depressive illness.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 870-871.—Describes the case of a 26-yr-old woman who became hypomanic after awakening from a semicomatose state induced by an overdose of amiripryline-perphenazine (Triavil). She had been depressed and had a strong family history of manic-depressive illness. The case supports previous evidence that dopamine is a mediator for mania.—*Journal abstract*.

1082. Munjack, Dennis J. (Adult Outpatient Psychiatry Clinic, Los Angeles, CA) **Overcoming obstacles to desensitization using in vivo stimuli and Brevital.** *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 543-546.—Describes therapy in which a female with multiple phobias showed substantial improvement within 10 sessions. Gradual withdrawal of the drug during prolonged exposure apparently facilitated transfer of the medication's antianxiety effects to the nondrug state. (21 ref)

1083. Priest, Robert G. & Netter, Petra. (U London, St Mary's Hosp Medical School, England) **Hostility, somatic symptoms, and recovery with antidepressants.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 137-141.—Administered either protriptyline or nortriptyline in a double-blind study to psychiatric patients. Ss were assessed at intervals during the trial on the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale and the Hostility and Direction of Hostility Questionnaire. A good response to treatment was related to low ratings on scales measuring criticism of self and others and projected (paranoid) hostility. Outcome was better with initial low scores on depressive symptoms, particularly unworthiness, restlessness, and constipation. Relations among depressive symptomatology and side effects were observed, including loss of interest and drowsiness, lack of clear mind and blurred vision, loss of libido and constipation, and ideas of suicide and dry mouth.—*Journal abstract*.

1084. Quidu, M.; Hillion, C. & Le Corre, A. [The use of Heptaminol in cardiovascular syndromes associated with psychotropic drugs: A clinical study.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1974(Dec), Vol 50(10), 1053-1059.—Reports 2 studies in which Heptaminol was found to improve blood pressure anomalies and subjective discomfort among psychiatric patients being treated with psychotropic drugs.

1085. Rack, P. H. & Vaddadi, K. (Lynfield Mount Hosp, Bradford, England) **Side effects of tricyclic antidepressant drugs with particular reference to dothiepin.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 129-136.—Compared self-reports of side effects from 15 patients receiving dothiepin, a thio-analog of amitriptyline, and 20 patients on other tricyclic compounds (amitriptyline, lentizol, and clomipramine). The high incidence of complaints beforehand and the overall reduction during 2 wks' treatment, correlating with clinical improvement, indicates that a comparison of side effects is unreliable unless the pretreatment incidence is recorded.—*Journal abstract*.

1086. Ropert, L. [Low doses of cyamepromazine (Tercian) in the treatment of nonpsychotic disorders.] (Fren) *Information Psychiatrique*, 1975(Jan), Vol 51(1), 87-94.—Studied the efficacy of low dose of cyamepromazine in treating a variety of mental disorders. Ss were 70 female and 59 male ambulatory or hospitalized patients, with a mean age of 41.23 yrs. Daily oral doses of 25-200 mg were given in insomnia, senile disorders, chronic alcoholism, personality disorders, psychosis, depression, and neurosis. The mean length of treatment was 63 days. Results were categorized as complete cessation of symptoms (13.2% of cases), significant improvement (37.2%), partial improvement (30.2%), or no improvement (19.4%). There was no apparent systematic distribution of the mental disorders across these categories, except that all cases of alcoholism and senile disorders responded to treatment. It is concluded that low doses of cyamepromazine reduce symptoms effectively in the disorders studied, without systematic side effects. (16 ref)—C. A. Sherrard.

1087. Safer, Daniel J. & Allen, Richard P. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School, Div of Child Psychiatry) **Stimulant drug treatment of hyperactive adolescents.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Aug), Vol 36(8), 454-457.—Evaluated the characteristics and classroom behavior changes of 38 hyperactive (HA) schoolchildren treated with stimulants during 1969-1974. 14 Ss who began taking stimulants before age 8 yrs were compared to 11 who were initiated on stimulant treatment at age 13-16. Next, 13 Ss who continued on stimulants into their teens were studied to compare their preteen with their teenage drug response. Major findings were: (a) Therapeutic response of stimulants for hyperactivity did not significantly change from age 6 to 16. (b) Pretreatment teacher ratings indicated that as a group, teenage HA Ss were as inattentive as younger HA Ss but less aggressive and overactive. (c) Mean dose of stimulant to achieve a successful classroom response for schoolage HA Ss did not significantly increase with age. (d) Parental resistances to stimulants were not related to the age of the HA S, but behavioral resistances by the S increased significantly during the teens. (e) There were

no reports of abuse of stimulants by teenagers. (26 ref)—*Journal summary*.

1088. Sim, Myre; Reid, David; Pallett, Joyce & Gordon, Edward. (United Birmingham Hosp, England) **The Hamilton Rating Scale: An assessemnt based on a dothiepin ("prothiaden") versus imipramine ("tofranil") clinical trial.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 142-148.—Compared the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression with a system of psychiatric assesment and recording designed by M. Sim (1971), an overall recording of psychiatric data including both objective and subjective data. 76 patients were studied, of whom 40 received imipramine and 36 received dothiepin. Data were collected before and after treatment and at 1-, 2-, and 6-wk intervals. Results show that there was closer agreement with the full Sim assessment method than with the single diagnostic area of depression covered by the Hamilton scale. It is concluded that the Hamilton scale is more general than specific in its application.—*Journal abstract*.

1089. Snarr, Richard W. & Ball, John C. (Eastern Kentucky U) **Involvement in a drug subculture and abstinence following treatment among Puerto Rican narcotic addicts.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 243-248.—Conducted a follow-up study of 108 male native Puerto Rican opiate addicts. Interview data indicated that 38% of those with little involvement in a drug subculture were "cured," whereas only 10% of those with extensive involvement were cured. Further analysis showed that the most significant finding was that involvement in a subculture among those who began opiate use by the age of 20 or before had little relationship to being cured, but involvement among those who began opiate use at age 21 or over was highly related to being cured. These findings indicate differences in some basic social dimensions among a relatively homogenous sample of addicts and suggest factors which might be useful considerations for successful treatment.—*Journal summary*.

1090. Speciali, José G. & Lison, Michel P. (Ribeirao Preto, Faculdade de Medicina, Sao Paulo, Brazil) **[Undesirable effect of antiepileptic therapy in a patient with functional maturational epilepsy.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Sep), Vol 31(3), 207-213.—Describes the incidence of nonconvulsive epilepsy with EEG features of Lennox syndrome in a 4-yr-old patient treated with diphenylhydantoin. At the beginning of treatment the patient had convulsive epilepsy associated with multiple spikes in the EEG. The role of the drug in establishing severe iatrogenic epilepsy is discussed.—*English summary*.

1091. Teja, Jagdish S.; Shah, Dinesh K. & Wig, Narendra N. (U Virginia, Medical School) **Benzocetamine (Tactin) versus placebo: A double-blind cross over study in anxiety neurotics.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 354-358.—Compared benzocetamine, a new antianxiety agent, with a placebo in the treatment of 25 outpatients with anxiety neurosis. Benzocetamine was not significantly better than placebo in reducing the total scores on a 25-item objective anxiety rating scale. It had a significant effect on the symptom of anxiety. Placebo produced significantly better results in some patients, which might be due to the

lesser number of patients who had side effects on placebo.—*Journal abstract.*

1092. Verhaegen, J. J. (Psychiatric Hosp St Bavo, Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands) **The long-term use of high doses of fluphenazine enanthate and fluphenazine decanoate.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 357-362.—72 male 27-50 yr old patients, mostly chronic schizophrenics refractory to other treatments, were given fluphenazine enanthate or fluphenazine decanoate in doses ranging from 1 ml every 3 wks to 5 ml every week. EKGs, ocular examinations, and blood chemistries were performed on those given the highest doses. Long-term treatment with high doses revealed no untoward toxic effect or evidence of accumulation. These difficult patients were well controlled on the injections, occasionally supplemented with oral medication. The need for flexibility of dosage is stressed.—*Journal summary.*

1093. West, Sheila K. (Johns Hopkins Medical Inst, Health Services Research & Development Ctr) **Providers as prescribers: Attitudes toward aspects of prescribing their relationship to management of hypertension in the elderly.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(4), 317-319.—Noted major differences in use of literature and industry sources of drug information between physicians and nonphysician providers as well as differences in patient education regarding drugs, with nonphysicians showing a tendency to provide information on drug therapy more frequently than physicians. There were indications of effect of setting on drug attitudes.

Hypnotherapy

1094. Fitzpatrick, Lee J. **How to stop from running.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1975(Jan), Vol 16(1), 28-29.—Presents the case history of a 39-yr-old housewife with severe arthritis in the hands and feet who was successfully treated by hypnosis.

1095. Jennings, G. Scott. **New insights in the treatment of obesity, with restricted food allowance, medication and hypnosis.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1975(Jan), Vol 16(1), 32-34, 48.

1096. Parejko, James E. **A boy named Michael.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1975(Jan), Vol 16(1), 35-41, 48. Reviews an alleged account of reincarnation as supported by hypnotic age regression. It is suggested that the details of the regression story are explained more efficiently by known principles of hypnosis rather than by reincarnation.—L. M. Croghan.

1097. Starker, Steven. (Yale U, Medical School) **Implications of the behavioral approach to hypnosis.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 402-408. Reviews recent research concerning the importance of cognitive motivational variables (e.g., attitude and expectancy) in hypnosis and discusses the theoretical and clinical significance of this work. It is suggested that recognition of the importance of these variables can enhance the clinical practice of hypnosis through their deliberate manipulation. Lacking any firmly established explanation of hypnosis, practitioners may apply behavioral principles for which there is experimental support without committing themselves to a particular theoretical position. For this purpose hypnosis can be usefully conceptualized as a complex

configuration of interacting variables on several different levels, including cognitive, motivational, social, and physiological factors. (19 ref)—*Journal summary.*

Speech Therapy

1098. Elbert, Mary & McReynolds, Leija V. (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Transfer of /r/ across contexts.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 380-387. Determined if training on any specific /r/ allophone would result in transfer to other /r/ allophones without specific training. 12 6-11 yr olds who were unable to imitate correctly 3 specific allophones in 40 stimulus items during baseline served as Ss. A multiple baseline design was used; 6 Ss served as controls while 6 were trained, after which the 1st 6 were trained. Each S received training on a randomly assigned syllable representing a specific allophone of /r/. After training, generalization to the untrained /r/s was assessed. Since most Ss increased the number of correct responses to items in several allophonic categories regardless of the specific allophone taught, the different allophones of /r/ may be members of the same response class rather than independent of one another.—*Journal abstract.*

Health Care Services

1099. Baig, Tara A. **The end of the queue.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 72-87.—Compares the approaches to the problems of early childhood in the Fifth Plan for India with those in the First Plan. Changes in emphasis have occurred, and progress has been made in approaches to child and youth benefit programs such as supplemental nutrition and delinquency.

1100. Bockoven, J. Sanbourne & Solomon, Harry C. (Dr. Harry C. Solomon Mental Health Ctr, Lowell, MA) **Comparison of two five-year follow-up studies: 1947 to 1952 and 1967 to 1972.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975, Aug, 796-801.—Compared results of 5-yr follow-up of 100 randomly selected patients committed to a community-oriented mental hospital in 1947 with those of a 5-yr follow-up of 100 randomly selected patients admitted to a community-based mental health center in 1967. Data show that both programs were successful in keeping patients with histories of long-standing mental illness in the community, even though the 1947 group did not receive any modern psychotropic medication. One unexpected finding is the suggestion that these drugs might not be indispensable; in fact, they might actually prolong the social dependency of some discharged patients.—*Journal abstract.*

1101. Caston, J. Christopher; Miller, William C. & Felber, William J. (Medical U of South Carolina) **Vector analysis of postcardiotomy behavioral phenomena.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(4), 181-184.—Considers each behavioral manifestation resulting from heart surgery to constitute a vector summation of psychic, environmental, metabolic, and hemodynamic elements. (24 ref)

1102. Cole, John D.; Costanzo, Philip R. & Cox, Gary. (Duke U) **Behavioral determinants of mental illness concerns: A comparison of "gatekeeper" professions.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 626-636.—Asked members of 5 "mental

illness gatekeeper" professions ($N = 178$) from 2 different communities to evaluate 190 behavioral items for the mental illness implications of the behavior described in each item. Items were largely derived from the MMPI and were analyzed in terms of 13 content homogeneous clusters. Professional groups differed significantly in their general readiness to "see" mental illness in the total pool of items. Groups also differed in the ways they defined mental illness in behavioral terms. This was evidenced by between-groups differences on cluster scores when total level of endorsement was used as a covariate. Main effects for professional group differences were obtained for those clusters of items containing the less deviant forms of behavior. For those clusters containing the more severe forms of deviance, Professional Group \times Community interaction effects were found. Results are discussed in terms of the professional and social functions that each of these professions seems to serve in the 2 types of communities surveyed.—*Journal abstract.*

1103. Dobiáš, J. (U Karlova, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Importance of industrial psychiatry.] (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 180-181.—Discusses the opposition during the early postwar years to the introduction of psychiatric services in factories, calling it naive to expect that human work relations, in socialism or in the most ideal society, would ever be so perfect that factors causing discontent, anxiety, conflicts, unhappiness, illness, etc, among individuals would completely disappear. 2 main roles of industrial psychiatry are discussed. (a) In the field of mental hygiene, psychiatry should be involved in mass education, information, and counseling of workers, through lectures, TV, radio, and the press. (b) The other role is more strictly medical, such as individual treatment of those workers who are really ill and whose functioning in the factory is impaired by behavior disorders and psychopathologies. Since in certain industrial areas psychiatrists are still required to evaluate and predict the fitness of job applicants, the future success of industrial psychiatry will also depend on its practical effectiveness in saving energy and money for industrial enterprises.—*V. Fischman.*

1104. Ettlinger, Ruth. Evaluation of suicide prevention after attempted suicide. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 260, 5-135.—Studied the effectiveness of a suicide prevention effort by comparing its effect on a group of 670 attempted suicide patients with a similar control group of 681. Results indicate similar proportions of reported attempted suicides and similar mortalities in the 2 groups. The only effect of the preventive scheme noted was a mortality reduction in the Ss with a record of criminal or drunken behavior. (10 p ref)—*Journal summary.*

1105. Galkowski, Tadeusz (Ed). [The elements of defectology.] (Polh) Warsaw, Poland: Akademia Teologii Katolickiej, 1975. 418 p.—Discusses the problems of care, education, and rehabilitation of mentally retarded children and physically disabled adults, and emphasizes therapy and education of speech and hearing disordered persons. (English & French summaries)

1106. Gopalan, Coluthur. Nutrition and India's children. *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29,

51-60.—Proposes that the most efficient way to implement the Fifth Plan's policies of reducing malnutrition among India's poor would be through simple supplementary nutritional programs for the preschool and school-age child and education for the mother.

1107. Grun, John. Twenty-five years of UNICEF in India. *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 3-8.—Describes the evolution of the role of the United Nations Children's Fund in India. It has come to focus on planning and implementing long-term projects for child benefit.

1108. Kasl, Stanislav V. (Yale U. Medical School) Issues in patient adherence to health care regimens. *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Sep), Vol 1(3), 5-17, 48.—Examines an area of personal health behavior in which the possible link between stress and health status is not primarily a biological but a behavioral one. A review of empirical literature is organized around 4 topics: the limited payoff from the search for stable sociodemographic and personality correlates of adherence, the inadequacy of current theoretical formulations, the role of the doctor, and the doctor-patient interaction. The latter emphasizes mutual expectations rather than a one-way transfer of information. The need for a firmer linkage with the conceptual and empirical literature on stress and coping is discussed. (86 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1109. Koch, Michael. (U Minnesota, Div of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) Civilian psychiatric evaluations for young men facing the draft. *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 75-82.—Presents the history of psychiatric rejections of potential military draftees. 101 young men who sought draft exemptions because of perceived psychiatric problems are discussed. They ranged from those who quickly admitted having no real problem to those who were genuinely ill. Guidelines for similar evaluations are provided.

1110. Luckey, Robert E. & Neman, Ronald S. (National Assn for Retarded Citizens, Arlington, TX) The President's panel recommendations: Today. *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 32-34. Surveyed state mental retardation program coordinators regarding their opinions with respect to progress in achieving the President's Panel recommendations of 1962 and the continuing relevance of these recommendations today. Respondents were 26 chief administrators of retardation divisions, 5 assistant directors, and 8 state office staff. Although Ss felt that progress has been made, they believed that there was substantial room for further improvement in all areas covered by the survey. Recommendations by the coordinators for action programs in the present decade were found to focus largely upon achieving deinstitutionalization and appropriate community service alternatives.—*Journal abstract.*

1111. Mahadevan, Meera. Children without childhood. *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 29, 42-50.—Notes that the field worker is the key to the success of a social service program providing basic services to very young children in urban slums in India. The quality of selection procedures and in-service training for these workers is considered vital.

1112. Meleis, Afaf I. (U California, San Francisco) Role insufficiency and role supplementation: A conceptual framework. *Nursing Research*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol

24(4), 264-271.—Describes a theoretical basis for the diagnosis of nursing problems, centered on the concepts of role insufficiency and role supplementation. Role insufficiency is anticipated and experienced by clients during role transitions with developmental, situational, and health-illness implications. The conceptual basis of nursing intervention is considered role supplementation, and components, strategies, and processes of role supplementation are described. Conditions that predispose clients in the health setting to undergo role transition, conditions under which aspects of role transition may become nursing problems, and the role of the nurse in dealing with client's role transition problems are described. A predictive and prescriptive paradigm showing the interaction of construct components is presented. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1113. Mills, Mitchell; Mimbs, Donald; Jayne, Edward E. & Reeves, Robert B. (National Naval Medical Ctr, Bethesda, MD) **Prediction of results in open heart surgery.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 159-164. 100 open heart surgery patients were interviewed and rated preoperatively in order to determine whether psychological factors (depression, pessimism) affect surgery outcome. It is reported that surgery outcome had a strong correlation with results obtained by the scale, although no correlational data are published in the report.—*F. Hardt.*

1114. Myerson, David J.; Nadeau, Conrad J.; Stratton, Richard W. & Kaplan, Martha. (Worcester State Hosp, MA) **The phasedown of the Worcester State Hospital.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(1), 45-56. Describes the problems created for patients, staff, and communities as patient care was shifted in part, between 1963 and 1973, from a centralized institution (the state hospital) to care in community facilities. Measures taken to deal with these problems are described. Both gains and losses of the phasedown are specified. It is concluded, however, that plans to convert completely to community-based programs during the next few years are probably not feasible. —*P. R. Sweet.*

1115. Pranulis, Maryann F.; Dabbs, James M. & Johnson, Jean E. (Yale U) **General anesthesia and the patient's attempts at control.** *Social Behavior & Personality*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 49-54. 10 male and 10 female patients undergoing elective surgery were instructed to be active or passive while awaiting surgery. Pulse measures were taken as patients approached the operating table, received anesthesia, and lost consciousness. All patients increased in pulse rate before anesthesia. Immediately after initial anesthesia the groups diverged, active patients decreasing and passive patients increasing in pulse rate. A decrease in pulse rate is clinically desirable. It is suggested that a patient's active participation may show that the staff is responsive to his needs, making him more willing to submit to anesthesia. *Journal abstract.*

1116. Velasco, Marcos; Velasco, Francisco; Maldonado, Héctor & Machado, Jesús P. (IMSS, Scientific Research Dept, Mexico) **Differential effect of thalamic and subthalamic lesions on early and late components of the somatic evoked potentials in men.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 39(2), 163-171.—Investigated the effect

of thalamic, subthalamic, and combined unilateral lesions on early and late components of somatic evoked potentials (SEPs) in 16 patients operated on for contralateral dyskinetic movements. SEPs were produced by stimulation of the left and right median nerves and recorded at the corresponding somatosensory body regions. EEG frequencies and reaction time (RT) were also determined. All cases with either thalamic or combined lesions involving the thalamic nucleus showed an ipsilateral reduction in amplitude of the late SEP components and EEG frequency and a contralateral increase in RT. A peculiar form of "inattention" to the contralateral hand was also observed. 2 cases with subthalamic lesions and quick postoperative recovery showed no changes in SEP, EEG, or RT, while 3 cases with similar lesions and slow recovery showed bilateral decreases in the amplitude of the late SEP components, EEG frequency, and an increase in RT. (French summary) (19 ref) *Journal summary.*

1117. Ware, John E.; Wright, W. Russell; Snyder, Mary K. & Chu, Godwin C. (Rand Corp, Santa Monica, CA) **Consumer perceptions of health care services: Implications for academic medicine.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 839-848. Describes the factor analytic development of various measures of consumer perceptions of doctors and health care services. Index scores meeting factor analytic and reliability criteria were used to study consumer perceptions in relation to behavioral outcomes. Numerous dimensions of consumer perceptions were identified and described, including beliefs about quality of care, humaneness of health care delivery, and satisfaction with continuity of care, availability and convenience of services, and various access mechanisms (cost, payment mechanisms, and ease of emergency care facilities). Data from interviews with 903 18-92 yr old persons from a rural, largely poor area in Illinois show that these perceptions were related to differences in several estimates of health services utilization. The use of empirically derived index scores is in contrast to the common practice of using individual questionnaire items as the unit of analysis in health care research. Findings are discussed in relation to program planning and evaluation in medical education. (22 ref) *Journal abstract.*

1118. Warnecke, Richard B. et al. (U. Illinois, Survey Research Lab, Chicago Circle) **Contact with health guides and use of health services among Blacks in Buffalo.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(May/June), Vol 90(3), 213-222. Results of a study with Black female inner-city residents show that personal contact of community members by unprofessional community residents show that personal contact of community members by unprofessional community residents increased the use of public health services. (39 ref)

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

1119. Aanes, David; Klaessy, Dale & Wills, James. (Fergus Falls State Hosp, MN) **The impact of a community hospital's psychiatric unit on a regional state hospital.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 596-598.—Reports study results

which show the new unit did not have a significant impact. It was found that the 2 facilities served different socioeconomic groups and therefore did not offer duplicate services.

1120. **Barter, James T.** (Sacramento County Mental Health Services, CA) **Sacramento county's experience with community care.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 587-589.—Describes the manner in which one county made the shift from institutional care for the mentally ill to community-based programs. The legislation precipitating the change and the public controversy surrounding the closing of state hospitals are discussed.

1121. **Bauer, John.** (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) **The hot line and its training problems for adolescent listeners.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 63-69.—Describes a telephone hot-line service where 1/2 of the listeners were teenagers. The screening and training process is described. 14 types of problems that have occurred with teenage listeners (TL) are mentioned. It was found that TLs were likely to be more judgemental, and less giving and understanding and too often let the caller take control. They were more reliable for listening-shift attendance and had strong desires to improve.—A. Kricher.

1122. **Bonn, Ethel M.** (Fort Logan Mental Health Ctr, Denver, CO) **The impact of redeployment of funds on a model state hospital.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 584-586.—Describes what threatens to be the transition of an award-winning long-term-care mental health center to a classical state hospital. A chronological description is given of the events that occurred after funds were redeployed from the hospital to community resources.

1123. **Brown, Curtis F.** (Ohio State U) **Parents' perceptions of experiences associated with seeking community services for their preschool age mentally retarded child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 865.

1124. **Cowen, Emory L. et al.** (U Rochester) **Evaluation of a preventively oriented, school based mental health program.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 161-166.—Reports on the effectiveness of the Primary Mental Health Project, designed for early detection and prevention of school maladaptation. The direct help-agents were nonprofessional child-aides. It is concluded that the children in the program showed significant improvement.—H. Kaczowski.

1125. **Elpers, John R.** (Orange County Dept of Mental Health, Santa Ana, CA) **Orange County's alternative to state hospital treatment.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 589-592.—Reports on the development of a local network of regionalized and centralized services, the goal of which is to provide all mental health services locally. The services now being rendered, their costs and staffing requirements, and the organizational structure established to administer them are described.

1126. **Franklin, Jack L. & Kittredge, Lee D.** (North Carolina Div of Mental Health Services, Management Information Systems, Raleigh) **Organizational problems in community mental health centers.** *Administration in Mental Health*, 1975(Spr), 60-65.—Argues that a com-

munity mental health center's (CMHC) response to confrontation with other groups over its boundaries and areas of jurisdiction will determine the role that a CMHC will play in meeting community needs. A defensive-adaptive approach leads to bureaucratization, cooptation of external sources of conflict, and an emphasis on survival. An offensive community manipulative approach is suggested which involves politicization, adoption of distinctive competencies and a certain form of induction. This approach leads to flexibility and growth of the CMHC. (26 ref)—R. J. Albers.

1127. **Hoefler, Sharon A. & Bornstein, Philip H.** (U Montana) **Achievement place: An evaluative review.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(2), 146-168.—Describes a community-based treatment facility for predelinquent boys. 3 distinguishing features of the Achievement Place program are elaborated: (a) the utilization of a token economy point system as a primary therapeutic tool, (b) the development of a series of well-controlled experiments enabling the establishment of functional relationships across behaviors, and (c) the training of teaching-parents. A variety of target behaviors are systematically reviewed. Overall evaluation of the Achievement Place program is undertaken in light of a number of issues considered relevant to scientific investigation. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1128. **Kane, Thomas J.** (York County Counseling Services, Saco, ME) **Citizen participation in decision-making: Myth or strategy?** *Administration in Mental Health*, 1975(Spr), 29-45.—Presents 5 models of community participation in community mental health centers and synthesizes a new model which is dependent upon identifying and influencing community decision making. (24 ref)

1129. **May, Philip R.** (VA Hosp, Brentwood, Los Angeles, CA) **Adopting new models for continuity of care: What are the needs?** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 599-601.—States that there are glaring, almost universal deficiencies in the organization of community resources for treating and rehabilitating the mentally ill, particularly psychotic patients. The deficiencies could be partly remedied by reorganizing psychiatric hospitals to play a key role in outpatient service delivery, and by paying more attention to the principles of continuity of care for psychotic patients. One way of doing both is through the model of a mini-mental-health-center adopted at a Veterans Administration hospital: the same teams provide active, continual care for patients regardless of whether they are in or out of the hospital. The program developed on one ward is described further in a 2nd paper (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 1), written by ward staff members and others.—*Journal abstract*.

1130. **McPhee, Carol B.; Zusman, Jack & Joss, Robert H.** (State U New York, Div of Community Psychiatry, Buffalo) **Measurement of patient satisfaction: A survey of practices in community mental health centers.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 399-404.—Surveyed 67 federally funded community health centers which provided a mechanism for assessing patient satisfaction. 48 centers responded. Of those which indicated that they were assessing patient satisfaction in 1972, only 1/2 were doing so at the time of this

was the most widely used contraceptive method used in all 3 groups. The desire of seminary students for training and course offerings and the need for teamwork between ministers and medical doctors are discussed.—F. A. Hardt.

1138. Brooks, Paul R. (Family Counseling Ctr of Greater New Haven, CT) **Industry-agency program for employee counseling.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Jul), Vol 56(7), 404-410.—Describes how a family agency provides services to blue-collar workers on the job, as well as a training site for students.

1139. Burck, Harman D. & Peterson, Gary W. (Florida State U) **Needed: More evaluation, not research.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 563-569.—Evaluation of present programs in counseling is considered more necessary than additional research. Some evaluation procedures are presented and discussed.—G. S. Speer.

1140. Erp, Sue H. (U Oregon) **A study of reactions to the film "Confrontations of Death."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1075-1076.

1141. Greenberg, Lois I. (South Hills Child Guidance Ctr, Pittsburgh, PA) **Therapeutic grief work with children.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Jul), Vol 56(7), 396-403.—Describes the therapeutic techniques used to help 3 children work through their grief over the death of a parent. Presenting symptoms included academic deterioration, somatic complaints, withdrawal, depression, anxiety, and death fantasies. In all 3 families inadequate and unrealistic communication about death within the family existed.—M. W. Linn.

1142. Hill, Clara. (U Maryland) **A process approach for establishing counseling goals and outcomes.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 571-576.

—Describes an approach in which the client is asked to list characteristics or qualities that are considered important, rank their relative importance, and rate how characteristic these traits are of him. When these terms are behaviorally stated, they become the basis of the Counseling Outcome Inventory (COI). Counselor and client then determine appropriate areas to consider in counseling sessions, specific action plans are devised, and specific goals selected. The client may be asked to project changes desired within a specific time. Changes in COI during or following counseling measure client satisfaction or the effects of counseling. A case study is presented to illustrate how COI may be used to facilitate the counseling process and measure client progress.—G. S. Speer.

1143. Ingwell, Nancy A. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A simulated handicapping experience as it effects attitude, awareness and responses to counseling problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1081.

1144. Kellner, Susan S. **Old age and chronic obstructive lung disease as social problems.** *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Dec), Vol 12(2), 89-94.—Describes the social problems of old age: finances, family, health, and the fear of being placed in an institution. Health problems often include some form of obstructive lung disease; one authority estimates that 17% of elderly patients in nursing homes have asthmatic symptoms. It is stated that the general public is ignorant of the problems

of old age and of the role that social workers play in helping the elderly. The bureaucratic system used in 1 welfare office and how it affects the social worker dealing with the problems of the aged, is described in detail.—E. S. Bishop.

1145. Meier, G. (California Interagency Council on Family Planning, Berkeley) **A health-oriented program for emotionally disturbed women.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Jul), Vol 56(7), 411-417.—Describes initiation of group services which focused on health problems for emotionally disturbed women. A voluntary agency in close cooperation with county and state mental health agencies offered weekly sessions. Content of meetings with a social worker and nurse leader is described.—M. W. Linn.

1146. Paterson, George W. (U Iowa, School of Religion) **Ministering to the family of the handicapped child.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 165-176.—Conducted an exploratory study with 22 sets of parents having a cerebral palsied child aged 4 yrs or younger; no hypothesis was advanced. Structured interviews and a sorting of statements were used as methods. In general, it appeared that religion could either help or hinder in dealing with the stresses of raising a disabled child.—F. Hardt.

1147. Stephenson, P. Susan. (U British Columbia, Div of Child Psychiatry, Vancouver, Canada) **The emotional implications of adoption policy.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 363-367.—Discusses the controversy surrounding a proposed Canadian adoption reunion registry which would enable natural parents to contact an adopted child after the child reached the age of maturity; the literature on the psychological problems experienced by biologic and adoptive parents and the adoptee is also examined. Some of the problems found to affect adoptive parents were (a) the lack of a physical or emotional preparation period in waiting for the child, as is the case with parents during the pregnancy period, (b) the adopting parents' sorrow about their own inadequacy; (c) coming to terms with their own and their adopted child's attitude toward illegitimacy; (d) telling the child of his adoption (e) problems related to prevalent cultural attitudes; and (f) lack of ongoing support. (23 ref) —M. E. Pounsel.

1148. Weinrach, Stephen & Morgan, Lewis B. (Villanova U) **A bill of client rights and responsibilities.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 557-562.—Proposes a client bill of rights in the counseling relationship, describing both rights and responsibilities of the client.—G. S. Speer.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

1149. Beksanan, Punthip; Sapp, Gary L. & Noisuwane, Tewin. (Chulalongkorn U, Faculty of Education, Bangkok, Thailand) **The utility of verbal models in changing self-esteem of institutionalized Thai and American adolescents.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 90(2), 155-161.—Studied the effects of 4 independent variables—nationality, age of verbal model, sex of verbal model, and age of S—on changes in level of self-esteem. Institutionalized 12-17 yr-olds 120 Thai and 120 American served as Ss. Treatment implementation

involved exposing the Ss to positive self-descriptive paragraphs and a positively scored self-esteem scale purportedly completed by an imaginary pen pal. Ss then wrote a self-descriptive paragraph for the pen pal. Pretest-posttest change scores were analyzed in a $2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA. Thai Ss gained significantly more than American Ss, and significant interactions for nationality by age of model, and sex of verbal model by age of S were obtained.—*Journal abstract.*

1150. Bentley, Joanne. (Asthmatic Children's Foundation, Ossining, NY) **A psychotherapeutic approach to treating asthmatic children in a residential setting.** *Journal of Asthma Research*, 1974(Sep), Vol 12(1), 21-25.—Examined methods of psychotherapeutic intervention with asthmatic children in a residential center. It was found that separation from parents for a significant period of time frequently will relieve asthma, especially when combined with milieu therapy in residential setting. Parentectomy (removal of child from home) decreases child's dependence on parents and increases child's self-confidence and trust in others; since the child is less anxious the severity of asthma decreases. M. M. Peshkin's (1959) emphasis on the need for individual psychotherapy is discussed for asthmatic child for whom milieu therapy approach is insufficient. According to a study for which no statistical data are reported, there is no relationship between degree or form of emotional disturbance of child and his/her response to therapeutic intervention.—*E. S. Bishop.*

1151. Blain, Daniel. (Philadelphia State Hosp, PA) **Twenty-five years of hospital and community psychiatry: 1947-1970.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 605-609.—The author, the 1st medical director of the American Psychiatric Association and president in 1964-65, presents an historical review of the 25 yrs between 1945 and 1970, a period in which there was a reawakening of interest in the mentally ill and mentally retarded after years of neglect. He lists major landmarks in mental health care during those years, describes the 1st Mental Hospital Institute held by the American Psychiatric Association in 1949, and presents an anecdotal footnote about the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.—*Journal abstract.*

1152. Caplan, Clive. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Emergency room use by patients from a family practice: Patterns of illness and motivation.** *Journal of Family Practice*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(4), 271-276.—Studied private patients from a family practice to examine the total spectrum of illness taken to an emergency room over a 6-mo period and the motivation behind the patients' visits. Diagnoses were not distributed at random but fell into discrete patterns, and emergency room visits were made at times of self-perceived crisis when the private physician was considered inaccessible. (29 ref)

1153. Clark, Bruce A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effect of a systematic program of physical activity upon the total daily activity level and self-care personal neatness of a group of institutionalized geriatric subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 603

1154. Colten, Sterling I. & Langlois, Joseph. (Launton State H, MA) **Development of a screening scale for**

programming psychiatric rehabilitation. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 293-294.—Developed a functional screening scale to assess quality and presence of behavior which may be related to adjustment. The purpose was to assess hospital adjustment and identify patients most capable of entering rehabilitation. 110 chronic psychiatric patients' scores on the scale were correlated with ratings of the MACC Behavioral Adjustment Scale to measure functional adjustment. The screening scale may be used to assess the chronic's current behavioral capacities as they relate to treatment planning and their potential for rehabilitation.—*Journal abstract.*

1155. Dinwiddie, F. William. (Edgemeade Treatment Ctr, Roanoke, VA) **Humanistic behaviorism: A model for rapprochement in residential treatment milieus.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5(4), 254-259.—Discusses the combination of contrasting theoretical and methodological approaches employed by most residential treatment milieus. The medical model, with its emphasis on treatment planning growing naturally from categorical diagnostic thinking, is contrasted with the applied behavior analysis model with its proliferation of token economies, point systems, and behavior contracting. Judgmental errors flow naturally from the exclusive reliance on either model. Humanistic behaviorism provides a theoretical approach by proposing that techniques growing from each model can be complementary.—*Journal abstract.*

1156. Durand, Barbara. (U California, Nursing School, San Francisco) **A clinical nursing study: Failure to thrive in a child with Down's syndrome.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 24(4), 272-286.—Examined the impact of an individually tailored developmental nursing program on a 5-yr-old male with Down's syndrome and severe failure to thrive. Investigation of the child and his family suggested that the failure to thrive was the result of masked deprivation, and a study was designed to measure the effect of a 17-day program of developmental nursing care on specific parameters of growth and behavior: height, weight, amount of sleep, caloric intake, active mobility, awareness of the environment, prelanguage vocalizations, self-stimulation behavior, and play activity with toys. Data on these criteria were gathered before, during, and after the nursing care program. Findings support the assumptions that there would be an increase in height, weight, amount of sleep, active mobility, awareness of the environment, prelanguage vocalizations and a decrease in self-stimulation. Findings do not support the assumptions that there would be an increase in caloric intake and play activity with toys. The study supports the use of nursing care as the primary therapeutic modality for children with this condition and illustrates an approach to systematic evaluation of the effects of nursing care. (74 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1157. Eisner, Donald A. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Conservation ability of elderly men living in the community and an institution.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 333-334.—Assessed differences in decline of ability for logical operations for 10 elderly community residents (65-83 yrs old) and 2 elderly institutionalized groups, 10 with

moderate (64-91 yrs) and 10 with severe neurological deficits (78-90 yrs). While 100% conservation was shown by the community group on 2-dimensional space, number, substance, continuous quantity, weight, and discontinuous quantity, and 80% conservation of volume, the institutionalized Ss showed much lower rates. It is suggested that active elderly persons who reside in their own homes will not show the apparent decrement noted in earlier studies of institutionalized persons. The relationship between logical operations and fluid intelligence was supported by the diminished conservation performance of the institutionalized groups. Other sampling effects which might account for the differing results studies were age and length of institutionalization.

—*Journal abstract.*

1158. Flynn, Hulda R. & Henisz, Jerzy E. (Yale U. Medical School) **Criteria for psychiatric hospitalization: Experience with a checklist for chart review.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 847-850. —Describes the use of a 12-item checklist to score need for hospitalization. The checklist was filled in and scored by research assistants who reviewed the charts of 100 hospitalized and 50 nonhospitalized patients. A written opinion of a senior clinical consultant was available for hospitalized patients whose charts were rated low in need for hospitalization and for nonhospitalized patients whose charts were rated high. The checklist scores differentiated the 2 groups of patients. It is concluded that the checklist can be a valuable tool in a review process that culminates in review by an experienced clinician. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1159. Frank, Irving & Frank, Rosanne K. (Chicago Medical School, IL) **The management of adolescent crises in family practice.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 25-28. —Discusses the too often hasty and unwarranted hospitalization of young adolescents in the normative crises of adolescence. 2 case histories are presented.

1160. Goldstein, S.; Birnbaum, F. & Miller, B. (Royal Ottawa Hosp, Geriatric Services, Canada) **The team approach in a psychogeriatric unit.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 23(8), 370-375. —Recounts how the importance of a multidisciplinary team approach was recognized when a 14-bed short-term psychogeriatric unit was opened in a psychiatric hospital. The limited time available to the psychiatrist in charge placed a heavy clinical responsibility on the paramedical personnel who formed the team. 6 mo after the unit opened, all 12 staff members filled out a questionnaire. They felt that communication within the team was good, that they could fulfill the role of primary therapist, and that they understood their own roles and those of others. All regarded the psychiatrist as the head of the team. The psychiatrist felt that he had the ultimate responsibility for overall care of the patients, that any attempt to blur roles caused problems, and that there had been a partial regression to more traditional patterns. Members of the unit regarded themselves as a team, able to work together and pool skills in treating patients, and thus play a significant part in total care.

—*Journal abstract.*

1161. Green, Phillip E. (C. F. Menninger Hosp., Topeka, KS) **Psychiatric nursing and the diagnostic**

process. *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974(Sum), Vol 6(2), 19-26. —Presents a discussion of the use of psychiatric nursing notes —R. M. Cohen.

1162. Johnson, Esther et al. (VA Hosp, Brentwood, Los Angeles, CA) **Adopting new models for continuity of care: The ward as mini-mental-health-center.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 601-604. —Reports that several years ago the staff of a traditional psychiatric ward in a Veterans Administration hospital began trying to provide continual care for their former inpatients after they left the hospital. Nursing assistants conducted basic-skills groups and other groups in board-and-care homes; staff members made themselves available to former inpatients and their families, roommates, or board-and-care sponsors through a 24-hr telephone service and home visits; and a day-care program and follow-up groups for the ward's outpatients were set up. Later the staff established additional day-care and follow-up programs in a downtown satellite unit. In a recent 3-mo period, patients made a total of 4,488 visits to the satellite and hospital programs. A 2nd paper (see PA, Vol 55:1) discusses some of the theoretical considerations on which this program and other alternatives to traditional care is based.—*Journal abstract.*

1163. Kenney, Richard G. (Indiana U) **The prevalence of peonage in state supported total institutions for the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1153-1154.

1164. Kentsmith, David K.; Menninger, W. Walter & Coyne, Lolafaye. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst, Omaha) **A survey of state hospital admissions from an area served by a mental health center.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(9), 593-596. —Reports results showing a significant decrease in the number of direct admissions to the hospital. However, the center consistently referred more patients with psychotic disorders to the state hospital than would be expected. Similarly, a high proportion of patients with organic brain syndromes were admitted directly to the hospital.

1165. Kirstein, Larry & Weissman, Myrna M. (Yale U. Medical School) **Utilization review of treatment for suicide attempters: Chart review as patient care evaluation.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 851-855. —Reviewed the charts of 36 16-55 yr old nonhospitalized suicide attempters who were identified by utilization review as requiring hospitalization. In 16 cases, the treatment given was judged to have been adequate because of an absence of a history of psychiatric treatment and/or the rapidity with which outpatient treatment was instituted. 10 cases were judged to have been inadequately treated. This finding suggests specific deficiencies in the training of residents and the delivery of psychiatric services and illustrates how chart review can be used to upgrade psychiatric care. (44 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1166. Klonoff, Harry & Cox, Beverlee. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A problem-oriented system approach to analysis of treatment outcome.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 836-841. —Data on 90 psychiatric patients' perceptions of the course and outcome of hospitalization were gathered using a problem-oriented system. Patients were

interviewed on admission, at discharge, and at 2 follow-up intervals (1 wk and 3 mo). Therapists' perceptions of patients' problems and their severity were not assessed on patients' admission and at discharge. Although the absolute number of problems reported by patients increased over time, there was a significant decrease in the level of distress associated with problems on both patients' and therapists' ratings. The dynamics of this improvement are discussed from the perspectives of both patients and therapists.—*Journal abstract.*

1167. McLain, Richard E.; Silverstein, Arthur B.; Hubbell, Mimi & Brownlee, Linda. (Pacific Neuropsychiatric Inst Research Group, Pomona, CA) **The characterization of residential environments within a hospital for the mentally retarded.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 24-27.—Administered 2 questionnaires: Characteristics of the Treatment Environment (CTE) and the Residential Management Survey (RMS)—on 2 occasions to a total of 492 selected staff on wards within a hospital serving retarded patients. Results show that the CTE and the RMS differentiate not only among treatment programs with varying therapeutic goals but among wards within programs, as well, that the responses of the staff to the questionnaires are only minimally related to their demographic characteristics and employment history, and that the CTE and RMS mean scores for individual wards are relatively stable over time.—*Journal abstract.*

1168. O'Connor, Gail & Sitkei, E. George. (U Oregon, Rehabilitation Research & Training Ctr in Mental Retardation) **Study of a new frontier in community services: Residential facilities for the developmentally disabled.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 35-39.—Presents the findings of an extensive nationwide mailed survey of residential facilities for developmentally disabled persons. The purpose was to identify the population of community residences in order to involve their operators in a more detailed follow-up person-to-person interview. Information provided an initial profile of interrelationships between facilities, staff, and residents, and styles of resident life, services and programs, financial operations, and other major problems that have challenged those responsible for the operation of these facilities.—*Journal abstract.*

1169. Quadrio, A.; Castagna, P. C. & Strambio de Castilla, N. [Remarks about an experience of organization of a playing room in a pediatric hospital department.] (Ital) *Acta Medica Auxologica*, 1974, Vol 6(2), 117-129.—Examined the effect of guided play and the desirability of having a playroom in a pediatric hospital. Ss were 50 experimental Ss and 50 controls, 2-6 yrs old. Results suggest that those receiving guided play were less anxious, slept better, and showed fewer regressive behaviors than the control group. The importance of having therapeutically trained staff to guide the play of children in pediatric hospitals is emphasized.—R. V. Heckel.

1170. Singer, Judith E. & Grob, Mollie C. (McLean Hosp, Evaluative Services Unit, Boston, MA) **Patients discharged against medical advice: A follow-up study.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(1), 57-67.—Conducted a follow-up study to compare 2 groups of patients discharged "against medical advice"

(AMA). 31 patients (Group 1) were discharged in 1973 and 46 (Group 2) were discharged in 1974, and the passage of a Massachusetts law restricting community commitment to mental hospitals. Either the former group had no recidivism or a relatively low rate of recidivism, the patient was discharged to a foster family, or received further treatment since discharge, and (c) the patient's reactions to hospitalization. A higher percentage of patients were discharged AMA after the new code took effect, and Group 2 included more patients under 21, more who had been in the hospital less than a month, and more who had shown no improvement at discharge. Both groups showed an unexpectedly high level of functioning at time of follow-up. Most patients in both groups had received some kind of psychiatric treatment since discharge. Significant differences between the groups are reported and discussed.—P. R. Sweet

1171. Slipp, Samuel. (New York U, Medical School) **The hospital without walls: An aftercare program for chronic schizophrenic patients.** *Group & Individual Group Dynamics & Psychotherapy*, 1974-75, Vol 6(1), 21-26.—Describes the Socialization Group Program at Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital designed to facilitate a reduction of new admissions to state hospitals of patients requiring long-term hospitalization. The program is used as a primary support group to provide emotional support, to reduce social isolation, and to help develop living and working skills is discussed.

1172. Strain, Phillip S. & Carr, Thomas H. (American U) **The observational study of social reciprocity: Implications for the mentally retarded.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 18-19.—Presents findings from a national survey of community residential facilities and placements for retarded persons. Data from 611 facilities on problem areas, funding, age and sex distributions of residents, staff recruitment and training, and services offered are presented. Results suggest that the community residential facilities movement, as an alternative to institutionalization, is gaining momentum and that these facilities provide opportunities for residents of varying ages and disability categories to participate in school, work, recreational, and other community activities. The need for cooperation between administrators, residents, and community citizens to establish more positive results is emphasized (16 ref).—Lynn Gorsey.

1173. Weiner, Oscar D. & Levine, Michael S. (Connecticut Mental Health Ctr, Utilization Review Committee, New Haven) **A process of establishing norms for inpatient length of stay in a community mental health center.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975, Aug, 842-846.—Considers that there is a need, stimulated by the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-603), to establish norms for length of stay for inpatient services in mental health facilities and to provide review mechanisms for extended care cases. One such model is described, which is adaptable to changing needs and federal regulations, that can offer a beginning experience in this endeavor 2 case reports are presented to illustrate the procedure.—*Journal abstract.*

1174. Wolfe, Maxine. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Room size, group size, and density: Behavior patterns in a children's psychiatric**

facility. *Environment & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 7(2), 189-224. Presents findings from a 2-yr observational study conducted in a children's psychiatric facility. In that study, the use of bedrooms (particularly, the relationship between room size, group size, density) and predominant patterns of use and behavior were examined. Various combinations of room size (49.52, 118.05, and 220.99 sq ft) and group size (1, 2, 3, and 4 children) occurred naturally, yielded densities ranging from 29.01 sq ft child to 220.99 sq ft child. Findings indicate that potential density (i.e., sq ft person if all people are present), used in almost all architectural programming, was not related either to bedroom use or behavior patterns. Rather, room size and group size were significant, not as part of a mathematical density factor, but as they interacted to create certain psychological density conditions. Specific design and administrative implications of these findings are presented. (18 ref) *Journal abstract*.

1175. **Wolfer, John A. & Visintainer, Madelon A.** (Yale U, Nursing School) **Pediatric surgical patients' and parents' stress responses and adjustment as a function of psychologic preparation and stress-point care.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 24(4), 244-255. Tested the hypotheses (a) that children who receive systematic psychologic preparation and continued supportive care, in contrast to those who do not, would show less upset behavior and more cooperation in the hospital and fewer posthospital adjustment problems and (b) that their parents would be less anxious and more satisfied with information and care received. 50 male and 30 female 3-14 yr olds scheduled for minor surgery, and their parents, were randomly assigned to experimental and control conditions. The experimental intervention consisted of accurate information about sequences of events, sensory experiences, role expectations and appropriate responses, previews of procedures through play techniques, and supportive care given at critical points pre- and postoperatively. Significant differences between experimental and control children and parents on ratings of upset behavior, cooperation with procedures, pulse before and after painful procedures, resistance to induction, time to first voiding, posthospital adjustment, and parental anxiety and satisfaction with information and care consistently supported the hypotheses. Results are analyzed in relation to the age and sex of the children and whether parents roomed with the children. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1176. **Wolk, Robert L. & Reingold, Jacob.** (Eastern New York Correctional Facility, Mental Hygiene Unit, Bronx) **The course of life for old people.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 23(8), 376-379.—Evaluated 150 residents at a Hebrew home for the aged with regard to their past life in relation to institutional life. Various aspects of institutional living are discussed, particularly the imposition of a life-style completely foreign to their previous way of existence. It is concluded that old people who have been living in one manner for about 70 yrs cannot be expected to adjust readily to another rhythm. The clash of life-styles creates maladaptive behavior and adjustment problems that have not been adequately studied. Suggestions are made for approaches to resolve these difficulties, including

reprogramming of institutional living for old people so that they have an opportunity to maintain their customary life-style. Examples of such programming are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

Rehabilitation & Penology

1177. **Austin, Roy L.** (Pennsylvania State U) **Construct validity of I-level classification.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(2), 113-129. Presently, California's Community Treatment Project (CTP) may be granted its claim of relative success in rehabilitating "neurotic" male delinquents. But earlier, more extensive, success claims by CTP researchers have been questioned by outside researchers. The present findings provide a possible reason for the limited success of CTP. With the data from C. F. Jesness's (see PA, Vol 49:11410) Preston study, H. Costner's multiple indicator procedure (1969), and stepwise multiple regression, there is no evidence that competence in interpersonal relations and social maturity are important in interpersonal maturity level (I-level) classification. But intelligence and moral orientation explain substantial amounts of the variance in I-level. Findings are contrary to the emphasis in CTP and in I-level theory, the basis of CTP. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1178. **Borgman, Robert D.** (Family Mental Health Services, Hickory, NC) **Diversion of law violators to mental health facilities.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Jul), Vol 56(7), 418-426.—Studied 50 persons accused or convicted of criminal offenses who were diverted into mental health treatment. Effectiveness of mental health treatment in stopping law-violating behavior appeared to depend upon whether the offender habitually maintained employment and lived in a self-supporting family. Treatment in a mental health center in the community seemed more effective than in a state hospital.—*M. W. Linn*.

1179. **Chang, Dae H.; Zastrow, Charles H. & Blazicek, Donald L.** (U Wisconsin, Whitewater) **Inmates' perception of significant others, and the implications for the rehabilitation process.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 85-96. Investigated inmates' evaluative perceptions toward themselves and 12 other groups. Ss were 202 inmates of a large maximum security penitentiary in a midwestern state. A 5-point semantic differential scale was used as an instrument. Results show that inmates evaluated themselves quite highly, significantly higher than "people" in general. The 3 groups rated lowest were other prison inmates (most negatively), police officers, and security officers. Results confirm the hypothesis that inmates do not view themselves any more law violating than other people in general, and imply that in order for rehabilitation to occur, attitude changes must take place among the prisoners.—*S. S. Liu*.

1180. **D'Atri, David A.** (Yale U, Medical School) **Psychophysiological responses to crowding.** *Environment & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 7(2), 237-252. Attempted to replicate with humans the positive association between crowding and blood pressure found with nonhuman mammals. In the study, crowding was conceived as incorporating physical, social, and personal factors. Trained interviewers, using standardized (but

changing) questionnaires, collected data, including biographic, demographic and confinement history information, from the entire enumerated populations of 3 prisons (A, B, and C). Blood pressure and pulse rate were collected under "blind" conditions. Prisons were comparable in average length of inmate sentences. Results support the hypothesis using inmates in 2 housing modes: dormitories (7, 39, and 29 Ss in A, B, and C, respectively) and single occupancy cells (27, 52, and 97 Ss in A, B, and C, respectively). Within each prison, housing mode was related to systolic blood pressure. In 2 prisons, diastolic blood pressure and pulse rate were related to housing mode. Specifically, readings were higher for inmates in dormitories than in single occupancy cells. Methodological limitations of the study are discussed. (28 ref)—S. T. Margolis.

1181. Foster, Thomas W. (Ohio State U.) **Make-believe families: A response of women and girls to the deprivations of imprisonment.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 71-78. —Reviewed research data on the existence of complex patterns of pseudokinship relationships among inmates of female penal institutions. Comparison of data from 5 studies and 6 different institutions indicates that the total rate of active inmate participation in make-believe families may be quite large and is higher for the juvenile than the adult institutions. This may reflect a greater need of juveniles for family relationships. It seems that "familiying" has generally been tolerated in female correctional institutions either due to its pervasiveness or the difficulty in controlling. Some studies showed that family members were more apt to endorse an antiauthority inmate normative code than were other prisoners, but they were also more outgoing, more sociable, more group-oriented and more likely to participate in institutional treatment programs than nonmembers. The long-range effects of such "familiying" is, however, unknown.—S. S. Liu.

1182. Haley, Hugh L. (Canadian Penitentiary Service, Ottawa, Canada) **Social environment therapy: A treatment approach for correctional institutions.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1974(Jul), Vol 16(3), 256-271.—Presents arguments which support changing social behaviors of delinquents instead of using the typical prison program of mere incarceration. A program that would use widely accepted behavioral principles to try to rehabilitate imprisoned offenders is outlined. In such a program, controlled environment would be created wherein the inmates' social behavior is monitored and modified when needed. Inmates and staff would work together to solve social problems and to help the inmates learn social skills and values. (French summary) (50 ref)—B. L. Kintz.

1183. Marholin, David; Plienis, Anthony J.; Harris, Suzanne D. & Marholin, Becky L. (U Illinois, Children's Research Ctr, Champaign) **Mobilization of the community through a behavioral approach: A school program for adjudicated females.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(2), 130-145. Describes Webster Hall, a community-based residential program for adjudicated adolescent females. A behavioral approach was employed in successfully demonstrating the systematic mobilization of various components of a community in order to

facilitate specific academic and social behavior change. Through a contingent feedback network including Webster Hall, the community public schools, the youths' guardians, and the community as a whole, it was possible to achieve desirable behavior necessary for effective community functioning. A descriptive functional analysis of elements of the community relative to individual behavior change is discussed (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*

1184. Mitra, Sitamu S. (Pennsylvania State U, Systems & Operations Research) **Application of operations research methods to correctional problems.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(2), 169-179.—Discusses basic operations research techniques to build models for optimization problems and some of the difficulties encountered in applying these techniques to address correctional problems, and indicates some possible areas in the criminal justice system that can be explored using these methods. 4 different correctional projects that are currently being undertaken by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction are reviewed. Most of these projects use linear and integer linear programming methods.—*Journal abstract*

1185. Newnam, Raymond D. (U North Carolina, Disabilities Training Inst, Chapel Hill) **Personal polarity and placement problems: Reflexive rehabilitation vs unexamined closure.** *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 1973(Nov-Dec), Vol 39(6), 20-25.—Discusses the problems of rehabilitation and job placement in light of the counselor's personality as well as the S's. An analysis in dichotomies (seen as positives and negatives) of 3 primary characteristics in the psychological makeup of the individual charged with placement are presented: self-knowledge vs egocentricity, specific knowledge and logic vs ignorance, and energy vs lethargy. Guidelines for successful placement are summarized.—J. Carlson.

1186. Orford, Jim; Hawker, Ann & Nicholls, Peter. (Inst of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Unit, London, England) **An investigation of an alcoholism rehabilitation halfway house: I. Types of client and modes of discharge.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Sep), Vol 69(3), 213-224.—Interviewed each of 59 27-62 yr old male alcoholics admitted to a halfway house concerning the details of his social and drinking history. Analysis suggested that existence of 2 major dimensions of individual variation: degree of chronic alcohol dependence and late-uncomplicated vs early-complicated alcohol dependence. Observation of the lengths of residence and manners of discharge of members of the sample suggested 2 varieties of failure: premature discharge (length of stay less than 2 mo) and irregular discharge (drinking at discharge and/or discharge to an unknown or unsatisfactory destination). There was a significant tendency for early-complicated alcoholism to be associated with premature discharge. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1187. Ostrowska, Antonina. (Polska Akademia Nauk, Rome, Italy) **[Sociological conception of the rehabilitation process.]** (Polish) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, Vol 4(55), 191-200.—Examines the rehabilitation process as seen by sociology and shows how the psychological aspect of rehabilitation can be integrated with sociological concepts.

1188. Scott, Joseph E. & Snider, Patricia J. (Ohio State U) **Perceptual effects of penal institutions on the severity of punishment.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 53-62.—Studies the relationship between the severity of punishment and the seriousness of crime by institution. Results confirm the hypothesis that the severity of punishment was in actuality a function of these perceptions and the stereotyping of the inmates on the basis of the prison in which they were serving their sentences.

1189. Sorensen, Darel F. (U Pacific) **The effects of using a cooperative group meeting system to improve socially relevant behaviors of delinquent boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1088.

1190. Sterescu, Lelia. (Newark-Beth Israel Medical Ctr, Dept of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, NJ) **A psychiatrist looks at a young branch of an old science.** *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 1973(Nov-Dec), Vol 39(6), 14-17.—Discusses the psychiatrist, the practitioner of physical medicine and rehabilitation. Physical medicine develops a program of individual rehabilitation in the context of the S's physical and mental condition, motivation, and potential. The wholistic healing approach of the psychiatrist is emphasized. Some specific areas of practice and problems are discussed.—J. Carlson.

1191. Thomas, Charles W. & Poole, Eric D. (Coll of William & Mary, Metropolitan Criminal Justice Ctr) **The consequences of incompatible goal structures in correctional settings.** *International Journal of Criminology & Penology*, 1975(Feb), Vol 3(1), 27-42.—Presents a theoretical model regarding the incompatible goal structures in a prison setting. While the explicit goal of a correctional setting is to stimulate the prosocial change of the inmate's behavior, the organizational structure is such that in striving to maximize the probability of achieving the control, it results in the alienation of organizational participants and appears to contribute directly to a process which may impair the organization's ability to attain either change or control goal.—S. S. Liu.

1192. Wada, Michael A & Brodwin, Martin. (Rancho Los Amigos Hosp, Downey, CA) **Attitudes of disabled individuals enrolled in a workstation center and a community college program.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(3), 132-137.—Measured the attitudes of 50 disabled individuals toward the staff who gave them rehabilitation services. The attitudes of 2 groups of clients at a rehabilitation hospital were evaluated: (a) clients from a vocational rehabilitation workshop and (b) clients from a community college satellite program. Testing was performed at 3-wk intervals, using the Work Preparation Center Questionnaire and the College Instructor Rating of Client Form. It was found that clients in the community college program perceived their staff as having more concern than the workshop group. No relationship was found between attitudes and the length of time in the respective program. Clients who entered programs appeared to have attitudes that did not change to any great extent while they were in the rehabilitation program.—*Journal abstract*.

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

1193. Adamson, John D.; Fostakowsky, Robert T. & Chebib, Farouk S. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Measures associated with outcome on one year follow-up of male alcoholics.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1974(Dec), Vol 69(4), 325-337.—Studied 52 male 22-73 yr old alcoholics who were either hospital inpatients or residents in a rehabilitation facility. Information was obtained regarding past and present social level and functioning and drinking history. Ss also completed a motivation checklist and an affect checklist. 38 Ss were successfully followed up 1 yr later; 13 were abstinent and 25 had resumed drinking. Of many life history variables, only level of education and residential stability were significantly associated with outcome. Measures of anomie derived from a principal component analysis of the motivation checklist were not significantly associated with outcome. However, a discriminant function, composed of variables from the motivation and affect checklists, completely separated the 2 outcome groups. When this function was applied to the Ss who were not followed up most were predicted to have returned to drinking. Results demonstrate that attitudinal measures are better predictors of outcome than are life history variables. (58 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1194. Amini, Faribroz & Salasnek, Shell. (U California, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst, San Francisco) **Adolescent drug abuse: Search for a treatment model.** *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 16(4), 379-389.—Discusses the components of treating the adolescent drug abuser and attempts to put the idea of a "therapeutic community" within a theoretical framework for treating a specific population. The problems encountered in attempting to address the issue of adolescent drug abuse without a treatment model in mind are discussed, and guidelines are outlined for addressing these problems. Some of the problems of normal parenting of adolescents, providing a medium in which ego defects can be repaired, and providing a forum where internal psychological conflicts can be resolved are discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

1195. Baker, T. B.; Udin, Harry & Vogler, Roger E. (U Utah) **The effects of videotaped modeling and self-confrontation on the drinking behavior of alcoholics.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 779-793.—Assigned 30 male 25-55 yr old alcoholic inpatients to either behavior counseling, behavior counseling with videotape self-confrontation, or behavior counseling with role modeling treatment groups. Ss were then compared to 10 Ss receiving standard inpatient treatment. Immediate alteration of drinking topographies and posttreatment follow-up drinking dispositions served as dependent variables. Ss receiving videotape self-confrontation achieved greater positive changes in posttreatment drinking analysis sessions than did other treatment groups. Follow-up probes suggested the superiority of the experimental treatments in general, particularly videotape self-confrontation. Performance in the posttreatment analysis sessions was predictive of follow-up drinking status. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1196. Blackby, P. H. (U Oregon, Medical School, Portland) **Naloxone in opiate abstinence treatment**

programs. *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Apr). Vol 36(4), 223-224. Presents 4 case examples to illustrate the use of a short-acting narcotic antagonist devoid of agonist effects.

1197. Bourne, Peter G. (Drug Abuse Council, Washington, DC) **Non-pharmacological approaches to the treatment of drug abuse.** *American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(3), 235-244.—As a result largely of dissatisfaction with existing treatment methods for narcotic addiction, there has been considerable recent interest in various nonpharmacological approaches to treatment. Acupuncture, transcendental meditation, electrosleep, biofeedback, and hypnotism have generated interest and seem to be effective in a number of cases. Although apparently different, all of these approaches seek to induce a state of relaxation which in turn appears to exert specific neurophysiological changes in the brain. These treatment methods not only provide help for some addicts, but contribute to our overall understanding of the addiction process. (23 ref)

Journal abstract.

1198. Copemann, Chester D. & Shaw, Paula L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **The effect of therapeutic intervention on the assessment scores of narcotic addicts.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 921-926.—Administered the WISC, Lazarus's Assertiveness Questionnaire, and the Eysenck Personality Inventory to 6 male and 8 female (mean age, 22.5 yrs) Black narcotics addicts in a behaviorally oriented halfway house. Pre- and posttreatment scores were compared. Results show that there were significant increases in WISC Full Scale, Verbal, and Performance IQs. A significant increase in assertiveness was also observed. There were no changes in extraversion or neuroticism. Results support previous studies of psychological test performance of addicts and suggest that at the time of addiction, drug users may not be functioning at their full intellectual capacities.—L. Gorsev.

1199. Costello, Raymond M. (U Texas, Health Science Ctr, San Antonio) **Alcoholism treatment and evaluation: In search of methods. II. Collation of two-year follow-up studies.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 857-867. Summarizes 23 articles reporting outcomes of alcoholism treatment efforts over a 2-yr follow-up period. Broad conclusions reached by the author in a previous report (1975) of 1-yr follow-ups were supported. Similar consistencies were noted across studies within groups described as having good outcome profiles. Good outcome resulted from matching relatively better prognostic cases with programs with broad treatment resources. Multiple baselines are offered as guidelines for program evaluation and were generated by a hierarchical grouping of outcome profiles. (26 ref)

Journal summary.

1200. Feinstein, Beverly & Hanley, John. (VA Hosp, Sepulveda, CA) **EEG findings in heroin addicts during induction and maintenance on methadone.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(1), 96-99. Investigated changes in the EEG of 5 18-40 yr old addicts initially on heroin as they progressed through the induction and maintenance phases of a methadone program. Spectral analysis of

bipolar recordings revealed significant consistent differences only in the eyes-closed resting state. (French summary)

1201. Hoffmann, Helmut & Noem, Avis A. (Willmar State Hosp, MN) **Sex differences in a state hospital population of alcoholics on admission and treatment variables.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 145-146.—Compared 2,077 males and 194 females admitted to an alcohol treatment unit of a state hospital over a 3-yr period. Female alcoholics showed a significantly higher percentage than male alcoholics of 1st admissions (46% vs 36%), voluntary referral status (58% vs 48%), married status (55% vs 47%), younger age of 25-44 yrs (46% vs 33%), and high school education (68% vs 43%). Sex differences for treatment variables (e.g., completion of program, length of stay, and prognosis) were small. Significantly more females than males were referred to community mental health centers (17% vs 9%) and clergy (8% vs 4%) and less often referred to employers (9% vs 18%) and law enforcement agencies (0% vs 5%). The sex differences might reflect societal norms and circumstances.—*Journal abstract.*

1202. Kingstone, E. & Kline, S. A. (U Toronto, Sunnybrook Medical Ctr, Canada) **Disulfiram implants in the treatment of alcoholism: Some mechanisms of action.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 183-191.—For nearly 20 yrs, disulfiram implanted subcutaneously has been used in alcoholics who have failed to respond to other treatment. Significantly positive results have been reported in a large number of cases. Despite this extensive use, many questions remain as to how these effects are exerted. Based in part on the author's recent series of cases, the following explanations are offered regarding the possible mechanisms of action: (a) high motivation to stop drinking, manifested by agreeing to the procedure and reinforced by the procedure; (b) palpable presence of the drug in the site of implantation; (c) generally sufficient reactivity of the agent to indicate activity to the patient; and (d) in obsessional patients, a removal of the fear of resumption of drinking for an extended period of time. For the more sociopathic patients the implant appears to provide a more structured ego boundary to allow the patient to change.—*Journal abstract.*

1203. Kooyman, Martien. (Erasmus U, Rotterdam, Netherlands) **From chaos to a structured therapeutic community: Treatment programme on Emiliehoeve, a farm for young addicts.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 27(1), 19-26.—Traces the 2½-yr history of a drug-free community for young addicts (mean age 23) on a farm which provides a variety of work situations. The building's capacity of 10 has recently been increased to 20. In all, 64 addicts have been admitted. The 5 stages of the program are described, including approaches that proved ineffective and were discarded. The present structure includes a work program, discipline of residents by themselves, encounter group therapy, special advisors on agriculture and the arts, and sports and cultural activities. Criteria for rehabilitation must be met, and preventive measures involve the community in several ways. A halfway house facilitates re-entry. Detoxification procedures make no

use of drugs or medicines. A follow-up study of all residents is in progress.—A. S. Kulkarni.

1204. Kurland, Albert A.; McCabe, Lee & Hanlon, Thomas E. (Maryland Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene, Psychiatric Research Ctr, Baltimore) **Contingent naloxone (N-allylnoroxymorphone) treatment of the paroled narcotic addict.** *International Pharmacopsychiatry*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 157-168.—Presents results of pilot and controlled research on the effectiveness of the contingent (upon narcotic drug use) administration of 500-2,000 mg daily of naloxone to paroled narcotic addicts enrolled in a urine monitoring program conducted in a metropolitan-based outpatient clinic. Criteria of effectiveness, which included clinic attendance, the extent of narcotic drug usage, and final disposition at the end of a 6-mo treatment period, were viewed in relation to already established baseline results with a sample of patients processed through the same clinic over a 5-yr period prior to the introduction of naloxone treatment. Although results of the pilot study are encouraging, indicating longer patient involvement and less reinstitutionalization than baseline values, results of the controlled evaluation reveal no benefit from contingently administered naloxone beyond placebo reactivity, which appears to be substantial in the contingent approach. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1205. Levine, Richard J. & Kabat, Hugh F. (U Minnesota, Pharmacy Coll) **A client-developed methadone maintenance program.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 825-842.—Describes the rationale, goals, programs, and evaluation procedures of a methadone maintenance program which is jointly administered by the clients and the professional staff. Roles of the counselors, pharmacists, and clients are discussed, and evaluative data from the initial client sample are presented. (19 ef)

1206. Mintz, Jim; O'Brien, Charles P.; O'Hare, Kate & Goldschmidt, Jean. (VA Hosp, Drug Dependence Treatment Ctr, Philadelphia, PA) **Double-blind detoxification of methadone maintenance patients.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 815-824.—Assigned 24 22-47 yr old methadone maintenance patients to either a decreasing dose or continued methadone maintenance, matching for dose, initial complaint levels, and counselor. After 14 wks most patients in both groups had terminated from the study. Detoxifying patients usually terminated by obtaining a dose increase or dropping out; maintenance patients usually terminated for external reasons. Prior to terminating, detoxifying patients reported increased withdrawal complaints but no awareness doses had decreased. Termination was not directly related to dose level or percentage decrease. In both groups, terminators were likely to have been high in complaints during the baseline period.—*Journal summary*.

1207. Moss, David M. (Lutheran General Hosp, Community Pastoral Counseling & Consultation Ctr, Park Ridge, IL) **Parochial ministry, the Episcopal Church, and alcoholism.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(3), 192-197.—Investigated stated indifference to alcoholism treatment in a Chicago parish and the effects of 5 clergy-training methods on 100 priests over a 3-yr period. It is concluded that clergy attend

more to problems-in-living and that inattentiveness, resistance, and naivete prevailed when alcoholism problems confronted the priests.

1208. Woolf, V. Vernon. (Brigham Young U) **The relationship between peer involvement in a drug rehabilitation group and judgments of moral maturity on the Kohlberg moral maturity stages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1388.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

1209. Abou-Rass, Marwan. (U Pittsburgh) **Effects of method of sequencing and amount of training on the acquisition and performance of psychomotor skills in preclinical endodontics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 60.

1210. Almos, Kermit O. (Purdue U) **Structured client feedback as a practicum training device.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 127-128.

1211. Carter, Dianne K. (U Utah) **A comparison of two treatments for the reduction of counselor anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 612.

1212. Fisher, Seymour & Bender, Susan K. (Boston U, Medical School, Research Training Program) **A program of research training in psychiatry: Ten-year evaluation and follow-up.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 821-824.—19 psychiatrists who participated in the research training program at Boston University School of Medicine from July 1962 to June 1972 were surveyed by questionnaire to determine how participation in the training program may have affected their subsequent professional careers. 13 completed the program and 6 did not. Results indicate that—probably via a combination of self-selection, screening, and the actual experience of research training—these 19 psychiatrists constitute an impressive group who are active in research, publish extensively, and assume substantial teaching responsibilities at medical schools. It is suggested that a postresidency program in research training can be extremely important to the development of careers in psychiatric research and to a more scientifically grounded profession.—*Journal abstract*.

1213. Golden, Janet M. (Catholic U of America) **Scores on admissions tools used by the National Catholic School of Social Service for the academic years 1969, 1970, and 1971 in relation to first-year students' differential performances in major sequence areas in the master's degree program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1362-1363.

1214. Graden, Hank; Lips, Rosemary & Mitchell, Kenneth. (North Carolina Div of Vocational Rehabilitation, Raleigh) **The campus scene: Attendants trained to aid handicapped students.** *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 1973(Nov-Dec), Vol 39(6), 11-13.—Discusses the selection and training of attendants to aid the handicapped student. Nursing, medical, and psychological training are included in the program.

1215. Heidel, Stephen et al. **Medical student assessment of videocassettes in psychiatry.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 908-910.—5

4th-yr computer-assisted students independently critiqued the 11 20-54 min videocassettes included in *The Electronic Textbook of Psychiatry and Neurology*. Excerpts from the evaluations are presented, and the advantages and limitations of the cassettes are noted.

1216. Hilberman, Elaine et al. (U North Carolina Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Support groups for women in medical school: A first-year program.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 867-875.—Describes a model for a support system for 1st-yr female medical students. The students met in small groups at weekly intervals with women faculty members from the department of psychiatry throughout the academic year. Role conflicts which confront these young women professionals entering a "masculine" field as a minority group are described. Those factors, both personal and institutional, which serve either to promote or deter conflict resolution and the acquisition of a satisfactory professional and female identity are detailed. A discussion of group formation and processes and a year-end evaluation are included. Both students and faculty assessed the program as having provided a needed and constructive setting in which to explore the problems and identities of women professionals and to develop close supportive relationships with women colleagues.—*Journal abstract*.

1217. Ivy, Thomas T. (Arizona State U) **An integrated approach to counseling practicum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1081-1082.

1218. Iwashita, Harold T. (Northern Illinois U) **Relationships between Machiavellianism, I-E control and counseling orientation at three levels of counselor training experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1082.

1219. Kane, Robert L. & Olsen, Donna M. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **Attitude change among Medex and medical students.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 895-897.—Compared attitude changes after training in 37 physician's assistants (Medex) and 47 medical students. Results from 3 testings show that (a) Medex Ss were initially more concerned about their status; (b) the medical students were significantly more humanitarian, although the former showed decreasing scores and the latter increasing scores; and (c) at the 3rd testing, medical students were significantly more anxious than the Medex students.

1220. Kaufert, Joseph; Martinez, Cervando & Quesada, Gustavo. (St Thomas' Hosp & Medical School, Social Medicine & Health Service Research Unit, London, England) **A preliminary study of Mexican-American medical students.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 856-866.—Reports results of a 1973 mail questionnaire survey of 230 Chicano medical students. Data from 114 respondents indicate that this group of medical students is similar to the majority of medical students in some respects but diverges widely in other areas (e.g., parental socioeconomic status and language use). Differences in ethnic identification within the group were also found. California and Texas are educating the majority of the Chicano students surveyed.—*Journal abstract*.

1221. Lechnyr, Ronald J. (U Utah) **Powerlessness, self-esteem, and empathy: A study of the impact of**

training on Indian paraprofessionals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1365.

1222. Tennon, William J. (U Penn) **A study of the effects of counseling practicum supervisor offered facilitative conditions on supervisee self-exploration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 136-137.

1223. Martin, James G. (Pacific U) **Counselor need patterns, life history antecedents, and counselor effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(1-A), 137-138.

1224. McLean, Peter D. & Miles, James E. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Training family physicians in psychosocial care: An analysis of a program failure.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1978(Sep), Vol 53(9), 900-902.—Investigated the feasibility of training family physicians in a time limited and structured program for the psychosocial treatment of clinical depression. Of 35 participants, only 2 completed therapy on 1 patient couple, and 19 of the 21 who used the program at all did not actually follow it. Findings suggest that the Ss experienced inordinate problems in structuring and controlling the outcome of the interpersonal encounters and were unwilling to collect even the most simple data on patient progress.

1225. O'Brien, Arthur S. (U Pittsburgh) **A study in inter-professional cooperation involving the mental health profession and the Roman Catholic clergy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 174-175.

1226. Persons, William E. (U Florida) **Occupational prediction as a function of the counselor's racial and sexual bias.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 139-140.

1227. Plovnick, Mark S. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Sloan School of Management, Cambridge) **Primary care career choices and medical student learning styles.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 849-855.—Studied the influence of medical students' learning styles (i.e., how they prefer to receive and use information in learning and problem-solving situations) on (a) their choice of medical career type and (b) their sources of information and influence in making that choice. Ss were 64 seniors and 72 freshmen in a large eastern medical school; another group of 27 seniors were interviewed about their career choices. The Learning Styles Inventory was specially developed for the study. Results suggest that Ss with learning styles that are associated with primary care careers are also dissatisfied with a traditional basic science curriculum and are influenced more than the average student by concrete work experiences, as well as identification with role models, in making a career decision. The possibility that more students might consider primary care careers if more primary care experiences and role models were available in medical school is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

1228. Reid, Fred W. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An evaluation of the impact of clinical pastoral education upon the personality of the minister.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 182-183.

1229. Sadock, Virginia A.; Sadock, Benjamin J. & Kaplan, Harold I. (New York Medical Coll, NY) **Comprehensive sex therapy training: A new approach.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 132(8), 858-860.—Describes a 2-yr part-time sex therapy training program for physicians. The 1st yr emphasizes instruction in human sexuality as it relates to dysfunctional states. A highly selected group continues to a year of clinical experience using dual-sex (trainee-supervisor) therapy teams; trainees treat an average of 4 dysfunctional couples. It is suggested that the program can serve as a possible model for other centers.—*Journal abstract*.

1230. Santisteban, A. Joseph. (Boston U, Sargent Coll of Applied Health Professions) **The use of psychological models in medical education.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Jun), Vol 50(6), 636-637.—Notes the need to develop teaching strategies and materials accurately depicting the patient-physician interaction. The use of videotapes and audiotapes to provide interview models for medical students is discussed.

1231. Stone, Michael H. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, NY) **Management of unethical behavior in a psychiatric hospital staff.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(3), 391-401.—Discusses 5 related cases of unethical conduct by mental health professionals at the same psychiatric hospital; most cases involved sexual relations between staff members and patients. These incidents illustrate the need to re-emphasize the importance of medical-psychiatric canons of professionals conduct. It is noted that some currently popular movements in psychotherapy advocate the same behavior toward patients that traditional psychiatry forbids. The effect of ethical breaches upon psychotherapy is discussed and suggestions for appropriate administrative measures in dealing with such incidents are outlined. (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

1232. Stritter, Frank T.; Hain, Jack D. & Grimes, David A. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Clinical teaching reexamined.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Sep), Vol 50(9), 876-882.—Determined the most effective clinical teaching behaviors of clinical teachers or preceptors in individual or small group settings. An instrument was developed to survey all clinical medical students at 2 state universities ($N = 265$). This process resulted in a compilation of the specific behaviors found to be most helpful to the responding students in facilitating their clinical learning. All items were then factor analyzed, resulting in 6 more general teaching dimensions or factors: active student participation, preceptor attitude toward teaching, emphasis on applied problem-solving, a student-centered instructional strategy, humanistic orientation, and emphasis on content and research. The more specific behaviors which loaded on each factor are examined.—*Journal abstract*.

1233. Sussman, Marion B. (U Miami) **The development and effects of a model for training peer-group counselors in a multiethnic junior high school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 626-627.

1234. Thomson, Michael J. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Psychiatrists and psychiatry residents in Canada: A compilation of Canada Manpower data and**

suggestions for further study. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1974(Oct), Vol 19(5), 473-486.

1235. Tinning, Fred C. (Michigan State U) **An experimental study investigating the effects of real and simulated clinical training on psychomotor, affective and cognitive variables during real clinical performance of first year osteopathic medical students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1089-1090.

1236. Ward, Nicholas G. & Stein, Leonard. (U Washington, Seattle) **Reducing emotional distance: A new method to teach interviewing skills.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Jun), Vol 50(6), 605-614.—Based on a review of the literature on the teaching of interviewing to medical students and psychiatry residents, it is concluded that too much teaching emphasis has been given to the content of the interview and not enough to the process of the interview. A new method to teach interviewing skills to residents in psychiatry is described. The method focuses entirely on the interpersonal aspects of the interview. Within a seminar format, each resident attempts to reduce the "emotional distance" between himself and a patient. Much consideration is given to the individual emotional style of the resident. Through practice with this method and with peer and staff feedback, each of 8 residents who was studied improved in this ability, gained much affectual information from the patient, and learned many of the subtle aspects of process that are necessary for good interviewing and good psychotherapy. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1237. Weinstock, Sheldon D. (Catholic U of America) **An investigation of the level of functioning of mental health associates in counseling functions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1090.

1238. White, James O. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The assessment of a program in bibliotherapy for Black helpers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 628.

1239. Williams, David L. (Northern Illinois U) **A comparison of the Christian religious beliefs and selected counseling values of pastoral and secular counseling students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1090-1091.

1240. Woodard, Wallace S.; Burck, Harman D. & Sweeney, Patrick. (Florida State U) **Counselor's evaluation of Rogers-Perls-Ellis's relationship skills.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(3), 108-111.—22 participants (12 employment counselors and 10 counselor supervisors) attended a 3-wk workshop on enhancing relationship skills, after which each participant evaluated the C. Rogers, F. Perls, and A. Ellis film, *Three Approaches to Psychotherapy*, on 15 skills. Results indicate that there was general agreement between the counselors and the supervisors when judging levels of therapist functioning by the relationship skills. However, they also show that within each group there was wide divergence of judgment. Neither counselors nor supervisors agreed among themselves on their evaluation of the relationship skills of Rogers, Ellis, and Perls. Implications are drawn for the use of the film as a training-evaluation aid for employment counselors and supervisors.—*Journal abstract*.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1241. Bagley, Martha C. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Situational leadership in graduate departments of physical education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 523-524.

1242. Campbell, William K. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) A longitudinal study of the effects of administrative and organizational change on student attitudes and performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 526.

1243. Diamond, Joseph A. & House, Leon D. (U Southern California) Identification and comparison of the educational goals by parents and teachers for elementary pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 527.

1244. Feldman, Samuel N. (U California, Los Angeles) The high school underground press: Content analysis, member attitudes, and beliefs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 527-528.

1245. McCarty, C. A. (U Toronto, School of Physical & Health Education, Canada) Patterns of learning projects among professional men. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 21(2), 116-129. —Investigated the extent and characteristics of adult learning activities among 54 30-50 yr old professional men (e.g., lawyers, engineers, doctors, and architects) with incomes of at least \$12,000. Learning participation was defined as engaging in a learning project of at least 7 hrs' duration during a 6-mo period that consisted of a series of learning episodes devoted to planning, preparing, or traveling and which culminated in a sustained and deliberate effort. Intensive interviews were conducted with all Ss. Results show that 54 Ss had participated in a total of 599 projects in a 12-mo period, an average of 11.1 projects for each S. No S had not participated in any learning project. Most of the learning projects concerned vocational activities (e.g., career-related or advanced technical education), followed by hobbies and recreational activities. Self-planned activities were most common. Implications for educational design and research are examined. (15 ref)—L. Gorsey.

1246. Poerwowidagdo, Judowibowo. (U Pittsburgh) An inquiry into the logical relationship of teaching and learning based on the linguistic analysis of the concept of knowing. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 664-665.

1247. Riles, Wilson. The role of the school in moral development. *Proceedings of the ETS Invitational Conference*, 1974, 1974, 69-79.—Discusses 2 roles that schools should play in fostering the moral development of children. The 1st role is that of unifying the contributions of the family, the church, and the community to moral development. The 2nd role, that of inculcating integrity, cannot be taught the way cognitive skills are taught, but will be influenced by the extent to which (a) morality permeates the curriculum, (b) positive reinforcement is used, and (c) teaching behavior and community standards reappraised. *Journal abstract*.

1248. Ruby, Larry L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Multivariate analysis of achievement and adjustment

data of mobile elementary school children. *Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 624.

1249. Trow, Martin. (U California, Berkeley) Higher education and moral development: Not "whether" but "how?" *Proceedings of the ETS Invitational Conference*, 1974, 1974, 15-31. —Points out that since we are unable to adequately measure the moral outcomes of a college education we should focus on the process and examine the mechanisms instead. Characteristics and possible effects of 3 types of influences are discussed: the influence of the content of instruction, the influence of the specific methods of inquiry that are used by the instructor, and the influence of the teacher, both as a model and through his or her personal relationships with students.—H. E. Yaker.

1250. Tursi, Patricia A. (State U New York, Buffalo) Exposition, analysis and implications of selected pre-suppositions inherent in Piaget's theory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 673-674.

1251. Vasquez, Alma G. & Uhlig, George E. (Vasquez Assoc Ltd, Milwaukee, WI) The Spanish-speaking of Chicago: Educational issues. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 2(3), 2-8.—Describes an extensive needs assessment of the Spanish-speaking community in Chicago conducted during 1973-1974. The project required the development of updated estimates of the Spanish-speaking population in Chicago, the identification of the variety of government-supported agencies which provided service to this population, and the assessment of needs in the health, education, and social service (welfare) areas. Analysis was based on the 4 major heritage groups which comprise the population (Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Latin Americans). Recommendations are presented based upon the statistical analyses of the findings, including the need for educational programming efforts, bilingual and bicultural staff members for the educational programs, and funding for professional development and training of Spanish-speaking persons.—*Journal abstract*.

1252. Wahab, Abdul Z. (Stanford U) The Mexican-American child and the public school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 74-75.

Educational Administration & Personnel & Training

1253. Andrulis, Dennis P.; Iscoe, Ira; Sikes, Melvin P. & Friedman, Thomas. (U Texas, Austin) Black professionals in predominantly White institutions of higher education: An examination of some demographic and mobility characteristics. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 6-11.—Analyzes responses to a questionnaire by 405 male and 154 female Black Americans hired as faculty or administrators by predominantly White higher-education institutions. 24% were born in the South, but only 8% currently worked there; 45% were employed in the central and midwestern areas. There is a clear trend toward more employment of Blacks in larger educational institutions. 43% were in positions related to education and social science. Approximately 2/3 of the respondents were less than 40 yrs old. The median salary for 9 mo was \$12,000. 137 males and 37 females held PhDs. The implications of

these and other findings as indications of the current and changing status of Black educators are discussed.—*B. M. Anthony.*

1254. Arikado, Marjorie S. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **Status consensus as it relates to team teacher satisfaction.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 21(2), 104-109.—Examined the relationship between the variable status consensus and team teacher satisfaction using 134 teacher teams in 71 open schools. 2 operational definitions of status consensus were tested. A significant relationship was found between competence of a formal team leader as perceived by team members, and their satisfaction with the team teaching situation; however, the degree of team agreement on the highest ranking team member (in terms of leadership qualities) was not significantly related to team satisfaction. Problems with H.P. Shelley's (1960) operational definition of status consensus (i.e., the degree of team agreement on the assignment of a team member to the highest rank) are examined.—*Journal abstract.*

1255. Atkinson, Robert C. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Teacher expectations: A study of the psychological contract from the teachers' point of view.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 80.

1256. Barnes, Evelyn M. (Ohio State U) **The effects of using a self-instructional module on teacher perceptions of attitudes and values of disadvantaged inner-city Black youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 645.

1257. Battistoni, James A. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of the "transference effect" of attitudes toward utilization of particular instructional resources in the educational process between student teachers and their supervising teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 196.

1258. Bauer, Everett E. (Illinois State U) **Personality and attitude differences among college of education seniors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 196-197.

1259. Briley, James A. (U Alabama) **A study of selected personality characteristics of special education majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 611-612.

1260. Carlson, Marcia K. (Syracuse U) **A study of the influence of a resident outdoor education experience on intermediate level children's perceptions of peers and perceptions of the out-of-doors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1159.

1261. Chartoff, Marvin B. (Manchester Regional High School, Haledon, NJ) **A school psychologist goes to camp.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 200-201.—Reviews the work of a school counselor at a summer camp. The services provided included staff training, grouping of individuals, case work (e.g., homesickness and disruptive campers), and parent consultation.—*H. Kaczowski.*

1262. Chiaravalloti, Joseph J. (U Miami, FL) **Some dynamics of change in personality and value orientation in a biracial training program for school administrators.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 83.

1263. Clemons, Willie H. (Northern Illinois U) **Variations in role expectations and role realization as perceived by teacher aide trainees, teachers of teacher aide trainees, teacher aides and teachers utilizing teacher aides.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1160.

1264. Connelly, Ralph D. (Kent State U) **A taxonomic approach to the evaluation of attitudes of prospective elementary teachers in a mathematics education course.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 613-614.

1265. Crowe, Donald O. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The elementary principal's orientation toward teacher participation in decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 526-527.

1266. Derell, Atila H. (U Oregon) **An exploratory study of attitudes toward sex and its relationship to certain personality factors among present and future sex educators.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1357-1358.

1267. DeVries, David L. (Johns Hopkins U, Ctr Social Organization of Schools) **The relationship of role expectations to faculty behavior.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 111-129.—Used records and questionnaires to examine sources of influence over 290 faculty members of a large public university. It was found that the role expectations faculty members had for themselves and the role expectations of the employing organization both predicted positively and significantly the role behaviors of the respondents. The departmental colleagues' expectations predicted significantly role behaviors for the research role only. In addition, the degree of person-role conflict a faculty member was exposed to was related to his productivity (research) but not to his satisfaction. Implications of the results are explored for both role theory and for the understanding of faculty behavior. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1268. Farris, Charlotte J. (Pennsylvania State U) **Effectiveness of summarized pupil feedback for self-supervised change in student teachers' verbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1161.

1269. Feichtner, Sheila H. (U Pittsburgh) **Design of a student teaching experience based on a theory of self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 208-209.

1270. Fitts, Leonard D. (U Pennsylvania) **The school psychologist as perceived by superintendents of education in Alabama.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 169-170.

1271. Follman, John. (U South Florida, Tampa) **Student ratings of faculty teaching effectiveness: Rater or ratee characteristics.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 155-167.—Reviews the theoretical and empirical literature on the influence of student-rater personality characteristics on the ratings they give their instructors. It is concluded that ratings are substantially influenced by raters' personality characteristics. (45 ref)

1272. Freer, Mark L. (U Idaho) **Counseling in supervision: Its place in helping student teachers toward greater autonomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 648.

1273. Friesen, D. (U Alberta, Edmonton (Canada)) A study of a public school system, Hessen, West Germany. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 21(2), 84-103. Reports findings on the organization and administration of public education in Hessen, West Germany. The data, collected during a 4-mo period, resulted from visits to schools, interviews, and examination of documents. The positive characteristics of public education in Hessen include the strong academic basis, the early writing and reading programs, the emphasis on excellence, the pragmatic vocational programs, and the development of responsibility among students. The organization and administration of public schools and proposed changes in these areas are also examined. The historical background of public education in Germany is reviewed, and current educational structures in Hessen are described. A more detailed analysis of the administrative structures in the West German state is presented. Educational reform in Germany, both in terms of objectives of the reform and in difficulties encountered in the realization of desired changes is discussed. (24 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
1274. Funk, William R. (U Arizona) Comparative personality variables, professional practices, opinions and attitudes in southern Arizona high school administrators and teachers of performing groups in vocal and instrumental music. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1114.
1275. Gallo, Delores. (Harvard U) The traits and techniques of creative production. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 662-663.
1276. Garrett, Ferné D. (Northern Illinois U) Feedback and Flanders interaction analysis related to change in the indirect teaching behavior of student teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1161.
1277. Gerdin, Joseph J. (State U New York, Albany) Expectations for the role and interpersonal values of pupil personnel administrators as defined by chief school officers, principals and pupil personnel administrators. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1078-1079.
1278. Goebes, Diane D. & Shore, Milton F. (Catholic U of America) Behavioral expectations of students as related to the sex of the teacher. *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 222-224.—Studied whether or not teacher expectations of male and female students were related to the sex of the teacher. Ss were 72 teachers 22-57 yrs old. Each teacher was administered a semantic differential scale consisting of 12 bipolar adjectives. The distances between the "ideal student" and the "typical boy" and "typical girl" were tested for significance. Female teachers viewed the behavior of girls as significantly closer to that of the ideal student than did the male teachers.—*H. Kaczkowski.*
1279. Gordon, Bruce J. (Syracuse U) The effects of participatory and supervisory leadership groups on acceptance of individual diversity by elementary classroom teachers having high versus low control needs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 192.
1280. Gottlieb, Kenneth R. (Michigan State U) A Guttman facet analysis of attitudes toward the mentally retarded in Colombia: Content, structure, and determinants. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1388-1389.
1281. Greenstein, Gerald. (Syracuse U) A study of relationships between teachers' feelings of general satisfaction and the needs and expectations fulfillment qualities of their organizational press. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 90-91.
1282. Griffin, James M. (New York U) A study of the comparative effects of two techniques of supervision on the classroom interaction patterns of inexperienced teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 648-649.
1283. Hall, Wilford L. & Humphrey, James M. (United States International U) Analysis of a value-oriented interviewing technique. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 170.
1284. Hauck, Laura S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Psychology of learning and the college teacher. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 617.
1285. Helton, George B. (U Texas, Austin) Teacher attitudinal response to selected characteristics of elementary school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 617-618.
1286. Higgs, Isabel H. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) An instrument for measuring selected elements in school organization which are characteristic of programs in open education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 172.
1287. Hill, John R. (U Louisville) Presidential perception: Administrative problems and needs of public Black colleges. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 53-62.—Reports the views of 22 presidents of public Black colleges about challenges confronting their institutions, whose survival is uncertain because of desegregation rulings and financial inequities created by governmental bodies. Adequate funding was a major concern. Interpersonal relationships, curriculum expansion, social tensions, faculty development, and lines of communication were other problem areas. In addition to funds, administrative needs related to adequate administrative personnel, to appropriate line-and-staff communication, to assertive and active administrative subordinates, and to quality faculty with advanced degrees. It is suggested that college Black administrators should publicize their problems in writing.—*B. M. Anthony.*
1288. Hollon, C. (Shippensburg State Coll) Professorial internal-control orientation, academic rank, and tenure. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 89-90.—Studied the relationship between internal-external control as measured by Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and academic rank and tenure for 211 male faculty members from 7 public community colleges. Professorial internal control was not significantly related to either academic rank or tenure.—*Journal abstract.*
1289. Hoosein, Abdool N. (U Missouri, Columbia) The effect of teacher behavior modification training upon the level of student inquiry. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1162.
1290. Kinnaird, Gloria W. (Ohio State U) Identification of relationships between organizational climate

characteristics, individual characteristics, and work-related attitudes and behaviors of school psychologists. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 619.

1291. Knight, Lynette W. (Arizona State U) Self-actualization: A study of ten people and how their perceptions provide a humanizing approach to education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 558-559.

1292. LaBorde, Gerald K. (U Tennessee) A study of the relationship between attitudes toward vocational education and knowledge of vocational education of Tennessee guidance personnel. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1083.

1293. Lamb, F. C. Limitations of personality testing as applied to college of education students. *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 34-40.—112 female and 32 male teacher education students completed the British version of the Study of Values and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory (MTAI) at the beginning and end of their course of study, a period of 2½ yrs. Scores for the Study of Values did not change significantly for either men or women during this period. Women scored higher than men in child-centeredness as measured by the MTAI, and the difference increased during the course. On the whole, the results fail to show that either test is a useful yardstick in selecting students for teacher training.—*Journal summary*.

1294. Lauglo, Jon. (U London, Inst of Education, England) Teachers' social origins, career commitment during university, and occupational attitudes. *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 48(3), 287-307.—Analyzes the responses of 1,153 Norwegian academic secondary school teachers to a questionnaire about their social origins, about the extent to which they developed a commitment to a career in teaching while at the university, and about various aspects of their professional attitudes. Individuals of lower social origins were slightly more prone to develop an early commitment to teaching. Social origin and the strength of pedagogical commitment during university were not important determinants of Ss' occupational attitudes. Findings do not show clearly distinguishable constellations or types of attitudes among academic secondary school teachers in Norway. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1295. Macaluso, Russell. (State U New York, Buffalo) Comparison of elementary education major personality profiles with personality configuration constructs representative of professional staff. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 650.

1296. Manganiello, Louis P. (U Miami, FL) A study to determine the relationship of teacher self-acceptance and other selected variables to teacher absence behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 95-96.

1297. Martin, Felix. (Gwinnett County Schools, Lawrenceville, GA) Increasing teachers' positive actions in the classroom. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 335-338.—5 female 5th-grade teachers were taught 10 categories of positive teacher actions. The training procedures included (a) setting specific goals, (b) recording own behavior, (c) observation of model, and (d) use of feedback from classroom observations. Data

from the 6-wk program show that mean teachers' positive actions increased from 30% to 52%.—*Journal abstract*.

1298. McElwee, Michael R. (Michigan State U) A comparison of assignment and quiz evaluations using taped instructor comments and written instructor comments as they affect the achievement and attitudes of preservice teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1163.

1299. McGruder, Robert C. (Syracuse U) A study of the relationship between creativity and leader behavior of high school principals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 97.

1300. McLaughlin, Jane A. (Columbia U) The relationship of open-ended vs. closed-ended mathematics laboratory activities to the divergent thinking ability of pre-service elementary teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 651-652.

1301. McLendon, Helen J. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) A microteaching sequence for teaching the reflective method to undergraduates in social studies education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 652-653.

1302. Melvin, Jerome F. (U Connecticut) A comparison of the attitudes and perceptions towards risk of school superintendents and school board members in relation to selected variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 534.

1303. Needham, Charles C. (U Tulsa) The effect of intern-teaching in schools serving disadvantaged students on attitudes of intern-teachers toward disadvantaged students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1164.

1304. Newton, Fred B. (U Missouri, Columbia) The effect of a communication skills training program for personnel assistants at the University of Missouri-Columbia. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1084-1085.

1305. Nixon, Howard L. (U Vermont) Faculty support of traditional labor tactics on campus. *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 48(3), 276-286.—Results of a questionnaire survey indicate that junior faculty members in less technical academic disciplines tended to be considerably more receptive to traditional labor politics on campus than senior faculty members in their fields and junior and senior faculty members in more technical areas. Findings are explained in terms of general political orientation and the perceived range of comparable alternative employment opportunities.

1306. Norton, Marcia A. (Columbia U) Teacher perceptions of pupil information relative to instructional decision-making. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 98-99.

1307. Pattillo, Janice S. (Texas A&M U) The effect of observation upon early childhood education major's knowledge, skills, and attitudes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1165.

1308. Petersen, Delbert L. (U Northern Colorado) A comparison of perceptions held by principals, counselors and apprentices in selected psychological, educational and socio-economic areas. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 140.

1309. Plumer, Stephen B. (Syracuse U) **The effect of type of control of the college and the age, rank, and academic area of the faculty member on faculty reports of campus problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1103.
1310. Pope, Henry D. (Texas A&M U) **A study of the admissions officer in the senior colleges and universities of Texas and his role performance and expectation in academic decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1103-1104.
1311. Pritchett, Betty J. (Oregon State U) **Values and perceptions of community college professional staff in Oregon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1104.
1312. Ribich, Frank M. (Pennsylvania State U) **An assessment of self-evaluation via video tape recording.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 103-104.
1313. Rohrlack, Spenser B. (Syracuse U) **Relationships among college faculty members' attitudes toward media, perceived deterrents, and use of media.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1105-1106.
1314. Rudisill, Edwin M. (U of Florida) **An investigation of the relationships between mathematics teachers' personality characteristics, as measured by the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, and their preferences for certain teaching strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 176.
1315. Segreto, Joan R. (U Houston) **An investigation of teacher perception of the desirability of collective action as related to selected interpersonal and personal values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 105-106.
1316. Selfridge, Frederick F. (State U New York, Albany) **Effects of in-service training in interpersonal communications skills on school counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1086-1087.
1317. Skipper, Slade W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A study of the use of manipulative materials as multiple embodiments for the study of numeration systems by prospective elementary teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1168-1169.
1318. Spangler, Daisy K. (Pennsylvania State U) **The effect of student teachers' group appointed goals upon social studies methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1169.
1319. Stoppleworth, Leland J. (U Connecticut) **A comparison of the differential perceptions of the teacher by teachers, disturbed and nondisturbed children in the elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 194-195.
1320. Stoughton, Charles R. (U Arizona) **Affective behaviors of student teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1170-1171.
1321. Sullivan, Barbara J. (Michigan State U) **A study of the effectiveness of an in-service model for elementary supervising teachers based upon the performance of their student teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1171.
1322. Swan, Patricia S. (U Arizona) **The effect of a teacher inservice creative activities workshop on student creativity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1171-1172.
1323. Taylor, Norman L. (Brigham Young U) **Dogmatism of teacher education students at Weber State College and Utah State University, 1968-1972.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1172.
1324. Van Osdol, Bob M. & Hermes, Margaret. (U Tulsa) **Special education: Broad programmes vs specific programmes: Advantages and disadvantages.** *Australian Journal of Mental Retardation*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(6), 162-165.—Describes a special education program that provides for a "flexible" teacher, but one that is fully qualified in all aspects of working with retarded individuals. It allows the teacher to meet the requirements of mainstreaming in the public schools or to be an educator in an institutional setting, as well as being a teacher in a mentally retarded classroom. It is the only known program in the US that initiates field work with beginning freshmen and allows the students the opportunity to receive over 1,000 hours of experience of working with retarded students before their graduation. *Journal abstract*.
1325. Vermillion, Edward F. (Indiana U) **A comparison of two groups of elementary school principals on the basis of open- and closed-mindedness and school climate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 521.
1326. Whealon, Terry O. (Indiana U) **A study of personality characteristics and personal background of teachers in Title One schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 521-522.

Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

1327. Ankenbrand, Larry J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The self concept of students physically handicapped and nonhandicapped related to participation in an individual sport.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1115.

1328. Ball, Linda V. (U Connecticut) **Student contracting for achievement grades in ninth grade general mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 206.

1329. Banks, Samuel L. (Baltimore City Public Schools, Workshop for Teachers & Administrators on a Multiethnic Social Studies Curriculum, MD) **Blacks in a multiethnic social studies curriculum: A critical assessment.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 82-89.—Discusses the negative effect on the self-concept of Black children of the continuing neglect of Black history and culture in multi-ethnic curricula. It is argued that textbooks convey fallacious images. Curriculum guides suggest that Black history is separate from American history. Schools and colleges do not seriously consider the culture and history of Blacks. It is proposed that administrators, curriculum workers, the mass media, and teachers attempt to correct fallacies related to identity problems of Blacks. Essentials for a multi-ethnic curriculum are (a) sensitization and training of various personnel with respect to minorities, (b) multi-ethnic materials, (c) biracial staffs, and (d) cooperation between the school and the entire community.—B. M. Anthony.

1330. Berve, P. Criteria for the assessment of pupils' compositions. *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 54-61.—Compared the performance of 10-11 yr olds on an imaginary writing task stimulated (a) by a taped dialogue and (b) by the customary written title. 233 Ss were randomly assigned to treatment (aural stimulus) and control (written title) groups and tested for the quality and content of their writing. A 4-way analysis of variance showed no main effect of Treatment, Sex, School, or Reading Ability, but girls appeared generally more proficient than boys, and boys of lower ability seemed to benefit more from the taped stimulus than boys of higher ability.—J. B. Francis.
1331. Bieniewski, Anne M. (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) The effects of a student-centered self development course on self actualization as measured by the personal orientation inventory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 576.
1332. Bluth, Linda F. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) A comparison of the reading comprehension of good and poor readers in the second grade with and without illustration. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 637.
1333. Boyd, Alvin L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Computer aided mathematics instruction for low-achieving students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 553.
1334. Bradfield, Robert H. et al. (California State U, San Francisco) Project B.E.A.M.: An experiment in intervention. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 34-41.—Describes an intervention program used to improve the academic and social behavior of delinquent and predelinquent Black adolescents in Grades 7 and 8 of a ghetto junior high school. The program included a tutorial reading program, biweekly group counseling, and cultural enrichment. TOTE (a performance-demonstrated instructional management system) and cash-redeemable tokens were used to facilitate reading progress. Cash was given for attendance at the group counseling sessions, led by more advanced Black students. Change in reading scores (measured by the Gilmore Oral Reading Test), teacher evaluations, and change in probationary status suggest that appropriate intervention programs can solve problem behavior.—B. M. Anthony.
1335. Braxton, Loretta M. (U Virginia) The effects of instruction in sentential logic on the growth of the logical thinking abilities of junior high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 657-658.
1336. Breiter, Joan C. (Iowa State U) Reading or listening: A comparison of techniques of instruction in elementary social studies. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 21(2), 130-140.—Examined the relative value of reading and listening as techniques of instruction to facilitate comprehension of social studies material. 570 6th graders, grouped by intelligence level, reading ability, and sex, read or listened to identical material drawn from commercial supplementary unit texts and were tested on their comprehension of this material. Data indicate that the comprehension of Ss of high intelligence, Ss with high or below average reading ability, and girls was significantly better when reading than when listening on at least 1 of the 2 units, though neither technique facilitated a significant difference in the comprehension of all 6th grade Ss.—*Journal abstract*
1337. Burgess, Margaret H. (Florida State U) The effectiveness of a linguistically-based decoding program used on a card-reading machine with disadvantaged elementary children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 659.
1338. Byrd, Taylor. (Pennsylvania State U) Effects of a task analysis model with behavioral objectives on cognitive and psychomotor learning of educationally disadvantaged students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1151.
1339. Campbell, John J. (U Maryland) An examination of prereading exercises: Recommendations for form and instruction on the comprehension of written instructional material. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 63.
1340. Carnoy, Martin & Levin, Henry M. (Stanford U) Evaluation of educational media: Some issues. *Instructional Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(3-4), 385-406.—Examines some of the biases in 6 selected studies on the uses, costs, and effectiveness of educational media (educational radio and TV, computer-assisted instruction, and videotape instructional systems). (27 ref)
1341. Casteel, J. Doyle. (U Florida, Coll of Education) A verbal approach to value clarification: An introduction. *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1974(Fal), Vol 2(1), 35-39.—Describes an approach to value clarification that enables teachers to play, teach, and assess learning according to student performance. A 4-phase model of value clarification is presented stressing comprehension, relations, valuation, and reflection. The use of value sheets to elicit value clarification patterns of language from students is described. 6 value-sheet formats are noted, and an example using interrogative modes given.—R. Tomasko.
1342. Cooper, Shirley. (Mt Zion Hosp & Medical Ctr, San Francisco, CA) Hold the hardware: The use and abuse of tapes in clinical teaching and learning. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1975(Jul), Vol 45(4), 573-579.—Discusses the virtues and limits of tape recording in clinical learning and indicates that tapes can be valuable teaching aids when used properly but detrimental to learning when used uncritically. Appropriate client selection, teaching to develop good clinical memory, the need to differentiate verbalized assent from true consent, and related issues are examined and illustrated.—*Journal abstract*.
1343. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) Learning strategy training program: Visual imagery for effective learning. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-47, 199 p.—Describes an effective integrated learning strategy program emphasizing a connection technique using visual imagery. The components were derived from a review of the educational and psychological literature and from an analysis of the responses to a learning strategy inventory. Also, 2 other training packages (paraphrasing and question-answer connection) were evaluated along with this package in a controlled experiment. This program improved long-term retention of factual material and appeared to help lower reading

ability students more than higher reading ability students.—*Journal abstract.*

1344. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Learning strategy training program: Paraphrasing strategy for effective learning.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No. 75-46, 201 p. Describes an effective integrated learning strategy program emphasizing a connection technique using paraphrasing. The components were derived from a review of the educational and psychological literature and from an analysis of the responses to the learning strategy inventory. Also, 2 other training packages (visual imagery and question-answer connection) were evaluated. Results show improved long-term retention when using paraphrasing by the trained group of 88% over an untreated control group. With appropriate insertion of blank pages this report can be used to provide learning strategy training.—*Journal abstract.*

1345. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Effective learning strategy training program: Development and assessment.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No. 75-41, 58 p.—Potentially effective and trainable learning strategies were identified by an analysis of a specially developed learning strategy inventory and a review of educational and psychological review literature. 4 aspects of the learning process suggested the usefulness of special training: the identification of important or unfamiliar material, the applications of techniques for the comprehension and retention of this information, the efficient retrieval of information, and the skill in coping with distractions during the foregoing processes. A training program was developed for teaching selected specific strategies, including the 3 alternative comprehension-retention strategies of paraphrasing, question-answering, and the use of visual imagery, in such a way as to compare the 3 alternative connection techniques. Minimal strategy training showed significant results in long term retention, although no reliable differences were found in immediate testing. Further refining of the techniques is recommended. An effective strategy training program suitable for implementation in technical training was created, modified, and assessed. (4 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1346. Dansereau, Donald F. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Learning strategy training program: Questions and answers for effective learning.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No. 75-48, 203 p.—Presents an effective integrated learning strategy program emphasizing a connection technique employing questions and answers. The components were derived from a review of the educational and psychological literature and from an analysis of the responses to a learning strategy inventory. Also, 2 other training packages (visual imagery and paraphrasing connection) were evaluated along with this package in a controlled experiment. This program improved long-term retention of factual material.—*Journal abstract.*

1347. Dansereau, Donald F.; Long, Gary L.; McDonald, Barbara A. & Actkinson, Tomme R. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Learning strategy inventory development and assess-**

ment. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No. 75-40, 31 p. Developed a learning strategy inventory composed of 201 multiple choice items based upon similar work and aspects suggested from a literature review. Correlational and factorial analyses (based upon approximately 200 undergraduate) were performed to provide a basis for identifying trainable learning strategies. 4 phases of the learning process were identified and incorporated into a learning strategy training development program (see V.188, Issue 1). The learning strategy inventory provided an effective basis for strategy training development. In addition, the learning strategy inventory provides a significant first step in the development of a more general instrument for diagnosing learning strategy inadequacies in specific individuals.—*Journal abstract.*

1348. DeShields, Shirley M. (U Massachusetts, Ctr for Urban Education Analysis) **The traditional approach versus the process discovery approach to the teaching of science to urban youth.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Winter), 44(1), 1-11. Compared development of scientific thinking in 185 second graders in a discovery method versus program with development among 19 boys and 11 girls in a program where scientific principles were demonstrated through traditional experimentation. Form C and D of the Science Research Associates Elementary Science Battery were administered to each group in SS, all of whom were Black, low-income, public-school 5th graders in Washington, D.C. Form W, Intermediate II—Partial Battery of the Stanford Reading Achievement Test was used to help select students and to equate the groups. The median age of each group was 11. Initial science means did not differ significantly, but terminal science means favored the discovery group. Terminal science means did not differ significantly, but terminal science means favored the discovery group. Terminal means for both groups were significantly higher than corresponding initial means. It is concluded that although the discovery approach appears more effective than the traditional approach in fostering science comprehension, and other variables need examining before definite decisions can be made regarding the teaching of science.—B. M. Anthony.

1349. Duckworth, D. & Entwistle, N. J. **The swing from science: A perspective from hindsight.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 48-53.—Re-examination of the statistical evidence which had indicated a "swing away from science" among British 6th-form pupils during the 1960s raises questions about the conclusions of the Dainton Committee in 1968. It is noted that the trend was away from both physical science and foreign language (subjects perceived to be difficult) toward English and the social sciences (subjects perceived to be less restrictive). A research study of 314 2nd and 292 5th formers' attitudes toward 9 secondary school subjects was conducted. Results suggest that studies in the scientific disciplines demand more intellectual maturity than 6th-form students have, and hence discourage them.—J. B. Francis.

1350. Earnshaw, George L. (Syracuse U) **Open education as a humanistic intervention strategy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1175.

1351. Eberley, Robert E. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The development of emotional independence as a factor in autonomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1074-1075.

1352. Edwards, Floyd H. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A study of affective change in elementary schools implementing individually guided education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 207-208.

1353. Evans, Richard I.; Rozelle, Richard M.; Noblitt, Robert & Williams, Don L. (U Houston) **Explicit and implicit persuasive communications over time to initiate and maintain behavior change: New perspective utilizing a real-life dental hygiene situation.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 150-156.—Reacting to the failure of most persuasive communications to maintain behavior changes once they are established, in the context of junior high school dental hygiene programs, the present investigation explored the effects of behavioral measurement itself (as an unplanned treatment effect) in maintaining a specific behavior once it was established. A modified time-series extension of a basic pretest-treatment-posttest design was used with 181 female junior high school students; it included a variety of treatment conditions and a novel behavior measure as the dependent variable. Results establish that the process of measuring behavior itself was possibly as effective as treatment conditions. All conditions effected behavior changes and maintained them for a 10-wk period. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1354. Falk, Robert J. (U Minnesota) **Environmental influence on the attitude and achievements of freshman students having low predicted college achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 169.

1355. Fischer, James A. (Boston Coll) **Effects of a cue synthesis procedure and post-questions on the retention of prose material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 615-616.

1356. Flannery, Raymond B. & Baer, Daniel J. (Somerville Mental Health Clinic, MA) **Paradox of experimental failure/experiential success in three models of behaviorally altering academic self-esteem.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 170.—Compared the efficacy of hypnosis, suggestion, covert control (behavior) therapy, and an attention-control procedure in increasing self-esteem in college students. Analyses of covariance with repeated measures design of psychological tests and overt behaviors were not significant, yet Ss reported academic gains and meaningful research experiences.

1357. Gilmore, George B. (U Toledo) **An experimental study to determine which of five different practice procedures is more effective in the acquisition of a complex motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 605.

1358. Glaser, Margaret J. (U Arizona) **The effect of the placement of detail and inference questions on second graders' comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 664.

1359. Hardy, Robert E. **The effects of praise as a generalized reinforcer on selected variables in secondary school classrooms: A behavior modification**

approach. *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 41-44.—Explores the effect of behavior modification techniques on the number of voluntary hand-raising responses, verbal responses, and students' perceptions of the teacher and of study habits. 53 secondary students were randomly assigned to one of 3 psychology courses. Baseline data were gained on each of the dependent variables prior to the treatment which consisted of regular verbal praise of the class by the teacher during the experimental period. The treatment was followed by a 10-day extinction period. Results did not support the effectiveness of verbal praise as a generalized reinforcer. —R. W. Covert.

1360. Holmes, Joseph E. (U Virginia) **An experimental study of the achievement gain of secondary school pupils whose student teachers use behavioral objectives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 649.

1361. Hornik, Robert C. (Stanford U) **Television, background characteristics and learning in El Salvador's educational reform.** *Instructional Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(3-4), 293-302.—Attempted to determine whether the introduction of instructional TV (ITV) in the schools of El Salvador had a significant incremental impact on the learning of 29 classes of students in grades 7-9 (Third Cycle). 3 types of variables were examined: (a) student (general ability, reading and achievement tests); (b) community (educational availability, ease of access to a large city, and community resources); and (c) school (school size, physical condition, school facilities, and adequacy of teaching materials). Almost all of the variables were closely related. Children from the highest socioeconomic strata attended the best equipped schools in the most urban and wealthy communities, and they had the highest scores on the cognitive skills indices. They also brought better skills to the Third Cycle and were favored in the distribution of school resources. 15 classes with ITV and 11 without were ranked according to their scores at the beginning of the Third Cycle and again at the end. At the beginning of the 7th grade, the ITV and non-ITV subsamples achieved virtually identical mean ranks of 13.5. The mean rank at the end of the 9th grade in ITV classes 18.2, risen to 10.1, while the non-ITV mean had fallen to 18.2.—M. E. Pounsel.

1362. Hunt, David E. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, U Toronto, Canada) **Learning styles and teaching strategies.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1974(Fal), Vol 2(1), 22-34.—Describes a conceptual model linking teaching strategies with students in terms of their learning styles. Ways of assessing learning styles and educational arrangements to implement the matching are presented. (19 ref)

1363. Janczarek, Katherine M. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effects of early mastery on later performance in an undergraduate psychology course.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 618.

1364. Johnson, David P. (Tulane U) **A study of relationships between drug abuse education and attitudes toward six classes of abused drugs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1364.

1365. Jones, Robert R. (Duke U) **The effect of the Emergency School Assistance Program on racial attitudes of selected secondary school students in North Carolina.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 530-531.

1366. Kalunian, Peter; Lopatich, Gretchen & Cymerman, Sandy. **Changing sex role stereotypes through career development.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 230-233. Describes a career education program for use in elementary schools, consisting of 3 phases: (a) development of increasing self-awareness and a positive self-concept; (b) role reconditioning; (c) developing new attitudes about sex roles and the world of work. Specific examples for each phase are given.—H. Kaczowski.

1367. Kanov, Jeffrey F. (U Florida) **The effects of teacher-determined and student-determined contingencies of reinforcement on academic response rate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 192-193.

1368. Kelley, Russell V. (Purdue U) **Instructional objectives, learner personality and prediction of academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 186-187.

1369. Kiekel, Jack L. (U Oregon) **A study of the academic progress and the expressed and wanted social interactions of the "Live and Learn" program freshmen compared with the honors college freshmen at the University of Oregon 1971-72.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1096-1097.

1370. King, Anne T. **Impact of computer-based instruction on attitudes of student and instructors: A review.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(May), No 75-4, 30 p.—Examines the evidence which bears on the issue of whether contact with computer-based instruction leads to feelings of "depersonalization" or "dehumanization." The approach was to document investigations which employ the larger construct of "attitudes" toward various modes of computer-based instruction which are found to be held by students and instructors before, during, or after exposure to computer-based instruction. Evaluation of pertinent factors which influence attitudes was made through an assessment of relevant literature and personal communication with experts associated with several computer assisted or managed projects in the US. Results indicate that computer-based instruction may not be a threat to humanization, but in fact when used properly can increase the effectiveness and personalization of the instructor-student relationship. Specific recommendations for optimizing computer-student interactions are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

1371. Kirschner, Neil M. & Levin, Louis. (Bowling Green State U) **A direct school intervention program for the modification of aggressive behavior.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 202-208. Outlines an intervention program for modifying aggressive behavior by elementary schoolchildren. The program includes positive reinforcement, behavioral rehearsal, and modeling. A study that measured the effectiveness of the program is reported.—H. Kaczowski.

1372. Lawson, Tom E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effects of specificity and placement of instructional objectives on attitude and intentional and**

incidental learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International* 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 679.

1373. Likins, Tod R. (Stanford U) **An exploratory study of the effects of cooperation on low achieving junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 93-94.

1374. Löfgren, Horst. **Teaching methods and teaching materials in German: A survey of the UMT project with report abstracts.** *Pedagogisk Dokumentation*, (Nov), No 32, 21 p.—Describes the background, goals, and design of the UMT (Methods of Teaching German) system and gives references and abstracts on general survey of the UMT project, pedagogical analyses of prerequisites, pedagogical process analyses, pedagogical product analyses, and the UMT project's teaching system "Deutsch."

1375. Mansell, Jack. (Paddington Technical Coll, England) **Team teaching in further education.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 19-26.—Conducted a 5-yr study which compared attitudes and performance of team-taught technician students with those of students taught traditionally. Results suggest superiority of team teaching but cross-year variability indicated need for further study. (16 ref)

1376. Mattern, Patrick M. (Syracuse U) **Natural reading rate training and psychological correlates of success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 173.

1377. McLaughlin, T. F. & Malaby, J. E. (Spokane School District No 81, WA) **Differential effects of token reinforcement to increase class participation in constructing questions over science films.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 306.—Investigated the effectiveness of token reinforcement (points) on the mean number of questions constructed by pupils in a combination 5th- and 6th-grade classroom. Data indicate that pupils with average and high rates of constructing questions were affected most by the token-reinforcement procedures.

1378. McVey, Ronald F. (Fordham U) **Changes in selected personality variables of educational auxiliary personnel enrolled in a psychology course utilizing group processes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 138.

1379. Mealor, David J.; Perkins, Mark L. & Reeves, John E. (U Georgia) **Academic achievement and attendance in an open school.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 171-174.—Compared student achievement and attendance in an open school setting with achievement and attendance in a traditional setting. 80 4th graders of low socioeconomic status were randomly selected, 40 from an open school and 20 from each of 2 traditional schools in rural Georgia. The Iowa Test of Basic Skills served as a measure of academic achievement. Analysis of variance showed significant but mixed findings: differences in total Language, Mathematics, and Composite scores favored the open school and 1 traditional school, but more total days absent were reported for the 2 traditional schools. Percentage of variance accounted for was 15% or less for academic scores, 24% for attendance.—*Journal abstract*.

1380. Miller, James B. (Fordham U) **An analysis of personal traits, perceptions of remedial courses and**

college grade point average of open admissions freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 124.

1381. Moody, David B. (U Missouri, Columbia) Learning and retention and the cognitive level of behavioral objectives with social studies independent study materials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1179.

1382. Motz, Annabelle B. & Hollander, Elaine K. (American U) When Black and White college students meet: Experiences in interracial awareness. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 42-52.—Describes intergroup classroom experiences in 2 Washington, D.C. colleges, one largely Black and one largely White. 12 interaction sessions occurred in pairs over 3 academic years, each college acting as host for 1 session of each pair. Interactions were designed to provide interracial experiences and to facilitate classroom learning through group participation. Preparations for sessions were made jointly by the 2 instructors to insure appropriate scheduling, objectives, techniques, evaluation, feedback, and integration of group experiences with content of courses. Results were that students (a) grasped group-interaction principles, (b) related group experiences to subject matter, and (c) interacted meaningfully with the teachers and each other.—B. M. Anthony.

1383. Myrow, David L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) An investigation of some aspects of choice in learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 620-621.

1384. Oakland, Thomas & Williams, Fern C. (U Texas, Austin) An evaluation of two methods of peer tutoring. *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 166-171.—Examined the effectiveness of peer tutors as a means of improving the reading performances of other children. Ss were 33 3rd and 4th graders reading below their grade level, and 46 children trained as tutors. The poor readers were divided into a total tutorial group, a supplementary tutorial group, and a control group who received no tutoring. Differences between the 3 groups on the Metropolitan Achievement Test subtests of Word Knowledge and Comprehension were not statistically significant.—H. Kaczowski.

1385. Peltz, Fillmore K. (Hofstra U) The effect upon comprehension of repatterning materials based on students' writing patterns. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 212.

1386. Phillips, Bonnie D. (U Northern Colorado) The effect of the cloze procedure on content achievement and reading skills in a junior college introduction to business course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 212-213.

1387. Potter, Rosemary L. (U Miami) The effect of a verbal comprehension experience derived from boy-chosen commercial television programs on verbal comprehension of first-grade boys differentiated by entrance age. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 669-670.

1388. Preston, Fredrick. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) An investigation of the emphasis on creative thinking in selected language arts textbooks for grades four, five and six. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 670.

1389. Railsback, Clem L. (U Texas, Austin) A comparison of four automated auditory-visual techniques to teach the strong verbs to Black, male, adolescent dropouts. *Dissertation Abstracts International* 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 561.

1390. Ratz, H. C. (U Waterloo, Canada) Observations on the duration of the Ph. D. programs. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 543-544.—Derives a statistical distribution for the lengths of Ph D programs from which are derived functions analogous to those of elementary reliability theory. These show that the anticipated future duration of these research programs does not decrease uniformly, so that there are diminishing returns from further work almost to the point where the expected date of completion remains a constant distance in the future.

1391. Record, Wilson. (Portland State U) Can Black studies and sociology find common ground? *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 63-81.—Explored the possibilities for resolving conflict between sociology and Black Studies. 173 White and 36 Black sociologists and over 50 present or past Black Studies directors were interviewed. 23% of the Whites were "embracers," classified as either "instrumental," "moderate," or "militant," who favored Black Studies for a variety of reasons. 31% were "accommodators," who were neutral. The 21% who were "antagonists" were actively opposed to Black Studies, objecting to curriculum, personnel, establishment procedures, and denigration of established sociologists. Few females were in this group. The 22% termed "dropouts" usually experienced difficulties with Black Studies and withdrew from the race-ethnic arena. Black Studies were favored by (a) 28% of the sample, (b) the younger more than the older Ss, (c) Blacks, especially females, more than Whites. Black Studies directors were not enthusiastic over the contributions of White race-ethnic specialists. Suggestions are made for resolving the Black Studies vs sociology conflict. (68 ref)—B. M. Anthony.

1392. Reid, Thomas G. (Arizona State U) Differences in creativity and relationships between creativity and achievement effected by the directed discovery and direct detailed teaching methods. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1166-1167.

1393. Reynolds, Philip R. (U Rochester) Understanding conditional statements at the tenth grade level. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 125.

1394. Richards, Freddie L. (Pennsylvania State U) Effects of performance objectives on electrical skill learning of educationally disadvantaged students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1167.

1395. Richer, Howard M. (U California, Los Angeles) Peer teaching as a facilitator of learning: Using conservation of substance as a measure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 641-642.

1396. Roach, Donald W. (U South Florida) Automated aural-visual music theory instruction for elementary education majors. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1974(Win), Vol 22(4), 313-318.—Administered a self-instructional linear program employing both a programmed text and taped musical examples and narra-

tion to 31 elementary education majors. Ss showed significant gains in knowledge of music theory in comparison with controls who received no music instruction during the experimental period.

1397. Robinson, Harry. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The organization and administration of a learning resources center in a small college: A conceptual model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 623-624.

1398. Ruble, Diane N.; Croke, Julie A.; Frieze, Irene & Parsons, Jacquelynne E. (Princeton U) **A field study of sex-role attitude change in college women.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 110-117.—Examined to what extent women's studies courses are effective in changing sex-role attitudes in college women. Pre- and posttest questionnaires were administered in 2 studies to a total of 178 female students in women's studies courses. Factor analyses were performed on the questionnaire data to produce summary variables for the change analysis and to examine the structure of sex-role ideology. The results, consistent in both studies, show the Ss' sex-role beliefs were comprised of definable areas and that awareness of sex discrimination and traditional beliefs regarding the proper roles for men and women were more susceptible to influence than were other types of variables.—*Journal abstract*.

1399. Schain, Stephen. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Learning of low ability children and tutor behavior as a function of the self-fulfilling prophecy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 642.

1400. Schulz von Thun, Friedemann; von Berghes, Marita; Langer, Inghard & Tausch, Reinhard. (U Hamburg, Psychologisches Inst III, W Germany) [Overview of a theory of improving comprehension through shortening and simplifying scientific articles.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(3), 192-206.—Presents evidence that scientific publications can be prepared so they are more comprehensible to students. 10 summaries of publications which appeared in 2 psychology journals were randomly selected, and experts improved the summaries along 4 dimensions (simplicity, organization-structure, brevity, and additional stimulation). Evaluation of original and revised summaries showed that 9 of the 10 revised summaries had higher scores along dimensions of simplicity and organization-structure. Students used all summaries in studying. Comprehension and retention were assessed through free recall and written examination. Students of different academic levels secured higher scores on all 10 revised summaries. Results are promising from an instructional viewpoint, but may only mean that improved teaching stems from tighter organization and more lucid presentation of material, which in turn increases the comprehensibility of psychological material. (English summary)—R. Scott.

1401. Srivastava, Devendra. **Teaching and examination reform.** *Teacher Education*, 1974(Jul), Vol 8(4), 11-18.—Explores the possibility of reforming the examination process by improving mechanics of the examination and the interpretation of results. The relationship of this process to reforming the educational system as a whole is discussed.—R. W. Covert.

1402. Stallings, Everett S. (Florida State U) **A comparison of the inquiry behavior of ISCS and non-ISCS science students as measured by the Tab Science Test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1149-1150.

1403. Stoll, William C. (U Kentucky) **Drug-abuse education in selected school systems in the United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1088.

1404. Suppes, P.; Fletcher, J.D. & Zanotti, M. (Stanford U) **Performance models of American Indian students on computer-assisted instruction in elementary mathematics.** *Instructional Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(3-4), 303-313.—Conducted a 30-day experiment with a total of 69 4th, 5th, and 6th grade native Americans to examine the theory of P. Suppes (1973) in which the amount of time a student spends on a curriculum is a function of his progress and his achievements in given course objectives (which are individually set for each student) are expressed as posttreatment grade placement (GP). Using the predictive-control models integrated into computer-assisted instruction (CAI) as described by Suppes et al, each S's performance history was examined daily to determine whether he needed 1 or 2 mathematics strands sessions on the next day in order to reach the GP set for him. 2 performance goals were set: one was externally derived (a gain of .33 in GP), and the other was internally derived (determined from each student's performance history). Results support the conclusion that the mathematics strands CAI curriculum can lead to substantial increases in mathematics GP when used by native American students.—M. E. Pounsel.

1405. Sussman, Gilbert. (Fordham U) **The effects of writing about self on the self-esteem of fifth and sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 179.

1406. Tupesis, Janis A. (U Wisconsin) **Mathematics learning as a consequence of the learners' involvement in interactive problem-solving tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 126-127.

1407. Uche, Ukaonu W. (Winston-Salem State U) **The problem of teaching science in community colleges.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1974(Fal), Vol 2(1), 48-55.—Identifies typical problems facing the teaching of social science in community colleges: (a) low academic ability and motivation, (b) socio-economic background of the student, (c) job-academic conflict, (d) noncollege-oriented student, (e) teaching situation, and (f) teaching approaches. These problems and methods to minimize them are examined. It is concluded that the instructor or professor should accept the fact that he is there to help socialize the students to handle the humanistic abstract concepts that the liberal arts education process requires. He must also adopt a more pragmatic philosophy of education of his own in order to succeed.—*Journal abstract*.

1408. Vander Wal, Judson M. (Western Michigan U) **The relationships between two methods of teaching college biology in achievement and attitude.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 215.

1409. Warrell, Susan M. (U Maryland) **Individualized evaluation: An investigation of self-selection feedback and self-evaluation procedures in a sixth grade class-**

room. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 75-76.

1410. Weintraub, Royd L. (U Southern California) **The motion variable in film presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 562-563.

1411. Whisnant, Lynn; Brett, Elizabeth & Zegans, Leonard. (Yale U, Medical School) **Implicit messages concerning menstruation in commercial educational materials prepared for young adolescent girls.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975, Aug, 815-820.—Interviews with young girls aged 9-18 revealed that commercial educational materials are an important source of information about menstruation. Although these materials are valuable educational supplements, they do not provide a complete, accurate, and realistic description of menarcheal changes and emphasize good hygiene rather than dealing with the young girl's emotional needs and anxieties. The need for more research into the physiological, cognitive, and psychological changes during puberty and the obligation of parents, schools, and other social institutions to provide more comprehensive information to the maturing girl about the essential issues of pubertal development are discussed. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1412. White, Sharon F. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of the relationship between racial illustrations accompanying stories in basal readers and children's preferences for these stories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 77-78.

1413. Yelmokas, Wanda E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **When teachers talk to children: The effects of two teacher communication styles on kindergarten girls' performance on selected matrix tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 655-656.

1414. Zahn, Donald K. (U Montana) **A study to evaluate the effectiveness of audio-tutorial, slide/tape instruction versus the flowcharted method of self-instruction in machine calculation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 127.

Academic Learning & Achievement

1415. Adams, Jacquelyn N. (Auburn U) **A study of the relationship between racial composition of schools and rate of academic achievement of sixth grade pupils in a unitary school system in Alabama.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 60-61.

1416. Albig, David L. (Florida State U) **A study of the effects of verbalization on concept formation in mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 632.

1417. Anderson, John R. (Michigan State U) **Classroom interaction, academic achievement and creative performance in sixth grade classrooms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 185.

1418. Arulsigamoni, A. (American U) **The relationship between self-concept and school achievement in low-achieving, junior high school children and the effect of counseling intervention on self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 187-188.

1419. Aukes, Lewis E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Effect of feedback immediacy across various time periods upon the acquisition of verbal material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 164-165.

1420. Bercovici, Antonia M. (U California, Los Angeles) **Teaching styles of mothers of first grade successful and problem readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 166.

1421. Bezdek, Anna M. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The assessment of fundamental skills involved in reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 610.

1422. Brady, Peter J.; Rickards, John P. & Felker, Donald W. (Purdue U) **Affective outcomes of evaluation strategies by self and another in children's learning from textbook material.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 311-317.—Assigned 51 male and 27 female 4th graders to 1 of 2 evaluation groups which read and answered questions on textbook material. One group (self-evaluation) judged the correctness of their answers and reinforced themselves, while the other group (other-evaluation) was judged and reinforced by some other person. Affective measures included the Piers-Harris Self-Concept Scale, the Self-Concept Statement Scale, the Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Questionnaire, and the Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale. Results show that girls accepted more responsibility for unsuccessful academic performance than boys and that in the self-evaluation condition, boys were significantly less anxious than girls and less likely to lie. Results further suggest that boys who evaluated themselves tended to experience reduced anxiety and have enhanced self-concept more than boys who were evaluated by others.—*Journal abstract*.

1423. Buford, Betty I. (Texas A&M U) **Teacher expectancy of the culturally different student subgroups in Texas in relation to student achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1158-1159.

1424. Damico, Sandra B. (U Florida, Coll of Education, P. K. Yonge Lab) **The effects of clique membership upon academic achievement.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(37), 93-100.—The friendship pattern of 90 9th grade students in a university laboratory school was studied to determine the existing cliques. Membership seemed to be unrelated to achievement test scores or grades.

1425. Davison, Catherine V. (U British Columbia, Canada) **The effects of goal specifications and instructor behaviour on information acquisition by adult learners.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 548.

1426. Day, Sarah W. (U Southern California) **Home factors influencing achievement of disadvantaged students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 555.

1427. Dempsey, Don G. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Academic achievement and course satisfaction: A test of Holland's theory of vocational choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 133-134.

1428. Dunn, Bruce R. (Cornell U) **The effects of subjective organization on the retention and understanding of prose.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 614.

1429. Endo, George T. (U Utah) **Language acquisition through modeling and imitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 614-615.
1430. Flynn, Patricia B. (Catholic U of America) **The relationship of auditory perception and auditory figure-ground discrimination to achievement in first grade boys and girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 638-639.
1431. Frederick, Nancy A. (Florida State U) **A study of the relationship among general ability, reading achievement, sex and knowledge of selected phoneme-grapheme correspondences in grades four, five and six.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 508-509.
1432. Friend, Ras R. (U Houston) **The relationship between academic achievement and locus of control in middle and lower socioeconomic level Black, White, and Mexican-American high school students in an urban school setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 89-90.
1433. Frost, James A. (Case Western Reserve U) **Development of competence in spelling: A linguistic analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 65.
1434. Garte, Sumner H. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The relationship between ethnic identification and academic achievement in Jewish college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 135.
1435. Gillmore, Gerald M.; Stallings, William M.; Heil, Donald K. & Smock, H. Richard. (U Washington, Educational Assessment Ctr) **A study of the educational benefits of proficiency testing for students.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 187-194.—Found that students who gained college credit by examination tended to graduate with more total credit hours and more credit hours in upper division courses. Students with proficiency credit also tended to graduate sooner and with higher grade point averages.
1436. Giorlando, Joseph R. (Fordham U) **The comparative effectiveness of two forms of secondary school grade organization with respect to growth in academic skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 90.
1437. Grimmer, Sadie A. (Indiana U, Inst for Child Study) **Black and White children's free recall of unorganized and organized lists: Jensen's Level I and Level II.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 44(1), 24-33.—Tested A. Jensen's (see PA, Vol 43:9740) theory of differences among Blacks and Whites in conceptual (Level II) and associative (Level I) learning abilities. Ss were 60 lower-class 1st graders divided equally by sex and ethnic background. Tape-recorded lists—organized (List 2) and unorganized (List 1)—from the AA and A Thorndike-Lorge frequencies, and a digit span test (considered a Level I measure) were used. List 2 was used with pictures under 3 learning conditions. Analyses of variance and chi square analyses were made of recall scores. There were no race, sex, or condition effects on clustering-type recall. List 1 (a Level I task) and List 2 (a Level II task) were significantly related for both Blacks and Whites, especially for Blacks. The digit span mean for Blacks was significantly higher than that for Whites. These and other findings largely contradict Jensen's theory. Possible explanations are suggested. Teaching 1st-grade Blacks by rote seems unwarranted. —B. M. Anthony.
1438. Hill, Brian V. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Toward a conception of morality and a theory of moral education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 67.
1439. Himaya, Makram I. (U Iowa) **Identification of possible variables for predicting student changes in physical science courses designed for nonscience majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 67-68.
1440. Hudson, Donald W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effect of contiguity on informational achievement and psychomotor performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1112.
1441. Joesting, Joan. (Salisbury State Coll) **Relationship of two tests of creativity to freshman English grades, school activities, and number of absences for Black college students.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 69-70.—Administered Torrance's Creative Motivation Inventory and the What Kind of Person Are You to 133 Black freshman English students. Creativity scores were weakly correlated with grades in freshman English ($\leq .30$).—*Journal abstract*.
1442. Johnsen, Stephen F. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Theme choice and preference as related to academic production in tenth grades.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 618-619.
1443. Katz, Helen L. (Ohio State U) **The relationship between aging and performance in the study of allied medical science.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 549.
1444. Kelly, Delos H. (State University Coll New York, Geneseo) **Status origins, track position, and delinquent involvement: A self-report analysis.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 264-271.—In reviewing recent trends in delinquency theorizing and research, it is noted that track position, independent of status origins, is highly associated with such behavioral outcomes as youth rebellion and official delinquency. This observation given its theoretical and policy implications, was studied using self-report delinquency data obtained from 173 seniors (both males and females) attending 2 high schools in western New York State. Analyses indicate that these data are strongly supportive of the recent trends noted. Track position, relative to both sex and status origins, was the strongest predictor of self-report delinquent involvement. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
1445. Kippel, Gary M. (New York U) **Information feedback, need achievement and retention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 619-620.
1446. Long, Larry H. (US Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC) **Does migration interfere with children's progress in school?** *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 48(3), 369-381.—Analysis of US Bureau of the Census data showed that frequent interstate migration is associated with an increased likelihood of being enrolled below the modal grade for age among children whose parents are not college graduates. For children of college graduates frequent interstate migration is associated with a reduction of

grade skipping. Interstate is most likely to be undertaken by well-educated persons whose children tend to do well in school, and for this reason children who have made frequent interstate moves are less likely to be behind in school than less mobile children. The overrepresentation of the highly educated among long-distance movers is offered as partial explanation of why growing communities tend to have children of above average scholastic ability. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1447. Maehr, Martin L. & Stallings, William M. (U Illinois) **Culture, child, and school: Sociocultural influences on learning**. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole, 1975. viii, 279 p.—Presents a series of readings which relate the sociocultural to the psychological domain in the education of the child. The child's orientation to teacher, school, and learning; his cognitive development; and teaching and motivating students of diverse backgrounds are discussed.

1448. McGuirk, Leo J. (Boston Coll) **A study of the relationship between the educational environment of the home and student achievement at two different grade levels**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1178.

1449. Mehl, John W. (Michigan State U) **Parental attitude toward the school, student confidence level of academic ability, selected indices of student achievement: A comparative study of relationships**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1099-1100.

1450. Novak, Edward L. (U Akron) **The relationship between academic performance, test anxiety, race, sex, scholastic ability, and school organization of preadolescent public school students: A multivariable approach**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 99.

1451. Paquet, André & Malcuit, Gerard. (U Québec, Montréal, Canada) **[Experimental behavior analysis and the difficulties of learning to read: A critical review.]** (Fren) *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 173-178.—A critical examination of the behavioral approach to the treatment of reading difficulties in school (1967-1973) shows important imperfections. Moreover, inadequate measures and/or controls raise questions about the validity of positive findings. Some corrective means would improve the assessment and evaluation changes induced by the treatment. Also, it appears essential to individualized the new learning conditions and to control for staff efficiency. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1452. Pusser, Henry E. (Emory U) **Modeling and the incidental transmission of teaching behaviors in the elementary classroom**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 622.

1453. Rowland, Jane M. (U Houston) **Relations between children's developmental level in performing Piagetian angle tasks and achievement in learning angle measure, in upper elementary grades**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 125.

1454. Sandifer, Paul D. (U South Carolina) **The relationship between creativity and academic achievement**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 214-215.

1455. Seguin, Armand M. (Arizona State U) **The effect of grouping in the electronics laboratory on cognitive and psychomotor achievement**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1113-1114.

1456. Smithers, Alan; Sayles, Pat & Josephs, Alan. (U Bradford, England) **Syllabus-bound and syllabus-free orientations in a technological university**. *Research in Education*, 1975(May), No 13, 67-78.—Studied the relationship of study orientations to personality and academic performance in university students. The relationships of syllabism, study habits, and academic motivation, individually, to examination performance were not strong. (28 ref)

1457. Spangler, Robert S. (U Florida) **An applied behavioral analysis of the effect of schedule change on academic verbal behavior at the University of Florida**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 177.

1458. Spencer, William A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The academic performance of Bolivian working class seventh grade boys: A multivariate assessment of some social psychological variables**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 864.

1459. Ukens, Leon L. (New York U) **The relationship between certain structure-of-intellect abilities and achievement in a selected sequence from the conceptually oriented program in elementary science**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 636.

1460. Vollmer, Fred. (U Bergen, Psykologisk Inst. Norway) **Sex differences in expectancy of examination results**. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 152-155.—Within a Norwegian group of 27 female and 24 male undergraduates, it was found that males had a higher expectancy than females in a psychology examination. Although importance of examination results for future career was positively related to expected results in both sex groups, females did not regard results as less important than males did, and the sex difference in expectancy could not be attributed differential value of examination for females and males. Whereas estimated importance of results for future career was positively related to importance of results for self-regard in the male group, no such relationship was found for females.—*Journal abstract*.

1461. Waldstein, Morris. (New York U) **The relationship between the ability to apply certain of the principles of dynamics to new situations and the discrepancy measured between high school male students' concept of self and their ideal self**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 636-637.

1462. Walek, Bruce P. (U Florida) **A study of the relationship between conceptual tempo and problem-solving abilities of fourth-grade children**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 215-216.

1463. White, Donald A. (Hofstra U) **Perceptual style and leader behavior of elementary principals in open space schools**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 546-547.

1464. Wisthoff, John L. (U Maryland) **Primary effects associated with the immediate recall of serial**

ized algorithms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 674.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

1465. Abeles, H. F. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Student perceptions of characteristics of effective applied music instructors.** *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 147-154.—Describes the development of a 4-factor (rapport, instructional systemization, instructional skill, and musical knowledge) 30-item rating scale for systemizing student evaluations of faculty in applied music instruction. The facet-factorial scale development procedure was employed. A total of 81 undergraduate and graduate students used the scale to rate music faculty. Results indicate the scale is appropriate to employ in the evaluation of applied faculty. The interjudge reliability estimates for the scale were sufficiently high (.88-.96) and the relationship with an appropriate criterion variable, student performance, seemed acceptable (.60).—*Journal abstract*.
1466. Acker, Loren E.; Oliver, Peter R.; Carmichael, John A. & Ozerkevich, Michael J. (U Victoria, Canada) **Interpersonal attractiveness and peer interactions during behavioural treatment of the target child.** *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(3), 262-273.—In an attempt to evaluate the consequences of operant techniques in addition to changes in the target behavior of a 10-yr-old boy, an individual-contingent, group-reinforcement program was implemented in a regular classroom containing 5th and 6th graders. Periods of on-task behavior by the target child were reinforced by the provision of special activities in which all class members participated. Major results included (a) the effective control of the target child's on-task behavior, (b) an observed decrease by peers of social interactions with the target child as the study progressed but only during those times when the target child was off-task, and (c) an initial decrease and subsequent recovery in the popularity (as measured by a sociometric questionnaire) of the target child following implementation of the contingency program. (French summary) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
1467. Acredolo, Linda P. & Pick, Herbert L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Evaluation of a school lunch program.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 331-332.—To evaluate the relative merits of 2 commercial hot lunch programs, data were collected using a rating of consumption, a parental questionnaire, and a child's questionnaire. Data from 170 3rd and 6th graders in the 2 schools participating in the programs were compared in the context of similar comparisons between 2 control schools which were matched with the experimental schools on the basis of size and socioeconomic level. Consumption ratings and data from the parental questionnaire ($N = 450$ parents) supported 1 of the 2 programs. Consumption ratings and ratings of children's preferences correlated 0.87.—*Journal abstract*.
1468. Al-Taiy, Sabah B. (Michigan State U) **Students' satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the major field environment in colleges of natural science and social science at Michigan State University.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sept), Vol 34(3-A), 1092.
1469. Beckley, Larry L. (Purdue U) **Comparative study of elementary school student attitudes toward school and self in open concept and self-contained environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 206-207.
1470. Bell, Charles R. (Baylor U) **Relationship of the social values of high school seniors with vocational interests and motivation for college attendance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 564.
1471. Belsky, Muriel B. (Fordham U) **The relationship of mother-child interaction to dependency behavior in first graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 165-166.
1472. Bouae, J. J. et al. (Washington U, St Louis) **Frequency of depression in the freshman year as measured in a random sample by a retrospective version of the Beck Depression Inventory.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 746-747.—Reports a study of college sophomores in which 75% of respondents reported having experienced at least mild depression in the preceding year. To evaluate the high proportion of students reporting depression, a 2nd, greatly expanded study of relative rates of depression in undergraduates has been undertaken at 4 universities.
1473. Bradley, Fred O. & Newhouse, Robert C. (Kansas State U) **Sociometric choice and self perceptions of upper elementary school children.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 219-222.—Investigated the relationship between socioeconomic choice and self-concept of 158 6th graders. Each child completed the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale and listed the names of 3 classmates he liked best and 3 he liked least. From the 2-dimensional analysis of variance of the data it is concluded that the concept of self was a factor closely related to how children are perceived by their peers. Boys confined their choices mainly to boys, and girls chiefly to girls.—H. Kaczowski.
1474. Britton, Ronald B. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Stability and change of education freshmen personality characteristics and environmental perceptions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1094-1095.
1475. Butler, Loretta M. (Fordham U) **The effect of the experience of performances in the arts, with and without preparation, on the attitudes of sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 166-167.
1476. Chasas, Virginia M. (New York U) **Teacher-student verbal interaction and critical thinking ability in introductory college biology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 660.
1477. Chien, Maw-fa. **A comparative study of adjustment problems among Chinese and American college students.** *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1974(Jun), Vol 7, 77-87.—Investigated college students' adjustment problems in the light of different cultural backgrounds, with variables of sex, class, and college major. Ss were 720 undergraduates drawn by stratified sampling from 1 university in Taiwan and 1 university in

the US. The Mooney Problem Check List (college form) and a supplementary questionnaire devised by the author were used. Results show that (a) cultural backgrounds were significantly correlated with the number of problems, (b) in both universities lower classmen reported more problems than did upper classmen, and (c) "curriculum and teaching procedure" is a major problem area for Chinese students but not for Americans.—*Journal summary*.

1478. Cowen, Emory L.; Lorion, Raymond P. & Caldwell, Robert A. (U Rochester) **Nonprofessionals' judgments about clinical interaction problems.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 43(5), 619-625.—Established helper-judged frequency and discomfort values for potentially challenging interaction situations between nonprofessional child aides and young maladapted school children. Ss were 49 child aides with 1-3 yrs intensive experience, under supervision, with 10-50 primary graders. Helper discomforts were found to cluster meaningfully. Child aggression, family problems, and limit-testing behavior produced greater helper discomfort than the child's need to have the aide for himself or to be dependent. Rarely experienced situations had the highest judged discomfort ratings.—*Journal abstract*.

1479. Culbertson, Frances M. (U Wisconsin, White-water) **Average students' needs and perceptions of school psychologists.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 191-196.—Investigated students' perception of the school psychologist and his role, and how his role related to their felt needs and concerns. Ss were 74 students in 2 university psychology courses. A questionnaire was used to survey student attitudes. It is concluded that the Ss viewed the school psychologist as a helper and as an assessor of students' abilities rather than as a behavior modifier.—*H. Kaczkowski*.

1480. de Bruyn, Eric & Stinissen, Juul. (Ctr voor Psychodiagnostiek, Louvain, Belgium) **A factor-analytical comparison of fantasy and questionnaire measurements of achievement-related motives.** *Psychologica Belgica*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 1-10.—Tested 243 Dutch-speaking senior high school females with 17 achievement related fantasy (TAT) and questionnaire measurements to test 5 hypothesized factors of achievement motivation: fear of failure, personal need achievement, social need achievement, the projective motive to attain success, and the projective motive to avoid failure. Factor analysis by principal axis confirmed the 5 factors and the construct validity of McClelland and Arnold projective systems for scoring the achievement content of stories. Factor analysis by varimax rotation applied to questionnaire items yielded the dimensions of (a) personal vs social need achievement, (b) scholastic achievement anxiety vs intelligence test anxiety, and (c) personal risk anxiety. No physiological factor was found. Further research is suggested to determine the degree to which results are due to homogeneous female composition of the sample. (20 ref) —*S. Slak*.

1481. Delforge, Gary D. (U Arizona) **Attitudes of physically handicapped and nonhandicapped college students toward physical activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1116.

1482. Erlich, A. C. **Ratings of school practices.** *Purdue Opinion Panel Poll Report*, 1974(Feb), No 99, 19 p.—Analyzed responses of a stratified sample of 2,000 high school students and 862 teachers at randomly selected schools to questionnaires related to school practices. There were discrepancies in students' and teachers' reports of success in attainment of educational goals. Issues of high concern to students included relevance of the material and the interest of teachers. The need to review and revise educational objectives in keeping with changing societal mores is stressed; however, clear objectives are necessary as guidelines. Teachers and students also had divergent opinions on discipline: teachers viewed rules as more lenient and poorly enforced. It is suggested that it may be dangerous to enact or change rules if students perceive existing ones as strict and well enforced. There was more student-teacher agreement on questions related to need for physical improvement of schools. Appendixes present regional, sex, and grade breakdowns of students' responses to all 55 questions. (23 ref)—*C. Wright*.

1483. Gadzella, Bernadette M. (East Texas State U) **Student role expectations.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 186-190.—Investigated to what extent there was agreement or similarity regarding student role expectations among 513 university students enrolled in courses in introductory, educational, adolescent, applied, and industrial psychology. A questionnaire concerning students' views of a ideal student was used to gather data. Results indicate that students viewed an ideal student as one who has definite objectives and reasons for being in college, thinks independently about topics discussed in class, strives for high goals, comes to class prepared, and tries even when topics and subjects are difficult.—*H. Kaczkowski*.

1484. Garner, Girolama T. (U Arizona) **Student self appraisal: A technique to modify student behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 663.

1485. Goodwin, John N. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Value patterns among students at four Missouri colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1079-1080.

1486. Griffin, John T. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Influence strategies: Theory and research. A study of teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1373.

1487. Halstead, Jon S. (Purdue U) **Students' ratings of college classroom verbal interaction as related to ratings of instructor teaching effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 171.

1488. Harvey, Ann L. (U Alberta, Faculty of Education, Edmonton, Canada) **Goal-setting as compensation for fear-of-success.** *Adolescence*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(37), 137-142.—54% of the stories written by 95 junior high school females to an academic achievement cue reflected fear-of-success (FOS) themes. Groups of Ss then identified mistakes in a set of pictures. 5 groups were encouraged to set goals as they worked, adjusting their goals according to performance level; 3 groups were given control instructions. Ss who wrote positive stories and received control instructions showed the best

performance. Goal-setting instructions appeared to compensate for the effects of FOS. —A. Aronson.

1489. Hoffman, Alan; Pietrofski, John J. & Spiegle, Howard H. (Wayne State U) **Human sexuality: Can values be clarified in the schools?** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1974(Fal), Vol 2(1), 40-47.—Considers informational, affective, and attitudinal dimensions of student sexuality. Strategies of values clarification, moral education, and consultation activities which can be applied to sexual problems are presented. The use of a "C" group, in which teachers share concerns about student sexuality with parents, is described. A theory of moral development and several exercises in values clarification are also presented. (15 ref)—R. Tomasko

1490. Kimmel, Eric A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Children's reading and attitude change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 514.

1491. Labovitz, Eugene M. (San Diego State U) **Race, SES contexts and fulfillment of college aspirations.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spring), Vol 16(2), 241-249.—Examined the differential effects of social contexts and race on educational behavior in terms of a causal process model. Based on data from 6,294 high school seniors in San Diego, the role of social contexts were found to be important through a causal process in which socioeconomic status (SES) contexts affect personal characteristics which, in turn, influence educational aspirations and attainment. Utilizing both correlational and tabular techniques, the basic model held for all racial (ethnic) groups; however, race affected the level of the individual variables. Findings suggest that the importance of SES contexts are mediated by race and contingent upon the common relations of these contexts and educational behavior to individual characteristics. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1492. Lew, William J. (Chinese U Hong Kong, School of Education) **Cross-cultural education and attitude change: Asian students' attitudes toward America.** *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica*, 1974, No 38, 1-19.—Studied the attitudes toward America of 390 Asian students on 10 US campuses, using a questionnaire developed by the investigator in a quasi-longitudinal design. The questionnaire contained 40 items, each with 2 7-point scales to measure both the S's present attitude and his attitude before coming to the US. The questionnaire also had 23 closed questions and one open-ended question to secure additional information. A control group of 82 US-bound Chinese students was used to test the accuracy of the recalled "before" response of the experimental Ss. The main results indicate that the Asian students' attitude and its change varied with the aspects of areas of American society and culture.—*Journal abstract*.

1493. Lynn, Georgianna A. (New York U) **The relationship of students' personality structure, socioeconomic background, and program placement to their perception of the organizational characteristics of select public high schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 532-533.

1494. Mancuso, Josephine T. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The verbal and nonverbal interaction between secondary school physical education student**

teachers and their pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 606

1495. McCombs, Robert J. (U Alabama) **Disadvantaged White elementary school children's self concepts and attitudes toward school versus their teachers' perceptions of the children's self-concepts and attitudes toward school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 516-517.

1496. Merricks, David L. (U Florida) **Attitudes of normal and educable mentally retarded children toward police officers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 193-194

1497. Morgan, Ronald R. (Loyola U, Chicago) **An exploratory study of three procedures to encourage school attendance.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(2), 209-215.—Investigated the utility of material and 2 types of social reinforcement techniques (peer and teacher) for improving school attendance. Ss were 92 Mexican-Americans from kindergarten through 5th grade, randomly divided into 4 groups: material plus peer social reinforcement group; material reinforcement group; teacher reinforcement treatment alone; control group. The 3 experimental procedures reduced absenteeism but no significant differences were found among the treatments.—H. Kaczowski.

1498. Novak, John H. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of the effects of the use of a student response instrument on the behaviors of biological science teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1148.

1499. Owen, Ernest H. (U Florida) **A comparison of disadvantaged and nondisadvantaged elementary school pupils on two measures of self concept as learner.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 175.

1500. Paelet, David. (U Connecticut) **The relationship between pupil and adult attitudes toward school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1180.

1501. Pritchett, W. & Willower, D. J. (Philadelphia Public Schools, PA) **Student perceptions of teacher pupil control behavior and student attitudes toward high school.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 21(2), 110-115.—Administered Helsel and Willower's Pupil Control Behavior Form and Coster's High School Students' Opinion Questionnaire to 852 junior and senior high school students. A significant relationship between student perceptions of custodial teacher pupil control behavior and negative attitudes toward school was found. This relationship pertained to overall student attitudes and to each of 6 factors resulting from a factor analysis of Coster's questionnaire (Appropriateness of School Work, School Program, Social Acceptance, School, Social Context, and Teachers). Limitations of the findings (e.g., the lack of control for other variables and the low to moderate correlation coefficients) are noted.—L. Gorsey.

1502. Reynolds, Vinson B. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Black truancy: A study in values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 622-623.

1503. Robertson, Jerry R. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The development and utilization of an instrument to measure elementary-school pupil's attitudes toward**

school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 71-72.

1504. Smith, Arthur C. (U Miami, FL) **The relationship of school organizational climate and student morale in selected schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 543.

1505. St John, Nancy H. & Lewis, Ralph G. (U Massachusetts) **Race and the social structure of the elementary classroom.** *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 48(3), 346-368.—Analysis of data from 36 interracial 6th-grade classrooms showed that, with measures of interracial situation controlled, interracial popularity was significantly related to achievement relative to classmates. Policy implications of findings are discussed. (25 ref)

1506. Standley, James O. (Texas A&M U) **Role expectations of college students in selected areas of university decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1380-1381.

1507. Stewart, Ida S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Cultural differences in the attributions and intentions of Anglos and Chicanos in an elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 520.

1508. Stone, John E. (U Florida) **Fulfillment of expectations for classroom leadership as a predictor of student ratings of college teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 178-179.

1509. Thompson, Barbara. **Self-concepts among secondary school pupils.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 41-47.—Approximately 500 1st-yr pupils in 20 secondary schools were divided by teachers into groups designated as well adjusted, maladjusted, or as having appeared before a court, and were tested for self-concept by a semantic differential scale. There was little difference in the self-evaluation of the 3 groups, but as seen by others, delinquents rated themselves less favorably than maladjusted pupils, and maladjusted pupils less favorably than well adjusted pupils. Scales differentiating well adjusted pupils from both deviant groups were "unsuccessful-successful," "bad-good," and "masculine-feminine." Scales differentiating delinquents were "soft-hard," "cruel-kind," and "dirty-clean."—J. B. Francis.

1510. Thompson, Myron A. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The experimental undergraduate unit as an instrument for alienation reduction in university undergraduates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 590.

1511. Winston, Eric V. (Michigan State U) **Black student activism at Michigan State University September, 1967 to June 30, 1972: The university's response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1107-1108.

1512. York, Mary E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **An exploratory study of the effect of teacher-child verbal interaction in two languages on selected language competences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 674-675.

Special & Remedial Education

1513. Azrin, N. H. & Powers, M. A. (Anna State Hosp, Behavior Research Lab, IL) **Eliminating classroom disturbances of emotionally disturbed children by**

positive practice procedures. *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 525-534.—Emotionally disturbed children frequently behave in a disruptive manner in the classroom. The positive practice principle was evaluated as a method of eliminating such disruptions by requiring the child after a disruptive episode to engage in the positive action of asking for permission to speak out or to leave his seat. Ss were 6 7-11 yr old boys. The result was that disruptive actions decreased by 95% when the practice requirement was delayed and by 98% when it was immediate. By comparison, disruptive actions were at a high level during a reminder and disapproval procedure, and the disruptions were reduced by only 60% by a loss-of-recess penalty procedure. The principal advantage of the positive practice procedure over the alternative methods was its reeducative value as well as its greater effectiveness. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1514. Bray, D. Anne & Wilton, Keri M. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Classroom behaviour of intellectually handicapped children and their teachers.** *Australian Journal of Mental Retardation*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(6), 154-161.—Classified the classroom behavior of 16 9-18 yr old intellectually handicapped children from 4 special education classrooms in terms of content and appropriateness (according to teacher demands) and the teachers' responses to the children's behavior. Ss showed high levels of appropriate behavior, although the teachers' interaction with the children was relatively infrequent. Results are discussed in terms of the desirability of incorporating data on program content in conjunction with pupil characteristics in subsequent evaluations of special educational provisions for intellectually handicapped children.—*Journal abstract*.

1515. Diamond, Hannah. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **An investigation of the efficacy of Piaget curricular elements integrated into a traditional Head Start program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 167-168.

1516. Erskine, Richard G. (Purdue U) **Developing reading potential: Identification and instruction of disadvantaged high risk readers in kindergarten.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 191.

1517. Fallis, John R. (Tyee High School Area, Seattle, WA) **The key to integrated learning for children who are hearing impaired.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 77(6), 363-367.—Argues for early integration of hearing impaired children into regular public classrooms. The roles of the supervisor and the school staff are discussed. Community acceptance must be secured, and proper amplification equipment and extra space should be provided.

1518. Franks, David J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Mental and neurological characteristics of achieving and under-achieving EMR-neurologically impaired children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1151-1152.

1519. Hamalian, Catherine S. (Columbia U) **A comparison of kinesthetic and visual methods for remediating letter discrimination problems of learning-disabled children under two feedback conditions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 639-640.

1520. Hamilton, James L. (U Missouri, Columbia) Application of the learning potential paradigm to severely mentally retarded adolescents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1152-1153.
1521. Hampe, Edward. (U Louisville Medical School) Parents' and teachers' perceptions of personality characteristics of children selected for classes for the learning disabled. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 183-189.—Clinical observation of children in classes for learning disabled raises the suspicion that children are selected for such a class not only because of their learning problems but also because they are regarded as hard to manage. Evidence from this study of 43 5-13 yr old disabled children suggests that their 8 teachers and their parents focus not only on academic performance, but also on activity level, impulse control, attention span, and freedom from distractibility in nominating children for such classes. Data were obtained from the Louisville Behavior Checklist (parents) and the School Behavior Checklist (teachers). These teachers did discriminate emotionally disturbed children from learning disabled children.—*Journal abstract*.
1522. Hannaford, Alonzo E.; Simon, Judith & Ellis, Dorothy. (Western Michigan U) Criteria for special class placement of the mildly retarded: Multidisciplinary comparison. *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 7-10.—Investigated factors employed by different groups of professionals in determining eligibility for special class placement for the mildly retarded, using multiple regression and stepwise regression analyses. Data for a hypothetical group of 25 students were submitted to 4 groups of professionals for special class placement ranking. Special education administrators, school diagnosticians, regular class teachers, and special class teachers totaling 75 individuals were sampled. Results indicate a high degree of predictability of special class rankings was possible for all 4 groups.—*Journal abstract*.
1523. Hatt, Mary J. (U Houston) Effects of the psychodiagnostic approach to the problem of learning disabilities for purposes of ability gain and academic achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 617.
1524. Huestis, Herbert L. (U Idaho) A study of cross-lagged panel correlation techniques to detect causal priority in reading and spelling performance on the Wide Range Achievement Test. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1153.
1525. Kauffman, James M.; LaFleur, N. Kenneth; Hallahan, Daniel P. & Chanes, Cyd M. (U Virginia) Imitation as a consequence for children's behavior: Two experimental case studies. *Behavior Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 6(4), 535-542.—Presents 2 case studies showing how an adult's imitation of 2 retarded children's inappropriate classroom behavior was effective in reducing the behavior. In one case imitation served as an aversive stimulus (rapid eating) and in the other as a positive reinforcer (animal-like yelping was accelerated). (19 ref)
1526. Kruse, Mary L. (U Southern California) A comparison of differentiated reading programs with and without individual performance objectives for special reading classes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 514-515.
1527. Lee, Jeffrey C. (U of the Pacific) The effectiveness of two types of visual aid treatments on eye movement performance of educationally handicapped pupils in the elementary school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1084.
1528. O'Neill, Marilyn A. (U Pittsburgh) The receptive language competence of deaf children in the use of the base structure rules of transformational-generative grammar. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1154-1155.
1529. Pilley, John; Harris, Chrys; Miller, John & Rice, Donadrian. (Wofford Coll) Correlations of scores on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test for adolescents in a special education program. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 139-144.—Administered the WISC and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) to 159 socioeconomically deprived Black 12-15 yr olds in a special educational setting. Analyses yielded no significant differences between the Verbal and Performance sections of the WISC, and there were no distinctive subtest profiles discernible. Intercorrelations of the WISC subtests were similar to those reported in the test manual. While the obtained mean PPVT IQ closely approximated the mean WISC IQ, intercorrelations between the PPVT IQ and the WISC Full Scale, Verbal, and Performance IQs were relatively low. A statistical test showed a clear cumulative age deficit. (32 ref) —*Journal abstract*.
1530. Quatroche, Thomas J. (Pennsylvania State U) Differences in perceived institutional functioning and responsiveness to change as related to types of students in selected four-year colleges. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1104-1105.
1531. Reynolds, Maynard C. (U Minnesota) More process than is due. *Theory into Practice*, 1975(Apr), Vol 14(2), 61-68.—Reviews and criticizes current procedures and programs designed to implement special education. Legislative directives mandating optimal educational treatment for handicapped children are noble but often result in programs which fail due to the tendency for state and local agencies to produce (a) excessive and legalistic procedures governing admission procedures and operation of programs, (b) little assistance in developing functional programs needed for instructional treatment at the classroom level, and (c) emphasis upon correct diagnosis of learning disabilities in centers remote from the classroom environment. The development of public education, teacher current demonstration centers, and technical assistance programs is recommended as an alternative to current regulatory approaches. Diagnosis in the classroom environment, via performance-based testing toward effective instructional treatment, is advised.—*H. P. Cole*.
1532. Roberts, Susan C. (U Florida) A study of the relationship of socioeconomic status and specified educationally relevant variables among emotionally disturbed children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 194.

1533. Ronal, Jean A. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **Deaf children: Language development and education.** *Psychologica Belgica*, 1975, Vol 15(1), 63-74.—Discusses problems of language development and language teaching of deaf children. Empirical data favoring oral-manual methods are reviewed. Attempts are made to determine whether the superiority of this method is due to the use of visual modality or to the larger amount of stimulation reaching the deaf at the same time in oral-manual programs. The extension of teaching of standardized forms of sign language to hearing children concomitantly with their learning of oral language is proposed; this, it is argued, would help hearing children who have difficulties in developing and structuring their oral languages. The fact that early in their life deaf children communicate by signs, together with the recognition of sign languages in the fullest sense, is discussed in retrospective examination of conclusions drawn from recent developmental studies in cognition. Structural similarities and differences between American sign language and natural oral languages are considered. Preliminary data on the acquisition of sign language are mentioned. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1534. Rudio, Jack L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Nurturing concept attainment with hearing impaired children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 642.

1535. Seaton, Harold W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of visual perception training on first grade reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1155.

1536. Sharp, Martin W. (Pennsylvania State U) **A descriptive study of classroom verbal behaviors of teachers of mentally retarded students in a private residential institution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1155-1156.

1537. Shaw, Stan F. & Gillung, Tom B. (U Connecticut) **Efficacy of a college course for regular class teachers of the mildly handicapped.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 3-6.—Current litigation, state laws, and changing educational practices throughout the country require regular classroom teachers to become increasingly involved with mildly handicapped children. A study was conducted which attempted to assess the effectiveness of a college course in improving the attitude of regular classroom teachers toward maintaining mildly handicapped children in their classrooms. Ss were 10 such teachers enrolled in a 6-wk summer course. The Rucker-Gable Educational Programming Scale was administered before the course began, at the end of the course, and 3 mo after the course had ended to control and contrast groups on a pretest basis. None of the differences in scores was significant. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1538. Sinatra, Richard C. (Hofstra U) **The effect of varying incentive conditions upon the word acquisition abilities of potential language disability students at the first-grade level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1181-1182.

1539. Stainback, Susan B. (U Virginia) **Effects of selected background music on task-relevant and task-irrelevant learning of institutionalized educable mental-**

ly retarded students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 643-644.

1540. Suroski, Alice F. (U Nebraska) **The effect of verbal stimulation on motor development of trainable mental retardates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 195.

1541. Throne, John M. (Lakemary Ctr for Exceptional Children, Paola, KS) **The replicability fetish and the Milwaukee project.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Aug), Vol 13(4), 14-17.—Argues that the ongoing "Milwaukee Project" under the direction of R. Heber et al, first reported on in 1972, is an imperfect study, but not because of deficiencies in execution of the investigative design. The project is an investigation into the effectiveness of intervention with culturally disadvantaged infants, beginning at age 6 mo. Employment of the design itself is the reason given by the present author for the project's imperfection. It is concluded that critics of the Milwaukee Project criticize it for the wrong reason: the replicability fetish.—*Journal abstract*.

1542. Visco, Susan J. (Boston Coll) **The performance of normal and learning disabled children on tasks of nonverbal auditory perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1156.

1543. Wallace, David H. (Brigham Young U) **The effect of rapid reading instruction and recognition training on the reading rate and comprehension of adult legally blind print and braille readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 644.

1544. Wilton, Keri M. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Current provisions and research needs in the education of mildly retarded children in New Zealand.** *Australian Journal of Mental Retardation*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(6), 149-151.—Describes existing special educational facilities for mildly retarded children in New Zealand, and outlines some problems which need to be solved if these facilities are to adequately meet the needs of these children. Programs related to the integration of the children and the provision of work experience for them are outlined, along with teacher training and advisory services and specific research projects that should be conducted.

Counseling & Measurement

1545. Alberts, Rosanne. (Fordham U) **Further development of an instrument that measures expectations of affect from achieving in learning in school in first-grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 164.

1546. Andrade, Belisario M. (U Maryland) **An experimental investigation of the feasibility of training high school students to conduct facilitative interviews with their peers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 128.

1547. Atlas, John W. (Wayne State U) **The influence of child-rearing practices on the self-concept and vocational behavior of middle and lower-class children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 563-564.

1548. Becker, Sonia. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The relationship of discrepancy between expressed and inventoried interest scores to selected personality**

variables: A study of adolescents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 129.

1549. Bergeson, Roland G.; Roost, Alm & Phillips, Hugh. (Utah U State, Counseling Ctr) **Campus career guidance: Assessment and a model.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(3), 120-124.—Presents a model for assessment of the needs and resources for career guidance on the college campus, and the results of 1 such assessment. The needs of 500 randomly selected students for career guidance was assessed by opinion polls on campus, resources available on campus were assessed by structured interviews with all department chairpersons and deans, and 250 graduates' views of the usefulness of college education as career preparation were obtained through mailed questionnaires. Results indicate that (a) family and personal friends have the greatest influence on career choice, (b) university departments supply very limited resources for aid in career choice, and (c) most graduates view their college major as a necessary or desirable prerequisite for their current employment. Recommendations are made for action that counseling centers, college divisions, and departments can take to improve career guidance resources on campus.—*Journal abstract*.

1550. Bonner, Donald W. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of using college students to lead peers in adjusting to college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 129.

1551. Bosshart, Donald A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Criterion-referenced achievement tests for mastery learning strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 610.

1552. Cameron, Richard. (Armstrong Senior High School, Robbinsdale, MN) **One approach to self-awareness through the group process.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 19-21.—Presents a group method for improving self-awareness among high school students, with examples of its effects on individual students.—R. W. Covert.

1553. Cardwell, Sue W. (Christian Theological Seminary, Office of Pastoral Care, Indianapolis, IN) **The Theological School Inventory: After ten years.** *Journal of Pastoral Care*, 1974(Dec), Vol 28(4), 267-279.—After 10 yrs of use, a feedback study indicates the continued relevance of the Theological School Inventory. The instrument has provided information about changes within seminary students over the years.

1554. Christen, Carol A. (Purdue U) **An analysis of the changes in career exploration, school satisfaction, and vocational maturity effected by individual, small and large group counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 130.

1555. Coffman, David M. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Exploratory use of the Welsh Figure Preference Test and the Welsh Model for personality assessment research in athletics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 130-131.

1556. Coleman, Ernestine H. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **An evaluation of a videotaped presentation of selected portions of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, Form L-M, as an aid to its effective administration scoring and interpretation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 167.

1557. Covin, Theron M. & Zeman, Helen L. (Troy State U) **Stability of the Peabody Form A scores among first-year kindergarten five-year-olds.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 284.—Administered Form A of the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test to 55 Ss during the first and last months of the school year. The second administration yielded consistently and significantly higher scores than the first.

1558. Cummings, Scott. (Washington & Lee U) **An appraisal of some recent evidence dealing with the mental health of Black children and adolescents, and its implications for school psychologists and guidance counselors.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 234-238.—Summarizes the results of studies that investigated personality formation and self-concept among Black youth. Implications for student personnel workers are discussed.—H. Kaczowski.

1559. Davis, Charletta B. (U South Carolina) **A study of rural and urban youth: Their vocational maturity, idealistic educational aspirations, realistic educational aspirations, and occupational aspirations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 131-132.

1560. Dillon, James E. (U Northern Colorado) **Performance characteristics of four special education subgroups on the WISC, BVMGT, HFD, WRAT, and experimental scales.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 189.

1561. Edwards, Roger H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A comparison of selected response-determined scorings on a test of auditory ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 168.

1562. Elliott, Eileen D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Effects of female role models on occupational aspiration levels of college freshman women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1075.

1563. Erickson, Richard A. **The group process as a tool for behavior modification in the high school system.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 22-26.—Presents and discusses a program of group therapy aimed at the elementary or junior high child experiencing adjustment difficulties in school. The program has been demonstrated to correct behavior problems in normal children.—R. W. Covert.

1564. Fenn, James D. (U Massachusetts) **A comparison of terminal goal attainment of high ability, low achieving adolescent males utilizing two methods of counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 134-135.

1565. Foti, Patrick A. (State U New York, Albany) **Role playing as a crisis intervention technique with low, medium, and high ego strength potential community college dropouts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1076-1077.

1566. Gamble, William J. (Michigan State U) **A comparative analysis of changes in attitude and academic achievement among "educationally disadvantaged" students who are exposed to systemic counseling versus traditional counseling techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1077-1078.

1567. Gaur, Indra B. **A study into the comparative validity of selection of candidates to medical colleges.** *Teacher Education*, 1974(Jul), Vol 8(4), 19-28.—The

predictability of the Combined Pre-Medical Tests and various demographic variables for measures of success in medicine are presented and discussed.—*R. W. Covert.*

1568. Geuder, Ralph W. (U Maryland) **Sex as a factor in the prediction of academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 663-664.

1569. Gilmore, George; Chandy, Jean & Anderson, Thomas. (U Texas, Austin) **The Bender-Gestalt and the Mexican-American student: A report.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 172-175.—Studied the performance of 64 Mexican-American students in 6 age groups on the Bender-Gestalt. Results suggest that with the earlier age groups there was no significant difference between the mean scores of the Mexican-American sample and the Koppitz normative group. Beginning at age 7—there was a trend for the sample to make more errors on the test than the normative group.—*H. Kaczkowski.*

1570. Gupta, Gauri S. **Study of scientific concepts of high school students.** *Teacher Education*, 1974(Jul), Vol 8(4), 29-31.—Summarizes the development of an instrument to measure a college student's comprehension of concepts in physics and chemistry.—*R. W. Covert.*

1571. Gustafson, Linda & Krueger, Albert. (Washington Junior High School, Brainerd, MN) **How community agencies perceive a senior high school guidance program.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 35-40.—Studies the relationship between the guidance program of the public senior high school and the community service personnel in a small central Minnesota city. A total of 54 community service agents were surveyed. Results are discussed and suggestions for further research are provided.—*R. W. Covert.*

1572. Harris, Janice L. (Coll of William & Mary) **Counselor reputation and previous performance as an influence upon counselee interaction and attitude in a group experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1080-1081.

1573. Harvey, T. J. (U Bath, England) **Some thoughts on norm-referenced and criterion-referenced measures.** *Research in Education*, 1975(May), No 13, 79-86.—Discusses the differences between norm- and criterion-referenced testing measures. The applicability of each is noted, with norm-referenced measures most useful when differences are being sought, and criterion-referenced measures most appropriate when performance relative to absolute standards is being considered. The increased use of criterion-referenced measures in evaluation and course assessment is encouraged. (17 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

1574. Healy, Peter J. (Fordham U) **Comparison of the effectiveness of parental involvement in group counseling with peer group counseling in the seventh and eighth grades.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 171-172.

1575. Hwang, Chien-hou. **The application of the sentence completion method in junior high schools in Taiwan.** *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 1973(Jun), Vol 6, 121-132.—Investigated the applicability of sentence completion as a personality assessment technique in junior high schools in Taiwan. A Chinese Sentence Completion Test (CSCT) was developed and administered to 449 junior high school students, equally divided by sex. Results show that (a) the interscorer reliability

was satisfactory (.82); (b) the test was moderately correlated with teachers' ratings on general adjustment and with the Neurotic scale of the Maudsley Personality Inventory; (c) the mean scores for boys and girls were comparable. Advantages of using the sentence completion method in schools, and suggestions regarding its application, are discussed. Further study is needed to establish a cutting score for the discrimination of the well adjusted and the maladjusted. (Chinese summary)—*Journal summary.*

1576. Joesting, Joan. (Salisbury State Coll) **Test-retest reliabilities of State-Trait Anxiety Inventory in an academic setting.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 270.—Administered the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory to 124 undergraduates before and after a previously announced classroom examination. A significant difference was found between the 2 administrations in A-State, a transitory emotional state, while A-Trait, a stable individual difference, remained almost the same.

1577. Jones, Thomas D. (U Southern California) **A measurement of social maturity for the educable mentally retarded high school student.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 640.

1578. Kaur, Rajinder. (U Pennsylvania) **Evaluation of the science process skills of observation and classification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 186.

1579. Krus, David J.; Weidman, John C. & Bland, Patricia C. (U Southern California, Los Angeles) **SSIE: Semiprojective scales of institutional evaluation.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 131-138.—The Semiprojective Scales of Institutional Evaluation (SSIE), measuring positive and negative connotations of an educational institution, were developed together with 10 predictor scales pertaining to students' personal and organizational orientations. The SSIE scales were developed by order analysis. This method of multidimensional analysis allows for gradation of sensitivity with respect to underlying dimensions of the data matrix. The predictor scales were developed by a theoretical strategy and regressed on the 4 SSIE scales. Both the SSIE and predictor scales were administered to 92 undergraduates. The interrelations between these measures suggest that favorable images of the college environment are likely to result when the institution provides a balance of general knowledge and specific skills, moderates student participation in academic governance, and accommodates individual differences. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1580. Leslie, Perry T. (U British Columbia, Canada) **Selected linguistic skills in young deaf children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 640.

1581. Levin, Gerald R.; Henderson, Bruce; Levin, Adrienne M. & Hoffer, Gilbert L. (Bucknell U) **Measuring knowledge of basic concepts by disadvantaged preschoolers.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 132-139.—Summarizes 1 method of appraising how well disadvantaged preschoolers comprehend a set of concepts that appear to be basic in successful school performance. The method is based on a modification of the Boehm Test of Basic Concepts. The modified test is designed to function both as a norm-referenced and as a criterion-referenced instrument. The data indicate that

the modification is convenient and useful for programs with disadvantaged children.—*H. Kaczowski.*

1582. Linn, Robert L.; Centra, John A. & Tucker, Ledyard. (U Illinois) **Between, within, and total group factor analyses of student ratings of instruction.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(3), 277-288.—Compared the factor structures of student ratings of instruction resulting from total group, between group, and within group analyses. 6 factors obtained from responses by 9,700 students to 31 items of the Student Instructional Report were used to approximate the between group covariance matrix based on 437 classroom means and the pooled within classroom covariance matrix. A good approximation to both the between and within group covariance matrices was obtained.—*Journal abstract.*

1583. Litherland, Ronald. (Moorhead State Coll) **The re-education of a counselor educator.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 27-28.—Reviews an individual counselor-educator's experiences in counseling situations over a year's sabbatical leave.—*R. W. Covert.*

1584. Mackworth, Jane F. (Radcliffe Inst, Los Gatos, CA) **A new reading test for Grade 1.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 143-145.—Designed and validated a new matching and coding test for diagnosing reading ability at the end of Grade 1. The test presents pairs of letters or words projected on a screen. The child is asked to decide whether the 2 items sound the same or different. 70 1st graders aged 6.6 to 8.0 yrs were tested. The correlation between error scores on the coding test and Gray oral reading scores was $-.8$. Errors ranged from 0% to 61%, and reading scores ranged from 0 to 37 (grade levels of 1.1 through 4.3). Ss judged a pair by appearance when they could not sound out the words. There were 49% errors on sound-alike pairs and only 20% errors on different pairs. Most different errors involved confusion between D and b. The central process of learning to read involves learning the various graphemes that may represent each sound.—*Journal abstract.*

1585. Malone, Charlotte E. (Western Behavioral Sciences Inst, San Diego, CA) **Potential abilities: To preserve and to enhance.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 19(2), 161-163.—Describes a method of identifying nonwhite young gifted children through behavioral indices (the Behavioral Identification of Gifted—BIG). The BIG method employs CHAROSEL, a restricted computer program developed by the Navy to discriminate between any 2 or more dichotomies in a parameter.—*J. C. Gowan.*

1586. Margro, Arthur L. (Fordham U) **The effectiveness of peer-led and adult-led group counseling of behavioral problem girls in a middle school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 137.

1587. McCook, William M. (U Connecticut) **Predicting potential dropouts in the inner-city: The development of an attitude scale.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 174.

1588. McLeod, John. (U Saskatchewan, Inst of Child Guidance & Development, Saskatoon, Canada) **Uncertainty reduction language through reading comprehension.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 343-355.—In an exploratory study into the feasibility

of constructing a multilingual reading comprehension test, parallel cloze tests were constructed in Czech, English, French, German, and Polish. A total of 484 8-14 yr olds were tested on the version in their native languages. Test performance was assessed by means of a method which estimates the child's "contribution" to overall language redundancy. Results suggest that the method is both reliable and valid and has potential for the assessment of bilinguality of reading comprehension.—*Journal abstract.*

1589. Moore, Jean B. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **[Mentally disturbed juvenile arsonists.]** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 641.

1590. Moore, Kathryn M. (Cornell U, Coll of Agriculture & Life Sciences) **The cooling out of two-year college women.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 578-583.—Parents, uncontrollable circumstances, counselors, and the 2-yr college itself are examined as agents in the cooling-out process with women. The process is described as the reconciliation of aspirations and abilities "to avoid conflict created by disappointment and feelings of failure."—*G. S. Speer.*

1591. Morgan, Ronald R. (Loyola U) **Prediction of college achievement using the need achievement scale from the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Sum), Vol 35(2), 387-392.—Investigated the utility of the Edwards Need Achievement scale (nAch) for predicting achievement performance, as (a) a supplement to academic aptitude tests and (b) a predictor of over- and underachievement. Ss were 217 college students enrolled in 5 sections of a general introductory psychology course. A correlational analysis was carried out among the Edwards nAch score, American College Testing Program Examination (ACT) score, overall GPA, psychological course grade, and derived measures of over- and underachievement. From the results it is concluded that (a) little support for the use of the Edwards nAch scale as a supplement to ability test scores in the prediction of academic performance was offered, (b) the nAch scale was of little value in differentiating between over- and underachievers, and (c) further investigation is needed to evaluate a single course grade as an alternative to overall GPA as a suitable criterion of academic achievement.—*Journal abstract.*

1592. Pierce, Sterling L. (State U New York, Albany) **The effect of group discussion on statements of moral judgment of seventh graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1085.

1593. Rich, Joyce A. (U Texas, Austin) **Oral language assessment as a predictor of reading achievement: Relationships between oral language and reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 670-671.

1594. Roberts, Ada L. (Purdue U) **School attitude and self concept changes effected by utilizing high school students in a counseling-type relationship with potential dropouts in the elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 141.

1595. Sack, Robert T. (Purdue U) **Facilitative interpersonal behavioral skills training: Its effect on encounter group interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 141.

1596. Schleuter, Stanley L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Use of standardized tests of musical aptitude with university freshmen music majors.** *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 1974(Win), Vol 22(4), 258-269.—Data on 155 freshmen music majors indicate adequate reliability for the Aliferis Music Achievement Test, Gordon's Musical Aptitude Profile, and Iowa Tests for Musical Literacy (Levels 5 and 6). Intercorrelations within and among tests showed some overlapping between achievement tests but little relationship with aptitude test content. A wide range of information on entering college music majors may be best obtained by administering the Musical Aptitude Profile and a music achievement test with suitable content.—D. S. Higbee.

1597. Shimon, Nissim. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Development and evaluation of a model of school psychological services: A system approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 176-177.

1598. Shippen, Samuel J. (Texas A&M) **An investigation of vocational counseling effectiveness and its relationship to selected background and personal characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1087.

1599. Smaby, Marlowe & Anderson, Jerry. (U Minnesota, Duluth) **Educational alternatives are needed for probable dropouts.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 13-18.—Compares a program for preventing dropouts based on mutual goal-setting and action-oriented counseling with a traditional counseling program. Potential dropouts were identified according to 10 criteria and randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups. Results of the 3-mo program showed that those receiving the special counseling had a slightly lower dropout rate than those receiving normal counseling. (17 ref)—R. W. Covert.

1600. Smith, Lawrence L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Comparison of reading expectancy sets as determined from selected intelligence measures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 626.

1601. Soderquist, Wesley E. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Differential effects of counseling of prospective graduates in selected junior colleges of a multi-campus urban junior college system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1087.

1602. Spilman, Helen W. (City U New York) **The use of a single item-sample to estimate group achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 177-178.

1603. Telzrow, Cathy F. (Streetsboro City Schools, OH) **The school psychologist as director of career education.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 197-199.—Reviews the type of services that a school psychologist can provide in a career education program.—H. Kaczowski.

1604. Terry, Roger L. & Woods, Margaret E. (Hanover Coll) **Effects of humor on the test performance of elementary school children.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 182-185.—Studied the effect of humorous testing materials on the performance of elementary school children. Ss were 46 3rd graders and 48 5th graders. The testing materials consisted of 4 problems: a brief paragraph followed by a short answer,

a verbally presented mathematical problem, a paragraph followed by a list of portrayed events to be ordered in proper sequence, and a 2nd mathematical problem. One set of problems was worded in a humorous fashion and the other set was worded nonhumorously. It is concluded that humor depressed 3rd grader's performance but had positive and negative effects on 5th graders' performance.—H. Kaczowski.

1605. Wallbrown, Jane D.; Engin, Ann W.; Wallbrown, Fred H. & Blaha, John. (Worthington Public Schools, OH) **The prediction of first grade reading achievement with selected perceptual-cognitive tests.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 140-149.—Investigated the relationship between selected facets of perceptual-cognitive development at the kindergarten level and reading achievement in 1st Grade. 10 predictor tests were administered to 100 kindergartners. The WETSL computer program was used to determine the regression of the reading achievement criteria on the predictor variables. Findings indicate that the battery of tests is related to reading achievement during the early primary grades. Results included the following: (a) General intelligence figured prominently in both the vocabulary and comprehension criteria. (b) Visual-motor integration of the Bender-Gestalt Test was important. (c) The vocabulary criterion was predicted with greater success than the comprehension criterion.—H. Kaczowski.

1606. Wellborn, Emily S. (U Florida) **A study of the effect of examiner race on individual intelligence test scores of Black and White children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 195.

1607. Whitehead, Bessie M. (U Tulsa) **The experimental index: A proposed screening instrument for early identification of learning disabled students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1157.

1608. Yom, B. Lee; Wakefield, James A. & Doughtie, Eugene B. **The psycholinguistic and conservation abilities of five-year-old children.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(2), 150-152.—Investigated the relationship between the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (ITPA) and the Concept Assessment Kit—Conservation (CAK). Ss were 52 5-yr-olds entering kindergarten. The Auditory Association and Grammatic Closure subtests were significantly related to all of the conservation tests of the CAK.—H. Kaczowski.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

1609. Beach, Barbara H. (U Washington, Seattle) **Expert judgment about uncertainty: Bayesian decision making in realistic settings.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), 10-59.—Reviews Bayesian research on experts' judgments about uncertainty in the real world. 6 central questions are raised concerning (a) the economic value of probability statements, (b) the use of actuarial vs subjective probabilities, (c) individual vs consensus probability assessments, (d) the role of computers in probability assessment, (e) the use of data by assessors, and (f) expertise and the training of individuals to become experts; relevant laboratory

evidence is discussed. These questions serve as a framework for reviewing the literature on experts' assessments of uncertainty in 4 separate areas of applied research—the military, meteorology, medicine, and business. (7 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1610. Broderick, John J. (U New Hampshire) **Law, order and the police: A study of factors that influence police attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 421-422.

1611. Cash, William B. (Purdue U) **An experimental study of the effects of five styles of appraisal interviewing upon anxiety, defensiveness, and interviewee style preference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 442.

1612. de Sitter, L. U. (Technische Hogeschool, Eindhoven, Netherlands) [Socio-technique: II. Notes concerning a socio-technical model of a production system.] (Duth) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1974(May-Jun), Vol 28(3), 163-176.—Notes that the social-industrial theories of the past emphasized static social and axiomatic values. Today the introduction of cybernetics and general systems theory has necessitated the normative approach to the resolution of conflicts. The dynamic business model analyzes input, output, transformation, structure, organizational latitudes, and reduction of interfering operations.

1613. Juarez, Leo J. (U Kentucky) **Role strain, training shock, and culture shock: Toward the operationalization of a theory of role strain in the evaluation of adjustment and performance among a group of New Directions Peace Corps volunteers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1176-1177.

1614. Little, Craig B. (U New Hampshire) **Stress responses among unemployed technical-professionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 429.

1615. Long, Gerald M.; Ambler, Rosalie K. & Guedry, Fred E. (Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab, Pensacola, FL) **Relationship between perceptual style and reactivity to motion.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 599-605.—The relationship between the perceptual-style dimension of field dependence— independence, as measured by the rod-and-frame test (RFT) and the group Hidden Figures Test, and motion disturbance, as evidenced by a version of the Brief Vestibular Disorientation Test (BVDT) was investigated in 83 naval aviation students. Significant correlations were found between RFT scores and BVDT scores. Field dependence was significantly associated with disturbance by the motion stimulus of the test. Apparent contradictions of the present findings with those involving simulator sickness are discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1616. Manese, Wilfredo R.; Skrobiszewski, Melitta & Abrahams, Norman M. **Attitudinal and demographic characteristics of company commanders: A comparative analysis across recruit training centers.** San Diego, CA: US Navy Personnel Research & Development Ctr, 1975. xii, 60 p.—Results of a survey of male and female US Navy company commanders show (a) significant differences across the 3 centers in percentage of those who volunteered for commander duty, length of service, and number of companies

trained; (b) responses from females which were consistently different from those of males; and (c) agreement across respondents concerning administrative difficulties, poor quality of recruit input, and recruit discipline.

1617. Pieper, William J. & Benson, Philip G. (Applied Science Assoc, Valencia, PA) **Simulation design manual for the EC-II simulator.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(May), No 75-14, 48 p.—Presents an aid for developing simulation models (faceplate, slide disc visuals, and programs) for the EC-II programmable simulator. Guidance is provided for the design of the basic instructional program, including collection and organization of materials and information used to develop the model, panel design data, program information, and program logic expressions.

1618. Schoenfeldt, Lyle F. & Gatewood, Robert D. (U Georgia) **Industrial and organizational psychology through the looking glass of the Division 14 dissertation contest.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 543-554.—Examined the 18 entrants to the 1972-1973 dissertation contest of the Industrial and Organizational Division (Division 14) of the American Psychological Association to determine major characteristics and to relate these to new directions envisioned as appropriate for industrial/organizational research. Results demonstrated (a) concentration on organizational/social topics, particularly the area of attitude formation; (b) preferences for utilizing Ss from multiple levels of diverse types of organizations; (c) heavy reliance on paper-and-pencil procedures for gathering data; and (d) an even split between field and laboratory research. There was notable agreement between writers on the future directions of research and the dissertation entrants; however, a number of issues that seem to be pressing to modern society were missing from the dissertation themes.—*Journal summary*.

1619. Sung, Yong H. (Purdue U) **Effects of attitude similarity and favorableness of information on Bayesian decision making in a realistic task.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 616-620.—59 undergraduates assuming the role of bank-loan committee member, rated loan applicants as to probability of delinquency in loan repayment, and recommended loan magnitudes. Ss (a) expressed greater attraction to applicants with similar attitudes and to applicants with good credit ratings; (b) displayed less conservatism (the difference between the rated delinquency probability and the optimal probability of Bayes's theorem) under high attitude similarity and favorable conditions, and (c) approved larger loans for similar applicants than dissimilar ones.

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

1620. Bratfisch, Oswald & Larsson, Tore. (U Stockholm, Inst of Applied Psychology, Sweden) **Perception of occupations: Estimated difficulty and stated interest.** *Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, U Stockholm*, 1974, No 54, 8 p.—25 male and 25 female high school students, with supposedly no real work experience, were presented with 20 occupational titles and asked to estimate, using pair comparison, the difficulty of carrying out each profession. Ss were also asked to state, in the same way, their interest in the same

20 occupations. Results show that the 2 variables were largely linearly related to each other, the coefficient of correlation being 0.84 and 0.49 for males and females, respectively. When excluding 4 predominant male occupations from the data of the females, the coefficient of correlation increased to 0.73. Thus, a sex-bias was demonstrated. A high conformity between the males' and females' opinions about occupational difficulty and their stated interest in the occupations was also observed. The possible practical impacts of the result for vocational guidance are briefly discussed and future research on the topic is outlined. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1621. Florence, John W. (U Tulsa) **A further investigation of Holland's theory of vocational psychology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1076.

1622. Glenn, Norval D. (U Texas, Austin) **The contribution of white collars to occupational settings.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 16(2), 184-189.—A regression analysis of the 1947 and 1963 NORC occupational prestige scores for 45 occupations found that being white-collar may have contributed modestly to the prestige of the 24 nonmanual occupations in 1947, net of economic rewards and educational selectivity, but that any such effect had largely disappeared by 1963. Findings tend to support the view that the white-collar-blue-collar distinction has become less important in American society.—*Journal abstract*.

1623. Gough, Harrison G. (U California, Inst of Personality Assessment & Research, Berkeley) **Strong Vocational Interest Blank profiles of women in law, mathematics, medicine, and psychology.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 127-134.—Obtained male form SVIB protocols from 4 female samples: 40 law students, 44 mathematicians, 51 medical students, and 49 graduate students in psychology (mean ages = 24.6, 40.3, 22, and 23.6 yrs, respectively). Each sample scored significantly higher than the complement (other 3 samples pooled) on the appropriate occupational scale. Classificatory indices were defined for each sample, adding scores on 4 scales with positive differences and subtracting 4 with negative; no scale was used twice. Analyses of variance were significant ($p < .01$) for each index. The accuracy of each index in correctly assigning individuals to the designated occupation was also examined. Obtained vs chance hit rates were 78% vs 78% (law), 85% vs 76% (mathematics), 78% vs 72% (medicine), and 75% vs 73% (psychology).—*Journal abstract*.

1624. Grusky, Oscar. (U California, Los Angeles) **Career patterns and characteristics of British naval officers.** *British Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 26(1), 35-51.—Mailed a questionnaire to 484 officers of the British Royal Navy stationed in England in 1967, to determine whether there has been a change in the social origins of such officers. Higher ranking Ss were from upper socioeconomic family backgrounds. They were more likely than lower ranking officers to have received a public school education and to have been positively influenced by their family in choosing a military career. The higher ranks were less likely than lower ranking Ss to have had experience as enlisted men and to give "careerist" reasons for selecting the naval profession. It is suggested that the British navy will become less elitist

and more representative of British society as younger and lower ranking officers are promoted.—*R. P. Abeles*.

1625. Kelley, Hubert A. (U Southern California) **Effects of military experience on socialization of Vietnam era veterans to work roles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 866.

1626. Kronus, Carol L. (U Illinois, Urbana) **Occupational values, role orientations, and work settings: The case of pharmacy.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 16(2), 171-183.—The theoretical model positing that the occupational institution of business is based on pecuniary and extrinsic values while professions are predicated on altruistic service values was tested, using the case of pharmacy. Data were obtained from 53 pharmacists in 22 organizations in a midwest urban area, including 18 hospital pharmacists, 20 community retail pharmacists, and 15 chain store retail pharmacists. Using E. R. Quinney's (1964) index, pharmacists with business-role orientations were compared with those favoring a professional-role stance in terms of their occupational values: Results contrary to the model were found. Pharmacists, regardless of role orientation, were similarly motivated by service and income values. When the work setting was taken into account, altruism predominated in the business settings, and prestige and income value were deemed less important as compared to the hospital-clinic. Revisions of the theoretical model are suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

1627. Nafziger, Dean H. (New Mexico State U) **A Markov chain analysis of the movement of young men using the Holland occupational classification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 138-139.

1628. Retts, William L. (Arizona State U) **The effect of interview training on the non-possessive warmth of employment interviewers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1085-1086.

1629. Singh, Ramadhar. (Indian Inst of Technology, Kanpur) **Information integration theory applied to expected job attractiveness and satisfaction.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 621-623.—128 engineering students rated 8 job descriptions according to how much they would like to accept the job and how satisfied they would feel with that job. The prediction that plots of the context (row) factor (e.g., salary) data across the 2 levels of the content (column) factor (e.g., nature of the task) should appear as separate parallel curves was confirmed, supporting information integration theory.

Personnel Selection & Training

1630. American Psychological Assn, Div of Industrial-Organizational Psychology. (Washington, DC) **Principles for the validation and use of personnel selection procedures.** Dayton, OH: APA Industrial-Organizational Psychologist, 1975. iv, 19 p. \$1.—Outlines the principles adopted by the Division of Industrial-Organizational Psychology of the American Psychological Association for the use of valid selection procedures and principles upon which personnel research may be based, as guidance for practitioners conducting validation, and for interpretation by personnel managers and others responsible for implementing validation efforts.

1631. Ayers, George W. (Tulane U. School of Social Work) **Work training program participants' perceptions of the personal usefulness of their program as compared with their program performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1362.
1632. Cohen, Stephen L. & Bunker, Kerry A. (U South Florida) **Subtle effects of sex role stereotypes on recruiters' hiring decisions.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 566-572.—Asked 150 male job recruiters from 2 university placement officers to evaluate relevant employment materials on 1 hypothetical job applicant (male or female) for either a male-oriented (personnel technician) or female-oriented (editorial assistant) position to make a hiring decision. Results indicate that hiring decisions were not influenced independently by the applicant's sex or position for which he/she was applying, but rather by the interaction of the 2 variables. That is, significantly more females than males were recommended for hiring for the editorial assistant position, while significantly more males were recommended for the personnel technician job. Post-hoc analyses revealed different trait patterns attributed to applicants recommended for hiring based on their sex-job role congruence. Implications for further research relating to personnel-related decisions are discussed. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
1633. Edcl, Eugene C. & Jacoby, Jacob. (Purdue U) **Examiner reliability in polygraph chart analysis: Identification of physiological responses.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 632-634.—Studied the degree of reliability displayed by 10 experienced polygraph examiners when identifying, as opposed to interpreting, physiological responses. Responses to 2,530 questions from 40 polygraph interview cases show a high degree of consistency in the ability of these examiners to identify (a) whether a physiological reaction occurred and, if so, (b) what type of physiological pattern occurred.
1634. Galbreath, Judith A. (Syracuse U) **An investigation of tolerance for ambiguity and attitudes toward the disabled under conditions of varied stimulus and situational ambiguity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1152.
1635. Gavin, James F. & Hamilton, John W. (Colorado State U) **Selecting police using assessment center methodology.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 166-176. Reviews psychological police selection techniques in use in the US and describes the current multiple assessment strategy of Fort Collins and Colorado State University. This strategy consists of certain standard psychological tests, traditional police selection methods, and real-life simulated situations in which recruits role-play. The dimensions of performance assessed are given, along with the advantages and disadvantages of this selection strategy.—*R. J. Albers*.
1636. Gibson, Frank K. & Yeager, Samuel. (U Georgia) **Trends in the federal employment of Blacks.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 189-195.—Examines the employment of Blacks in the classified segment of the federal government. Data are for the years 1960, 1962, and 1970, and include overall Black-White employment in the federal government, the regional breakdown, and the breakdown by grade level. Although progress has been made toward equity in federal employment of Blacks, the largest numbers are still found in the lowest level of positions.—*S. Benier*.
1637. Gjerdt, A. (Geodüstina, narodni podnik, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Data on selection and follow-up of a small group, working in conditions of natural stress in an expedition abroad.] (Czech) *Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie*, 1974(Jun), Vol 70(3), 200-202.—Used psychological tests, questionnaires, sociometric measurement, interviews, and observation in selecting 9 out of 22 applicants for a geological expedition to a Mongolian taiga. After 10 mo the participants were re-examined. Findings showed that (a) the scientific selection succeeded in creating a homogenous group without interpersonal conflicts (but 2 of the geologists did not accept a 2nd year assignment to Mongolia); (b) contrary to expectations, social isolation, sexual deprivation, and influence of the climate were not significant stressors; (c) most of the determinants influencing the life of the members of the expedition were connected with their individual personality dispositions and characteristics.—*V. Fischman*.
1638. Guinn, Nancy; Johnson, Allan L. & Kantor, Jeffrey E. **Screening for adaptability to military service.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, (May), 29 p.—Administered a history opinion inventory (HOI) to 15,252 basic airmen during basic military training. The service careers of these Ss were monitored for 2 yrs in order to assess the ability of the HOI to predict the criterion of in-out of service. As a priori adaptation index developed from HOI items correctly identified as high risk 23% of those Ss discharged from service during the 2-yr period, while incorrectly labeling as high risk only 6% of those Ss still in service after 2 yrs. The possibility of increasing the accuracy of prediction by using biographic-demographic data and the operational usefulness of the HOI are discussed. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
1639. Leavitt, Albert. (New York U) **Alienation and self-esteem: Effects of a work-related training program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 873.
1640. Mathews, J. J.; Cobb, B. B. & Collins, W. E. (FAA Civil Aeromedical Inst, Aviation Psychology Lab, Oklahoma City, OK) **Attitudes on En Route air traffic control training and work: A comparison of recruits initially trained at the FAA Academy and recruits initially trained at assigned centers.** *FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Report*, 1975(May), No 75-3, 36 p.—225 trainees who represented groups of attritions and retentions in 2 En Route air traffic control training programs responded to questionnaires that examined aspects of training-related and work-related attitudes. Generally, the work attitudes were positive for attritions and retentions of both sexes. Academy instructors and Academy training received very high ratings from all groups of Ss. Most Ss in both the Academy-trained and the facility-trained groups felt that Academy training should precede facility training. Ss' recommendations for change in the program are discussed. In telephone interviews with 99 attritions, 83% indicated that they would again consider FAA employment and 68% said that they would consider reapplying for air traffic control work.—*W. E. Collins*.

1641. McCluskey, Michael R. & Tripp, James M. **An evaluation of the utilization, maintenance, and perceived benefits of the Training Extension Course (TEC).** *HumRRO Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-18, 135 p.—Conducting a study to evaluate the Training Extension Course's (TEC) implementation program, providing the military sponsoring agency data with which to identify alternative actions for improving the implementation, management, and distribution of TEC on an Army-wide basis. The evaluation effort used questionnaires, interviews, maintenance forms, and a utilization form to obtain data which might make the distribution more effective. Initial distribution of TEC materials was limited to a select group of Active Army and Reserve Component units. A survey of these units indicated that the TEC system would probably have to be promoted, demonstrated, and "sold" to Unit Training Officers—Noncommissioned Officers. The development of a prototype training program incorporating TEC, the establishment of a system of incentives, and an increase in the basis of issue of TEC hardware and software are suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

1642. McGuirk, Frank D.; Pieper, William J. & Miller, Gary G. (Applied Science Assoc, Valencia, PA) **Operational tryout of a general purpose simulator.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-13, 50 p.—Evaluated the operational effectiveness of a general purpose simulator (GPS) in a technical training course. GPS, in this context, refers to a computer-based, programmable device that can be rather easily modified with varying levels of fidelity. A simulation model was designed for use in instructing students in checkout and troubleshooting procedures for a sophisticated aircraft radar system. Evaluation results from 39 airmen show that the simulator was an effective training device: (a) Training was at least as adequate as training received on an actual equipment trainer (AET) used in the course. (b) The simulator was much less expensive and more reliable than the AET. (c) The simulator had the additional capability of training troubleshooting tasks.—*Journal abstract.*

1643. Melching, William H. & Larson, Susan M. **Improving the classroom performance of Army instructors.** *HumRRO Technical Report*, 1975(May), No 76-6, 63 p.—Using a previous report which suggested characteristics of effective teaching as a guide, procedures and materials for training US Army instructors to improve their classroom effectiveness were developed. This report elaborates on the activities and experiences an instructor would undertake to acquire or update the skills described in the model. The main emphasis is on description of recommended activities to be undertaken in connection with the performance of each instructor task cited in the model.—*Journal abstract.*

1644. Nickerson, R. S. & Feehrer, C. E. (Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc, Cambridge, MA) **Decision making and training: A review of theoretical and empirical studies of decision making and their implications for the training of decision makers.** *NAVTRAEQUIPCEN*, 1975(Aug), No 73-C-0128-1, 210 p.—Reviews studies of decision making (conceptualized as a type of problem solving) in terms of the following component tasks: information gathering, data evaluation, problem struc-

turing, hypothesis generation, hypothesis evaluation, preference specification, action selection, action selection, and decision evaluation. Implications of research findings for training are discussed in the context of descriptions of each of these tasks. It is concluded that decision making is not sufficiently well understood to permit the design of a general-purpose training system for decision makers. Systems and programs could be developed, however, to facilitate training with respect to specific decision-making skills. The development of more generally applicable training techniques or systems should proceed in an evolutionary fashion. Decision-aiding techniques currently being studied are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

1645. Robertson, D. W. & Royle, M. H. **Comparative racial analysis of enlisted advancement exams: Item-difficulty.** *US Navy Personnel Research & Development Center Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 76-6, 41 p.—Conducted an item analysis of 24 Navy enlisted advancement examinations to determine which test characteristics might account for the higher promotion rate of White than Black groups. Specific questions asked included (a) whether it is feasible to construct examinations containing only items which are similar in difficulty for both Blacks and Whites, (b) what types of items are similar in difficulty, and (c) whether the same items are relatively easy or difficult for Blacks and Whites. The proportion of items identified as similar in difficulty for both Blacks and Whites varied from about 1/5 to 1/2 of the 150 items in each test. The similar-type items were concentrated in the difficult range and presented applied, rather than conceptual, content. Relative item difficulty was low on some exams. The development of examinations of items similar in difficulty for Blacks and Whites could not be recommended; the concentration of similar-difficulty items in the difficult range would degrade test quality, and items largely limited to factual content might not cover all necessary content for a particular occupational specialty.—*Journal abstract.*

1646. Smode, Alfred F. & Lam, Karen D. (Eds.). (Training Analysis & Evaluation Group, Orlando, FL) **Military instructor training in transition.** *Training Analysis & Evaluation Group Report*, 1975(May), No 25, 176 p.—Presents a series of papers given at a US Naval conference of individuals involved in instructor training in the military services, industry, and academia. Areas discussed include a sampling of instructor training in today's military environment, plans and programs of the immediate future and qualitative changes projected for the next generation instructor training system, and concepts relevant to long-range planning for instructor training. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1647. Suchman, J. Richard; Kubala, Albert L. & Taylor, John E. **The development of an open-access, performance oriented curriculum for training the military policeman (MOS 95B20).** *HumRRO Final Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-9, 63 p.—In a project undertaken to revise the Basic Law Enforcement Course (BLEC) offered by the US Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon, an individualized open-access curriculum was developed through a combination of systems engineering, group problem-solving, and peer instruc-

tion. Results of a trial run of the new instructional system with 51 BLEC students show (a) the feasibility of group problem-solving and informal peer instruction for systems engineering, (b) the feasibility of an individualized open-access learning system for BLEC, (c) a strongly favorable attitude toward the new course on the part of the instructors and students, and (d) superior levels of student performance compared to those of students trained under traditional classroom methods.—*Journal abstract.*

1648. Timmins, William M. (Brigham Young U) **Utah's IPA Center: Report on cooperative recruitment and selection.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 156-159.—Describes the Utah Intergovernmental Personnel Agency Center which was started in December 1972 to provide a combined examining program for city, county, state, and federal jobs for clerical workers within the area. Positive and negative aspects are detailed; the overall results are considered positive.—S. Bowser.

1649. Young, Douglas L. & Taylor, John E. **Development, field test, and refinement of performance training programs in armor advanced individual training.** *HumRRO Final Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-8, 39 p.—Inventoried a total of 115 tasks in 2 US Army advanced individual training programs—Armor Reconnaissance Specialist (MOS 11D) and Armor Crewman (MOS 11E). The inventories were reduced by eliminating those tasks which are not required for entry-level duty performance, and performance objectives were written for tasks that could be feasibly trained. These performance objectives were translated into performance measures and tests. Field test, data collection, and refinement of the 2 training programs extended over 10 successive training cycles for 11D ($N = 1,000$) and 14 successive training cycles for 11E ($N = 2,000$). Programs were refined on the basis of observation of instruction, results of formal performance examinations, and attitude indicators. The final programs resulted in high trainee proficiency levels and favorable trainee and instructor attitudes.—*Journal abstract.*

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

1650. Asher, James J. & Sciarrino, James A. (San José State U) **Realistic work sample tests: A review.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 519-533.—Reviewed validity coefficients for a wide sample of motor and verbal work sample tests which were designed to measure on-the-job criterion behavior. Motor tests had higher validities than verbal tests when job proficiency was the criterion, but this pattern was reversed when success in training was the criterion. These validities were somewhat lower than those for biographical information but higher than those for other predictors. A number of explanations for these findings are discussed. (4½ p ref)—J. McKillip.

1651. Bernardin, H. John & Alvares, Kenneth M. (Bowling Green State U) **The effects of organizational level on perceptions of role conflict resolution strategy.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 1-9. Hypothesized that discrepant ratings of leadership effectiveness from organizational levels above and below the 1st-line supervisory

level were a function of discrepant perceptions of crucial supervisory behavior. Ss were 129 employees of a large midwestern manufacturing company—general foremen, 1st-line supervisors, and subordinates. Results indicate that perceptions of role conflict resolution strategies were a function of organizational level and conflict type. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1652. Borman, Walter C. & Dunnette, Marvin D. (Personnel Decisions Research Inst, Minneapolis, MN) **Behavior-based versus trait-oriented performance ratings: An empirical study.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 561-565.—23 US Navy officer raters evaluated the performance of subordinate officers using (a) behaviorally anchored scales, (b) scales containing the same dimensions and definitions but without behavioral anchors, and (c) a series of scales involving trait-oriented dimensions, also without anchors. Comparisons of the formats' psychometric properties indicated that the behaviorally anchored scale format was somewhat superior to the other 2 on 3 of 4 dependent variables (involving estimates of leniency, halo, interrater agreement, and degree of differentiation among rates). However, the magnitudes of the differences due to formats were small, in no case exceeding more than 5% of the variance on the dependent variable.—*Journal abstract.*

1653. Borman, Walter C. (Personnel Decisions Research Inst, Minneapolis, MN) **Effects of instructions to avoid halo error on reliability and validity of performance evaluation ratings.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 556-560.—Investigated the effects of a short training session designed to reduce halo error in performance ratings. 90 low and middle managers rated 1 of 6 hypothetical first-line supervisors on 6 performance dimensions according to behavior displayed in a prepared vignette. Ratings were taken prior to and following the 5-min training session, with rater-ratee combinations counterbalanced. The vignettes were developed to contain previously scaled behavior examples, thus enabling the calculation of "true" criterion scores for each dimension. Comparisons between these "true" criterion and the performance ratings revealed that the training session significantly reduced halo, while leaving validity of the ratings generally unaffected. Performance ratings completed after training possessed lower reliability, although raters provided somewhat more accurate performance profiles.—*Journal abstract.*

1654. Botez, C.; Mamali, Maria & Florea, I. (Academiei de Științe, Sociale și Politice, Inst de psihologie, Bucharest, Romania) [Evaluating criteria for technical occupational proficiency of administrative personnel.] (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973, Vol 19(1), 83-93.—Examines various methods of evaluating personnel competence, using personal observations, published literature, and previous research on this topic. An evaluation sheet, experimentally applied in 11 organizations, is presented. It includes 9 variables, which establish an overall evaluation. (French summary)—C. Făcăoaru.

1655. Feild, Hubert S. & Holley, William H. (Auburn U) **Performance appraisal: An analysis of state-wide practices.** *Public Personnel Management*,

1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 145-150.—Reports on a survey of state personnel directors with state-wide performance appraisal systems. The purpose of the survey was to determine the design and implementation of such systems. All available information on each system was requested by letter to state personnel directors. Information from 39 states was content analyzed in 4 major areas: (a) purpose of appraisal information, (b) administration of appraisal program, (c) use of appraisal techniques, and (d) performance rating techniques. Problem areas are identified and it is recommended that by avoiding these problems a reliable and valid performance appraisal system can be developed and set up.—S. Bowser.

1656. Greller, Martin M. (New York U. School of Business Administration) **Subordinate participation and reactions to the appraisal interview.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 544-549.—Conducted 2 studies which examined relationships of subordinate participation in an appraisal interview to reactions to the appraisal and subordinate satisfaction. In Study 1, 25 managers rated their last appraisal on (a) helpfulness and (b) the Wexley et al measure of psychological participation, and then rated their overall satisfaction with supervision. The lack of significant intercorrelations among the psychological participation items indicated that different concepts of participation were represented. Items representing participation in interaction correlated significantly with appraisal helpfulness and satisfaction, while control of goal setting did not correlate significantly. In a 2nd field study, 56 hourly employees and 1st-level managers in a bank rated (a) their appraisal on certain characteristics, (b) their satisfaction with the appraisal, and (c) their job satisfaction. The invitation to participate was most predictive of appraisal satisfaction. The occurrence of goal setting correlated significantly with both appraisal and job satisfaction.—*Journal abstract*.

1657. Hinton, Bernard L. & Barrow, Jeffrey C. (Indiana U) **The superior's reinforcing behavior as a function of reinforcements received.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 123-143.—Investigated the relationship between a superior's own reinforcements and the subsequent reinforcements administered to a subordinate. Utilizing a simulated production cost decision task and a symmetrical nonsaddle point decisional matrix design, data were collected on the economic and evaluative reinforcing behaviors of 126 male undergraduates for 50 trials/S. 2 experimental conditions were evaluated differing only in the reinforcement power of the superior. Findings suggest a significant differential use of positive and negative reinforcements and of economic and evaluative reinforcements. A superior's reinforcing behavior was significantly affected by conditions in which he must share reinforcement power with another superior. Reciprocity considerations were also tested and are questioned as to their applicability in the negative range of outcomes. Implications for administrative practice and research are discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1658. Mayo, Clyde C.; Nance, Dan M. & Shigekawa, Lynn. (Lifson, Wilson, Ferguson & Winick, Inc, Houston, TX) **Evaluation of the job inventory approach in**

analyzing USAF officer utilization fields. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-22, 84 p.—Conducted a study to evaluate and improve the job inventory method of job analysis as applied to officer positions. 7 utilization fields were analyzed, and inventories were constructed for another 3 fields. The basic finding was that the inventory method can be used operationally in the analysis of officer jobs if job analysis use specific approaches to task statement construction and if more front-end research than is usually needed for airman job inventories is performed prior to the finalization of a job inventory. No magic formulae for the construction of task statements exist; however, after heavy front-end work, the job analyst will obtain enough information to enable him to resolve the issues of task specificity and breadth of coverage for each utilization field on an individual basis. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1659. Nagasawa, Yuko et al. (Aeromedical Lab, JASDF, Tokyo, Japan) **A study on behavioral analysis of pilot during aircraft controlling: IV. Display of behavioral analysis table and flow chart.** *Reports of Aeromedical Laboratory*, 1975(Mar), Vol 15(4), 196-208.—Developed a method which considers a pilot's behavior during flight as a series of information processing activities, involving perception, decision making, and action. 5 basic patterns of behavior sequences are described: serial, simultaneous, parallel, repetitive, and continuous. A flow diagram depicting these behavioral sequences can be used in the evaluation of work load, the analysis of complex operations, and the investigation of human errors involved in accidents. (20 ref)—S. Nakajima.

1660. Obermayer, Richard W. & Vreuls, Donald. (Manned Systems Sciences, Inc, Northridge, CA) **Combat-ready crew performance measurement system: Phase I measurement requirements.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-108(II), 57 p.—Notes that research for the improvement of US Air Force combat-crew training, and the efficient execution of current training programs, are heavily dependent upon good sources of information about trainee performance during and at the end of training. To improve training performance information, the present study was directed to systematic definition of performance, development of methods for measurement, and provision of usable measurement tools for attacking problems related to combat-crew training. The current report (1 of 7 which summarize the project) details data on academic, simulator, and flying training gathered from 6 combat-crew training sites. Information was collected with respect to (a) the training sequence, (b) points where measurement exists, (c) measurement possibilities, (d) feasibility of research measurement, and (e) specific new-measurement development. Appendixes include discussion of, and prototype measurements for, 12 flying maneuvers.—B. McLean.

1661. Obermayer, Richard W. & Vreuls, Donald. (Manned Systems Sciences, Inc, Northridge, CA) **Combat-ready crew performance measurement system: Phase II measurement system requirements.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-108(III), 23 p.—Notes that research for the improvement of US Air Force combat-crew training, and the sufficient execution

of current training programs are heavily dependent upon good sources of information about trainee performance during and at the end of training. To improve training performance information the present study was directed to systematic definition of performance and development of methods for measurement. The current report (1 of 7) which summarizes the project deals with the requirement for a measurement system to process the measurement which has been dictated by the previous reports. The topics discussed are (a) research procedures to indicate the operation in which a measurement system is to serve as a tool in achieving research goals, (b) measurement processing to investigate the nature of data processing associated with training research measurement, (c) system criteria to guide design tradeoffs, and (d) preliminary system analyses to establish measurement system requirements which follow rather directly from system criteria.—*Journal abstract.*

1662. Obermayer, Richard W.; Vreuls, Donald; Muckler, Frederick A. & Conway, Ernest J. (Manned Systems Sciences, Inc., Northridge, CA) **Combat-ready crew performance measurement system: Final report.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-108(1), 64 p. Summarizes a project directed to (a) systematic definition of performance measures appropriate to US Air Force combat training needs and (b) definition of a cost effective measurement system usable in combat-crew training environments to acquire and process needed training information. System criteria were based on an analysis of combat-crew training research procedures studied during data collection visits to 9 Air Force training sites. A common framework of maneuvers was consolidated from the requirements of 6 types of aircraft and formalized into measurement requirements. Measurement parameters and specifications were produced for hard- and software implications, and an analysis of communications measurement was made from an examination of crew interactions. The resulting performance measurement system contains data acquisition, data processing, personnel, and facilities subsystems. 6 interim reports detail related technical information.—*B. McLean.*

1663. Obermayer, Richard W.; Vreuls, Donald; Muckler, Frederick A. & Conway, Ernest J. (Manned Systems Sciences, Inc., Northridge, CA) **Combat-ready crew performance measurement system: Phase IIID specifications and implementation plan.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-108(VII), 90 p.—Presents the 7th report on specifications and the implementation plan for a crew performance measurement system. Topics discussed include data acquisition, data processing, personnel, and facilities. An appendix presents example equipment of the types included in the specification.

1664. Smith, Roger C. (FAA Civil Aeromedical Inst., Aviation Psychology Lab, Oklahoma City, OK) **A realistic view of the people in air traffic control.** *FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-12, 6 p.—Results of studies of the personality characteristics, aptitudes, interests, job motivation, and job attitudes of air traffic controllers are summarized and applied to managerial approaches.—*W. E. Collins.*

1665. Vineberg, Robert. **A study of the retention of skills and knowledge acquired in basic training.** *HamRRO Technical Report*, 1975(Jan), No 75-10, 12 p.

As part of the US Army's emphasis on performance based instruction in basic combat training (BCI), a study was performed to measure retention of basic training skills. 200 soldiers were administered 13 subtests of the Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) on 7 subject areas (e.g., First Aid, Drill, and Ceremonies) after finishing BCI and 6 wks later during advanced individual training. Scores from baseline and retention testing are presented, separately and in combination. Findings indicate that the probability of the average soldier passing a CPT subtest at the end of basic training was .81, of passing during retention testing 6 wks later, .70, and of passing both at the end of basic training and during retention testing was .55. Depending on the measure of retention used, there was an average decrease of approximately 18 or 26% in performance on the CPT when it was readministered 6 wks after the end of BCI. For individual subtests of the CPT, the average decrement in performance ranged between 5 and 44%.—*Journal abstract.*

Management & Management Training

1666. Birkenstock, John; Kurtz, Ronald & Phillips, Steven. **Career executive assignments: Report on a California innovation.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 151-155.—In 1963 California started a program to meet the state's need for top level civil service administrators. The "Career Executive Assignments System" deals with positions which constitute about half of 1% of the state's civil service work force. The program has remained free of partisan political manipulation and has met the state's needs effectively.—*S. Bowser.*

1667. Calhoun, Richard P. & Jerdee, Thomas H. (University of North Carolina, Graduate School of Business Administration, Chapel Hill) **First-level supervisory training needs and organizational development.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 196-200.—Attempted to find the major training needs of 1st-level supervisors. 1,521 1st- and 2nd-level supervisors were surveyed as to their perception of training needs of 1st-level supervisors. Results indicate a need to approach training by examining and fostering supervisory skills at all levels of management.—*S. Bowser.*

1668. Cascio, Wayne F. (Florida International U., Miami) **Functional specialization, culture, and preference for participative management.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 593-603.—Examined preferences for participative management practices as a function of culture and functional specialization. Exercise-Supervise (ES), a training exercise concerned with supervisory style, provided the basic data. ES protocols for 592 managers from 6 cultures were selected for study. As part of ES, managers role played either a subordinate or a supervisor in situations differing in degree of participative decision making. When role playing subordinates, Dutch-Flemish managers were most satisfied and Indian managers least satisfied with a participative supervisor. When role playing supervisors, Japanese managers were least satisfied and Indian managers most

satisfied with an uninvolved subordinate. Little support was found for differences in preferences for participative management as a function of management specialty, finance, sales, or personnel. Implications of results for export of American participatory management practices are discussed. (21 ref)—*J. McKillip.*

1669. Chapman, J. Brad & Luthans, Fred. (U Nebraska, Omaha) **The female leadership dilemma.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 173-179.—Presents a comprehensive analysis of current fact and opinion about female leadership, with primary attention to research. It is concluded that there is probably no significant difference between male and female leadership styles but that there is a difference in leadership behaviors. By viewing leadership as an influence system consisting of the leader, the group, and the situation, the problem of looking only at individual leadership differences attributable to sex can be avoided. (19 ref)—*S. Bowser.*

1670. Durand, Douglas E. (U Missouri, St Louis) **Effects of achievement motivation and skill training on the entrepreneurial behavior of Black businessmen.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 76-90.—Conducted an 18-mo study of a training program designed to increase entrepreneurial activities among Blacks. Ss were 35 Black metropolitan area owners or operators of businesses or trainees. The program consisted of 2 parts: achievement motivation and management development training. Posttraining measures indicated that motivation trained participants increased their TAT achievement motivation scores and became less external on Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale. Subsequently, a group which received both achievement motivation training and management development training became significantly more active than a group receiving only management development training or control group. Finally, Ss with an internal perception of reinforcement control were significantly more active than externals. The data suggest that an internal perception might be a prior condition to increased business activity. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1671. Hammer, Tove H. & Dachler, H. Peter. (Cornell U, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations) **A test of some assumptions underlying the path goal model of supervision: Some suggested conceptual modifications.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 60-75.—Attempted to further delineate the psychological meaning of the leadership dimensions of Consideration and schedule within a path-goal approach to employee motivation. The relationship between these 2 leadership dimensions and supervisor-subordinate, as well as intragroup, agreement on subordinate path-goal perceptions was studied in 483 non-supervisory employees and their 31 supervisors. Contrary to the hypothesis advanced by M. G. Evans (1970) and R. J. House (1971) that leader structure has an effect on employee path-goal perceptions, agreement on path-goal perceptions between supervisor and subordinates, as well as among subordinates, was positively related to Consideration and negatively related to Structure. Although some post hoc explanations of these data are advanced, it is concluded

that the usefulness of trying to integrate Consideration and Structure with the vaguely defined concepts of path stimuli goal may be limited. A modified conceptual approach is suggested. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1672. Holt, K. (U Trondheim, Norway) **Work frustration in engineering departments.** *R & D Management*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(1), 17-21.—Notes that a large number of engineers work in organizations with specialized jobs of a routine nature, in many ways comparable to workers on a production line. Previous empirical studies demonstrate that this leads to frustration. Although there is no standard solution available, a number of approaches are suggested in the present article that can lead to greater satisfaction if one is willing to experiment with them. A more organic, less structured management system and more use of problem oriented project groups may bring benefits. Job enrichment, where engineers are given more responsibility by transfer of tasks previously done by managers and seniors, and special training, where engineers are given an opportunity to systematically develop their capabilities, should be considered. Organizational development must be mentioned where an external change agent together with the people involved develops a solution aiming at the satisfaction of the needs of both the individual and the organization. Finally, flexible working hours have an indirect effect on the job situation by allowing for a richer life off the job. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1673. Kerr, Steven & Schriesheim, Chester. (Ohio State U, Coll of Administrative Science) **Consideration, initiating structure, and organizational criteria: An update of Korman's 1966 review.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 555-568.—Reviewed research on leader behavior dimensions published since A. K. Korman's 1966 review (see PA, Vol 41:5147) to determine to what extent his criticisms had been met. Researchers have (a) recognized the influence of situational moderating variables; (b) begun to uncover significant relationships between leader behaviors and subordinate morale and satisfaction; (c) are likely to use separate sources for obtaining information on independent and dependent variables; (d) have been unable to establish the direction of causal relationship between leader behavior and subordinate outcomes; and (e) have not established the range of leader behaviors which are related to subordinate outcomes. (43 ref)—*Journal summary.*

1674. Latham, Gary P.; Wexley, Kenneth N. & Pursell, Elliot D. (Weyerhaeuser Co, Human Resources Research, Tacoma, WA) **Training managers to minimize rating errors in the observation of behavior.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 550-555.—Assigned 60 managers in a large corporation to a workshop, a group discussion, or a control group. The workshop and group discussion involved training directed toward the elimination of rating errors that occur in performance appraisal and selection interviews (i.e., contrast effects, halo effect, similarity, and first impressions.) 6 mo after the training. Ss rated hypothetical candidates who were observed on videotape. Results show that (a) trainees in the control group committed similarity, contrast, and halo errors; (b) trainees in the group discussion committed impression errors; and (c) trainees

in the workshop committed none of the errors. The importance of observer training for minimizing the "criterion problem" in industrial psychology is discussed (19 ref). *Journal abstract*

1675. Marsh, John J. (U New Mexico, Northern Branch) **Operations analysis and employee-management relations.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 160-164. Notes that operations analysis has seldom been used for personnel problems, especially public personnel. The concept is discussed and a mathematical model in the context of an employee-management relation problem is presented. It is concluded that this is an excellent technique that should be used for public personnel management problems.—S. Bowser.

1676. Meyer, Herbert H. (U South Florida) **The pay-for-performance dilemma.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(3), 39-50. Criticizes merit pay systems as demotivating rather than motivating employees, because most people exaggerate their performance and feel cheated whenever they get a raise. Managers are inclined to make relatively small discriminations in salary treatment between individuals in the same job, regardless of perceived differences in performance. Interest in the task itself decreases to the extent that pay is attached directly to the performance of the task. A revised pay system is suggested based on an individual's salary range within a job, increasing at a fairly predictable rate as long as performance meets previously negotiated criteria.—R. Tomasko.

1677. Miner, John B. (Georgia State U) **Student attitudes toward bureaucratic role prescriptions and prospects for managerial talent shortages.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 605-613.—Surveyed changing attitudes of management students toward bureaucratic role prescriptions by comparing responses on the Miner Sentence Completion Scale by 287 students from 1 university in 1960-1967, by 368 students from 3 universities in 1966-1969, and by 553 students from 4 universities in 1970-1972. Over the 3 time periods a general decline appears in favorable attitudes toward overall managerial role, toward authority, and toward assuming the masculine role. A lesser decrease was found for attitudes toward assuming administrative responsibility. A decrease from the 1st to the 2nd period was reported for competitive motivation, but not for the 2nd to 3rd period. No change was found for attitude toward assuming a differentiated role and for power motivation. Implications are discussed for the future staffing of managerial positions; the fear is expressed that a major shortage of managerial talent lies ahead.—J. McKillip.

1678. Mitchel, James O. (Life Insurance Marketing & Research Assn, Hartford, CT) **Assessment center validity: A longitudinal study.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 573-579.—Data on 254 managers attending an assessment center were examined for changes in validities over time. 24 predictors were correlated with a criterion of salary growth measured 1, 3, and 5 yrs after Ss were assessed. Before conducting the analyses, Ss were grouped into 3 generations based on the year they were assessed. Peer and assessor ratings, along with linear combinations, were significantly correlated with the criterion. The multiple correlations

generalized well across time and generations. A general increasing trend in the validity coefficients was noted over time. Comparison of overall assessor rating with multiple correlation did not indicate any marked superiority for actuarial prediction. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*

1679. Newby, John H. (Catholic U of America) **An assessment of the relationship between racial perceptions and patterns of leadership behavior among Black and White Army company commanders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1366-1367.

1680. Otto, Mary L. & Smith, David G. (Oakland U) **Consultation: A new strategy for CETA.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(3), 112-119.—Program changes inherent in the Comprehensive Education and Training Act (CETA) concept have markedly decreased the effectiveness of previous program management and liaison strategies. Some reasons for this decrease and a new set of skills for working at the interface between prime sponsors and subcontractors and/or the regional offices are presented. These skills, formulated within a consultation model and based on solid behavioral strategies, are one way to increase CETA program effectiveness. They involve training in communication procedures, problem diagnosis, problem-solving strategies, decision-making skills, and planning techniques.—*Journal abstract*.

1681. Pendse, Shripad G. (Stanford U) **A study of attitude change during management education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1360-1361.

1682. Sokolove, Phillip G. (U Maryland, Baltimore County) **Localization of the cockroach optic lobe circadian pacemaker with microlesions.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 87(1), 13-21.—Electrolytic microlesions were made at various sites in optic lobes of cockroaches (*Leucophaea maderae*) and Ss were assayed for circadian locomotor rhythms. Results suggest that the cell bodies and not the neuropile areas of the lobe are the crucial elements of the clock driving the cockroach's circadian activity rhythm.

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

Human Factors Engineering

1683. Allen, T. J. & Fustfeld, A. R. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Research laboratory architecture and the structuring of communications.** *R & D Management*, 1975(Feb), Vol 5(2), 153-164.—Review of the literature indicates the way in which communication in research and development organizations is influenced by the physical, architectural arrangement of the laboratory. Communication between individuals is very sensitive to both the horizontal and vertical distances separating them. A partially successful experiment is reported in which an attempt was made to improve communication in an organization through architectural change. (21 ref)

1684. Currie, Larry. (City of London Polytechnic, England) **Habit as the source of an inappropriate response.** *Ergonomics*, 1975, Jul, 435-442.—Notes that, in the driving situation, the experienced driver develops habitual responses which serve him well most of the time.

However, in some emergency situations, a limited repertoire of habitual responses, such as braking or swerving, may be inadequate to cope with a situation which is incongruous with the driver's stimulus-response contiguity pattern of avoidance behavior: a situation where a diametrically opposed response is required to avert disaster. When a driver is called upon to accelerate, rather than brake suddenly, his habitual, almost reflexive, response to the emergency situation may aggravate the danger in the situation and possibly culminate in a crash. Results of a study with 19 pairs of male drivers matched for age, occupation, driving experience, and exposure to risk are used to describe such a perverse situation. Important inferences for safety training, with particular reference to the perceptual style of the individual, are discussed. (French & German summaries) —*Journal abstract.*

1685. **Fhanér, Gunilla & Hane, Monica.** (U Göteborg, Sweden) **Seat belts: Changing usage by changing beliefs.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 589-598.—Tested a model to predict seat belt use, based on a linear combination of (a) beliefs about discomfort when wearing a seat belt and (b) beliefs about injury reducing effects of seat belts. 154 employees of a large steel company, nonusers of seat belts, were randomly assigned to 1 of 6 groups receiving one or a combination of the following treatments: (a) verbal information stressing the role of seat belts in reducing injury, (b) nonverbal practice in seat belt use, (c) verbal information irrelevant to seat belt use, or (d) no treatment. Groups receiving seat belt information had the most favorable posttest beliefs and displayed the greatest increase in seat belt usage, although the effects generally decreased over time. The Discomfort (D) factor and the model ($D \times E$) were equally predictive, while the Effect (E) factor was predictive only at low values. A multiplicative model is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

1686. **McRuer, Duane T. et al.** (Systems Technology, Inc, Hawthorne, CA) **Measurement of driver: Vehicle multiloop response properties with a single disturbance input.** *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 490-497.—Notes that multiloop response properties of controllers are very difficult to obtain because an independent forcing function is needed for each describing function to be measured, and interpolation procedures may be required to obtain intermediate describing functions at common frequencies. It is argued that, when the loops that are closed and the nature of the describing function forms adopted in each loop are known or hypothesized, matters can be made much simpler. Then, the quantitative values of the individual describing functions can be readily identified using appropriate closed-loop describing function measures and decomposition procedures. 2 examples are provided for the measurement of driver-vehicle multiloop response properties using a single disturbance input. The validity of the procedure is based on current multiloop operator adjustment rules and is made plausible by comparison with experimental data. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1687. **Potter, Norman R.; Korkan, Kenneth D. & Dieterly, Duncan L.** A procedure for quantification of

technological changes on human resources. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-33, 79 p. —Attempted to locate and apply an existing method or to develop a new procedure for quantifying the effects of incoming technology. A 5-step approach was taken which included a search and critical analysis of the recent literature on the status of forecasting and assessing technology and techniques for predicting the impact of technology on human resources; development of Design Option Design Trees (DODT) describing 2 Air Force systems; synthesis of existing techniques to develop a procedure for measuring the effects of technology on human resources; application of the procedure; and evaluation of the feasibility of the evolved procedure. A procedure integrating the DODT with a modification of the method of summated ratings was developed to permit quantification of specific human resource components at each of the design options represented in the DODT. Based on judgmental data collected from an Air Force operational unit, it is concluded that quantifying human resource components associated with hardware design options by means of a technique incorporating a DODT and a modification of the method of summated ratings is a feasible approach and can provide a methodological procedure for measuring the effects of advances in technology on human resources.—*Journal abstract.*

1688. **Potter, Norman R.; Korkan, Kenneth D. & Dieterly, Duncan L.** Development, application, and evaluation of a procedure for quantification of technological change impact on human resources. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-29(1), 39 p. —Describes a multi-phase study to develop methods for determining the components and measuring the effects of advances in technology on human resources in Air Force weapon systems. A 1st phase of the effort involved an analysis of the literature to review the status of forecasting and assessing technology and of techniques for predicting the impact of technology on human resource parameters. The 2nd phase involved the development of Design Option Decision Trees (DODT) for 2 areas of Air Force systems technology: Digital Avionics Information System (DAIS) and Remotely Piloted Vehicle Systems (RPV). The 3rd phase called for the development of unique methods or synthesis of existing techniques to result in a new method for measuring the effects of technology on Air Force human resources. The 4th phase involved application of the method developed under Phase 3. The 5th phase entailed making an evaluation of the usefulness of the method to system designers and planners. A method integrating the DODT with a modification of the method of summated ratings was developed to arrive at a quantification of human resource effects of technological innovations. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1689. **Wyon, D. P.; Fanger, P. O.; Olesen, B. W. & Pedersen, C. J.** (National Swedish Inst for Building Research, Environmental Lab, Lund) **The mental performance of subjects clothed for comfort at two different air temperatures.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Jul), Vol 18(4), 359-374.—16 male and 16 female 18-25 yr old students performed sedentary work in a climate chamber under conditions of light and of heavy clothing. During

the exposures the air temperature was continuously adjusted up or down at the S's request, as indicated on a dial voting apparatus, so that he remained in thermal comfort. Skin temperatures were measured throughout. Performance measures were obtained on a numerical addition task, a recognition memory task, and a test of cue-utilization. Ss rated their effort, arousal and fatigue, and the freshness of the air on semantic differential scales. No significant differences in performance could be shown between the 2 conditions. Subjective effort, arousal, and fatigue did not differ, but Ss considered that the air was fresher in the cool air/heavy clothing condition. Male Ss maintained a significantly higher mean skin temperature and a significantly higher evaporative weight loss under both clothing conditions than did female Ss. However, there were no significant differences between the air temperatures preferred by male and female Ss. The average preferred air temperature was 23.2° and 18.7°C for light and heavy clothing conditions, respectively. (French & German summaries) (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1690. Ziperman, H. Haskell & Smith, George R. (Southwest Research Inst, San Antonio, TX) **Startle reaction to air-bag restraints.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Aug), Vol 233(5), 436-440.—Notes that air bags in vehicles constitute a form of passive restraint for individuals involved in auto accidents. There is fear, however, that the inadvertent nonaccident-connected deployment of one of these air bags might substantially interfere with the handling of a vehicle in which such deployment occurred. Results of an experiment with 51 19-74 yr old drivers show, however, that while physiologic and physical evidence of startle accompanies such unexpected deployment, good control of the vehicle continued to be exercised by S under the conditions of experiment protocol.—*Journal abstract*.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

1691. Baum, Andrew; Harpin, R. Edward & Valins, Stuart. (Trinity Coll, Hartford, CT) **The role of group phenomena in the experience of crowding.** *Environment & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 7(2), 185-198.—Discusses the mediation of the crowding experience in different residential environments in terms of the formation and functioning of residential groups. It was hypothesized that membership in groups in crowded settings would reduce the likelihood that residents would feel crowded because of increased regulation and control of social interactions between residents. Data indicate that residential groups were less likely to form in crowded environments, but that when they did form, experienced crowding and stress were reduced. The implications of these findings, with regard to design intervention in high density settings, are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

1692. Blake, Brian F.; Weigl, Karl & Perloff, Robert. (Purdue U) **Perceptions of the ideal community.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 612-615.—A stratified random sample of 4,619 adults living in 3 different-sized communities in Indiana responded to a mail survey assessing their orientations to the ideal residential community. Ratings of the importance of 11 attributes of a community were factor analyzed, yielding

3 dimensions: (a) Maintenance, (b) Personal Relations, and (c) Recreation.

1693. Collins, Belinda L. (National Bureau of Standards Inst for Applied Technology Washington DC) **Windows and people: A literature survey. Psychological reaction to environments with and without windows.** *NBS Building Science Series*, 1975(Jun), No 70, 88 p.

An evaluation of people's response to a variety of windowless situations reveals that although the attitudes toward a windowless space are often somewhat unfavorable, the most adverse reaction occurs in a small, restricted, and essentially static environment. This suggests that one function performed by a window is the addition of a dynamic, active quality to an interior environment. Another essential function of a window is the provision of a view of the external world. Although almost any view is acceptable, there is some evidence that views with a high information content are preferable. In addition, windows admit illumination which furnishes a dynamic, changing character to a room. The functions of windows, however, extend beyond view and illumination to an enhancement of the basic character of a room, such that the mere presence of a window may cause a room to appear more spacious. The optimum sizes and shapes of a window for fulfilling these various functions are discussed. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1694. Dean, Larry M.; Pugh, William M. & Gunderson, E. K. (US Naval Health Research Ctr, Fleet Problems Branch, San Diego, CA) **Spatial and perceptual components of crowding: Effects on health and satisfaction.** *Environment & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 7(2), 225-236.—Conducted a questionnaire study of US Navy crews which examined the relationship of 3 components of 2 measures of crowding to 6 behavioral and attitudinal criteria.

1695. Goldsmith, Francis J. & Hochbaum, Godfrey M. (Public Health Service, Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD) **Changing people's behavior toward the environment.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 90(3), 231-234.—Argues that behavioral techniques should be developed to induce individuals to improve the environment.

1696. Kahoe, Richard D. (Georgetown Coll) **Motivations for urban-rural migration.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 96(2), 303-304.—Administered a lifestyle preference survey to 180 undergraduates to investigate psychological factors in the preference for living in rural vs metropolitan areas. 3 relatively independent replicated factors derived from these Ss' scores (naturalism vs technology), avoidance of metropolitan problems, and social intimacy of responses small town vs culture of city) were converted into scales and administered to 216 Ss who had indicated ultimate residence plans. Avoidance was found to be the most general motivation scale and social intimacy vs culture the least general.

1697. Mackintosh, Elizabeth; West, Sheree & Saegert, Susan. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Two studies of crowding in urban public spaces.** *Environment & Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 7(2), 159-184.—Conducted 2 studies in densely populated public urban places to (a) determine whether information overload occurs as a result of large numbers of people in

close proximity (high density) and (b) measure the performance and emotional consequences of high density settings. Study 1, which investigated cognitive clarity, compared descriptions from 28 female students who were exposed individually for 30 min to either crowded or uncrowded conditions in a shoe section of a department store. Crowding affected incidental recall (accuracy of maps drawn after the exposure) but not focal recall (descriptions of shoes and people made during the exposure). Study 2, which examined affective responses to overload, compared reactions of 20 male and 20 female New York City adults; Ss were exposed for 30 min to either crowded or uncrowded conditions at a railroad terminal. Half of the Ss received an orientation to the terminal (tour and map). Neither density nor orientation affected performance on simple, inconspicuous tasks typically found in the setting (performed during exposure). Density, however, affected emotional reactions (measured after exposure). Sex \times Density interactions for emotional reactions are examined. (39 ref)—S. T. Margulis.

1698. Morris, Earl W. & Winter, Mary. (Iowa State U, Coll of Home Economics) **A theory of family housing adjustment.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 79-88.—Presents a conceptual and theoretical framework for the study of the housing adjustment behavior of families. Families are viewed as evaluating their housing in terms of cultural and family norms. When their housing does not meet the norms, it tends to give rise to dissatisfaction, producing a propensity to reduce the normative deficit. Residential mobility, residential adaptation, and family adaptation are the modes of adjustment used to reduce such deficits and are undertaken when the constraints on the behavior can be overcome. (71 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1699. Tainsh, M. A. & Winzar, G. H. (Admiralty Research Lab, Applied Psychology Unit, Teddington, England) **The influence of travelling on decision-making.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Jul), Vol 18(4), 427-434.—Used the results from 2 experiments, with a total of 88 paid students, to construct an instrument sensitive to detecting changes in an individual's intellectual capacity following the environmental stimulation of a 100-mile journey. Exp I showed that such an instrument could be devised by using the Ss' scores after 20 min on the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Test. These scores were lower if the Ss completed the bus journey before doing the test. Exp II showed how much the scores were lowered at times subsequent to leaving the bus. It was observed that the number of questions answered correctly showed a significant decrement approximately 11 min after disembarkation, whereas 10-15 min later it was the number of questions attempted which showed a significant decrement. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

Marketing & Advertising

1700. Armstrong, Gary M.; Kendall, C. L. & Russ, Frederick A. (U North Carolina) **Applications of consumer information processing research to public policy issues.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 232-245.—Conducted 2 studies involving consumer information processing (CIP) research designed to

provide information for policy makers. Study 1 investigated the measurement of deception in advertising using 108 members of church and Parent Teacher Association groups. Study 2 used 204 university students (Exp I) and the 108 original Ss (Exp II) to investigate consumer perceptions of packaged goods warranties. Results of both studies indicate that CIP research can provide potentially helpful information for policy makers. CIP researchers are encouraged to assume both a forecasting and a persuasive communications role. (29 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1701. Bettman, James R.; Capon, Noel & Lutz, Richard J. (U California, Los Angeles) **Information processing in attitude formation and change.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 267-278.—Conducted 3 studies using information integration methodology to examine processing rules combining components of M. Fishbein's (1967) attitude model. Results of Study 1, using 77 Ss, indicate the Fishbein model rating task yielded a high degree of homogeneity of response across Ss. Study 2 used 72 psychology undergraduates to examine the model's summation assumptions, and Study 3 investigated adding and averaging with 167 undergraduates. Findings illustrate the usefulness of information integration methodology in investigating attitude formation and change.—R. Tomasko.

1702. W. Calder, Bobby J., Robertson, Thomas S. & Rossiter, John R. (Northwestern U) **Children's consumer information processing.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 307-316.—Discusses theoretical considerations in the approximate modeling of children's consumer information processing. Ways such models differ from adult models are noted. The concept of mediational representation is discussed, and strengths and weaknesses of the Piagetian approach as applied to consumer research are considered. The concept of an information processing sequence is extended to children in several areas: attention, representation, comprehension and acceptance, and information retrieval and behavior. (32 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1703. Cimbalo, Richard S. & Mousaw, Patricia M. (Rosary Hill Coll) **Crowding and satisfaction in a banking environment, an ethological approach.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 201-202.—86 randomly selected customers were observed as they entered a bank. A number of behavioral and situational variables were recorded by E on a portable tape recorder. The only significant predictor of satisfaction was the number of customers in the bank. The more crowded the bank, the less satisfied was the customer. Results are explained in terms of the violation of personal space and/or the S's perception of depersonalized service.—*Journal abstract*.

1704. Lutz, Richard J. (U California, Los Angeles) **First-order and second-order cognitive effects in attitude change.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 289-299.—Examined cognitive and attitudinal effects of a persuasive advertising message on 491 female Ss. Analysis of questionnaire data indicated that 2nd order effects that enhance desired 1st order effects may be essential to a successful persuasive campaign. Messages designed to modify single elements of cognitive structure led to concomitant changes in attitude. A

communication strategy, predicted by the independent variables in combination with gender and the strategy response interaction term ($p < .001$).

1106. Park, C. W. & Smith, Joseph N. (2005). The impact of prior familiarity and cognitive complexity on information processing routes. *Communication Research*, 32(4), 471-491. doi:10.1177/0893126905275999. doi:10.1177/0893126905275999. The use of a quasi-experimental lab in studying differences in a measure of how we interpret social communication may be predictive of a broader use across industries and domains. Not surprisingly, evidence of the social factors that are predictive of choices. The results support the authors' *J* message.

1107. Rao, Vithala R. & Craig C. Samuel. (2005). Applications of conjoint measurement to communication research. *Communication Research*, 32(4), 492-513. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. This study outlines existing methods to make informed decisions of communicating stimuli and make inferences about the stimuli that need to estimate the stimuli. A research tool being that serves to experimentally design complex communication, as noted along with the literature in *J*.

1108. Wilkie, William L. (2005). New perspectives for consumer information processing research.

Communication Research, 32(4), 492-513. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. This study outlines existing methods to make informed decisions of communicating stimuli and make inferences about the stimuli that need to estimate the stimuli. A research tool being that serves to experimentally design complex communication, as noted along with the literature in *J*.

1109. Wilson, David C. (2005). Organizational buying: A new and improved information processing approach. *Communication Research*, 32(4), 492-513. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. This study outlines existing methods to make informed decisions of communicating stimuli and make inferences about the stimuli that need to estimate the stimuli. A research tool being that serves to experimentally design complex communication, as noted along with the literature in *J*.

1110. Wright, Peter & Barbara. (2005). The relevance of decision process models in structuring persuasive messages. *Communication Research*, 32(4), 492-513. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. doi:10.1177/0893126905276000. This study outlines existing methods to make informed decisions of communicating stimuli and make inferences about the stimuli that need to estimate the stimuli. A research tool being that serves to experimentally design complex communication, as noted along with the literature in *J*.

BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX

Entries in the Brief Subject Index are derived from a 4,000-term *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. Only those terms representing subject matter content covered in this monthly issue are listed. A thesaurus term missing from the listing indicates that no material of major relevance to the concept is included in the issue. Records are indexed at the level of specificity contained in each document. Each index entry also refers the reader to more specific concepts related to each term. Thus, a reader interested in articles concerning childhood psychosis may find additional relevant information under "early infantile autism."

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PsycINFO Data Base. Contains records published in the *Psychological Abstracts* journal from 1967 to present.

PAGE *two*

Psychological Abstracts (PA) journal. The comprehensive monthly compilation of nonevaluative summaries of the world's scientific literature in psychology and related disciplines. **PA's Volume Index**—an expanded subject and integrated author index—is published twice a year.

PAGE *three*

Three-Year Cumulative Indexes to PA. Author and subject indexes for all entries in the *PA* journal for 1969-1971 and 1972-1974.

PAGE *seven*

Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. An unambiguous and hierarchically structured vocabulary of 4,000 terms and term relationships used by psychology and related disciplines.

PAGE *eight*

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PAGE *nine*

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PsycINFO Data Base

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18327 ²Howard, R. Lee.; Glendenning, Robert L. & Meyer, Donald R. ⁹(Ohio State U.) ¹Motivational control of retrograde amnesia: Further explorations and effects. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology* 1974(Feb) Vol. 86(2) 187-192. ⁶Reports 5 investigations of variables related to the motivational control of retrograde amnesia for long-term habits which result from single electroconvulsive shock treatments. Ss were 176 Long Evans rats. In terms of the paradigms of M.L. Robbins and D.R. Meyer (see PA Vol. 44:11964), habits that were 3rd in a series were generally resistant to the treatment and were markedly impaired if the tests for retention were carried out in changed motivational contexts. The latter result is discussed in relation to the view that long-term habits are affected by the treatments if and only if they operate as punishments. (*)(15 ref.) *Journal abstract*

1. Record number
2. Author(s) (editor(s)) As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by et al.

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Book Annotation

8328 ²Chase, William G. (Ed.) ¹40 (George Mello U.) ¹Visual information processing. (New York, N.Y.: Academic Press, 1973) 300 pp. \$12.50. ⁶Considers some of the ways in which perception is represented and interpreted in terms of experimental and theoretical procedures.

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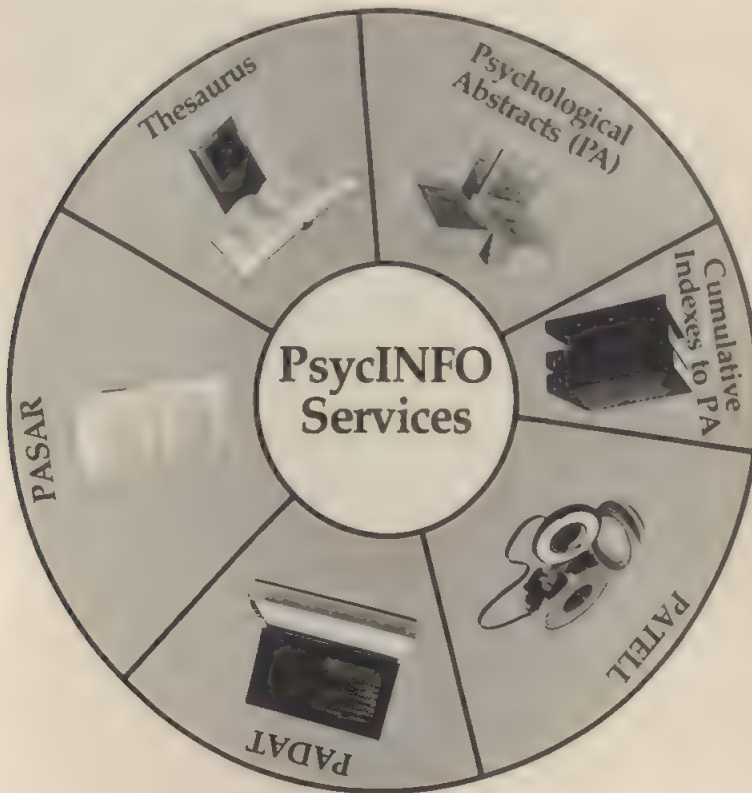
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8720 ²Clark, Herbert H. Carpenter Patricia A. & Just, Marcel A. ¹(On the meaning of semantics and perception) *Journal of Experimental Psychology: New Series* 1973 Vol. 98(1) 1-15. ⁶See also 8719, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8735, 8736, 8737, 8738, 8739, 8740, 8741, 8742, 8743, 8744, 8745, 8746, 8747, 8748, 8749, 8750, 8751, 8752, 8753, 8754, 8755, 8756, 8757, 8758, 8759, 8760, 8761, 8762, 8763, 8764, 8765, 8766, 8767, 8768, 8769, 8770, 8771, 8772, 8773, 8774, 8775, 8776, 8777, 8778, 8779, 8780, 8781, 8782, 8783, 8784, 8785, 8786, 8787, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8807, 8808, 8809, 8810, 8811, 8812, 8813, 8814, 8815, 8816, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8824, 8825, 8826, 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, 8831, 8832, 8833, 8834, 8835, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8842, 8843, 8844, 8845, 8846, 8847, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8852, 8853, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8866, 8867, 8868, 8869, 8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905, 8906, 8907, 8908, 8909, 8910, 8911, 8912, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8932, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8952, 8953, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000.

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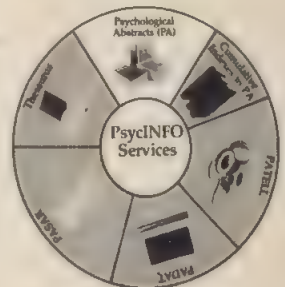


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PA is published monthly in two volumes (January through June, and July through December). The cost is \$20 for 12 issues to individuals with non-institutional addresses; \$35 with **Volume Indexes**. \$220 (foreign \$230) to institutions—this price includes all PA issues and **Volume Indexes**.

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The content of the 16 major classification categories of PA is described below. In addition, most of the major classifications also contain an array of subsections. All abstracts that are relevant to a topic narrower than the major categories are grouped under a single heading in each subsection. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and are followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. This helps readers locate material related to their interests more quickly. The 16 categories are as follows:

General Psychology

General Psychology. This category encompasses information with a global scope of the field of psychology. It includes the history and philosophy of psychology, contributions of major importance to the field, and general theories of behavior. Subcategories of general psychology within this classification include documents which discuss research methodology, experimental design, and apparatus used in psychological experimentation. Experimental techniques such as computer simulations of general behavioral processes are included. An additional major subcategory is parapsychology, which includes studies of extrasensory perception, psychokinesis, precognition, telepathy, clairvoyance, and other parapsychological phenomena.

Psychometrics

Psychometrics. This category includes psychometric methodology encompassing all types of measurement used in psychological evaluation regardless of setting. It is used for description of the construction, validation, or statistical evaluation of tests, attitude inventories, or rating scales. Material on reliability, standardization of norms, validation of new sample populations or foreign language versions of tests is classified in this area. This category also includes material concerning mathematics and statistics, mathematical models, and statistical formulas used in psychological evaluation.

Experimental Psychology (Human)

Experimental Psychology (Human). This category involves the study of human behavior in an experimental setting. This would include studies of all human perceptual processes (visual, auditory, kinesthetic, chemical senses, somesthetic) as well as studies of perceptual judgment or discrimination, time perception, reaction time, motor performance, and signal detection. Audiometric studies relating to perception rather than to physiology are classified here. Included in this area are studies of the cognitive processes of learning, memory, decision making, problem solving, thinking, reasoning, attention, imagination, inference and ideation, when examined in a noneducational or nondevelopmental context. It includes studies of how motivation and emotion affect mental processes. An additional subcategory of consciousness states involves the study of sleep, dreaming, and vigilance as well as how techniques such as hypnosis and meditation alter states of consciousness.

Experimental Psychology (Animal)

Experimental Psychology (Animal) This category includes all studies of animal behavior, both in natural and experimental settings. This involves the application of conditioning techniques and altered environmental states to study animal learning, motivation and emotion, social and sexual behavior, instinctive behavior, early experience, development, and sensory processes. Studies of animal physiology and intervention of physiological processes to study animal behavior are not classified under this heading.

Physiological Psychology

Physiological Psychology. This category is concerned with the study or measurement of the neurological and physiological structures, systems, and processes of humans and animals, and their genetic determinants. It involves environmental and external effects (including stress, parameters of conditioning, biofeedback, sleep

and their development. This category includes the study of the development of language, thought, and behavior. This category includes the study of the development of the individual and the social environment. This category includes the study of the development of the individual and the social environment. This category includes the study of the development of the individual and the social environment.

Physiological Intervention This category involves the study of the physiological basis of behavior. This category includes the study of the physiological basis of behavior. This category includes the study of the physiological basis of behavior. This category includes the study of the physiological basis of behavior. This category includes the study of the physiological basis of behavior.

Physiological Intervention

Communication Systems This category is concerned with the study of communication systems. This category includes the study of communication systems. This category includes the study of communication systems. This category includes the study of communication systems. This category includes the study of communication systems. This category includes the study of communication systems.

Communication Systems

Developmental Psychology This category concerns all stages of human development with reference to the processes of cognitive, perceptual, physical, motor, personality, emotional speech language intellectual and social development in a noneducational setting.

Developmental Psychology

Social Processes and Social Issues This category examines social phenomena in a natural setting from a psychological perspective. This category includes the study of ethnic groups, social groups, cultures, subcultures, and regions of various countries and the dynamics of each as they relate to one another or the larger social system. It includes governments, as well as the law, politics, economics, international relations, and social structures of nations and societies. Within societies, social movements and issues of social concern are considered, such as drug and alcohol use, sex roles, societal mores, psychosexual behavior, race, integration, war, busing, childrearing practices, abortion, birth control, family planning, euthanasia, social policy, social control, and the impact of social institutions on the members of a society. Dynamics of marriage and family relations are included in this area.

Social Processes and Social Issues

Experimental Social Psychology This category involves the study of social behavior in an experimental setting. This category focuses on the dynamics and processes involved in human interpersonal relations. Interpersonal relations may involve two or more people, small or large groups, but does not include relations between societies or countries. Studies of verbal or nonverbal communication dynamics within groups, social perception and the behavior motivated by the perception, strategies involved in bargaining and game playing, or attitude formation and change resulting from interpersonal influences are classified in this area.

Experimental Social Psychology

Personality This category involves the study of human personality traits and processes and their behavioral manifestations. This includes emotions and emotional reactions, defense mechanisms, cognitive style, self concept, self perception, intelligence, creativity, and the measurement of these traits. Applications of personality theory to the psychological analysis of historical and political figures are classified here.

Personality

Physical and Psychological Disorders This category encompasses mental and physical disorders as they are studied outside of a treatment context. Mental disorders include affective and emotional disturbances, hysteria, mania, neurosis, personality disorders, phobia and psychosis. Behavior disorders include criminal conduct, juvenile delinquency, sadomasochism, alcoholism, child abuse, and antisocial behavior. Physical disorders include cardiovascular, congenital, digestive system, endocrine, genetic, immunologic, metabolic, musculoskeletal, neonatal, nervous

Physical and Psychological Disorders

system, respiratory tract, sense organ, skin, toxic, and urogenital disorders, neoplasms, and perceptual disturbances. Learning and speech disorders, psychosomatic disorders, and mental retardation are also classified in this area.

Treatment and Prevention

Treatment and Prevention. This category includes material focusing on modes of treatment intervention or discussion of treatment methods applied to clinical populations and the prevention of physical and mental disorders. It includes all psychotherapeutic methods and procedures as well as psychodiagnosis and studies of the therapeutic process. Types of psychotherapy include group therapy, psychoanalysis, behavior and conditioning therapies, family therapy, encounter group therapy, art and music therapy, hypnotherapy, milieu therapy, analytic psychotherapy, and creative therapy. Studies concerning uses, methods, or research in psychotherapeutic counseling, or the therapeutic process in the counseling relationship are classified in this area, with the exception of those studies dealing with educational or vocational counseling. Counseling of nonclinical populations includes family, marital, behavioral, group, pastoral, and marathon group counseling and social casework. Adjunctive psychotherapy techniques such as electroconvulsive shock and electrosleep therapies are also included in this category. The treatment category also covers the use of any treatment techniques other than psychotherapy or counseling with any clinical populations. This includes drug therapy, speech therapy, surgical techniques and medical treatment methods, occupational and physical therapy, drug rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, and psychiatric hospital, institutional, hospital patient and outpatient services, as well as community services such as crisis intervention, halfway houses, mental health clinics, community mental health programs, diagnostic clinics, and medical outpatient services.

Professional Personnel and Professional Issues

Professional Personnel and Professional Issues. This category focuses on the interests, characteristics, education and training of psychological and medical personnel, such as physicians, nurses, psychologists, therapists, counselors, social workers, psychiatrists, mental health professionals, hospital personnel, residential care institution personnel and related paraprofessionals. This category includes the licensing and ethical standards of the aforementioned groups. Discussions of interdisciplinary cooperation, the utilization of professional personnel, their attitudes and personalities, and career opportunities are classified in this area. Symposia, meetings, and conferences as related to professional developments both domestically and abroad are included.

Educational Psychology

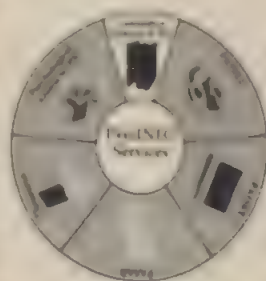
Educational Psychology. This category is restricted to material in which the educational setting is relevant. Basic areas include school adjustment and classroom behavior, academic achievement, school learning and prediction of achievement, training, functions, attitudes, personality and organization of educational personnel and school administration, educational test administration and performance influenced by test characteristics, curriculum development and educational programs and teaching methods and aids, special and remedial education for all types of handicapped, deficient, and learning disabled students, and educational and vocational guidance services in a school setting. Studies involving students of all ages (i.e., preschoolers through graduate students and students in adult educational programs) are classified in this area.

Applied Psychology

Applied Psychology. This category includes those studies in which the occupational setting is relevant, as well as studies on driving and safety, and consumer behavior as it applies to marketing and advertising. Basic areas include vocational guidance in the work environment, occupational attitudes, interests, personnel selection and training, job performance and satisfaction, employee attitudes and occupational aspirations, work task analysis, industrial safety and accident prevention, engineering psychology (i.e., man-machine systems, visual search of displays and targets, aircraft design and controls, manual controls, aircraft instrumentation, and other controls and displays), organizational structure and climate, management

low enforcement pat

Cumulative Indexes



The **Author Index** contains references to authors who produced material that was summarized in 36 issues of **Psychological Abstracts**. As many as four authors are referenced for each entry. Thus, all the publications of individual investigators who conduct programmatic research in collaboration with others can be easily identified. Primary entries in the index contain up to four authors' names, title of article, and indication if the title has been translated from a foreign language, title of source document, year of publication, volume and issue numbers, inclusive pagination, and **PA** volume and record numbers. Secondary authors are listed by name only, with a cross-reference to the primary author and **PA** volume and record number (one volume).

	U.S. and other PLAS countries	Non-PLAS countries
Cumulative Subject Index to Psychological Abstracts, 1972-74 (two volumes).	\$380	\$390
Cumulative Author Index to Psychological Abstracts, 1972-74 (one volume).	\$235	\$245
Discount available by purchasing both indexes for 1972-74	\$485	\$495

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The **Cumulative Subject Index to Psychological Abstracts, 1969-71** (two volumes) costs \$360 to residents of U.S. and other PUAS countries, \$390 to residents of non-PUAS countries.

The **Cumulative Author Index to Psychological Abstracts 1969-71** (one volume) costs \$220 to residents of U.S. and other PUAS countries, \$240 to residents of non-PUAS countries.

Discount prices are available by purchasing both indexes for 1969-71. The cost is \$465 to residents of U.S. and other PUAS countries; \$495 to residents of non-PUAS countries.

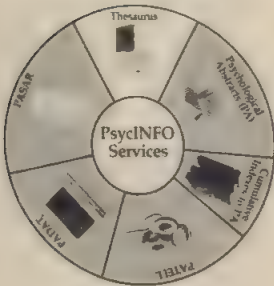
Earlier editions of the **Cumulative Indexes to Psychological Abstracts**, for the period 1927-68, may be obtained by writing to G. K. Hall & Company, 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. Do not write to APA to obtain information about these editions.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Also see page 15 for an order form.

Please send your request for the 1969-71 and 1972-74 editions accompanied by full payment or institutional purchase order to Publications Sales Department, APA, 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Thesaurus



The **Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms** contains approximately 4,000 terms representing an unambiguous and hierarchically structured vocabulary used by psychology and related disciplines. This vocabulary will facilitate precise and structured content representation of psychological literature and allow for more flexibility in automated search and retrieval operations.

To assist the thesaurus user in selecting appropriate terms for different uses, the vocabulary has been displayed in three sections: the relationship section, the alphabetic section, and the hierarchical section. Each section is briefly described below, followed by an example.

Each thesaurus term shows the relationship of other terms conceptually associated with it. The major relationships noted are: synonymous, broader, narrower, and related. For example:

RELATIONSHIP SECTION

Physique

Narrower

Body Height
Body Weight
Obesity
Underweight
Posture
Somatotypes

Related

Physostigmine

Broader

Alkaloids
Amines
Cholinergic Drugs
Cholinesterase Inhibitors
Cholinomimetic Drugs
Eserine

Used For

Pigs

Broader

Mammals
Vertebrates

Pilocarpine

Broader

Alkaloids
Cholinergic Drugs
Cholinomimetic Drugs

Pilots (Aircraft)

Use

Aircraft Pilots

Pimozide

Broader

Tranquilizing Drugs

Pineal Body

Broader

Endocrine Glands

Each thesaurus term used for indexing is listed in alphabetical order to facilitate rapid selection of search terms. For example:

Animal Escape Behavior
Animal Ethology
Animal Exploratory Behavior
Animal Feeding Behavior
Animal Hoarding Behavior

Apathy
Aphasia
Aphrodisiacs
Apnea

Terms representing different levels of related concepts are displayed in this

Psychological Abstracts

of concept represented by the terms. For example:

Psychometrics and Statistics

Test Construction And Validation
Sixteen Personality Factors Questionnaire
State-Trait Anxiety Inventory
Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale
Tennessee Self-Concept Scale
Vineland Social Maturity Scale
Wakeland Self-Assessment Depression
Welsh Figure Preference Test
White Belt A-B Scale
Zung's Self-Rating Depression Scale
Preference Measures
Kuder Preference Record
Least Preferred Coworker Scale
Reading Measures
Gates-MacGinthe Reading Test

Mathematical Models And Statistics

Statistical Significance
Statistical Tests
Latin Squares Test
Nonparametric Statistical Tests
Chi-Square Test
Cochran Q Test
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test
Kuder-Richardson Test
Mann-Whitney U Test
McNemar Test
Rulon Test
Sign Test
Walsh Test
Wilcoxon Sign-Rank Test
Yates Test

HIERARCHICAL SECTION

The Thesaurus contains 32 pages of terms and definitions. It is available to all orders. Incentives for those orders submitting a minimum of 100 abstracts are provided. Publications Sales Department, APA, 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

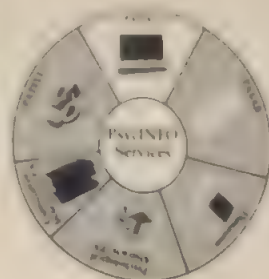
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American Psychological Association
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-7624

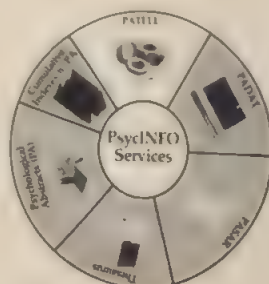
PADAT



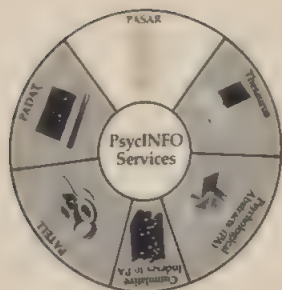
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PASAR



SAMPLE OF A PASAR SEARCH

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File11, CQPR, by AB, PSY.

USPR 68 TACV 5 (JUN 8 0Y 76)

DOC YEAR: 1973 VOL NO: 50 ABSTRACT NO: 03623

AUTHOR:
Stone, Sarihenne; Coughlan, Philippa M.

TITLE:
Four process variables in counselors with mentally retarded clients.

SOURCE DOCUMENT TITLE:
American Journal of Mental Deficiency

SOURCE DOCUMENT YEAR AND CITATION:
1973 Jan Vol. 77(4) 406-414

ABSTRACT:
Constructed rating scales to define and measure self and counselor and client behaviors that occur across a school year of counseling. The scales were used in an exploratory investigation of the interactive changes in the verbal behavior of 3 counselors and 3 institutionalized mentally retarded 11-16 yr. old clients in early (8th) and later (9th) counseling interviews. It was found that in later interviews, client and counselor focused on general rather than problem behavior, counselor self-extension increased, and client affective behavior decreased. Deviations of 3 counselor and 3 clients from that pattern are discussed. It is concluded that further research employing this approach appears warranted.

DOC YEAR: 1973 VOL NO: 50 ABSTRACT NO: 03673

AUTHOR:
Huehlsheuer, Carl V.

TITLE:
The social-psychological experiences of adult former residents of a state school for the mentally retarded.

SOURCE DOCUMENT TITLE:
Dissertation Abstracts International

SOURCE DOCUMENT YEAR AND CITATION:
1973 Feb Vol. 31(9-A) 4084-4084

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Also see pages 11 and 13
for search request forms.

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American Psychological Association
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Washington, D.C. 20036



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Department
Title
Address
City
State
Zip

Address to which request should be sent:

NAME

OR ADDRESS

STREET

CITY

AREA/COUNTRY

☐ Attached is my institutional purchase order @

☐ Please bill me personally at the address indicated. I agree to assume responsibility for charges resulting from this PASAR search request.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

DATE

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PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

1. Narrative statement of search request:

2. Descriptor(s) relevant to dependent variable(s):

3. Descriptor(s) relevant to independent variable(s):

4. Search qualifications: (Caution should be exercised in order not to limit unnecessarily the range of references to be retrieved. We may not always be able to meet your precise needs, but will attempt to avoid types of literature that are of no interest to you.)

a. Population: _____ human _____ animal _____ specific animal _____
b. Age group (approximate): _____ infants _____ children _____ adolescents _____ college
adults _____ aged

c. Publication date: (Current data base contains PA entries 1967 to present only.) From _____ To _____

5. Sorting requirements: ☐ Author sort ☐ Year sort

6. Intended use of search results:

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PASAR Search Request Guidelines

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ITEM 1. Narrative statement of search topic. Provide a detailed description of the subject matter you wish to be retrieved. Please avoid submitting multiple, discrete requests on a single PASAR Request Form, since such cannot be processed for a single fee. However, multiple aspects of a primary subject may be requested. The distinction is illustrated in the following examples:

Acceptable: "the effects of socioeconomic status, education level, or birth order on career motivation in women."

"Career motivation" is the primary element of this request, while the other elements serve merely to qualify or narrow the scope of this rather broad subject area.

Unacceptable: "the measurement of employee attitudes concerning wages and benefits. Also desire references dealing with the factors that influence management decision-making with respect to personnel policies and procedures."

Although these two topics are closely related to the design and administration of personnel policies and procedures, two separate search strategies would have to be executed to retrieve the specific information requested, and a separate charge for each would have to be made.

ITEM 2. Descriptor(s) relevant to dependent variable(s). Provide a list of words or phrases that indicate the subject matter of prime interest. Descriptors for the "acceptable" example (see Item #1) might include: career motivation, career preference, and career aspirations.

ITEM 3. Descriptor(s) relevant to independent variable(s). Provide a list of words or phrases that will qualify or narrow the scope of the dependent variable. Descriptors for the "acceptable" example (see Item #1) might include: socioeconomic status, social class, educational level, birth order, and women.

ITEM 4. Search qualifications. Once the subject matter of the search has been defined, you may wish to refine it with specific requirements such as population or time frame. These qualifications are often essential to the actual information need; however, they can unnecessarily limit the search, causing retrieval of few of the relevant records. Therefore, consider your requirements carefully.

ITEM 5. Sorting requirements. Please indicate whether you would prefer to have references sorted alphabetically by author or chronologically by year.

ITEM 6. Intended use of search results. Provide a description of how the references resulting from your search will be used (e.g., definition of a research project, preparation of an article, proposal preparation, dissertation, etc.).

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Search Date _____

Date Received _____

Date Sent _____

APA Invoice No. _____

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ORGANIZATION _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NO. _____

Amount of bill (attach invoice)

purchase order # _____

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AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

PLEASE READ GUIDELINES ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM. PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT.

1. Narrative statement of search topic: _____

2. Descriptor(s) relevant to dependent variable(s): _____

3. Descriptor(s) relevant to independent variable(s): _____

4. Search qualifications: (Caution should be exercised in order not to limit unnecessarily the range of references to be retrieved. We may not always be able to meet your precise needs, but will attempt to avoid types of literature that are of no interest to you.)

- a. Population: _____ human _____ animal _____ specific animal
b. Age group (approximate): _____ infants _____ children _____ adolescents _____ college
_____ adults _____ aged
c. Publication date: (Current data base contains PA entries 1967 to present only) From _____ To _____

5. Sorting requirements: ☐ Author sort ☐ Year sort

6. Intended use of search results: _____

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Both indexes for 1972-74	\$485	\$495		
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PASAR Search Request Guidelines

PASAR

Constructing a comprehensive statement of your requirements is the key to a successful search. The following guidelines are intended to help you formulate a clear and concise statement of your requirements. These guidelines should be followed in the Request Form.

ITEM 1. Narrative statement of search topic. Provide a description of the subject matter you wish to be retrieved. Please avoid the use of the term "PASAR" in the Request Form, since such cannot be processed for a single fee. However, multiple aspects of a primary subject may be requested. The distinction is illustrated in the following examples:

Acceptable: "the effects of socioeconomic status, education level, or birth order on career motivation in women."

"Career motivation" is the primary element of this request, while the other elements serve merely to qualify or narrow the scope of this rather broad subject area.

Unacceptable: "the measurement of employee attitudes concerning wages and benefits. Also desire references dealing with the factors that influence management decision-making with respect to personnel policies and procedures."

Although these two topics are closely related to the design and administration of personnel policies and procedures, two separate search strategies would have to be executed to retrieve the specific information requested, and a separate charge for each would have to be made.

ITEM 2. Descriptor(s) relevant to dependent variable(s). This is a list of words or phrases that indicate the subject matter of primary interest. Descriptors for the "acceptable" example (see Item #1) might include: career motivation, career preference, and career aspirations.

ITEM 3. Descriptor(s) relevant to independent variable(s). Provide a list of words or phrases that will qualify or narrow the scope of the dependent variable. Descriptors for the "acceptable" example (see Item #1) might include: socioeconomic status, social class, educational level, birth order, and women.

ITEM 4. Search qualifications. Once the subject matter of the search has been defined, you may wish to refine it with specific requirements such as population or time frame. These qualifications are often essential to the actual information need; however, they can unnecessarily limit the search, causing retrieval of few of the relevant records. Therefore, consider your requirements carefully.

ITEM 5. Sorting requirements. Please indicate whether you would prefer to have references sorted alphabetically by author or chronologically by year.

ITEM 6. Intended use of search results. Provide a description of how the references resulting from your search will be used (e.g., definition of a research project, preparation of an article, proposal preparation, dissertation, etc.).

Ordering information: When ordering a **PASAR** search, please read the above guidelines carefully before completing the request form. A purchase order must accompany all institutional requests for a **PASAR** search. For individuals requesting a **PASAR** search, the signature of the person responsible for payment must appear on the **PASAR** request form.

PASAR REQUEST FORM

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2. Descriptor(s) relevant to dependent variable(s): _____

3. Descriptor(s) relevant to independent variable(s): _____

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_____ infants _____ children _____ adolescents _____ college
_____ adults _____ aged

c. Publication date: (Current data base contains PA entries 1967 to present only.) From _____ To _____

5. Sorting requirements: ☐ Author sort ☐ Year sort

6. Intended use of search results: _____

Psychological Abstracts

Nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines

Volume 55

February 1976

Number 2

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS 1976 CHANGES

Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

Dissertation Abstracts International. In 1976, *PA* will resume coverage of *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*. Since coverage was suspended in mid 1973, there will be a period of catching up to insure that all material will be included in the 1975-1977 Cumulative Index and that no gaps will appear in the retrospective data base. The relevant dissertations for the last half of 1973, all of 1974 and 75 will be cited in the 1976 issues of *PA*. In 1977, all relevant dissertations from 1976 and 77 will be covered. The 1978 issues will include *DAI* as one of the regularly scanned journals on a current basis.

GUIDE TO PsycINFO

The *Guide* describes innovations in *Psychological Abstracts (PA)* as well as derivative products and services designed to facilitate selective access to the world's scientific literature in psychology and related disciplines. Copies of the *Guide* are available upon request from:

PsycINFO
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Washington, D.C. 20036

Psychological Abstracts (PA) provides nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines. Over 850 journals, technical reports, monographs and other scientific documents provide material for coverage in *PA*. About 20% of the records published in *PA* are bibliographic citations or annotations which are used to cover books, articles peripherally relevant to psychology, or articles that can be represented adequately in approximately 30-50 words.

Issue. The monthly issues contain abstracts listed under 16 major classification categories, with some categories having subsections, as shown in the Table of Contents. Under each classification heading, the abstracts are arranged alphabetically by first author. Abstracts are numbered consecutively in the two volumes produced each year.

Indexes. An author and brief subject index appear in the issues. An expanded and integrated Volume Index is published every six months. Three-year cumulative indexes are also available.

PsycINFO. *PA* records published since 1967 are now on machine readable tapes which provide the basis for automated search and retrieval services known as *Psychological Abstracts Information Services (PsycINFO)*. For more information on these products, uses and costs, write to PsycINFO, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036.

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For examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

1771. Canger, Anthony L. & Cole, John D. (Duke U) "Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1974(Apr), Vol 4(2), 179-182. *Renalyzed data reported by T. S. Laanger et al (see PA Vol 52(150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences. *15 ref.)—*Journal Abstract*.

- 1—Record number
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 4—Article title, including subtitles: If the original article is in a foreign language, the translated title is given in brackets and the language of the original article is indicated in parentheses.
- 5—Primary publication title and bibliographic data.
- 6—Text of abstract.
- 7—Reference to a previous entry in *Psychological Abstracts*. If an abstract number is unavailable at time of publication, the issue number is given. Consult the Author Index of the PA issue noted in order to determine the record number for the article.
- 8—Summaries included in the primary publication are listed when in language(s) other than that of the article.
- 9—Number of references is included when there are 15 or more listed.
- 10—Abstract source.

BOOK CITATION

1703. Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) "The adolescent in group and family therapy." New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. *xvii, 286 p. \$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Designation of editor.
- 4—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 5—Book title: If the book is in a foreign language, the original title is given followed by a translated title and the language of the book is indicated in parentheses.
- 6—Place of publication.
- 7—Publisher.
- 8—Year of publication.
- 9—Prepagination.
- 10—Total pagination.
- 11—Price.
- 12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

1641. Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) "Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy." In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvii, 286 p. \$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author only.
- 4—Chapter title.
- 5—Referral to the whole book and its bibliographic data.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: PA has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPPS	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360.

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are:

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iren	= Iranian
Alba	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Poli	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Slov	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slov	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Srcc	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukrn	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

1710. Bloch, Harry. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Women's role in medicine in early colonial times.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Apr), Vol 75(5), 770-772.—Summarizes historical documents dealing with the role of women in medicine in the early colonies. Female illiteracy was common. In health care, however, women achieved status. Women collected and exchanged recipes for cures and treatments, grew and processed herbs, engaged in therapies and surgery, and nursed the ill. Obstetrics was, until the 18th century, an exclusively female practice.—P. R. Sweet.

1711. Crapanzano, Vincent. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Saints, jnun, and dreams: An essay in Moroccan ethnopsychology.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Mar), Vol 40(3), 145-159.—Uses dream and life history material from Moroccan Arabs to illustrate the consequences of the particular idiom they use to express psychological experiences. This idiom is employed to structure and evaluate reality and to express both the experience of reality and subjective experiences. The ways saints and demons are manifested in dreams are examined, and the relations between visitational dreams and conflict resolution are noted. The use of idiom to move conflict from the particularistic to the universal level is also examined. (24 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1712. Dale, Alan. (London Business School, England) **Coercive persuasion and the role of the change agent.** *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 8(2), 102-111.—Uses literary methods and sources to examine dilemmas faced by applied behavioral scientists and other change agents. Many change agents appear to operate as pawns, both of the old cultures which they try to change and of the new cultures which they partly embrace. Some show signs of an inability to cope with reality, particularly the reality of power and responsibility. It is argued that, to escape from the status of pawn and remain mentally healthy, a person must take a position and refuse to be merely an agent for somebody else. In turn, those who seek to bring about changes should try to develop similar capacities in others, ultimately as a defense against authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.—*Journal abstract.*

1713. Moore, Michael. (Israel Inst of Technology, Haifa) **Some antecedents of scientific productivity.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 33-37.—Uses path analysis to identify some antecedents of the scientific productivity shown by 72 selected countries of the world, as well as by the 50 United States. It is found that an asymmetrical, causal model based on linear regression is highly efficient in predicting the number of

papers published by a country (or state). Prediction in both cases is based on gross national product (or its state equivalent) and on population. Other variables (science and calory intake, as well as infant mortality rate for the selected countries; illiteracy rate, estimated school expenditure, and infant mortality rate for the U.S.) show no direct influence over scientific productivity as here defined. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1714. Tang, Terry. (Chinese U Hong Kong) **A preface to experimental psychology in China.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 30-34.—Notes that, except for conflicting interview reports as to whether or not psychology had been known outside the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC) about contemporary psychology in China. Recently, however, psychology has been known to exist in the PRC. The preface to the Chinese edition of R. W. Woodworth and H. S. Woodworth's *Experimental Psychology*. The preface to the Chinese edition of *Experimental Psychology* is translated and presented here, because it is regarded as denotative information on the nature of experimental psychology in China. This preface provides a delineation of the theoretical position of PRC psychology. Its contents and wide circulation within China suggest that psychology is both a science and a viable institution in that nation.—*Journal abstract.*

Parapsychology

1715. Brookes-Smith, Colin. **Paranormal electrical conductance phenomena.** *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 48(764), 73-86.—Reports results obtained at 19 sittings between January and August, 1973, which attempted to explore the notion that paranormal electrical conductance effects can occur during force displays of psychokinesis. Electrical effects reported developed from chance observations of signals unaccountably appearing on pen-chart transcriptions of data-tape records. It is concluded that said notion is a reasonable inference from the data. Descriptions of electrical recording material are provided, and a discussion of problems facing future experimentation.—G. J. Frankel.

1716. Honorton, Charles. (Maimonides Medical Ctr, Brooklyn, NY) **Psi and mental imagery: Keeping score on the Betts Scale.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4), 327-332.—Reviews 6 experimental studies relating ESP scores to individual differences in vividness of mental imagery as defined by the short form of the Betts Questionnaire upon Mental Imagery—the Vividness of Imagery Scale.

3 of these studies, involving forced-choice (guessing) ESP tasks, produced significant scoring differences between Betts-defined vivid and weak imagers, with superior performance by weak imagers in 2 of the 3 studies. No significant Betts-Psi relations were found in 3 free-response (imagery-mediated) Psi studies when controlled against artifacts associated with pre-Betts feedback of ESP scores. Other research with the Betts indicates that it lacks sufficient construct validity to warrant confidence as a measure of individual differences in mental imagery. It is concluded that a better measure of imagery is needed and that a converging operations approach, involving a combination of subjective, behavioral, and psychophysiological measures, may provide the most satisfactory resolution to the problem of measuring mental imagery.—*Journal abstract.*

1717. **Honorton, Charles.** (Maimonides Medical Ctr, Brooklyn, NY) **Objective determination of information rate in psi tasks with pictorial stimuli.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4), 353-359.—Presents a new method for evaluating free-response ESP data. The method provides an objective basis for assessing the information rate in Psi tests in terms of the information content of the target, the S's report, and the degree of correspondence between them. The method is based on the development of a special series of 1,024 target pictures, each of which represents a unique combination of elements from 10 content categories, such that each target trial constitutes 10 independent binary trials.—*Journal abstract.*

1718. **Maher, Michaelen & Schneider, Gertrude R.** (City U New York) **Quantitative investigation of a recurrent apparition.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4), 341-351.—Presents the case of a young woman who reported seeing a person in the hallway of the apartment where she lived with her mother, but subsequent search showed no one there. On the following evening, her mother reported a somewhat similar experience. To investigate the hypothesis that the apartment was "haunted," a floor plan of it was sectioned into comparable units, and a checklist was constructed of items both consistent and inconsistent with the witnesses' reports. 4 sensitives and 8 skeptics toured the apartment individually. Sensitives recorded impressions of where a ghost was, and skeptics reported where one might be "seen" by the credulous. 2 sensitives and 5 skeptics similarly marked the checklist. 2 sensitives' records showed significant correspondence to witnesses' reports ($p < .03$; $p < .04$), but no skeptic's record showed even a marginally significant correspondence. Further reports from the sensitives showed some qualitative resemblance to the witnesses' reports.—*Journal abstract.*

1719. **Palmer, John.** (U California, Davis) **Three models of psi test performance.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4), 333-339.—Attempts to clarify and make more explicit various implicit assumptions underlying the interpretation of ESP and psychokinetic test results. To this end, 3 models of Psi test performance are outlined. The first is a 2-factor model which assumes that mean chance expectation is the baseline for purposes of analysis. The second is a 1-factor model and assumes that zero is the

baseline. The third model is a complex 4-factor one in which 2 sets of 2 factors are postulated. Several examples are given for each model, and suggestions are made for conceptualizing more incisively the dependent variable in parapsychological research, the Psi test score.—*R. A. White.*

1720. **Panati, Charles.** **Precognition and time.** *Parapsychology Review*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 6(4), 1-4.—Argues that the nature of time has a direct bearing on understanding precognition. Einstein's theory of relativity is examined with respect to motion, the effect of gravity, and antiparticles in relation to time. Fundamental laws of nature do not give a preferred direction to time so that precognition and retrocognition are not an impossibility. A conception of time as flowing only forward arises because conscious awareness of it depends on successive acts of attention. The individual notes cause, then effect, and feels a flowing; time is also marked on the basis of bodily rhythms. Perhaps this is why subjective time changes when the mind transcends the body.—*P. F. Grim.*

1721. **Price, Leslie.** **Some aspects of British psychical research.** *Parapsychology Review*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 6(4), 25-28.—Surveys the current state of psychical research in Britain.

1722. **Schechter, Richard; Solfin, Gerald & McCollum, Rebecca.** (U California, Los Angeles, CA) **Psi and mental imagery.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4), 321-326.—A previous study claiming to implicate vivid mental imagery (as measured by a self-rating scale) in Psi-mediation is criticized for its inability to explain significant Psi-missing in "weak imagers" and the dubious attribution of the significant results obtained to the role of imagery as a mediating factor in the Psi process. An independent replication of the original study was performed. 48 Ss were each tested on 6 clairvoyance runs with standard ESP decks, followed by the administration of Sheehan's shortened version of the Betts Questionnaire upon Mental Imagery—the Vividness of Imagery Scale. Contrary to the previous study, the strong imagers showed a nonsignificant tendency toward Psi-missing, while the weak imagers showed significant Psi-hitting ($p = .002$). The difference between the ESP scores of the strong and weak imagers was also significant ($p = .005$). It is concluded that vivid mental imagery (self-rated) is neither necessary nor sufficient for the operation of Psi and, further, that self-rated weak imagery may prove to be more reliable in predicting the occurrence, if not the directionality, of Psi.—*Journal abstract.*

1723. **Schmidt, Helmut.** (Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, Tx) **Toward a mathematical theory of psi.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(4) 301-319.—Presents a mathematical model which permits a logically consistent discussion of a world with Psi. The model postulates the existence of "Psi sources" which act similarly to successful psychokinetic Ss. No attempt is made to reduce the properties of the Psi sources to some more basic Psi mechanism. Rather, these properties are specified by the "Psi axiom" in mathematically simple form, so that the structure of a world with Psi sources can be discussed in detail. The Psi

axiom leads automatically to space and time independence of Psi, and the different forms of Psi, like psychokinesis, precognition, and clairvoyance, appear as logical consequences of the 1 Psi axiom. The present model with its mathematically simple structure has a large number of testable implications and may serve as a useful basis for future theoretical and experimental studies.—*Journal abstract.*

History & Philosophies & Theories

1724. **Barker, John A.** (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) **Scriven on the logic of cause.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 43-55.—M. Scriven (1971) has presented a series of formidable arguments against the possibility of explicating the concept of cause in terms of the concepts of sufficient and necessary conditions. Some of his main arguments center on the difficulties of capturing the asymmetry of cause and effect and of handling a certain kind of overdetermination he calls linked overdetermination. Scriven's contention that there is no way to capture the asymmetry of cause and effect is countered in the present study by constructing a definition of the concept of causal priority in terms of the concepts of sufficient condition and necessary condition. His contention that the existence of linked overdetermination undermines the necessary condition features of the definition is countered by distinguishing 2 senses of necessary conditionship. This rebuttal indicates that the common sense view of the cause as a necessary and sufficient condition of its effects may yet prove to be at least roughly accurate.—*Journal abstract.*

1725. **Boneau, C. Alan.** (American Psychological Association, Washington, DC) **Paradigm regained? Cognitive behaviorism restated.** *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 297-309.—Discusses a decision theory-information processing approach to traditional, behavioristically formulated problems as a way of bridging areas such as operant conditioning and information processing. A conceptual scheme is described using behavior-determining variables. It is applied to curriculum design, personality and life style, psychopathology, social psychology, learning theory, and pure cognitive functioning. Structuring the field of psychology from the viewpoint of this scheme is also briefly attempted. The individual is viewed as a gatherer, processor, and user of information rather than as a stimulus reactor to external events. (15 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

1726. **de Peretti, André** [Structure of the personality and philosophy of man in the thought of Rogers.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapiques*, 1974(Dec), No 18, 229-238.

Traces C. Roger's theorizing on the structure of the personality, showing the influence on Rogers of K. Goldstein and K. Lewin; and discusses Roger's writings on development, growth, and stability (homeostasis) of the personality.—*F. Auld.*

1727. **Ekstein, Rudolf.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Psychoanalytic precursors in Greek antiquity.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 246-267.—Attempts to see analogies between the state of affairs now and those during the time when Athens began to decline, in about 400 BC. It is suggested that the men of antiquity had institutions for emergency guidance or psychotherapy (crisis centers) to provide instant and

brief services based on a strong transference to the institution, the representative of the deity. Philosophers, such as Socrates, gave psychotherapeutic services; examples from classical literature are cited. It is not surprising that Freud found that the imagery, mythology, similes, and drama of Greek antiquity helped him formulate the principles that have become the core of mental health services today. (16 ref)—*J. Z. Elias.*

1728. **Erlanson, Douglas K.** (Johns Hopkins U) **The concepts of memory: A study in the philosophy of psychology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2696-2697.

1729. **Fedida, P.** (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) **[Depression and melancholy: Remarks concerning the foundations of a psychopathology.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 678-683.—"Depression" is discussed with reference to the history of the meaning of the word and the history of the idea. The current forms under which the idea of depression is used functionally in the framework of psychoanalytic psychopathology are presented as questions for study. (16 ref)—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

1730. **Fetzer, James H.** **On the historical explanation of unique events.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 87-97.—Notes that philosophers argue that every historical event is actually unique, but that any event may be explained insofar as it happens to be one of a certain kind. Historians protest that this conception ignores the particularity of individual events and especially the fact that such an event may very well be the only one of its kind. As a result, historians tend to dismiss the philosopher's arguments as purely theoretical, while philosophers tend to dismiss the historian's retort as merely methodological. The present paper undertakes an arbitration of this dispute by indicating what appear to be the strengths and weaknesses of both positions, while suggesting the view that more is involved here than either side at various times has been prepared to admit.—*Journal abstract.*

1731. **Francis, John B.** (State U New York, Buffalo) **Theory vs. practice in high-level learning: A response to behaviorism.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 3-10.—Considers the role conflicts of a behavioral scientist who is studying the process of learning as well as attempting to inspire learning in his students. The possibilities of relating the usefulness of personal responsibility in learning to a rigorous conceptual basis are discussed. New demands and opportunities for responsibility and its personal and social aspects are considered. The behaviorist critique of personal responsibility is described, and strategies for the possible integration of theory and practice noted. The principle of complementarity is borrowed from modern physics to suggest the use of one construct for the theorist and another for the practitioner. (25 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

1732. **Gagey, J.** (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) **[Brief remarks on the concept of time in psychology.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 660-664.—Presents a short descriptive statement regarding the place of the concept of time in psychology, especially genetic psychology, with reference to P. Fraisse's *The Psychology*

of Time. Distinctions are made between concepts of and of time. Z. M. Cantwell.

1733. Hudgins, Thomas B. (North Texas State U) A comparison of psychoanalysis and pragmatism as they relate to inquiry. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1703-1704.

1734. Korman, Thomas A. (Marquette U) Altered states of consciousness: A philosophical analysis of their psychological, ontological, and religious significance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2701.

1735. Lunana, Pierandrea. [Aggression and the death instinct from Freud to M. Klein: Theory and clinical comment.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psicoanalisi*, 1972, Vol 18, 135-178.—Reviews the history and development of Freud's thinking on aggression and the death instinct, together with the contributions of other psychoanalysts, especially M. Klein and her school. Following Freud, she studies psychic processes from the instinctual point of view, making the theory of the life and death instincts the link between the 2 thinkers. A clinical case illustrates the concept of destructive narcissism as the focus of the death instinct. (27 ref)—D. Araoz.

1736. Madden, Edward H. (State U New York, Buffalo) To justify or explain in history or social science? *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 3-16.—Analyzes the concept of causality from the perspectives of philosophical psychology and the philosophy of science. The classical view of causality is stated, and the objections to it held by agency theories are noted. The agency theorists' objections are considered mistaken, based on criticisms of any analysis of cause and criticisms of a singularity theory of cause.—R. Tomasko.

1737. Malkin, Edward E. Stoicism and paranoia. *Psychiatry*, 1975(May), Vol 38(2), 186-192.—Discusses the occurrence of a paranoid strain in classical stoic utterances. Theories of paranoia stress a projective process involving male-female role anxiety which was not present in the culture of classical Greece, which accepted homosexuality. Stoicism is noted to have its greatest appeal in times of perplexity and peril that are characterized more by survival-oriented than gender-identification problems. Paranoia is considered culture-bound, arising from fears for survival mediated through opinion. (22 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1738. Materna, Pavel. (U Jan Evangelista Purkyně, Filosofická fakulta, Brno, Czechoslovakia) A formulation of the determinism hypothesis. *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 39-42.—Attempts to formulate, in mathematical terms, what a determinist believes to be true. The formulation is based on some concepts defined in a systems-theoretical manner, mainly on the concept of an experiment over the sets A^n (a set of n -tuples of 'input values') and B^n (a set of n -tuples of 'output values') in the time interval (t_0, \dots, t_n) (symbolically $E[t_0, \dots, t_n, A^n, B^n]$), on the concept of a behavior of the system S^n ($= (A^n, B^n)$) on the basis of the experiment $E[t_0, \dots, t_n, A^n, B^n]$ and indeed, on the concept of deterministic behavior. . . . The resulting formulation of the deterministic hypothesis shows that this hypothesis expresses a belief that we always "could find" some "hidden parameters."—*Journal abstract*.

1739. Mezurecky, Andrew W. (United States International U) Psychodramatics: The genealogy of a clinical modality. *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 37-41.—Traces the history of archaic forms of psychodrama preceding the discovery of the contemporary method of J. L. Moreno. The use of psychodrama is traced from the ancient Greeks to 20th-century ethnological work done with American Indian tribes. Therapeutic aspects of citizen and audience participation in Greek theater are described, the contributions of J. C. Reil are noted, and the Indian notion that the seeing of what troubles you will take it from your mind is reviewed. It is considered that humans, when left to their own design, are able to create natural clinical modalities to activate their phenomenological insight and potential. (16 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1740. Mironenko, V. V. (Simferopol State U, USSR) [The history and present state of the psychology of expressive movements.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 134-142.—Reviews the history of the study of physiognomy and emotional expression, from antiquity to the present. The views and work of contemporary Soviet psychologists in the area of expressive movements are presented. (21 ref)—L. Zusne.

1741. Moulton, Ruth. (William Alanson White Inst, New York, NY) Early papers on women: Horney to Thompson. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 207-223.—Discusses K. Horney's early papers (1922-1932) criticizing Freud's phallus-centered point of view and his theory of female sexuality. Among other points, these papers emphasize the social disadvantages of women, stress the positive satisfactions of motherhood, and assert that the vagina plays an important role in female sexuality from early childhood on, and attribute to male narcissism the assumption that penis envy occurs in all females. The views of other prominent psychoanalysts of this period who tended to agree with Horney are summarized briefly. The beginnings of new studies of women in the 1940's dealing with previously neglected cultural factors are also described. (36 ref)—J. Adams-Webber.

1742. Platonov, K. K. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Psychology, Moscow) [Psychology of religion and atheistic education.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 18-25.—Atheistic education is one of the essentials in developing the new Soviet man. Its scientific basis is the psychology of religion, which is part of social psychology. Various aspects of the psychology of religion are discussed, as are 5 types of Soviet citizens who may be counted as believers. Atheistic education should take into account individual differences and the different reasons for remaining or becoming a believer. The goal of atheistic education is to produce militant rather than passive atheists. (English summary) (18 ref)—L. Zusne.

1743. Postel, J. & Dhote, A. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) [Concerns of a psychotherapist at the end of the French revolution: A "magnetique" (hypnotic) cure in 1797.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 705-716.—Presents a case history illustrating some historical roots of psychoanalysis. Data are related also

to selected current concepts and practices in psychoanalysis. (15 ref)—Z. M. Cantwell.

1744. Postel, J. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) [History and clinical usages of paranoia.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 684-687.

1745. Rausky, F. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) [With regard to the birth of psychotherapy: The "Doctrine des Pères."] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 694-704.—Presents an historical descriptive study, focusing on the early 18th century, of the role of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in the evolving concepts of mental illnesses and the treatment of the mentally ill.—Z. M. Cantwell.

1746. Reisby, Niels. (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) **An anti-psychiatry debate of the 1890's.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 15-20.—Discusses the debate of the 1890's which focused, generally, on the relationship between psychiatrists and their patients and particularly that between Knud Pontoppidan, head of the psychiatric department of Kommunehospitalet in Copenhagen, and his patients. Some of the charges brought against Pontoppidan by some of his former patients and the physical conditions in the department at that time are described. The scientific argument in the debate was presented by P. A. Heiberg (1897) who held that by adopting a strictly scientific approach, psychiatry would be reduced to physiology, where mental illness becomes simply cerebral dysfunction; in contrast, an approach based on the humanistic science would include the concept of consciousness, a specific power of mind. Heiberg was the first person in the debate to question the connection between psychiatry and the medical natural sciences and the first to make the relationship with the patient the essential component of psychiatric therapy.—M. E. Pounsel.

1747. Sher, George. (U Vermont) **Charles Taylor on purpose and causation.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 27-38.—C. Taylor analyzes purposive action as involving both teleological explicability and intentionality on the part of the agent. This paper examines (a) the adequacy of this analysis of purposiveness and (b) an incompatibility that Taylor finds between purpose, thus analyzed, and causal explicability. It is concluded that there is at least one aspect of the concept of purpose that Taylor's analysis does not capture, and even if his account were correct, it would not rule out the possibility that all actions are caused. *Journal abstract.*

1748. Sugerman, Shirley. (Drew U, Graduate School) **Sin and madness: A transformation of consciousness.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 497-516.—The concepts of madness as divine, as demonic possession, as unholy, and as a correlative of sin are reviewed in historical perspective, as seen by philosophers and theorists from the ancient Greeks to the present time. (18 ref)—G. S. Speer.

1749. Westmeyer, Hans. (Freie U Berlin, Inst für Psychologie im Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaften, W Germany) **The diagnostic process as a statistical-causal analysis.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 57-86.—The model of statistical-causal analysis devel-

oped by W. Stegmüller (1973) with reference to W. C. Salmon (1970, 1971) is applied to the diagnostic process and suggested as a replacement for the model of inductive-statistical systematization in the context of normative diagnostics (H. Westmeyer, 1972). For a generalization of the model with respect to discrete random variables, an algorithmic construction of the diagnostic process is given generally and then elucidated by a simple example. It becomes apparent that this model avoids important problems which confront normative diagnostics relying on the model of inductive-statistical systematization. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1750. Yarnbevsikil, M. G. [A. A. Ukhtomskii and the problem of behavioral motivation.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 3-17.—The physiologist Ukhtomskii (1875-1942) contributed to psychology not only his physiological explanation of attention, which is usually thought to be his main contribution, but also his concept of the dominant. The dominant combines the drive and energetic aspects of motivation and goal-directedness into a single concept. The motivational resources of an organism are not limited to instincts and unconditioned reflexes. During both phylogeny and ontogeny new motives appear. The main trend in the development of motives is toward ever-increasing mastery of the environment and not toward achieving an equilibrium with respect to it. (English summary)—L. Zusne.

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

1751. Allmer, Henning. (Lehrstuhl für Psychologie, Cologne, W Germany) **Problems of taxonomy programs and automatic classification: A comparative study regarding their applicability.** (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 605-617.—Applied 2 taxonomic methods to a set of empirical data. On the basis of discriminant analysis, automatic classification led to a 2-group solution while application of the taxonomy program resulted in a main segregate with many single segregates (Taxo 1) as well as interrelated segregates not related to the main segregate (Taxo 2). Considerable agreement was noted between the methods used in groups with matched elements. The differences between group structures due to the methods employed (valid for a set of empirical data) correspond to those found in Baumann's Plasmodium study. (French summary) (16 ref)—*Journal summary.*

1752. Black, David R. **Current status of outcome in group psychotherapy.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 110-118.—Examines reviews, research articles, and case studies to evaluate the problems of studying outcome in group therapy research. Topics considered include patient descriptions, therapeutic variables, clinical impressions, rating scales, sociometric assessment, psychometric tests, observable behavior changes, and long-term follow-up. 3 suggestions for investigators are made: (a) specifying the physical, educational, and personality components of the study population; (b) using a multiplicity of instruments to assess therapeutic effectiveness; and (c) using control and follow-up techniques. (50 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1753. Dimond, S. J.; Bureš, J.; Farrington, L. J. & Brouwers, F. Y. (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Prague) **The use of contact lenses for the lateralisation of visual input in man.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 341-349. Conducted tests with 10 right-handed undergraduates to demonstrate the use of a new method of investigating lateralized hemisphere functions. Specially designed contact lenses were used, which directed visual input to either the left or the right cerebral hemisphere. These lenses are an advance on previous methods used in investigating hemisphere function in that they enable the S to react to stimuli without restrictions on movement and without time limitations on the exposure of stimuli. Investigations of language and visual spatial functions showed that the lenses appeared to be very effective in lateralizing verbal and spatial information.—*Journal abstract*.

1754. Legan, Donald R. (Northern Illinois U) **Differential effects of preexperimental patient-experimenter interpersonal relationships on the reinforced reaction time performance of process-schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2223-2224.

1755. Riegel, Klaus F. & Angleitner, Alois. (U Michigan) **The pooling of longitudinal studies of aging.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 57-66.—Describes the pooling of 5 longitudinal studies conducted during the last 20 yrs in West Germany. The pooling provides the following improvements: By increasing the number of participants the reliability and precision of the results are improved, and the sample becomes representative of the whole area. Both cohort and age comparisons are improved by extending their ranges, the time-of-testing range is increased from 5 to 17 yrs. It is considered that the extension of the time-of-testing range represents the most important contribution of the present work. Each study adds unique methods to the pool, thus supplementing the common explorations in a constructive manner.—*Journal abstract*.

1756. Sirois, François. (Hôtel-Dieu de Lévis, Canada) **The natural history of neuroses: Problems of methods and substance.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 273-280.—Considers the methodological problems involved in follow-up studies of neurosis, arguing that wider use of a few standardized measures of adaptation and of symptom patterns would facilitate the development of our knowledge. (French summary) (65 ref)

1757. Taguchi, Tokio. [The optimal probability of selection in some unequal probability samplings: A sampling design for a corporation survey in Japan.] (Japn) *Proceedings of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 87-118.—Examines procedures for 2 basic random sampling methods with replacement: selection with equal probabilities and selection with size-proportionate probabilities; and evaluates 2 stratified random selections with replacement and varying probabilities of selection. Findings were as follows: (a) The conventional stratified sampling of corporations is more efficient than a sampling with equal probabilities of selection. (b) A size-proportionate probability selection from a Pareto population can be generalized to unequal

probabilities of selection with replacement. (c) Size-proportionate probabilities of selection, if they are equal to the logarithmic regression coefficient of X on Y, are best for sampling from a Gibrat population. (d) The logarithmic regression coefficient, logarithmic correlation coefficient, and some allied measurements may be expected to be more effective than the conventional correlation coefficient in choosing the best sampling method. A mixture of sampling methods with equal and size-proportionate probabilities of selection is proposed for actual use. (English summary)—S. Ashida.

1758. Triandis, Harry C. (U Illinois) **Social psychology and cultural analysis.** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 81-106.—Examines the types of theories and methods used in social psychology. An ideal theoretical framework and methodology are presented for cross-cultural studies which provide a promising paradigm for research. Deficiencies in current theoretical approaches are highlighted, such as the use of variables that account for too little variance in behavior, theories leading to experiments of limited generality, and theories not accounting for complex interactions. Key features of cross-cultural studies are described, including ecological functionalism, cultural general and cultural specific variables, and exploration vs confirmation. (3 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

PSYCHOMETRICS

1759. Bridges, George S. & Lisagor, Nancy S. (U Pennsylvania, Ctr for Studies in Criminology & Criminal Law) **Scaling seriousness: An evaluation of magnitude and category scaling techniques.** *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 66(2), 215-221.—Attempts to display empirically the relationship between magnitude and category scales as measurements of delinquency, on the premise that insight in selecting scale types for delinquency research can be gained by examining whether similar seriousness scores result from these methods. Results indicate that magnitude and category scaling technique produce similar distributions and estimates of seriousness magnitude. This finding provides a validation of psychometric research; the log-linear relation between the scales was demonstrated by simple algebraic transformations of the scale data. More importantly, it assures the criminologist that magnitude and category scales provide similar estimations of the seriousness of delinquency. Both methods are suited to criminological research problems; each, however, has properties that are suitable to specific research needs and must be considered in future analyses.—R. Gunter.

1760. Bürl, A. & A. (Schweizerische Zentralstelle für Heilpädagogik, Lucerne, Switzerland) [Computer-assisted test administration and branched testing.] (Germ) *Psychologie: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 1975, Vol 34(2), 115-128.—Reviews the literature on computerized test administration, which could be highly efficient if techniques of branching or individually tailored testing were used. So far, however, only a few tests have been computer-adapted and administered in their standard version, but the problems of branching have been investigated separately by means

of experimental, theoretical, and simulation studies. Results so far demonstrate that branched testing produces a substantial reduction of test length and testing time at an equivalent level of validity. Little is known about the reliability of branched tests. (French summary) (2 p ref)—*English summary*.

1761. Coleman, John. (London Hospital Medical Coll, England) **Projective techniques: Where do we go from here?** *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 29-30.—Discusses the current status of projective techniques in relation to widespread doubts concerning the validity of all psychological tests. It is predicted that future developments in projective testing will include techniques for (a) monitoring therapeutic and other forms of psychological change, (b) interpreting for the individual patient aspects of his own verbal behavior which he does not understand, and (c) studying group processes and crystallizing group interactions.—*J. Adams-Webber*.

1762. Lachenmeyer, Charles W. (St John's U, NY) **Measurement and investigation: Five demands for social science measurement.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 173-182.—Presents a logical scheme for analyzing measurement as a social act. On the basis of this scheme, a list of 5 demands is presented that all true measurement satisfies. Among these demands are the following: repetition, planning, replication, unequivocal change, and relations between unequivocal changes in measures. S. S. Stevens' (see PA, Vol 32:4769) psychophysical law is matched against these demands and found to satisfy all but the last. It is concluded that most social science measurement is not as precise or adequate as this example.—*Journal abstract*.

1763. Mikk, Ya. A. (Tartu State U, USSR) **[A method for measuring the difficulty of a text.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 147-155.—Describes a new method for measuring reading difficulty. 8 measures of difficulty, obtained from the performance of a large number of Ss, were intercorrelated. Factor analysis yielded 2 factors. 30 physical measures of difficulty were correlated with the 8 performance measures, and a regression equation based on the correlational work was computed. Procedures for obtaining the data needed to evaluate the equation is described. It takes about 4 hrs to obtain the reading difficulty index for a text. The formula accounts for about 45% of the total reading difficulty. (46 ref)—*L. Zusne*.

1764. Washington, William N. (Trinity U) **A methodology for response style analysis of the semantic differential index.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 289-294.—Studied some of the S-related response styles of the semantic differential index (SDI), in order to develop a methodology that would provide more information concerning them. It was hypothesized that Ss would respond differently to familiar and unfamiliar stimuli, so that the responses for each separate stimulus and also the parallel scales combined across the stimuli should be studied. This hypothesis was tested using an analysis of variance design on the responses of 100 Ss (equally divided into 4 categories on the basis of age 8th grade vs college freshman sophomore and sex) to the SD scales and stimuli. Results of the study indicate that it was not the

stimulus per se that was the determining factor in response style investigations but rather the methodology that was used to analyze these responses. This indicates that a methodology similar to the one proposed by this study should be used in future response style analyses. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Test Construction & Validation

1765. Bottenberg, E. H. & Keller, J. A. **[Contribution to the empirical understanding of self-actualization.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, 1975, Vol 23(1), 21-53.—Discusses the use of a questionnaire assessment in studying the problem of the empirical dimensionality of self-actualization. A factor analysis of 170 questionnaire items of self-actualization resulted in 4 (orthogonal) dimensions: labeled acceptance of self and world, positive reality perspective, existential feeling, and behavior and positivity of human behavior. 3 scales developed to measure the 1st 3 dimensions showed discriminating correlations to questionnaire indicators of 6 personality traits (e.g., neuroticism, extraversion, self-confidence, and achievement orientation).—*S. D. Babcock*.

1766. Burger, Gary K. (U Missouri, St Louis) **A short form of the California Psychological Inventory.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 179-182.—Reduced the number of items in the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) from 480 to 240 by selecting items representative of factors obtained by separate factor analyses of the 18 scales. Correlations of the short form with the standard scales (0.78-0.93), the factor structure of the short form, cross-validated regression equations to estimate standard scale scores, and test-retest reliability coefficients (10 days; 0.60-0.89) indicated that the short form is a reasonable alternative to the complete inventory in situations where time savings are required.—*Journal abstract*.

1767. Dittrich, A. (Psychiatrischen Universitätsklinik, Zürich, Switzerland) **[Construction of a questionnaire regarding abnormal mental states.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, 1975, Vol 23(1), 12-20.—Describes the development of a questionnaire on altered states of consciousness, intended to assess experimentally-induced abnormal mental states in normals, and aspects of the psychopathology of endogenous psychoses.—*S. D. Babcock*.

1768. Dussan, Rafael D. (Pontificia U Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia) **Standardization of the Rosenzweig Frustration Test in the adolescent population of Bogotá in the fifth and sixth years of the classical baccalaureate.** *Mysterium*, 1974, Vol 28(92-95), 137-158.—Administered the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study (the adult form of the Frustration Test) to 864 Ss (405 males and 459 females, 14-21 yrs old) in Bogotá, Colombia, and compared these norms with the norms of an Argentine standardization. Results indicate significant differences between Argentine and Colombian norms. The norms of adolescents from Bogotá are considered applicable to the entire Colombian population. The test's ability to detect unconscious defense mechanisms is noted. (17 ref)—*Author abstract*.

1769. Good, Lawrence R. & Good, Katherine C. (Middle Tennessee State U) **A measure of self-esteem.**

Psychology, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 32-34.—Presents the Self-Esteem Scale (SES), a self-report measure tested and evaluated with 100 normal subjects and 100 Ss under graduate level. The scale is designed for college and adult populations and is based on the assumption that low self-esteem is indicated by feelings of inferiority, inadequacy, unworthiness, and helplessness. The test results indicate males tend to report higher self-esteem than females. (19 ref.)—*R. L. Jones.*

1770. Heimann, H.; Bobon-Schrod, H.; Schmoecker, A. M. & Bobon, D. P. (Univeritat-Nervenklinik Tübingen, W. Germany). [Self evaluation of mood by a list of adjectives. *Bedürfnisheits Skala (BS) de Zerssen.*] (Fren) *Encephale*, 1975(Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 165-183.—Presents a complete French translation of the D. von Zerssen Self-Rating Scale (ZSRS). Calculations on the validity and reliability of the scale confirm the original German data. A number of other depression and mood scales are discussed in relation to the ZSRS. The ZSRS correlates 0.50 with the Beck Depression Inventory, 0.46 with Zung's Self-Rating Depression Scale, and 0.86 with the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression. Factor analysis confirmed the ZSRS as a measure of the depths of depression. The test items and a highly reliable alternate form are presented. (45 ref.)—*K. J. Hartman.*

1771. Millman, Howard L. & Davis, J. Kent. (Children's Village, Psychological Services & Research, Dobbs Ferry, NY). Assessing behavioral change: A reliability study of the Devereux Child Behavior Rating Scale. *Devereux Forum*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(1), 6-12.—Examined the Devereux Scale for use in a residential treatment center. The center children had less problem behavior with less variability than the standardization group. Interrater reliabilities were much lower than the standardization group; pooling data from pairs of raters increased the reliabilities. 5 factors were dropped because of low reliabilities.—*Journal summary.*

1772. Ray, John J. (U New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Measuring environmentalist attitudes. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 70-71.—Developed a scale to measure pro- and anti-environmentalist attitudes in Australia. The final scale of 20 items, with a coefficient alpha reliability of 0.85, is presented.—*R. Bristin.*

1773. Rimé, Bernard & Leyens, Jacques-Philippe. (U Louvain, Belgium). [Data on a self-esteem scale.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 784-787. Reports on a validation study of a French translation of the 23 items concerned with perception of social inadequacy on the self-esteem scale of K. Janis and P. B. Field. Ss were 185 boys and girls 11-13 yrs old. The 23 items appeared to discriminate among this sample within the limits of the study. (17 ref.)—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

1774. Steller, M. & Meurer, K. (U Kiel, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany). [On the reliability of the Q-sort method for measuring changes.] (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 618-624.—Studied reliability of Q-sort technique of the Self-Ideal-Ordinary Q-Sort. The reliability coefficients for the sorting of self-image and ideal-image can be accepted as satisfactory. The ideal-sort shows a higher temporal constancy than the self-sort. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

1775. Wilkinson, Norman W. Spontaneous and defensive movement in the children's O.R.T. development of the self. *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 15-21.—Describes the CORT, an experimental children's version of H. Phillipson's (1955) Object Relations Technique. Scoring and interpretation are based on a system of 5 categories: spontaneous movement, defensive movement, maturity of perception, areas of difficulty and conflict, and analysis of content. Normative data from the CORT records of 408 children—including normals, psychotics, subnormals, delinquents, and phobics—indicate (a) developing perceptual growth and skills in 2-yr age bands from 4 to 16, (b) sex differences in perception and approach, and (c) differences between children from normal and deprived family backgrounds. 2 case studies with complete CORT protocols are used to illustrate scoring procedures and interpretation.—*J. Adams-Webber.*

1776. Winnubst, Jacobus A. [Het Westerse Tijdsyndroom: Conceptuele integratie en eerste aanzet tot construct validatie van een reeks molaire tijdsvariabelen in de psychologie. (The Western Time Syndrome: Concept integration and preliminary scale construct validation from a survey of molar time variables in psychology.)] (Duth) Nijmegen, Netherlands: Stichting Studentenpers, 1975. 268 p.—Surveys the variables of time perspective, delayed gratification, time anxiety, and time competence in an effort to establish one comprehensive principle, the Western Time Syndrome. A preliminary integration of theoretical orientations is made, and a progress report on validation of the Western Time Attitude Scale is appended.

Statistics & Mathematics

1777. Costner, Herbert L. (Ed). (U Washington, Seattle) *Sociological methodology: 1973-1974*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 1974. xvi, 410 p.—Presents 12 papers which examine the various methodological issues that have been influenced by a causal models approach to sociology, from the assessment of validity to the study of social change. The influence of the causal model, path analysis, and structural equation models is assessed. (19½ p ref)

1778. Gnepp, Eric H. A mathematical reformulation of the persistence of the phobic response. *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 51-52.—Presents a mathematical relationship between stimulus and response that unifies the concepts of motivation, cognition, and learning. Response is described as a summation over the external environment of several variables, including the threshold of perception, exteroceptor stimuli, feedback, motivation weighting factors, time, decay, and memory.

1779. Hughes, Francis P. (State U New York, Albany) *The robustness of the analysis of covariance to departure from the assumptions of homogeneous regression parameters and fixed and reliable covariate measures*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1129.

1780. Kumar, Binod. (Northern Illinois U) *A weighted sign test of significance for the ordinal and the ordered-metric levels of measurement*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1133-1134.

1781. Li, Shing T. & Hammond, Joseph L. (US Navy Electronics Lab, San Diego, CA) **Generation of pseudo-random numbers with specified univariate distributions and correlation coefficients.** *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 5(5), 557-561.—Presents a procedure for generating correlated random variables with specified non-Gaussian probability distribution functions such as might be required for Monte Carlo simulation studies. Collections of typical numbers generated through the method are evaluated, all cases of which passed the chi-square tests.

1782. Peaucelle, J.-L. [**Dyadic models in sociometry.**] (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1975, No 48, 5-19.—A method for the Moreno sociometric test of intragroup preferences is presented based on a stochastic model of random choice with parameters estimated from observed data. Deviations from randomness are tested against Chi-square distributions taking into account the dyadic character of mutual attractions and heterogeneity of groups (subgroups). Examples are given for homogeneous and partitioned preference matrices.—M. G Strobel.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

1783. Alegria, Jesus & Delhaye-Rembaux, Martine. (Université libre de Bruxelles, Lab de Psychologie expérimentale, Belgium) **Sequential effects of foreperiod duration and conditional probability of the signal in a choice reaction time task.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 321-328.—Attempted to determine whether the negative relationship usually found between reaction time (RT) and foreperiod duration in the variable foreperiod paradigm is entirely due to sequential foreperiod effects. It has been shown that when a particular foreperiod has been preceded by a longer one on the previous trial, RT is longer than when the preceding foreperiod was equal or shorter. Results of the present study with 12 paid university students show that, when sequential effects were controlled by the elimination of all trials where the foreperiod was shorter than the preceding one, the negative slope of the RT foreperiod function diminished but did not disappear. Results suggest an interpretation of the role of conditional probability of stimulus arrival in terms of variation in the tendency to reprepare when the moment initially chosen for preparation appears to fall short of the moment at which the stimulus is actually presented. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1784. Cairney, Peter T. (Flinders U, School of Social Sciences, Bedford Park, Australia) **Bisensory order judgement and the prior entry hypothesis.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 329-340.—Used nonparametric signal detection methods to analyze results of 3 order-judgment experiments conducted with a total of 38 undergraduates Ss judged the order of visual and auditory signal pairs. Under one condition they only made the order judgment; under others they made both the order judgment and a decision about the visual or the auditory signal. No tendency to report the attended signal as coming first was evident under the latter conditions, contradicting the predictions of the prior

entry hypothesis, although a significant decrease in sensitivity was observed (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1785. Gorukaya, G. B. (Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Sciences, Moscow, USSR) [**The effect of EMG feedback on speech muscle afferentation under conditions of mental activity.**] (Russ) *Voprosy Psichologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 116-122.—Recorded EMG from the extrinsic muscles of the tongue in adult Ss during problem solving. 10 of the Ss who had the most pronounced subvocal speech were then trained to control it through EMG feedback from the tongue muscles. All Ss learned to reduce muscular involvement in thinking. Problem-solving time also decreased with training, but when the EMG began to reach baseline, problem-solving time increased again.—L. Zisner.

1786. Holender, Daniel & Bertelson, Paul. (Inst de Psychologie expérimentale, Bruxelles, Belgium) **Selective preparation and time uncertainty.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 193-204.—Conducted 4 discrete 2-choice reaction time (RT) experiments with a total of 46 19-30 yr old students. Experiments were performed under 2 time-uncertainty conditions provided by constant foreperiods of either 5 or 0.5 sec. The studies were designed to determine whether selective preparation can be maintained over time or whether it is a short-term process. Selective preparation of 1 of the 2 stimuli was induced through a monetary incentive in Exp I and through frequency unbalance in Exp II; it was assessed through prediction in Exps III and IV. With all 3 manipulations the effects of selective preparation and of time uncertainty were found to combine additively. Results support the idea that selective preparation can be maintained over time. On the other hand, the improvement in RT due to a reduction of time uncertainty was achieved by a short-term preparatory adjustment which is not stimulus-specific.—*Journal abstract.*

1787. Indlin, Yu. A. (Scientific Research Inst of Cinematography, Moscow, USSR) [**Observer's activity in the detection situation.**] (Russ) *Voprosy Psichologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 73-83.—The statistical decision theory has been applied to the psychophysical detection task on the assumption that the observer computes a likelihood ratio that serves as a criterion in decision making. Experimental data produced in support of this assumption have always yielded a good qualitative but not a quantitative fit. A decision-making criterion is identified in the observer which permits an explanation of experimental data not only qualitatively but also quantitatively. This criterion does not require that the observer calculate a likelihood ratio. It is concluded that for this reason the theory of signal detection must be revised since it is based on an incorrect assumption. (English summary) (21 ref)—L. Zusne.

1788. Kirby, N. H. (U Adelaide, Australia) **Sequential effects in an eight choice serial reaction time task.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 205-216.—Data from 6 undergraduates in an 8-choice serial reaction time (RT) experiment using 2 different response-stimulus intervals were examined for sequential effects by separating out the mean RTs for each stimulus following every other stimulus. This analysis revealed differences in performance under the 2 response-stimulus interval conditions not shown by the conventional partitioning of the RTs

into those for repetitions and for nonrepetitions. Results support an explanation of sequential effects in terms of a saving in stimulus identification time, due to the last stimulus acting temporarily as a reference point. —*Journal abstract.*

1789. Mallikarjunan, M. (U Madras, India) **Intra-individual consistency and certain parameters of sequential reaction time.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 18-23.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 52 male university graduate and undergraduate students and staff to examine reaction time (RT) consistency and the parameters of sequence arrangement, color coding of a sequence, feedback, and instructional set, in the performance of a discrimination task. Results show that there was intraindividual consistency over days in the complex sequential RT task and that the parameters studied had no effect on sequential RT. —*Journal abstract.*

1790. Singh, B. N.; Thakur, R. C. & Kumar, K. (L. S. Coll, Muzaffarpur, India) **The interactional effects of KR, set and sense modality on reaction time.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jul), Vol 11(2), 43-46.—Investigated the interdependence of knowledge of results (KR), set, and sense modality and the dependence of these factors on reaction time. 40 psychology undergraduates were used in a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design experiment. Results indicate that the effects of sense modality and KR were independent of the other factors, while the effect of set depended on KR. —*Journal abstract.*

Perception & Motor Processes

1791. Bertera, J. H.; Callan, J. R.; Parsons, O. A. & Pishkin, V. (Oklahoma City VA Hosp, OK) **Lateral stimulus-response compatibility effects in the oculomotor system.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 175-182.—Measured eye movement reaction time (RT) in simple and choice RT situations in which monaural tones were presented to the left or right ear of 12 right-handed male 22-39 yr olds. In the choice RT conditions, tones of one frequency signaled a left looking response and tones of another frequency signaled a right looking response. In the simple RT condition, tones were presented in 2 blocks signaling right or left looking responses. RTs were measured by electro-oculogram, with electrodes placed over the outer canthus of each eye. In the choice condition, oculomotor RTs were faster when the tones signaling right or left looking were presented in the ears corresponding to the direction of looking than when they occurred in the opposite ear. No such correspondence was present in the simple RT condition. Ss also performed a manual choice RT task. The lateral stimulus response compatibility effects obtained were of the same magnitude as those obtained in the oculomotor response modality. Asymmetry in correlations between oculomotor and manual compatibility effects suggests differential hemispheric mediation. —*Journal abstract.*

1792. Borg, Gunnar. (U Stockholm, Inst of Applied Psychology, Sweden) **On a general scale of perceptive intensities.** *Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology*, U Stockholm, 1974, No 55, 6 p.—Describes a general scale designed to facilitate intermodal and interindividu-

al comparisons of perceptive intensities. The "maximal" perceptive intensity and the range to the maximum are equal for all Ss and all modalities. The scaling method rests upon the notion of a maximal subjective intensity in one modality (e.g., the taste of sourness) as a reference intensity for all the others. By using a method of cross-modal estimates and calling the notion of the maximum for "100," simple percentage estimates can be obtained making possible direct interindividual comparisons of different perceptions. A pilot study was conducted in which 20 males were required to use this estimation method to rate the degree of physical exertion when working on a bicycle ergometer. The subjective estimates thus assessed were correlated with category ratings according to the Ratings of Perceived Exertion Scale (G. Borg, 1970) and with heart rates. Significant positive correlations were obtained giving support to the validity of the scale. A psychophysical function was also adjusted to the data, giving a power function with an exponent of 1.6, which corresponds to that found in previous studies. —*Journal abstract.*

1793. Krishna, K. P. & Sinha, J. K. (Magadh U, Bodhgaya, India) **Personality adjustment and time perception in normal adolescents.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 24-27.—Hypothesized (a) that sex would not have a significant effect on time estimation in 50 male and 34 female Indian 11th graders and (b) that well-adjusted Ss would estimate time more accurately than would poorly adjusted Ss. Ss were administered the Mohsin-Shamshad Adaptation of the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Time perception was measured by a production method in which Ss were asked to estimate a period of 30 sec by counting aloud at the rate of 1 count/sec. Findings confirm both hypotheses. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1794. Petit, Anne-Marie. (CNRS Lab de Psychologie Expérimentale, U Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[Adaptation of the equinormal decision model to psychophysics.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 1-24.—Discusses the sensorial and decisional aspects of using the equinormal model of signal detection theory in psychophysical experimentation. Based on the hypothesis that response variability can emanate from the presence of internal sound, any perception task is considered not as a task of pure sensory reception but as one of signal detection within sound. The S must choose a criterion to which he refers the sensory data as he receives it; thus a measure of statistical inference is required of him. In a psychophysical procedure, a fixed criterion model is suggested, regardless of the signal magnitude. The indices to be used in the study of the psychometric function and the processes described by these measures are specified (English summary)—E. E. Brown.

1795. Rai, S. N. (Meerut U, Inst of Advanced Studies, India) **A comparison of the time-estimation of music, noise, light-filled and unfilled intervals.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 37-43.

1796. Wagenaar, Willem A. (INO, Inst for Perception, Soesterberg, Netherlands) **Stevens vs Fechner: A plea for dismissal of the case.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 225-235. Notes that (G. I.) Fechner's law is based on the assumption that just

noticeable differences (jnd's) can be concatenated to obtain a measure of sensation. S. S. Stevens (1957) argued that measurement of sensation by measuring jnd's is indirect. His direct methods, however, appear to be much less direct than originally assumed. Stevens' implicit assumption that Ss use numbers on an absolute scale appears to be especially unwarranted. Ratio scaling is therefore nothing more than cross-modality matching between the number scale and another modality. This view has 2 consequences. First, it is quite natural to find power functions by cross-modality matching, even when Fechner's law holds for both modalities. Second, if Stevens' power law is true, there will be an overestimation of all exponents by a factor of 2.5. All typical power functions will be concave downward after correction for this effect. It is argued that the discussion boils down to a discrimination between 2 quite similar curve families: log functions and power functions with an exponent below 0.6. The practical significance of this discussion is doubted. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Visual Perception

1797. Avant, Lloyd L. & Lyman, Paul J. (Iowa State U) **Stimulus familiarity influences perceived duration in prerecognition visual processing.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 104(1)(3), 205-213.—3 experiments with a total of 70 undergraduates further explored the L. L. Avant et al (see PA, Vol 54:2261) finding that, during prerecognition processing, differences in Ss' familiarity with letters, words, and nonwords generate differences in the apparent duration of tachistoscopic flashes. Results replicate and extend the earlier findings, showing apparent duration differences with a variety of verbal stimuli over a range of tachistoscopic exposure intervals. Results also suggest that exposures of stimuli on early trials of an experiment reduce differences in preexperimental stimulus familiarity such that unfamiliar stimuli come to be processed more nearly like familiar stimuli. Familiarity acquired on early trials appears to accumulate at prerecognition levels of processing and to reduce apparent duration differences among stimuli on later trials. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1798. Beck, Jacob. (U Oregon) **The perception of surface color.** *Scientific American*, 1975(Aug), Vol 233(2), 62-75.—Several experiments suggest that the perception of surface color is determined not only by the wavelength composition of reflected light but also by factors such as illumination cues, surface composition and texture, organizational tendencies, and the viewer's attitude.

1799. Beck, Jacob. (U Oregon) **The relation between similarity grouping and perceptual constancy.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 397-409. In 2 experiments on whether similarity grouping is based on the retinal or the perceived slopes of lines, a total of 37 observers judged the grouping of diagonal lines when a display of vertical and diagonal lines was presented upright and when it was slanted 75° toward the floor. The floorwise slanting of the display improved grouping, as would be expected if the spontaneous organization of a field into groups is strongly influenced by the

projection-level representation of stimuli. It is suggested that similarity grouping occurs at the readout stage of stimulus processing and involves segregating a field into groups on the basis of extrafoveal stimulus differences that are responded to in parallel or, if sequentially, very quickly and independently of focal attention.—*Journal abstract*.

1800. Bonnet, Claude. (CNRS, U René Descartes, Lab de Psychologie Experimentale et Comparée, Paris, France) **A tentative model for visual motion detection.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 35-50.—Presents a model which assumes that visual detection of a motion depends on 2 separate systems having different processing requirements. The movingness analyzing system (MAS) would process on the basis of spatiotemporal summation of the impinging energy, while the displacement analyzing system (DAS) would process changes in positions, comparing the actual position of the object with the trace of a previous position. Hypotheses are developed which provide criteria for making distinctions between conditions in which one or the other system is the prominent processor. The MAS would predominate in peripheral vision, at low levels of luminance, short exposure times, fast velocities, and small areas of the object. The DAS would predominate in foveal vision, when the visual motion contains stationary positions and stationary references close enough to the motion track. Data are reviewed which can be handled in the present model. (65 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1801. Cahill, Mary-Carol. (Fordham U) **Apparent reversals seen by three types of perceiver of the Ames trapezoid illusion.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 269-279.—3 groups of Ss with normal vision (3 right-handed, right-eye-dominant males in each group), differing in the overall extent to which they perceived illusory oscillation with A. Ames's (see PA, Vol 26:3192) rotating trapezoidal window, were tested for their susceptibility to parameters of the illusion previously shown relevant in unselected samples. Differential response of these 3 perceiver groups to variations in viewing distance and target form was demonstrated; but target pattern produced no significant effects. It is concluded that consideration should be given to the distribution of these perceiver "types" in samples taken to study illusions of oscillatory motion. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1802. Gauthier, Gabriel M. & Robinson, David A. (U Provence, Lab de Psychophysiologie, Marseilles, France) **Adaptation of the human vestibulo-ocular reflex to magnifying lenses.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(2), 331-335.—Presents findings from a study in which 1 S was fitted with telescope lenses with a magnification of 2.1 × and wore them for 5 full days. Vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) gains were measured before, during, and after the adaptation period. Results confirm the finding that the VOR is plastic and responds adaptively to any disturbance, external or internal, that creates vestibulo-ocular dysmetria. This adaptation also appears to create internal changes which cause Ss to mislocate objects in space and suggests an interesting method for separating out the ways in which various signals are used by the

brain in calculating the relative location of seen objects.

—L. Gorsev.

1803. **Kaufser, Irene; Morais, Jose & Bertelson, Paul.** (Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium) **Lateral differences in tachistoscopic recognition of bilaterally presented verbal material.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 369-376.—When Ss have to report verbal material presented tachistoscopically simultaneously on both sides of a fixation point, right visual field superiority has been obtained in previous studies using a central task technique (i.e., where a stimulus presented at the fixation point had to be identified before reporting the rest of the material). Without a central task, left visual field superiority has generally been obtained. Exp I, with 16 right-handed paid young adults, tested whether the central task modifies the order of attentional scanning. With 2 normally printed words, right visual field superiority was obtained with a central task and left visual field superiority without it. It was predicted that with mirrored words, the opposite pattern would be obtained, yet here right visual field superiority was obtained both without and with a central task. Exp II, with 8 Ss, showed that the latter result is dependent on scanning order, for it was completely inverted through recall order instructions. It is concluded that lateral differences observed with bilateral presentation cannot be explained without taking account of optional processing priorities.—*Journal abstract.*

1804. **Mack, Arien.** (New School for Social Research, Graduate Faculty, New York, NY) **Perception during pursuit eye movements.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 51-62.—Discusses a series of illusions which occur during pursuit eye movements (PEMs) and which suggest a complete loss of position constancy during pursuit. An attempt is made to describe these illusions as instances of an underconstancy of perceived position during PEMs rather than as a complete loss of constancy. It is suggested that the underconstancy may result from an underregistration of information concerning PEM rate which is used by a postulated position constancy mechanism in evaluating retinal image displacement in terms of eye movement information. Supporting evidence is presented, and an alternative explanation is briefly considered. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1805. **Rock, Irvin & Gilchrist, Alan.** (Rutgers State U, Inst for Cognitive Studies) **Induced form.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 475-482.—By moving a textured background, the impression of motion in the opposite direction was induced in an opaque rectangle containing a narrow slit; the effect of induced form was then tested with 40 undergraduate observers. As a result of this and a vertical displacement of rectangle and background, a stationary element seen within the slit appeared to many observers to be the successive portions of a stationary extended figure revealed by a slit passing in front of it. Results demonstrate that the effect is one of induced form.—*Journal abstract.*

1806. **Rossi, Jean-Pierre.** (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie expérimentale et comparée, U René-Descartes, Paris, France) **[Lateral inhibition and metacontrast.]** (Fren)

Année Psychologique, 1975, Vol 75(1), 7-21.—Conducted 3 experiments (a) to study the evolution of metacontrast as a function of the distance separating masking stimulus and stimulus test, (b) to determine precisely how inhibition processes can disrupt stimulus test identification, and (c) to establish how individual differences already recorded can be modified when Ss are placed in a rapidly changing perceptual situation. The masking figure plays an important role in metacontrast. The effects of masking stimulus on stimulus test were analyzed according to N. Weisstein's inhibition theory, presenting the Ss with stimuli identical to those they are supposed to perceive when they are placed in a situation of metacontrast. The validity of this repetition was justified in the analysis of individual differences found both in this situation and in those dealing with metacontrast. It is concluded that lateral inhibition, even if it explains metacontrast, is not as simple as Weisstein suggests.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1807. **von Benda, Helmut.** (Technische U München, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany) **[Is the structure of mixed up matrices (as the result of a tachistoscopic identification experiment) invariant compared with the degree of the disturbance?]** (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 526-548.—Under the assumption that the classical tachistoscopic experiment involves a disturbed transaction system in which the disturbance consists of a complication of the perceptual process through short-time visual presentations, covariance of structure of stimuli permutation with degree of disturbance was investigated. Covariance was observed. It is concluded that results of comparable perceptual experiments may not be generalized without qualifications, since the variable of disturbance is not controlled. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

Auditory & Speech Perception

1808. **Budohoska, Wanda & Szymański, Leszek.** (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Backward and forward masking between two speech-like sounds.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1974, Vol 34(6), 723-736.—Studied the interactive effects on 10 normally hearing undergraduate and graduate students of 2 sounds extracted from stationary sounds of natural speech, differing in spectrum only. Each sound lasted 50 msec. Ss became familiar with 20 sounds presented in isolation. Sounds presented in pairs were separated by intervals of 10, 60, 110, and 310 msec, and Ss were required to identify members in each pair. The shorter the interval the stronger was the interference of the 2nd sound in the perception of the 1st sound in a pair. At intervals lasting 310 msec, the 1st sound interfered more strongly with the perception of the 2nd sound. Results suggest that the 1st excitation was extremely susceptible to interference during 10-60 msec, whether the 2nd sound was identified or not. During perception of the 1st sound, the input seemed to be blocked for further incoming stimuli. (19 ref) *Journal abstract.*

1809. **Eckel, K.** (U Salzburg, Physiologie Psychologischen Inst, Austria) **[Tachistaphony measurement of fusion frequency in hearing.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, 1975, Vol 23(1),

6-11.—Worked out through tachistaphony a method for understanding the physiological measurement of speech by means of a rhythmic succession of sound impulses. With binaural stimulus, the understanding of words was retained if the change between the right and left ear occurred at least 300 times/sec. With monaural stimulus 2 new thresholds of time were found. (a) Words could still be understood when the intervals between the sound impulses were 7 times as long, provided that the frequency of change did not fall below 20 cps. The sum of the duration of the single sound impulses within a second must retain a value of $1/6$ – $1/8$ sec to enable the understanding of words. (b) A threshold of time was found within a range of $1/18$ – $1/16$ sec, relating 18 cps to 16 cps frequency of impulse change, where the understanding of words was lost again. This frequency is defined as the fusion frequency for hearing.—S. D. Babcock.

1810. Hillman, Ralph E. (Pennsylvania State U) **A correlational study of selected vocal-verbal behaviors and the test of English as a second language (TOEFL).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1397.

1811. Karjalainen, Seppo. (U Oulu, Finland) **Monaural and binaural equal-loudness matches for tones of different frequency by automatic audiometry.** *Acta Otolaryngologica*, 1974, Suppl 325, 43 p.—14 14-29 yr old normal Ss compared tones through earphones at sensation levels of 20, 40, 60, and 80 db. Ss regulated the test tone to follow the loudness of a reference tone. Results indicate that a reduction of the initial loudness level differences took place in frequency pairs in which one of the test frequencies was 125 or 250 Hz. Balancing occurred with a sensation level difference exceeding 5 db at only 1,000-4,000 Hz and 1,000-8,000 Hz. A way of establishing recruitment in cases of hearing impairment is suggested. (36 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1812. Long, Glenis R. (J. W. Goethe-Universitat, W Germany) **Some temporal factors in the successive comparison of auditory amplitudes.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 377-392.—Notes that under certain conditions the discrimination of successively presented auditory amplitudes appears to be primarily a function of the time intervals between stimulus onsets rather than of either the duration of the stimulus or the silent interval between the tones (interstimulus interval). Results of the present study, conducted with 3 paid male high school students, are interpreted in terms of a model containing an acquisition process which continues for a set interval (about 600 msec) subsequent to the onset of the stimulus, even if stimulus offset occurs prior to this time. The onset of another stimulus during this period terminates acquisition. The model also includes a memory process which does not start until acquisition is complete. (28 ref) *Journal abstract.*

1813. Marcer, Donald. (U Southampton, England) **The acoustic similarity effect.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 237-239.—Measured the latency of reading 5-word sequences of 3 levels of acoustic similarity (high, low, or zero) using 30 Ss. Highly similar sequences had longer latencies than sequences of low similarity or control sequences. Implications of this

finding for the acoustic similarity effect in short-term memory are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

1814. Shor, Ronald E. (U New Hampshire) **An auditory analog of the Stroop test.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 281-288.—With the use of a tape-recorded auditory method of stimulus presentation, 112 undergraduates were required to identify the tonal concepts of high and low when these concepts were symbolically coded both in terms of high and low pitches of voice and by the spoken words "high" and "low." Trials consisted of 44-item sequential identifications of the concepts. Results are consistent with those in other realms. With use of a speeded accuracy criterion, it was found that Ss could identify the concepts faster from word symbols than from pitch symbols and faster from the 2 types of symbol information correctly matched than from either component type alone. More interference was produced when half of the symbols on a trial were mismatched and the other half matched than when all of the symbols were mismatched. Interference effects in both directions were found, but there was a larger interference of words on pitch than of pitch on words. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1815. Sullivan, Jane E. (State U New York, Albany) **The effect of dialect interference and response focusing on the assessment of auditory discrimination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1141.

Cognitive Processes

1816. Bonoma, Thomas V. (Illinois Mental Health Inst, Inst for Juvenile Research, Chicago) **A methodology for the study of individual and social choice behaviour.** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 49-62.—Studied the adequacy of a subjective expected utility model of human choice behavior. Rather than measuring probability or utility scales from Ss' choice behaviors, this information was provided, and choice behavior measured directly. A modified choice dilemma opinion questionnaire was administered to over 300 Ss, and the instrument was considered an effective way of accounting for choice behavior. Results indicate that the sex role-appropriateness of the decision task promoted decision differences rather than the phenotypic sex of the Ss. (25 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1817. Chiseri, Michael J. (George Mason U) **Amenability to incorrect hypothesis in the extinction of conservation of weight in college students.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Apr), Vol 21(2), 139-143.—Examined the possibility that Ss showing high rates of abandonment of conservation may have been affected by pretests which sensitized them to the issue of conservation. An apparent violation of weight conservation was demonstrated to 47 college students, 25 of whom had been given a pretest survey on the concept of conservation. The pretested group was significantly more likely to accept the "disproof" as factual. It is concluded that past studies showing high rates of extinction of conservation have been affected by this artifact.—W. R. Street.

1818. Chmut, T. K. (USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Psychology, Moscow) **[The assessment of the**

probability of events in the process of search by children.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 103-110.—Studied probabilistic choices in 22 Ss aged 10-11. The task was to ascertain the connections between a lamp and a number of keys, one or several of which could turn it on. The lamp-key connections and the allowable search strategies were varied. In the initial stage of search, Ss tested hypotheses in the following order of preference: hypotheses about key groups consisting of 1-3 keys, hypotheses about key groups containing contiguous and extreme elements in a row, and hypotheses about key groups yet to be searched. The probabilistic structure of the situation, preferences of the Ss, the complexity and difficulty of the problems, and the order of their presentation also affected the dynamics of probability assessment. Spatial preferences influenced response variability more than the qualitative factors of the search situations. (English summary) (17 ref)—*L. Zuse.*

1819. **Comunale, Anthony S.** Visual selectivity in reading: A study of the relationship between eye movements and linguistic structure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1692-1693.

1820. **Conry, Albert F.** (U Wisconsin) Effects of cognitive style differences and stimulus factors on free-sorting behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1123.

1821. **Daumenlang, Konrad & Roth, Erwin.** [Concept-finding and intelligence.] (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 450-495.—Reviews literature on concept finding, including interpretations from learning theory, cognition, and information theory. Variables in concept-finding experiments, implications for concept finding from developmental psychology, and the relationship between concept finding and intelligence, are among the aspects discussed. (English summary) (18 p ref) *J. O. Jeske.*

1822. **Dean, Jeffrey A.** (State U New York, Albany) Associative reaction time, meaningfulness, mode of study, study time and associative ability in free recall. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1123.

1823. **du Preez, Peter D.** (U Cape Town, South Africa) Encoding and class inclusion: A note. *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 49-53.—Administered decoding encoding and class inclusion tasks to 21 4/ 5/ yr old nursery schoolers. Results show that Ss' ability to encode a difference between pairs of objects was not related to ability to solve class inclusion problems. Simple models of encoding are discussed, and it is suggested that, though it is important to know the structural limitations of the human mind, this is not sufficient to tell us what levels of performance will be attained. Strategies must also be known.—*Journal abstract.*

1824. **Ellis, Jacqueline S.** (U Missouri, Columbia) Fractionation of verbal stimuli in relation to geometric fractionation and reading ability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1124.

1825. **Gillet, Bernard.** [Cognitive processes: Current perspectives on research, presented at the 18th International Congress of Applied Psychology,

Montreal, July 28-August 4, 1974.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 827-830.—Summarizes the content of research papers on cognitive processes organized under these themes: general studies, explicit use of selected variables, and studies in individual differences in performance.—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

1826. **Gray, Gail S.** (Pennsylvania State U) The effects of sentence transformations and semantic relationships on ease of sentence processing. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1127.

1827. **Gude, Chris & Zechmeister, Eugene B.** (Loyola U, Chicago) Frequency judgments for the "gist" of sentences. *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 385-396.—108 undergraduates were shown a series of sentences in which some sentences were repeated in either identical or paraphrased form and with 0, 4, or 8 sentences between repetitions. At test, frequency judgments were requested on the basis of either the exact wording or the underlying meaning, the gist, of the sentences. Results indicate that frequency can be indexed independently for both wording and meaning. A spacing effect was found for the judgments of repeated identical sentences but not for those of repeated gists of sentences.—*Journal abstract.*

1828. **Harris, Mary B.** (Ohio State U) Modeling influences on creative behavior. *School Psychology Digest*, 1975(Win), Vol 4(1), 29-33.—Discusses the influence of modeling on creative behavior in language, anagram problem solving, and divergent thinking. Conclusions drawn from past studies conducted by the author indicate that (a) modeling can influence the amount of complex, flexible, divergent, or creative behavior shown by Ss; (b) modeling effects operate over a wide age span; and (c) external pressures to imitate are not necessary for modeling to affect cognitive and creative behaviors.—*J. Prus.*

1829. **Hussy, Walter.** (Universität Trier, W Germany) Information processing and human sequential predictive behaviour. *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 351-367.—Analyzes human sequential predictive behavior in relation to information theory and information processing theory. The problem consists of the sequential prediction of stochastic-ergodic series of symbols. These sequences are described in terms of information theory (objective structure of the task) and the problem solving process in terms of information processing theory (problem space). The predictions of the behavior of 80 18-26 yr old paid students, deduced from task environment and problem space, were confirmed by statistical analyses of the observed experimental behavior. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1830. **Ishiguro, Keiko.** [Deprivation and satiation effects of a social reinforcer and the behaviors of the recipient.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 78-86.—Studied the effect of satiation and recovery on task performance of 20 6-yr-old children. In Exp I, the differential effect of satiation in relation to different length of recovery periods was examined. In Exp II, the experimental group was given a reading task during the recovery period, while the control group consistently engaged in the same activity (card sorting). Results indicate that the social deprivation-satiation effect depends not only on stimulus

conditions but also on relevant cognitive variables. (English summary) (17 ref)—S. Chao.

1831. Kieras, David F. & Greeno, James G. (Carnegie Mellon U) **Effect of meaningfulness on judgments of computability.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 349-355.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 130 undergraduates in which, after memorizing a set of 4 equations, Ss were given problem frames specifying an unknown variable and 2, 3, or 4 given variables. The task on each item was to judge whether the presented variables corresponded to a problem that could be computed. The main finding was a strong interaction: With formulas consisting of uninterpreted letters, judgments of uncomputable items were much slower than judgments of computable items; however, the difference between positive and negative items was much smaller when formulas consisted of meaningful concepts. Attempts to remove the interaction by presenting the nonsense formulas as an integrated network or by using a format allowing easy chunking of the variables in each formula did not succeed. It appears most promising to investigate effects of meaningfulness on basic component processes, such as decisions about whether pairs of items come from the same formula.—*Journal abstract*.

1832. Křivánek, Zdeněk & Zdráhal, Artur. (U Karlova, Pedagogická fakulta, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Individual differences in solving a problem situation of a geometrical nature.] (Czec) *Československá Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 127-140.—Studied individual and group differences in solving individual games and a set of 7 geometric mosaics. No significant differences were found as a function of intelligence, as measured by the Progressive Matrices (Raven). Individual games were solved by rapid rational analysis or perception and by trial and error. Analysis of the 7-game sets identified 3 types of solutions: (a) characterized by the ability to perceive interrelationships at the beginning of the test; (b) in which the algorithms of solution were found during the test; and (c) where solutions were not found within the same limits. Performance improved most in the 1st games of the series with a decrease in the use of advantageous strategies in the following games. (Russian & English summaries)—P. Babarik.

1833. Matova, M. A. (Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Psychology, Moscow, USSR) [Capacity for mental work under conditions of maximum intensity of muscular activity.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 47-55.—Observed the solution of simple arithmetic problems during extreme physical exertion in 12 female and 19 male sportsmen. Ss were urged to work to the limits of their endurance on an exerciser that required ever-increasing effort. Tests of mental performance were given before, during, and after the exercise. Time required for solving the problems and errors made were recorded. Several relationships between mental performance and stages of extreme physical exertion were noted, as well as individual differences in behavior under physical stress. In most cases mental failure set in before physical exhaustion. Another unexpected finding was temporary echolalia in the final stages of exertion. (English summary) (18 ref)—L. Zusne.

1834. Mayer, Richard E. & Greeno, James G. (Indiana U) **Effects of meaningfulness and organization on problem solving and computability judgments.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 356-362.—4 experiments were conducted in which, when a total of 140 female and 24 male paid undergraduates were required to calculate answers for computable problems and answer questions, an interaction was found corresponding to that obtained by D. E. Kieras and J. G. Greeno (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 2) from judgments of computability. With nonsense formulas, much longer times were required to identify noncomputable problems than to compute answers, with a much smaller difference when formulas consisted of meaningful concepts. The better performance on noncomputable problems and questions with meaningful formulas corroborates an interpretation that those items test the connection of algorithms with general conceptual knowledge. For relatively complex problems, solution times and time to judge computability were longer if nonsense formulas were learned in separate sets than if they were learned in a single set; however, no such effect was found with meaningful formulas. It is concluded that learning conditions influenced the integration of cognitive structure in the case of nonsense formulas, while Ss were able to adjust organization of the meaningful formulas.—*Journal abstract*.

1835. Millar, K. (U Dundee, Scotland) **Processing capacity requirements of stimulus encoding.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(5), 393-410.—Examined processing capacity requirements of stimulus encoding in the light of conflicting evidence from studies by M. I. Posner and S. Boies (see PA, Vol 47:2073) and by E. M. Comstock (see PA, Vol 51:10353). Capacity demand was assessed by impairment in performance of 32 graduate and undergraduate students on a secondary probe detection task at the moment of encoding on the primary task. Results support Comstock's conclusion that stimulus encoding does require processing capacity, and relate capacity demand to the level of encoding difficulty. Evidence suggests that it costs more capacity to share attention between 2 modalities rather than within one. The importance of secondary task sensitivity in assessing capacity requirements is illustrated. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1836. Mistler-Lachman, Janet L. (U Houston) **Queer sentences, ambiguity, and levels of processing.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 395-400.—45 paid student volunteers judged linguistic strings to be "meaningful" or "meaningless." Meaningful sentences were identical for all Ss; however, for each of 5 groups, meaningless foils containing different kinds of linguistic violation were interspersed among the meaningful sentences. Type of foil influenced processing time for meaningful items, suggesting that laboratory language processing may be determined by the entire set of linguistic material used. Effect of foil type on comprehension depth for meaningful items was assessed from the extent to which 3 kinds of ambiguity slowed judgments on those items as compared to unambiguous sentences. Foil type appeared to affect depth of meaningful sentence processing in such a way as to support a "levels of analysis" view of sentence compre-

bension. Foil type and kind of ambiguity interacted to suggest that sentence comprehension requires computation of underlying logical relationships prior to computation of surface structural relationships and the unequivocal determination of word meanings.—*Journal abstract.*

1837. Moeser, Shannon D. (Memorial U Newfoundland St John's, Canada) **The effect of reference field organization on language processing.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 370-374.—Exposed 40 paid undergraduates to a miniature artificial language in which auditorily presented nonsense words were correlated to a visually presented reference field. Both the organization of the reference field and the order of words were manipulated to test whether Ss were encoding on the basis of an English-based semantic code or a code based on the nonverbal reference field. Results indicate that the code used was based on the organization of the nonverbal reference field. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1838. Natadze, R. G. [Methods for the experimental study of concept formation.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 143-146.—Presents the 1st part of a 2-part paper dealing with the approach to the study of concept formation used by the Georgian school of psychology. Traditional approaches are examined and their defects noted. The abstraction of common elements presented by an E in conjunction with artificial concepts is contrasted with the abstraction of meaningful communalities that characterizes concept formation in natural situations. The requirements to be met by experimental designs for laboratory study of concept formation are enumerated.—*L. Zusne.*

1839. Paivio, Allan. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Imagery and synchronic thinking.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Jul), Vol 16(3), 147-163.—Argues that imagery involves synchronously organized informational structures that contribute to the richness of content, flexibility, and speed of thinking. By contrast, verbal processes are characterized by a higher degree of sequential constraint, which limits memory content and flexibility but contributes logical direction to thinking. Specific experimental evidence is presented on the implications of these views in regard to the encoding, storage, and retrieval of organized cognitive information. (1½ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1840. Rosch, Eleanor. (U California, Berkeley) **Reply to Loftus.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 1975(Sep), Vol 104(3), 241-243.—Replies to E. F. Loftus's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 1) objections to the author's research which studied the structure and content of cognitive representations of semantic categories. Loftus's methodological, conceptual, and theoretical objections are rebutted, and the post hoc nature of Loftus's attempt to apply a spreading-activation theory to the author's findings is discussed.

1841. Tokayer, Sidney S. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Cognitive style: Its relationship to quantity of information processed.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2402-2403.

1842. Van der Heijden, A. H. & Wolters, G. (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Psychologisch Inst, Netherlands) **[Coquettish glances toward reading.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Jun), Vol 30(4-5), 303-335.—Discusses the processing

of visual information (VI). This processing indicates that the visual image of objects (VIO) operates slightly longer than eye contact with the object (G. Sperling, 1970). The VIO endures 1-2 sec. The VI is coded as auditive-linguistic representations in the immediate memory. The VIO lasts only about 400 msec, and the immediate memory is too short for the recognition process to occur. A buffer is postulated to exist between the VIO and the immediate memory. Also, a multistore characteristic of memory is suggested to consist of sensory information, immediate memory, and long-term memory. A model of a storage system of memory postulated that all information is organized in parallel patterns and operates in several stages of activation (D. A. Norman, 1968). In long-term memory, automatic associations and relationship in the activation process between stimuli can be established. Parts of the activation process, based on expectancy patterns, are selected for further processing. The reading process illustrates the operations of the model. (113 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

1843. Yukawa, Takako. [Effect of affiliative interaction with a model on a classification task.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 119-124.—Modified a previous study by T. Yugawa (1974) which verified children's identification with a model in learning vocabularies. 20 3-person groups of 2nd graders, assigned to 1 control and 2 experimental groups, classified geometric figures under 3 different conditions: (a) with a model who had previously had personal affiliation with Ss, (b) with a model who was familiar but had no personal affiliation, (c) with an unfamiliar model. Results support the hypothesis that affiliative interaction between a model and children in which children recognize cognitive characteristics of the model facilitates children's identification with the model.—*S. Choe.*

Learning & Memory

1844. Albert, D. & Schulz, U. (Philipps U, Fachbereich Psychologie, Marburg/Lahn, W Germany) **A model for free recall of two lists: Individual recall sequences and the effect of list-2-dominance.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 161-174. Outlines a free recall model which assumes a probability search for 2 kinds of items within 1 search set. For testing the model, data of an experimental group in Exp II by D. Albert (1973) were reanalyzed using 24 Ss. Predictions for individual recall sequences are derived, and an explanation for the effect of list 2 dominance is suggested. An index of dominance is also given. (21 ref) *Journal abstract.*

1845. Armelius, Bengt-Ake & Armelius, Kerstin. **Integration rules in a multiple-cue probability learning task with intercorrelated cues.** *Umea Psychological Reports*, 1975, No 80, 17 p. Studied how Ss use cues in multiple-cue probability learning (MCPL) tasks by having 24 undergraduates complete a questionnaire about how they had made their predictions. The questionnaire was administered after Ss had completed learning of a 2-cue suppressor variable task for 100 trials. For 19 Ss, it was possible to develop 3 models on the basis of their verbal reports: linear, configural, or estimated weights models. Goodness of fit of the models

and the actual responses of the Ss was satisfactory. 10 Ss reached a higher level of performance than expected if they used only the information provided by the cue criterion correlations. Performance was highest for Ss using a linear model, while achievement for Ss using an estimated weights model was low due to low consistency. Performance of Ss using configural models was relatively poor because of the low validity of configural models in the present task. Configural models, however, were as easy to follow as linear models. It is concluded that it is possible to use Ss' verbal reports to study strategies used in MCPL tasks and that it is probably necessary to do so since very different psychological processes may be expressed in the same mathematical model. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

1846. Bellezza, Francis S.; Winkler, Henry B. & Andrasik, Frank. (Ohio U) **Encoding processes and the spacing effect.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 451-457.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 112 undergraduates to test the differential encoding theory of the spacing effect, using E. Martin's (see PA, Vol 43:294) encoding variability notion in which it is hypothesized that low-meaningfulness items are more variable in their encodings than are high-meaningfulness items. Using a continuous paired-associate learning task, it was predicted that the spacing vs performance curves for consonant-consonant-consonant items would show a faster improvement in performance than would the curves for high-meaningfulness consonant-vowel-consonant items. None of the experiments supported this prediction. In addition, it was found that items recognized on their 2nd presentation were more likely to be recalled than were those items not recognized. It is concluded that an item's repetitions are more effective if 1 code is formed and elaborated with each repetition rather than if more than 1 code is formed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1847. Bhatnagar, Meenakshi & Sen, Anima. (U Delhi, India) **The effect of the Von-Restorff phenomenon on different temporal positions in free learning.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 53-63.—Studied the Von Restorff effect in a free learning and memorizing task, in terms of the order of retrieval of items when isolation was introduced in different positions of the stimulus field. 8 college students were Ss; 3 lists and a 4×4 Latin square design were used. Results show that the order of retrieval was not favored in any of the stipulated positions.—*B. Roy.*

1848. Bhatnagar, Meenakshi & Sen, Anima. (U Delhi, India) **The effect of the Von-Restorff phenomenon on different temporal positions in serial learning.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 44-52.—Isolation was introduced in the 2nd, 8th and 14th positions of 3 different lists and a control list. Data were collected from 8 college students, using a 4×4 Latin square design. Results indicate that the nature of the classical serial position curve can be changed through introduction of isolation in the middle of the list.—*B. Roy.*

1849. Bol'shunov, Ya. V. (Ulyanovsk Pedagogical Inst, USSR) [Differences between brief and full reproduction of a text in young schoolchildren.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 56-61.—Observed recall of narratives by 56 schoolchildren in the 2nd and 3rd grades. The narratives were presented twice to each

S, who then retold them under 2 sets of instructions: (a) to give just the main points or (b) to retell the story fully. While most children were able to retell the story in full detail (the frequency of reproduction of the 29 main ideas varied from 48 to 98%), presenting only the main points created considerable difficulty. The various types of omission and alterations in the abbreviated narratives were analyzed in terms of the specific mental operations involved. In general, it was observed that the retelling of narratives by young schoolchildren shows the same characteristics as the solution of mental problems. (English summary)—*L. Zusne.*

1850. Brewer, William F. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Memory for ideas: Synonym substitution.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 458-464.—In 3 experiments a total of 172 undergraduates memorized sentences that contained a word with a synonym in English. There were large numbers of synonym substitution responses in recall (varying from 6.0% in Exp I to 27.7% in Exp III). Synonym substitution responses tended to be unidirectional and occurred with roughly equal frequency in abstract and concrete sentences. Results are interpreted as opposed to surface structure theories of sentence memory, since explanation in terms of word associations and sequential dependencies proved unsuccessful. Results are also taken to be opposed to image theories of sentence memory, since image theories predict few if any synonym substitution responses for abstract sentences, while Exp III found large numbers of synonym substitutions in both abstract and concrete sentences. Findings support the position that memory for sentences is in terms of nonlinguistic, nonimage, abstract representations (ideas). (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1851. Burgess, Ian S. (Manchester Polytechnic, School of Psychology, England) **Some problems associated with response-independent reinforcement.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 25-31.—Response-independent reinforcement (RIR) has been seen as an alternative method of extinction. Evidence is presented from the literature which suggests that this is not the case. There is now good ground for differentiating between RIR and conventional extinction. It is also shown that the grounds for asserting that RIR is indeed response independent are none too firm. Basic information on RIR is needed, and several lines of research are suggested. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1852. Burrows, David & Solomon, Barry A. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) **Parallel scanning of auditory and visual information.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 416-420.—Presented 76 undergraduates in Exp I with memory sets of 1, 2, or 4 stimuli and then with a test item to be classified as belonging or not belonging to the memory set. In Condition 1 each memory stimulus was a single auditorily presented letter. In Condition 2 each memory stimulus was a visually presented letter. In Conditions 3 and 4 each memory stimulus was a pair of letters, one presented visually and the other auditorily. Mean reaction time (RT) for the classification task increased as a function of number of memory stimuli at equal rates for all 4 conditions. This is interpreted as evidence for a parallel scanning process in Conditions 3 and 4 where the auditory and visual items of each memory stimulus pair could be scanned

simultaneously. Exp II with 16 Ss compared memory retrieval for a simultaneous condition in which auditory and visual memory items were presented as pairs, with a sequential condition in which mixed auditory-visual memory sets were presented 1 item at a time. RTs were shorter for the simultaneous condition. This is interpreted as evidence that parallel scanning may depend upon memory input parameters.—*Journal abstract.*

1853. Degouys, J. (CNRS, Equipe de Recherche, Lab de Psychologie, U Poitiers, France) [**Specificity in learning and memorizing sentences.**] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 87-96.—40 Ss studied 20 highly specific (Sp+) and weakly specific (Sp-) sentences, each containing the name and characteristic of an object, and their recall was tested 3 wks later. Sp+ sentences were better remembered than Sp- sentences, but more frequent use of Sp+ sentences may account for the difference more than does the degree of specificity; however, the superiority was less clear after 3 wks. An explanation lies in the subjective organization of semantic memory.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1854. Denis, Michel. (U Paris X, Lab de Psychologie de la Culture, Nanterre, France) [**Memorization of imaged or verbal material in terms of imagery activity preliminary to learning.**] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 77-86.—Under 3 conditions (no imagery, and 1 or 2 successive periods of imagery), 168 17-29 yr old students learned a list of 30 familiar objects presented either as nouns or verbs, after a preliminary learning of the same objects by an imagery task. Pictures were recalled better than nouns. The imagery task had a positive effect on relearning, clear on noun learning and weaker on pictures. Results are interpreted in terms of interference effect between S's own images preliminary to learning and specific imaginal representations elaborated from figural components of picture stimuli. (16 ref)—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1855. Ehrlich, Marie-France. (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie expérimentale et comparée, U Paris, France) [**Methods of learning and long term memory of sentences.**] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975 Vol 75(1) 97-107.—Studied the influence of modality of presentation on the learning of 8 sentences comprising 7 elements, 3 nuclear and 4 modifying, each S receiving 10 trials. In Group 1 (cumulative method), nuclear elements were presented at the 1st 2 trials, and the modifiers were introduced progressively over successive trials. In Group 2 (classical method), all elements were presented at the 1st trial. The 2 groups showed identical performance at the final learning trial. However, a week later Group 1 showed better performance. Progressive introduction of new elements into the nuclear sentence appeared to facilitate the organization of strong structures, hence leading to better retention. (18 ref)—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1856. Epstein, William; Wilder, Lucinda & Robertson, Lynn. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **The effect of directed forgetting on the time to remember.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 401-404.—In 2 experiments with a total of 61 university students, a recognition memory task was used to determine whether the search set is reduced by cuing S to forget a part of the input. Correct recognition reaction time (RT) was used to infer

the size of the search set. The principal results show that RT on forget trials was faster than RT on remember trials and that RT was fastest when the forget cue was presented at the outset of the trial rather than after the material had been presented. These findings are generally consistent with the hypothesis that selective search is responsible for the enhancement of recall produced by forget instructions in earlier studies.—*Journal abstract.*

1857. Fraisse, Paul & de Matzkin, Celia. (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie expérimentale et comparée, U René Descartes, Paris, France) [**Mnemonic and numerical span of two successive collections of letters or dots.**] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 61-75.—Explored the limits of apprehension span by successive tachistoscopic presentations of 2 cards of letters and dots. Span increase was observed when the interval between the cards was at least 200 ms, a duration necessary for decoding information on the 1st card before presentation of the second. An interval of 650 ms doubled the numerical span but increased letter span by only 50%. It is concluded that letter span is limited by storage and short-term memory processes, but these factors do not limit the numerical span for memorizing only 2 digits. (24 ref)—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1858. Freeman, John F. (U Arizona) **Differential clues employed in word recognition for known and unknown words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1126.

1859. Gakhar, S. & Luthra, Sushma. (Guru Nanak U, Amritsar, India) **Serial learning as a function of anxiety.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jul), Vol 11(2), 39-42.—Grouped 135 9th- and 10th-grade females into high, average, and low anxiety categories according to their scores on S. Sharma's manifest anxiety scale. Ss were given a serial verbal learning task using a reproduction method. Results demonstrate the poor performance of the high anxiety group.—*Journal abstract.*

1860. Giambra, Leonard M. (National Inst of Child Health & Human Development, Gerontology Research Ctr, Baltimore, MD) **Altering the concept learner's desire for nonexemplars of the concept: The effect of nonexemplar initial instances.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 213-232.—Performed 5 concept attainment experiments with 340 university students: the selection procedure was used. The effect of initial instance was studied under (a) the attribute identification and complete learning tasks, (b) 2 kinds of criteria of success, (c) different amounts of experience with each type of initial instance, (d) a history of all-exemplar or all-nonexemplar initial instance, (e) 1 or 2 irrelevant dimensions, and (f) 2 or 3 values for each dimension of the stimulus universe. Furthermore, the effects of certain interactions of the variables of (a) to (f) were investigated. The generality of any effects across concept rules was ascertained by using the affirmation, negation, conjunction, alternate denial, inclusive disjunction, joint denial, conditional, exclusion, biconditional, and exclusive disjunction rules. The general finding that nonexemplar initial instances enhanced desire for nonexemplar stimulus instances was moderated by the other independent variables, singly and in concert. *Journal abstract.*

1861. Goel, Manju & Sen, Arun K. (U Delhi, India) **Retroactive inhibition as a function of temporal position of interpolated task.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jul), Vol 11(2), 51-59.—Studied retroactive inhibition in relation to 3 different temporal positions of an interpolated task in an experiment with 32 17-25 yr olds matched for age, sex, and memory span for digits. Ss were divided into 1 control and 3 experimental groups. Results show that (a) intervening activity interfered with the reinstatement of the previously acquired performance, (b) an equal amount of retroactive inhibition was noted when interpolated activity occurred immediately after original learning and just prior to recall, and (c) greatest retroactive effects were observed when interpolated activity occurred between learning and recall tests. Serial position effects were also analyzed, and the results are in agreement with J. W. McCrary and W. S. Hunter's (see PA, Vol 27:7637) generalization. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1862. Halff, Henry M. (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) **Stimulus presentation after successes and errors in concept identification.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 421-430.—M. Levine's (1966, 1969) theory of concept identification suggests that more extensive processing follows errors than successes. The role of memory for the stimulus in this processing was studied by asking 40 practiced female college students to solve 16 simultaneous discrimination problems, each of which had 8 dimensions, one of them relevant. Hypotheses were monitored by Levine's blank-trials technique, and each S was run in 1 of 4 conditions depending on whether the stimulus (the positive member of the display pair) was or was not (re-)presented after successes or errors (during success or error feedback). Stimulus presentation after errors increased overall learning rate, global consistency, and local consistency; after successes, it had no effect. Results suggest that memory for the stimulus seems crucial to the revision of hypotheses after errors.—*Journal abstract*.

1863. Hermann, Douglas J.; McLaughlin, John P. & Nelson, Billie C. (Hamilton Coll) **Visual and semantic factors in recognition from long-term memory.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 381-384.—In recognition tests, physical and semantic relationships between targets and distractors have been shown, in separate manipulations, to affect the latency of S's decision. The present experiment tested the recognition of 16 undergraduates for distractors which were visually similar or dissimilar to targets and which belonged to the target categories or to nontarget categories in order to examine the interaction of these dimensions. Rejection latency was longer for target category than for nontarget category distractors. Latency was also longer for visually similar than visually dissimilar distractors, but only when combined with target category probes. This interaction can be explained by the hypothesis that word recognition depends on the analysis of several dimensions of the probe stimulus, and rejection can occur before all such analyses have been completed.—*Journal abstract*.

1864. Honeck, Richard P.; Riechmann, Paul & Hoffman, Robert R. (U Cincinnati) **Semantic memory for metaphor: The conceptual base hypothesis.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 409-415.—Examined

the idea that people can encode and use an extremely abstract and general form of a complex linguistic (proverb) input. In Exp I, with 32 undergraduates, each proverb was accompanied by either a conceptually related (good, mediocre, or poor) or an unrelated interpretation. The related interpretations were more effective recall prompts than were the unrelated, but only for high-imagery proverbs. In Exp II 20 Ss wrote interpretations of the proverbs and then received either the proverb subject-noun or a brief story as a prompt. As was the case for the interpretations in Exp I, the stories did not share any major vocabulary or propositional structure with their proverb source. Nonetheless, the stories were as effective as the nouns. Also, quality of proverb interpretation and of recall performance were positively related, with the correlations involving low-imagery proverbs, and stories, tending to be higher. Both experiments support the conceptual-base notion and underline the importance of interpretive context. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1865. Kimmel, H. D. (U South Florida) **Instrumental conditioning of autonomically mediated responses in human beings.** *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 325-335.—Reviews foundations of the belief that autonomically mediated responses are not instrumentally modifiable in the work of Jerzy Konorski, Stefan Miller, and Skinner. Later research confirming the conditionability of the human galvanic skin response is cited, along with confirmation of the reliability of instrumental heart rate conditioning. Implications for basic conditioning theory and for the treatment of psychosomatic disorders are noted. A revision of the traditional categories of conditioning is suggested. (74 ref)—R. Tomasko.

1866. Klinger, Nancy N. (Pennsylvania State U) **Hierarchical organization and memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1132-1133.

1867. MacLeod, Colin M. (U Washington, Seattle) **Release from proactive interference: Insufficiency of an attentional account.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 459-465.—The attentional hypothesis claims that the release from proactive interference is due to increased processing when Ss perceive a change in the items to be remembered. The present study manipulated attention by inserting a color cue before the final trial of a sequence in a paradigm used to study release from proactive interference developed by D. D. Wickens et al (1963). 192 undergraduates served as Ss. Relative to the corresponding conditions with no such cue, the cue affected performance neither when a category shift (release) nor when no category shift (control) was involved. Results disconfirm the prediction made by the attentional hypothesis.—*Journal abstract*.

1868. Marteniuk, R. G. & Diewert, G. L. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Decay and interference effects in motor short-term memory.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 217-223.—Investigated trace decay and interference effects in motor short-term memory by contrasting the predictions of 2 recent models, one proposed by R. L. Pepper and L. M. Herman (see PA, Vol 44:4545) and the other by G. J. Laabs (see PA, Vol 51:10455) in regard to these 2 variables. Ss were 48 undergraduates. Laabs' prediction that forgetting in motor short-term memory is

indexed by greater variability of reproduction was supported in that movement reproduction after a 20-sec retention interval, either filled or unfilled, produced greater variable error. His model was again supported in that analysis of constant error over 5 movement extents indicated interference effects through formation of an adaptation level which caused short movements to be overshoot and long movements to be undershoot. Pepper and Herman's concept of spontaneous trace decay indexed by a negative shift in constant error was not supported as was their prediction that interpolated activity would alter the strength of the criterion trace through an assimilation process. Some evidence was found supporting the view that a memory trace can be strengthened through proprioceptive feedback entering through an unattended channel.—*Journal abstract.*

1869. McNally, Lawrence E. (Hofstra U) **Accommodation of conceptual tempo to methods of presentation in a free recall task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1706.

1870. Misra, Girishwar & Srivastava, Km. Bindu. (U Gorakhpur, India) **Effects of verbal labelling on recognition of random shapes.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 35-38.—Studied the recognition of random shapes under equivalence and distinctiveness training conditions using 3 types of labels (meaningful words, nonsense syllables, and 3-digit numbers). 60 undergraduate females performed J. M. Vanderplas and A. E. Garvin's (1959) recognition test. Results show that recognition was better after distinctiveness pretraining and that the number of correct recognitions was contingent upon the type of label used during pretraining.—*Journal abstract.*

1871. Mohan, Jitendra & Kumar, Ashok. (Guru Nanak U. Amritsar, India) **Task specificity and reminiscence.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 7-10.—Administered Eysenck's scale to 30 school girls to measure substitution, reverse alphabet writing, and figure writing. Reminiscence was found to be fairly task-specific.—*B. Roy.*

1872. Newman, Morris I. (Southern Illinois U) **Delay of information feedback and the retention of meaningful connected discourse.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1708.

1873. Newman, Slater E. (North Carolina State U) **The effects of isolation and articulation on response-term recall.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 483-487.—120 Ss were given 1 study trial on a paired associate list in which a response term for 1 of the pairs was isolated for half of the Ss; for the remaining Ss, none of the response terms was isolated. During the study trial, half the Ss in each treatment articulated all response terms; the rest articulated none. On the test of free recall of the response terms, the isolated response term occurred more often than its nonisolated counterpart, independent of whether it had been articulated. Response-term articulation facilitated response-term recall. It is suggested that (a) response-term isolation facilitates paired-associate learning by enhancing both response recall and associative learning and (b) response-term articulation also enhances response recall but interferes with associative learning. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1874. Nilsson, Lars-Göran; Wright, Edmund & Murdock, Bennet B. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **The effects of visual presentation method on single-trial free recall.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 427-433.—In 2 experiments with a total of 64 undergraduate volunteers, 4 different conditions of visual presentation were studied with the purpose of furthering the understanding of the role of temporal and spatial factors underlying modality effects in single-trial free recall. Enriching spatial factors in the visual presentation did not produce a higher performance in the recency part of the serial-position curve, and it was therefore concluded that the modality effect could not be due to any visual handicap. A lag distribution measure was suggested and applied to the data to characterize output order (the order of recall) in single-trial free recall. The 2 experiments used a within-Ss and a between-Ss design, respectively, and illustrate the importance of the methodological difference between these 2 designs. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1875. Picek, James S.; Sherman, Steven J. & Shiffrin, Richard M. (Indiana U. Bloomington) **Cognitive organization and coding of social structures.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 758-768.—In 2 experiments a total of 216 undergraduates read stories containing pairwise sentiment relationships among 4 people. The stories were either complete (all 6 relationships stated) or incomplete (only 4 relationships stated). When complete they were either balanced or imbalanced; when incomplete they were either balanceable or nonbalanceable. After reading 2 stories, Ss attempted to recall whether each relationship had been presented, and if so which sentiment was involved. Generally, Ss recalled balanced stories better. However, Ss sometimes recalled pairwise sentiments not stated in the (incomplete) stories. For balanceable stories, those misrecalls balanced triads containing them; for nonbalanceable stories, they imbalanced triads containing them. The data support an encoding model for the storage of social information rather than a model positing a generalized drift toward balance. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1876. Pomm, Hermann P. **[A model for an information-psychological concept of memory.]** (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 549-553. Proposes a model of memory as a currently undetermined, limited number of discrete storage levels in which information is linearly stored. A double logarithmic dependence is shown to exist between the intake of information, involving several storage levels, and respective storage times. A similar dependence is observed between forgetting time and the amount of information that can be remembered. 3 classical investigations appear to confirm the model. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

1877. Psotka, Joseph. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Simplicity, symmetry, and syntely: Stimulus measures of binary pattern structure.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 434-444. Elaborates a simple parameter-free algorithm based solely on the sequential run and alternation structure of binary sequences. The algorithm measures the sequence's syntely, the degree to which past consequences within a sequence converge on the continuation of that sequence's terminal run. Results of 3

experiments with a total of 126 undergraduates show that the algorithm predicted Ss' expectancies in a sequential prediction task using short binary sequences. Other algorithms measuring the symmetry and simplicity of short binary patterns are demonstrated, and their measures shown to be correlated with each other, but not correlated with syntely. The syntely algorithm was successful in predicting the error profiles of Ss learning short recurrent patterns of binary sequences. The success of the syntely algorithm, even though it may embody the principle of induction only imperfectly, provides good evidence that this principle is a useful normative guide for understanding the human processing of contingencies in binary sequences, making complicated schemes of rules and hypotheses unnecessary. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1878. Rabenou, Bijan & Kanak, N. Jack. (U Oklahoma) **Learning to learn and interitem associations in verbal-discrimination learning.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 467-473.—72 undergraduates learned 4 lists under Condition AR (interitem associations among the right items of each list), Condition AW (interitem associations among the wrong items), or Condition C (no associations), the 1st and 4th lists being run to a criterion of 2 successive errorless trials and the 2nd and 3rd lists for 5 trials. Results fail to support either frequency theory or the hypothesis that Ss learn higher-order approach or avoidance strategies with the presentation of successive, functionally equivalent lists. There was significant learning to learn in all conditions, but no main effect of condition and no interaction of condition by list (i.e., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th) on a measure of errors over 5 trials. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1879. Rowe, Edward J. (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint John's, Canada) **The effect of imagery on rehearsal strategies in verbal-discrimination learning.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 431-442.—Measured Ss' rehearsal strategies in learning a 32-pair mixed list of high- and low-imagery pairs of nouns during the 4 study trials in an alternating study-test presentation. In Exp I, 20 undergraduates were asked to press 1 or 2 buttons to indicate their attention to right and wrong intrapair items; in Exp II, 20 Ss gave their rehearsals aloud; in Exp III, 40 Ss pressed buttons to indicate covert rehearsals. Substantially more rehearsals were given to right than to wrong items, but this difference was not affected by the imagery of pairs, even though high-imagery pairs were consistently easier to learn. Exp IV, with 20 Ss, suggested that a rehearsal strategy is used more for low-imagery pairs and an imagery strategy is used more for high-imagery pairs. Results suggest that the effect of imagery in verbal-discrimination learning is not readily explained in terms of differential rehearsal processes as was suggested in a study by W. P. Wallace et al (see PA, Vol 51:10416).—*Journal abstract*.

1880. Santa, John L. & Baker, Linda. (Rutgers State U, Douglas Coll) **Linguistic influences on visual memory.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 445-450. The Whorf-Sapir (Whorfian) hypothesis has raised considerable controversy in the literatures of psychology and anthropology. Several misconceptions of the hypothesis are reviewed. In the present experiment with 37

undergraduates, the hypothesis was tested and supported in a visual reproduction paradigm. Ss were first given label training for a set of figures and were then asked to recall by drawing the shapes. Training with categorized labels resulted in a 25% improvement in recall when compared to a condition with nonword (paralog) labels. Even stronger evidence of linguistic influence on visual memory was obtained by examining the order of recall. The conceptual relationships among labels strongly influenced the sequence of reproductions. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1881. Saxena, A. K. & Tewari, R. K. (U Gorakhpur, India) **Role of semantic and conceptual similarity on retroactive interference.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jul), Vol 11(2), 60-63.—Studied retroactive interference when stimulus members in paired-associate learning were identical and response terms were varied. It was hypothesized that the effect of semantically similar interpolated learning or retroactive interference would be greater than the effect of conceptually similar interpolated learning. A memory drum apparatus was used with 60 undergraduates. Results show no significant differences between semantic and conceptual similarity.—*Journal abstract*.

1882. Schwartz, Marian. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **The effect of constant vs. varied encoding and massed vs. distributed presentations on recall of paired associates.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 390-394.—The variables of coding (constant vs varied) and spacing (massed vs distributed) were factorially combined in an independent-groups design with 96 undergraduates. 16 nominal pairs were presented twice, with the 2 presentations being either massed or distributed. A given nominal pair (e.g., AR-LE) was accompanied either by the same word-pair code on both presentations (e.g., arm-leg) or by a different code on each presentation (e.g., arm-leg; arrive-leave). On a subsequent recall test, the nominal stimulus only was shown. Better recall of the nominal response was found after constant coding and after distributed presentations, and there was no interaction between the spacing and coding variables. Results (a) support none of the current proposed explanations for the distributed practice effect and (b) suggest that the critical factor in determining the probability of response recall is the strength of the strongest potential route to the response, not the number of different routes. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1883. Singh, B. N. & Thakur, R. C. (U Bihar, Langat Singh Coll, Muzaffarpur, India) **Effect of KR on verbal learning as a function of the learning task and the method of learning.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 28-31.—Conducted an experiment with 40 male college students which involved 3 independent variables (knowledge of results, learning task, and learning method) during the performance of 2 verbal learning tasks (3-letter nonsense syllables and 3-digit figures) under 8 different experimental conditions. Analysis of variance showed that the effects of knowledge of results, learning task, and learning method on verbal learning were independent of each other.—*Journal abstract*.

1884. Solso, Robert L. & Biersdorff, Kathleen K. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Recall under conditions of cumulative**

cues. *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 233-246.—In 2 experiments with a total of 318 university students, recall of common words was examined under 3 types of cues: initial letter, rhyme, and associative cues. After initial exposure to a list of to-be-remembered words, each cue was presented to 3 independent groups in a recall task. Then all possible combinations of 2 cues were given to Ss, followed by all 3 cues. In Exp I, Ss were immediately prompted after exposure to the target words, while in Exp II, Ss were given the opportunity to free recall target words before being prompted. Recall was greatly facilitated under multiple cuing conditions. It was postulated that prompted recall consists of priming implicit associative responses and matching these responses with items in memory. Multiple cuing restricts the number of generated responses which serve as the basis for search and match of immediate memory. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1885. Sommerkamp, Thomas R. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Transfer of training as a function of ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1140-1141.

1886. Tzeng, Ovid J. (U California, Riverside) **The effect of category size: Scanning or degree of learning?** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 88(3), 443-453.—40 undergraduates learned 24 words from 2 categories to either a lenient or a stringent criterion and were then tested in an identification task. One category contained 16 words and the other contained 8 words. With the lenient criterion, category size had a negative effect on identification time; with the stringent criterion, it had a positive effect. The validity of scanning models that employ data on reaction time to support their proposals is questioned. It is concluded that a strength theory is better than any scanning model to accommodate the existing data. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1887. Uchida, Nobuko. [The effects of external and internal verbalization on memory and comprehension of a story in pre-school children.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 23(2), 87-96.—Tested 3 hypotheses: (a) External verbalization facilitates learning formal aspects of sentences. (b) Internal verbalization facilitates learning semantic aspects of sentences. (c) Verbalization, either external or internal, enhances pilot comprehension. 2 experimental groups and 1 control group of 51 5-yr-old Ss each were exposed to the 3 different experimental conditions in which a story was presented 3 times with different instructions. Memory of the story was tested and analyzed. Results support the hypotheses. (English summary)—*S. Choe*.

1888. Underwood, Benton J. & Reichardt, Charles S. (Northwestern U) **Implicit associational responses produced by words in pairs of unrelated words.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975 (Jul), Vol 3(4), 405-408. Conducted a study with 160 undergraduates to determine if implicit associational responses (IARs) occur to individual words presented as pairs for associative learning. The occurrence of IARs was determined by a "yes-no" recognition test, and IARs for words presented singly for study provided a baseline. For all conditions, false recognitions to assumed IARs occurred, the magnitude was equivalent for words presented for study as pairs, as for the same words presented singly. No evidence was found

that IARs occurred during the testing phase.—*Journal abstract*.

1889. Walker, Zlmarian S. (U Massachusetts) **The interactive effects of eye movement patterns with modes of stimulus presentation on the recall of paired-associate learning sequences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1719-1720.

1890. Ward, L. Charles & Maisto, Albert A. (Murray State U) **A comparison of anticipation and recall procedures in serial learning.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 207-212.—20 psychology students learned 2 serial lists, 1 by serial anticipation and 1 by serial-recall. Standard serial learning procedures were modified in order to equate the 2 methods for time per trial. Faster learning in terms of trials-to-criterion was observed under serial-recall. In addition, the shapes of the serial-position curves differed for the 2 methods. The standard bow-shaped curve was obtained for serial-anticipation. The curve for serial-recall was similar but with significantly more errors occurring at the last 3 serial positions.—*Journal abstract*.

1891. Warshaw, Susan C. (Columbia U) **Intelligence and children's recall for paired-associate materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2404.

1892. Wilson, Margaret P. (U Minnesota) **Individual differences and instructional variables in the acquisition of structure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2405.

1893. Wittrock, M. C. & Carter, John F. (U California, Los Angeles) **Generative processing of hierarchically organized words.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 88(3), 489-501.—90 individually run undergraduates learned and were tested for their free recall of a conceptually unrelated hierarchy of words, a randomly arranged, or a properly arranged, conceptual hierarchy, under instructions to process the words either by generating hierarchical associations among them or by copying them. As predicted, recall of every type of hierarchy increased markedly with generative instructions, with the greatest gain occurring for the randomly arranged hierarchy. Type of hierarchy also affected recall. Results tend to support the generative model of encoding, a model which emphasizes the active construction of distinctive as well as semantic associations. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Motivation & Emotion

1894. Kruglanski, Arie W. et al. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Can money enhance intrinsic motivation? A test of the content-consequence hypothesis.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1978 (Apr), Vol 36(4), 744-750.—Presents 2 conceptual replications of an experiment designed to test the hypothesis that when monetary payments are inherent to the task's content their presence (vs absence) increases intrinsic motivation, whereas when they constitute the task's consequence their presence (vs absence) decreases intrinsic motivation toward the task. Ss were a total of 128 male 14-16 yr olds. Data of both experiments strongly support the hypothesis. The findings are consistent with the assumption that intrinsic motivation ensues whenever the actor causally attributes his per-

formance of the task to the task's content and are inconsistent with the proposal that intrinsic motivation be identified with internal (or self-) attributions and extrinsic motivation with attributions to the external environment.—*Journal abstract.*

1895. Narayanan, S. & Natarajan, P. (U Madras, Chepauk, India) **Questionnaire defined drive levels and performance in simple discriminative and choice reaction tasks.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jul), Vol 11(2), 47-50.—Studied the effect of anxiety on performance. 100 14-16 yr old males were given Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale and were measured using a reaction time apparatus. Results suggest that the questionnaire manipulation of the drive variable is not an effective way to affect K. W. Spence's (1958) levels of drive.—*R. Tomasko.*

Attention & Consciousness States

1896. Briggs, Gary G. (Duke U, Medical Ctr) **A comparison of attentional and control shift models of the performance of concurrent tasks.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Jun), Vol 39(3), 183-192.—Superimposed a concurrent verbal task upon the performance of a practiced bimanual motor skill by 8 male and 8 female right-handed Ss. Addition of the verbal task did not increase the total number of errors; however, a significant $\text{ands} \times \text{Condition}$ interaction was observed. The right hand made significantly more errors under the verbal condition, while the left hand made nonsignificantly fewer errors under that condition. Findings support an attentional model rather than a model which proposes that addition of the verbal task causes control of the right hand to shift to the nonverbal right hemisphere. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1897. Knox, V. Jane; Crutchfield, Lila & Hilgard, Ernest R. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **The nature of task interference in hypnotic dissociation: An investigation of hypnotic behavior.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 23(4), 305-323.—Ss were 15 highly hypnotizable college students (determined from scores on the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A) capable of performing a manual task (keypressing according to a simple pattern) following a posthypnotic signal, with the task out of awareness ("subconscious"). The subconscious task was sometimes performed alone, while S was presumably resting, and sometimes simultaneously with color naming, always "conscious." Control conditions included conscious keypressing, both alone and simultaneous with color naming. Most of the effects were in errors in keypressing beyond those in the conscious condition alone: when conscious pressing was attempted simultaneously with color naming; equally when subconscious keypressing was performed alone; by a greater amount when performed subconsciously with color naming. It is concluded that maintaining dissociation apparently requires cognitive effort, hence adding to task interference. Individual differences were noted in departures from the average findings, with no evidence for performances in any Ss improved substantially by hypnotic dissociation. (German, French, & Spanish summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

1898. Lewis, Marc; Honeck, Richard P. & Fishbein, Harold. (Case Western Reserve U) **Does shadowing differentially unlock attention?** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 455-458.—Tested the assumption that auditory attention is locked onto a shadowed (verbally tracked) message. In a dichotic listening task, 40 undergraduates showed a general decrease in ability to attend to the content of the shadowed message. Results indicate that shadowing unlocks (rather than locks) attention.—*Journal abstract.*

1899. Ruch, John C. (Mills Coll) **Self-hypnosis: The result of heterohypnosis or vice versa?** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 23(4), 282-304.—Developed quantitative measures of self-hypnosis and used them with 88 undergraduates to investigate how effective self-hypnosis is, both without initial training and following heterohypnosis. Ss first received group adaptations of the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A (HGSHS:A), and the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale, Form C (SHSS:C); the "conventional" group received the usual standardized inductions, the "1st-person" group received rephrased inductions, and the "self-instructed" group supplied their own inductions. All Ss then received a self-instructed SHSS:C and a conventional HGSHS:A. The self-instructed scales yielded entirely satisfactory measurements, both objective and subjective. Untrained self-hypnosis was as effective as heterohypnosis. Conventional heterohypnosis inhibited later self-hypnosis, but 1st-person versions did not. Initial self-hypnosis facilitated later heterohypnosis. Findings contradict a stereotype of hypnosis based on heterohypnosis of a passive S by an active hypnotist, with self-hypnosis a derivative of this. They suggest instead a reconceptualization in which active self-hypnosis is the primary phenomenon, heterohypnosis is in effect guided self-hypnosis, and a hypnotist is as capable of being inhibitory as helpful. (German, French, & Spanish summaries) (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1900. Shainberg, David. **On the role of knowledge.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 311-319.—Distinguishes the concepts of knowledge, needing to know, and knowing, and illustrates the transformations (physical, mental, and emotional) from one to another as they take place during long distance running.

1901. Tart, Charles T. & Fadiman, James. (U California, Davis) **The case of the yellow wheat field: A dream-state explanation of a broadcast telepathic dream.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 607-618.—Describes an unusual case of the telepathic influence of one man's emotion on the dreams of at least one other man. Possible reasons for its occurrence are explored. Besides the 1st man's intense emotion, telepathic echoes in the 2nd man's dream may have been created by factors of suppressed emotion and atmospheric conditions. On the basis of the factors and incidents discussed, an experiment is suggested involving hypnosis and hypnotically trained Ss. It is felt that the experimental design described would lead to a high degree of telepathic success.—*G. S. Speer.*

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

1902. Bernstein, Irwin S. (U. Georgia) Activity patterns in a gelada monkey group. *Primates*, 1975, Vol 23(1-2), 105-112. —Studied 56 cases of urination on hands or feet during 270 hrs of field observation of 6 troops ($n = 109$) of howler monkeys. Both sexes and all age classes showed urine-rubbing, adults (especially males) more often than immatures. Urine-rubbing was often associated with troop movement or stress. Possible functions discussed are troop identification, elicitation of aggression, communication of estrus, temperature regulation, and insect repulsion. (23 ref)—W. K. Redican.
1903. Chivers, D. J.; Raemackers, J. J. & Aldrich-Blake, F. P. (U Cambridge, England) Long-term observations of siamang behaviour. *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(1-2), 1-49.—Investigated behavior of feral *Symphalangus syndactylus* apes. Daily activity cycles, vocalizations, and ecology are discussed. (37 ref)
1904. Heymer, Armin. (Lab d'Ecologie Générale, Biologie, France) [The phylogenetic importance of the behavior of *Epallage fatime* Charp: 1840.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 161-83. Describes the behavior of this dragonfly (including a short ethogram) and compares it with other species of dragonflies as an approach toward an understanding of the phylogeny of *E. fatime* (English & French summaries) (21 ref)—P. Capretta.
1905. Kenya, V. M. (Lomonosov State U, Moscow, USSR) [Physiological analysis of intra-species interrelations of monkeys.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatelnosti*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 111-115. Studied the formation of complex chain reflexes between 2 monkeys when one was performing a food attainment behavior by pressing a lever while the other S, in an adjoining cage was receiving reinforcement. Experiments were made in 3 pairs of Ss placed in 2 adjoining cages. Results show that monkeys pressed on the lever when their mate did not receive any reinforcement or when it was not present in the adjoining cage. The nature of the observed relationships is discussed in terms of physiological mechanisms involving complex chain reflexes. (English summary) (28 ref)—L. V. Majovski.
1906. Kuhl, Patricia K. & Miller, James D. (Central Inst for the Deaf, St Louis, MO) Speech perception by the chinchilla: Voiced-voiceless distinction in alveolar plosive consonants. *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4209), 69-72.
1907. Mason, William A. (U California, Davis) Comparative studies of social behavior in *Callicebus* and *Saimiri*: Strength and specificity of attraction between male-female cagemates. *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(1-2), 113-123.—Compared strength and specificity of attraction between males and females of 10 pairs each of titi (*Callicebus*) and squirrel (*Saimiri*) monkeys. Paired-comparison and single-stimulus tests showed stronger and more specific attractions in titi monkeys. Sex differences were evident only in squirrel monkeys; females were more strongly attracted to strangers than were males, and they preferred female strangers to either male strangers or male cagemates. —W. K. Redican.
1908. Miller, S. & Van der Mech, F. G. (Erasmus U, Rotterdam, Netherlands) Movements of the forelimbs of the cat during stepping on a treadmill. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 255-269.
1909. Milton, Katharine. (New York U) Urine-rubbing behavior in the mantled howler monkey *Alouatta palliata*. *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(1-2), 105-112. —Studied 56 cases of urination on hands or feet during 270 hrs of field observation of 6 troops ($n = 109$) of howler monkeys. Both sexes and all age classes showed urine-rubbing, adults (especially males) more often than immatures. Urine-rubbing was often associated with troop movement or stress. Possible functions discussed are troop identification, elicitation of aggression, communication of estrus, temperature regulation, and insect repulsion. (23 ref)—W. K. Redican.
1910. Schleidt, Wolfgang M. (U Maryland) How fixed is the fixed action pattern? *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 184-211.—The fixedness or stereotypy of fixed action pattern (FAP) has become the most important diagnostic criterion of such behavior. 3 kinds of stereotypy are distinguished: (a) the degree of completeness with which constituent elements of the pattern are present, (b) the degree of coupling between those elements in their concurrence or succession, and (c) the degree of variability of the various physical characteristics of the patterns as a whole, or of its constituents. Various methods of measuring stereotypy are described, all involving some estimate of intra- and/or interindividual variability. As a strategy for future research on such elementary processes it is proposed that more attention be given to quantitative measurements of stereotypy and that the concept of FAP not be abandoned on the grounds that the term is incompatible with the notion of variability. (German summary) (2 p ref)—P. Capretta.
1911. Schuler, Werner. (U Göttingen, Zoologisches Inst und Museum, W Germany) [The influence of the resemblance between mimic and model and of alternate prey upon the effectiveness of artificial Batesian mimicry.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 71-127.—The response of caged starlings to artificial Batesian models and mimics was investigated by means of an automated feeding device. Birds were first taught to accept painted and unpainted palatable mealworm pupae; then they learned to avoid painted unpalatable models in addition to identically painted mimics. Among the conclusions, it is stated that under normal conditions (i.e., when palatable alternate prey is abundant) even rather imperfect mimics will be well protected since starlings probably do not discriminate as precisely as they are able to do. However, if only unpalatable prey, or very little acceptable alternate prey is available, the birds will probably discriminate accurately between model and mimic, greatly reducing the protection afforded to the latter. (English summary) (2 p ref)—P. Capretta.
1912. Siegfried, W. R. & Van der Merwe, F. J. (U Cape Town, S Africa) A description and inventory of the displays of the maccoa duck, *Oxyura maccoa*. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 1-23.

1913. Wehner, R. & Horn, E. (Zürich, Zoologisches Inst., Switzerland) The effect of object distance on pattern preference in the walking fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1973, Vol 81(1), 1-11.

1914. Zablocka, Teresa. (Nencki Inst. of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) Go no go differentiation to visual stimuli in cats with different early visual experiences. *Acta Neurobiologica Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 389-398. —Ss were hooded since birth and 7 unhooded control Ss in a play box during 2 experiments. Results indicate that in Ss deprived of pattern vision, go-no-go differentiation was seriously impaired. This suggests that the impairment of simultaneous object discrimination cannot be explained as a result of a deficit in the spatial orientation of hood-reared Ss. —*Journal abstract*

1915. Zablocka, Teresa, Nomorski, Jerry & Zernicki, Buguslaw. (Nencki Inst. of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) Visual discrimination learning in cats with different early visual experiences. *Acta Neurobiologica Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 389-398. —In an experiment with 18 control and 23 hood-reared experimental cats, simultaneous object discrimination learning in an alimentary situation was strongly impaired in Ss deprived from birth of patterned visual experience. The same impairment was observed in Ss with experience limited to those objects that were used later in the discrimination task. Some impairment was also present in Ss which were reared with opened eyes in the laboratory as compared with normal Ss that spent the early period of life outside of the laboratory. It is concluded that the deprived Ss were impaired mostly because of the lack of opportunity during early development to use visual cues in alimentary tasks. —*Journal abstract*

Learning & Motivation

1916. Bilbrey, John & Winokur, Stephen. (Texas Christian U.) Conditioned reinforcement: Effects of temporal contingency and percentage of pairing. *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 247-260. —Conducted 5 experiments with 3 King pigeons. Exp I investigated the effects of noncontingent unconditioned reinforcement and the effects of noncontingent pairing of a neutral stimulus and food on the establishment of a conditioned reinforcer for pigeons. Results indicate that a temporal contingency between a neutral stimulus and a food reinforcer was necessary to establish that stimulus as a conditioned reinforcer. Exp II examined the effects of making food response-contingent while concurrently presenting a noncontingent neutral stimulus. Data indicate that a temporal contingency between the stimulus and food was a necessary condition to establish that stimulus as a conditioned reinforcer. Exps III-V investigated the effects of varying the frequency of pairing a neutral stimulus and food on the maintenance of the stimulus as a conditioned reinforcer. As the percentage of pairings decreased from 100 to 10%, responding for response-contingent conditioned reinforcement increased, while responding for a stimulus which was not previously contingently paired with food remained near zero. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1917. Chumova, Arnold S. (Stirling U., Scotland) Failure to find rhesus observational learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1974, Vol 82(1), 39-41.

1918. Dobrzeczka, Czeslawa. (Nencki Inst. of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) The effect of postural reflexes on the acquisition of the left foreleg right foreleg differentiation in dogs. *Acta Neurobiologica Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 361-367. —Trained a group of 3 dogs to perform a placing movement of the right or left foreleg on a platform. The Ss learned to discriminate between the ipsilateral hindlimbs. The Ss learned this task with difficulty. In another group of 4 Ss the method of crossed reflexes was applied. As a correct response to the right tactile stimulus, the movement of the left foreleg was required, and vice versa. This task was solved rapidly. It is suggested that this was due to the facilitatory effect of the Sherringtonian postural reflexes. —*Journal abstract*

1919. Ishida, Masato. (Hiroshima U., Japan) [Resistance to extinction of the partial delay of reward concerning the few-trial PRE.] (Japn) *Journal of Animal Psychology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 24(2), 63-71. —Studied the partial reinforcement effect (PRE) in the rat. 44 Ss learned to approach food in a runway for 5 or 48 trials, of which 3 or 24 trials were immediately reinforced, but the remaining 2 or 24 trials were reinforced either immediately, after 5 sec, after 44 sec, or not at all. During the subsequent extinction trials, the continuous reinforcement group was extinguished promptly, whereas the partial reinforcement group maintained fast running, thus demonstrating that PRE occurs even when the number of training trials was small enough to make the frustration of nonreward insignificant. The partial-delayed reinforcement groups showed intermediate levels of resistance to extinction. The stimulus after-effect arising from a long delay of reinforcement is more similar to that arising from nonreward and more readily generalized in the extinction situation than that arising from a short delay. (English summary) (18 ref)—S. Nakajima.

1920. McCroskery, James H. (State University Coll New York, Oswego) Comparisons between discrimination and nondiscrimination training on resistance to extinction and stimulus control. *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 183-197. —Rats received either discrimination or simple instrumental nondiscrimination training in operant chambers with food reinforcement. In Exp I, 32 female Sprague-Dawley rats were given either 3 or 13 sessions of acquisition training, and in Exp II, 24 male Holtzman rats were given 6 sessions of acquisition training before being tested for resistance to extinction and stimulus control. In neither experiment was there a difference in number of responses during

extinction as a function of acquisition training, whereas in both experiments discrimination training produced an S+ response tendency which persisted through extinction. It is argued that with discrimination training, interactions between S+ and S- are limited to performance factors (e.g., behavioral contrast) and not conditioning factors (e.g., resistance to extinction).—*Journal abstract*.

1921. **Mitani, Keiichi.** (Okayama U, Japan) [Enhancement of general activity in the white rat through rearing in enriched environment.] (Japn) *Annual of Animal Psychology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 24(2), 73-85.—Studied the effects of the rearing environment on activity level of rats. 9 experimental males lived in a large pen with a number of objects for a period from the 25th to 110th postnatal days, while 6 littermate males (control group) and 12 females remained in group cages, 6 to a cage. The experimental Ss were smaller and more active in an open field than the controls. There was no significant difference in running wheel activity, or in urination and defecation. Results are in agreement with findings by others. (English summary) (36 ref)—S. Nakajima.

1922. **Pietrzykowska, Bozena & Soltysik, Stefan.** (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) A failure to train the "same-different" differentiation of photic stimuli in dogs. *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 27-38.—5 dogs were unable to learn "same-different" differentiation of pairs of photic stimuli when continuous light (CL) and pulsing light (PL) were presented in 4 combinations: CL-PL and PL-CL served as reinforced stimuli, whereas CL-CL and PL-PL were inhibitory stimuli. In Exp II, 4 dogs initially learned the differentiation task with tones, but were unable to transfer to photic stimuli. In Exp III, differentiation between CL and PL singly as reinforced and inhibitory stimuli was easily acquired by 4 dogs, showing that the stimuli were readily discriminable.—*Journal abstract*.

1923. **Pietrzykowska, Bozena & Soltysik, Stefan.** (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) Transfer of the "same-different" differentiation task in dogs. *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 39-50.—4 dogs, previously trained to perform a "same-different" differentiation with tones, transferred readily to the same task with new stimuli of the same (auditory) modality. The data are interpreted as support for a hypothetical mechanism involving correct performance based on "matching" the memory of a 1st stimulus with the perceptual image of the 2nd (within a pair) and using the feature of sameness and difference as the inhibitory stimulus and the positive stimulus respectively. The data did not confirm the notion of "conditioned switching." (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

1924. **Schnur, Paul.** (Fordham U, Lincoln Ctr) The number of trials of compound conditioning: Its effect on latent inhibition in rats. *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 411-419. In 2 experiments with a total of 24 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats, nonreinforced tests for the strength of the preexposed and nonpreexposed elements of a compound CS were interspersed throughout conditioning. The nonreinforced exposures and the conditioning trials were superimposed on an appetitive operant baseline, and conditioned

suppression of the Ss' barpressing was the dependent variable. In both experiments, the preexposed element failed to suppress responding and failed to gain strength over trials. The nonpreexposed element at first suppressed responding completely but gradually lost control of responding, even while the compound continued to suppress responding asymptotically. Results are discussed in terms of loss of salience and discrimination hypotheses.—*Journal abstract*.

1925. **Yagi, Ben; Shinoda, Akira; Shinohara, Shoichi & Hirata, Akitsugu.** [Analysis of color-form cue problem in the Japanese monkey (*Macaca fuscata yakui*): I. Oddity problem.] (Japn) *Annual of Animal Psychology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 24(2), 87-98.—Studied the dominance of a stimulus dimension as a cue in solving oddity discrimination problems. 4 Ss were 10-13 yr old males and females, all with previous experience of discrimination learning. Training was to respond to 1 object which was different in both color and form from 2 other identical objects; testing was to choose 1 object out of 3, all of which were different in either color or form. In transfer tests with 3 objects, more correct responses were made when all objects were different in color but identical in form than when they were different in form but identical in color. The dominance of color in *Macaca fuscata* agrees with findings in other old-world monkeys. (English summary) (17 ref)—S. Nakajima.

Social & Instinctive Behavior

1926. **Bartoshuk, Linda M. et al.** (Yale U, John B. Pierce Foundation Lab) Taste rejection of nonnutritive sweeteners in cats. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 971-975.—Cats reject saccharin and cyclamate and are indifferent to dulcin, although they, like other mammals, prefer sucrose. The rejection threshold for saccharin found for 10 cats in the present 2 experiments, 0.0001 M, was about 2 log steps lower than a previously reported rejection threshold for sodium saccharin. Water produced a taste in Ss adapted to their own saliva. The high sodium saccharin was masked by the taste of the water solvent; however, saccharin may also be somewhat more aversive to the cat than sodium saccharin. Saccharin may produce an aversive taste because it stimulates receptor sites sensitive to substances bitter to man as well as those sensitive to sugars. In addition, saccharin may not be an effective stimulus for all sugar-sensitive sites. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1927. **Bradbury, Jack W. & Emmons, Louise H.** (Rockefeller U, NY) Social organization of some Trinidad bats: I. Emballonuridae. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 137-183. Long-term observations on 3 species of neotropical emballonurid bats showed that (a) social units of *Saccoptery bilineata* were based on male dominated harems, each male actively defending a territory on the side of the roost (cavities of trees, or abandoned buildings) and performing elaborate vocal, visual, and presumably olfactory displays to attract and retain females; (b) social units of *S. leptura* were smaller (the most common unit being a male female pair) and the males did not defend territories at the roost (boles of forest trees); (c) a third sympatric species, *Rhynchonycteris naso*, appeared to be similar in behavior

to *S. leptura*, but formed much larger groups on the sides of cliffs or on trees along rivers. (German summary) (16 ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1928. Clutton-Brock, T. H. (U Sussex, Ethology & Neurophysiology Group, Brighton, England) Feeding behaviour of red colobus and black and white colobus in East Africa. *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(3), 165-207.—Compared feeding behavior of 204 red colobus (*Colobus badius tephrosceles*) and 37 black-and-white colobus (*C. guereza wellensis*) in forest habitats, and investigated the relationship between selection and availability of food. It is suggested that species differences in group size and range may be related to differences in dispersion of food. (40 ref)—*W. K. Redican*.

1929. Emlen, Stephen T. (Cornell U) The stellar-orientation system of a migratory bird. *Scientific American*, 1975(Aug), Vol 233(2), 102-111.—Describes several experiments which suggest that night-migrating birds develop a north-south reference axis as a result of early exposure to celestial rotation. Birds obtain redundant directional information from star patterns. The precise direction of migration depends on the hormonal and physiological state of the bird and not on seasonal differences in star positions.—*P. Tolin*.

1930. Floody, Owen R. & Arnold, Arthur P. (Bucknell U) Uganda kob (*Adenota kob thomasi*): Territoriality and the spatial distributions of sexual and agonistic behaviors at a territorial ground. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 192-212.—Studied aggressive and reproductive behaviors of this African antelope within its territorial ground (TG) in Ruwenzori National Park, Uganda. Male residents of a TG occupy exclusive areas, with agonistic behaviors occurring most frequently along territorial boundaries nearest areas of high sexual activity. Territoriality in kob seems to function primarily to control access of males to reproductively active females. Such control is most effective over short periods since several males perform nearly all matings at the TG. Over long periods, the rapid turnover of males in active territories, matings during brief territorial intrusions, and low rates of mating in inactive territories may result in a more uniform distribution of successful matings. (German summary)—*Journal summary*.

1931. Fricke, Hans W. (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, W Germany) [Eco-ethology of the anemone fish *Amphiprion bicinctus* (field studies in the Red Sea).] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 429-512.—Presents a quantitative analysis of the ecology, biotope-oriented activities, social behavior and social organization of the monogamous anemone fish, with a discussion of the methodology of comparative eco-ethological adaptation research. (English summary) (2 p ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1932. Hendry, L. B. et al. (Pennsylvania State U) The oak leaf roller (*Archips semiferanus* Walker) sex pheromone complex: Field and laboratory evaluation of requisite behavioral stimuli. *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(6), 629-631.—Studied sexual behavior of the oak leaf roller (OLR) in an attempt to control reproduction of this tree-defoliating moth. Laboratory electroantennograms (EAGs) and field tests (forest traps) were

conducted to test responsivity to 21 acetate monomers identified in the attractant portion of female abdominal extracts. Poor correlations between field trapping and EAG pointed out the complex nature of sexual communication in the OLR. A mixture of several monomers may be necessary to influence sexual communication in this pest. (German summary)—*J. L. Andreassi*.

1933. Johnston, Robert E. (Cornell U) Scent marking by male golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*) III. Behavior in a seminatural environment. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 213-221.—Describes dominance relationships, food hoarding, and marking behavior which developed between 4 pairs of male hamsters housed for 2-3 wks in a compartmentalized Plexiglas cage. (German summary)—*P. Capretta*.

1934. Johnston, Robert E. (Cornell U) Scent marking by male golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*). I. Effects of odors and social encounters. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 75-98.—Tested scent or flank marking by male hamsters in different odorous environments and during and after encounters with other hamsters. Findings indicate that (a) males marked more in cages previously occupied by other hamsters than in identical clean cages; (b) males marked at lower rates in the cages of females on Days 1 and 2 of estrous than on Days 3 and 4; (c) when males were tested in the empty cages of estrous females their low rate of marking was reduced further by females, encounters with an estrous female before the test session (i.e., sexual motivation and marking are negatively correlated); (d) agonistic encounters between males and nonestrous females seem to stimulate marking by males; (e) marking is higher in dominant than in subordinate males; (f) marking usually occurs just after contact between 2 individuals; (g) marking occurs both in social (high frequency and intensity) and nonsocial (low frequency and intensity) encounters, the causes probably being different from situation to situation. (German summary) (2 p ref)—*Journal summary*.

1935. Joubert, S. C. (Kruger National Park, South Africa) The mating behaviour of the tsessebe (*Damaliscus lunatus lunatus*) in the Kruger National Park. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 182-191.—Describes typical sequences in the mating behavior of this African antelope, including the "nose and neck stretch" posture of the courtship display of the bull when approaching a cow, the role of olfactory stimuli which are derived from either smelling at the base of a cow's tail or from the ground where a cow had rested or urinated, the spontaneous ejaculation of the bull in response to such stimuli, and mounting. The dominance display ("nose forward-upward posture") and the courtship display are distinguished. Comparative notes on the mating behavior of congeneric species (i.e., the blesbok, bontebok, and topi) are also given, with a discussion of the conflicting interpretations of courtship display in these different species. (German summary)—*Journal summary*.

1936. Klingel, Hans. (Zoologisches Inst der Technischen U Braunschweig, W Germany) [Social organization and behavior of Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*).] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 37-70.—Observations of individually recognized zebra in Northern

Kenya revealed among other things that (a) adult stallions are territorial, territories being kept for years and their owners oriented to them by means of conspicuous permanent dung piles; (b) territorial stallions are dominant, while all other adults are equally low rank with subadults and foals below them; (c) when migrating, the groups are led by a passive leader who often gives way to any member who may induce the group to move; (d) individual recognition between mares and their foals seems to occur by smell and sight, and possibly by voice. A number of other behavior patterns are described: vocal communication, marking, grooming, play, fighting, mating, and resting. (English summary) (36 ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1937. Koeniger, N. & Fuchs, S. (Inst für Bienenkunde, Zoologisches Inst der Techn, Darmstadt, W Germany) [Colony defense in Asian honey bees.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 99-106.—Determined by analysis of film that *Apis cerana* colonies show defense behavior in response to the movements of a dark object before a light background (almost regardless of the object's shape). Various other mechanical and chemical stimuli did not release such behavior. Continued stimulation for 90 min reduced the number of responding bees by 80%. The colony's ability to discriminate between returning forager bees and other flying insects is discussed. (English summary)

1938. Krige, Penelope D. & Lucas, J. W. (U Natal, Durban, South Africa) **Aunting behaviour in an urban troop of *cercopithecus aethiops*.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 55-61.—During observations of a free-ranging troop cholinolytic 56 vervet monkeys, females other than the mother often handled the young infants and sometimes removed them from their mothers by force. These findings differ from other reports of aunt behavior by subadult female monkeys. The aunts in this study were mainly adult females, often with infants of self-stimulation own. Necessary changes to existing theories about the adaptive significance of aunting behavior are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1939. Lill, Alan. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Sexual behavior of the lek-forming white-bearded manakin (*Manacus manacus trinitatis* Hartert).** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 1-36.—Describes the traditional mating forum, or lek, of this fruit-eating bird in Trinidad, West Indies, with emphasis on the determinants of its distribution, and the effect of mating outside the lek on the evolution of the lek. (German summary) (44 ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1940. Lill, Alan. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Social organization and space utilization in the lek-forming white-bearded manakin, *M. manacus trinitatis* Hartert.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 513-530.—Detailed observations of 2 mating forums, or leks, over 3 different breeding seasons (March through July) revealed that most males of this fruit-eating bird underwent a progression in social status at the lek with age from visitor to intruder to territorial resident. Some residents regressed to intruder status again in the months preceding death. Resident males occupied a restricted home range around their lek. Females tended to nest near the lek at which they mated in any given season but generally ranged more widely than males both within

and between seasons. Manakins are not gregarious away from the arena and social interactions at bathing and feeding sites where birds meet briefly probably do not exert a major influence on social relationships at the lek. (German summary) (25 ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1941. Luttenberger, Franz. (U Vienna, I. Zoologischen Institute, Austria) [On yawning in reptiles.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 113-137.—Field observations and laboratory experiments with various lizards and tortoises indicate that yawning increases in the presence of carbon dioxide, fatigue, and (probably) hunger. (English summary) (58 ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1942. Maple, Terry. (Emory U) **On the need for investigations of inter-species social behavior within the order of primates.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 63-66.—Presents results from a 60-day observation period during an ongoing, long-term investigation of the social behavior of an adult heterosexual baboon-macaque pair. Ss have developed a mutually understood vocal communication system, using sounds from each S's respective species. The female baboon has shown an active sexual interest in the male macaque which is not reciprocated. The male exhibits many female-like behaviors due to his subordinate role in the pair. Further long-term studies of intergenus infant pairs have been initiated. (15 ref)—*B. McLean*.

1943. Maple, Terry; Erwin, J. & Mitchell, G. (Emory U) **Separation of adult heterosexual pairs of rhesus monkeys: The effect of female cycle phase.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 81-86.—4 heterosexual pairs of adult monkeys were divided into 2 groups: those united at the onset of menstrual bleeding by the female member of the pair and those united on the day when ovulation was expected. Ss were observed during a 7-day period consisting of 3 distinct phases: preseparation (union), separation, and postseparation (reunion). Differences were observed according to the conditions of the females, with males showing different forms of affiliative behaviors depending on the condition of the female, and females showing greater interest in the ovulation condition.—*Journal abstract*.

1944. Maurus, M.; Kühlmorgen, B.; Hartmann-Wiesner, E. & Pruscha, H. (Max Planck Inst for Psychiatry, Munich, W Germany) **An approach to the interpretation of the communicative meaning of visual signals in agonistic behavior of squirrel monkeys.** *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(3), 208-226.—Visual agonistic signals of squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*) were quantitatively divided into classes according to communicative meaning. The intensity and function of each class are discussed. (23 ref)—*W. K. Redican*.

1945. Platz, Franz. (U Friburg, Anatomisches Inst der Albert-Ludwigs, W Germany) [The ontogeny of social behavior patterns and the development of calls in the red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina* Pallas), with a contribution to the anatomy of the vocal apparatus.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 293-428.—Wild populations of ducks living on Lake of Constance as well as 23 hand-reared birds were observed with emphasis on the development of the greeting ceremony and the courtship display. It was found, for example, that from the 1st day after hatching until about

8-13 wks of age, both sexes greet parent and sibling companions with certain movements, accompanied by trilling vocalizations. In females, the orientation and meaning of such behavior begin to change at 8-15 wks into that used for choosing a potential mate or for appeasing aggressive males. The ontogeny of the Red-crested Pochard represents precursors of behavior patterns in adults. Results are discussed in relation to the probable evolutionary development of the behavior. (3% p ref) (English summary)—*P. Capretta*.

1946. Reese, Ernst S. (U Hawaii) A comparative field study of the social behavior and related ecology of reef fishes of the family Chaetodontidae. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 37-61.

1947. Rhine, Ramon J. (U California, Riverside) The order of movement of yellow baboons (*Papio cynocephalus*). *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 23(1-2), 72-104. —Studied the spatial organization of 32 feral baboons in Amboseli Reserve, Kenya, during troop movements. The protective function of troop structure is discussed. Spatial position by demographic class was similar to that previously found for 3 troops of anubis baboons in 2 different habitats. (39 ref)—*W. K. Redican*.

1948. Studer-Thiersch, Adelheid. (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, W Germany) [The courtship of the flamingo genus *Phoenicopterus*, especially of *Ph. ruber roseus*.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 212-266.—Examined various aspects of courtship behavior in several species of captive flamingoes and compared this to a free-living species (*roseus*) found in Spain. (English summary) (2 p ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1949. Tachibana, Toshiaki. (Waseda U, Tokyo, Japan) Social influence on eating behavior of albino rats in an approach-withdrawal situation: II. Effect of the presence of an anesthetized rat. *Annual of Animal Psychology*, 1975(Mar), Vol 24(2), 99-103.—Studied the factors affecting the enhancement of food intake in the presence of another animal. 29 female rats learned to eat from a food cup, and then received 6 trials of footshock. When tested individually, none of the Ss ingested any food. The presence of a demonstrator rat, which ate from the same food cup, facilitated food consumption in the shocked Ss. A lesser but significant degree of facilitation occurred when an anesthetized S was placed near the food cup, but not when it was placed at a distance from the cup. —*S. Nakajima*.

1950. Todt, D. (U Freiburg, Biologisches Inst (Zoologie), W Germany) Effect of territorial conditions on the maintenance of pair contact in duetting birds. *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(6), 648-649.—Studied the singing behavior of the central African thrush to determine to what extent similarity of song in a potential mate would cause that bird to be chosen for a partner, as a function of whether the potential mate was inside or outside the territorial area. Similarity of song pattern was a factor as long as the male was within the females' territorial area. However, similarity lost its effect in maintaining pair contact once the male with the more similar song was placed outside the female's territory; i.e., she chose the closer male regardless of whether this male's song was coordinated with her own pattern. (German summary) —*J. L. Andreassi*.

1951. Waser, Peter M. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) Spatial associations and social interactions in a "solitary" ungulate: The bushback *Tragelaphus scriptus* (Pallas). *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 24-36.—18 recognizable individuals in a population of bushback in Rwenzori National Park (Uganda), were followed between June 20 and July 30, 1971 (during the dry season), using census sightings and longitudinal observations. The latter confirm that most bushback spend most of their time alone, and that the most frequent associations are those between adult females and immatures (tending to be permanent and exclusive of others) and between adult males and females (short-lived and not exclusive). Male-male associations also occur along with more complex groupings. Little aggression was observed; home range overlap was considerable and no evidence of exclusive occupancy of space, even among males, was seen. A comparison between the length and frequency of initiation of actual associations vs those one might expect if the animals were moving randomly and independently does not support the hypothesis that bushback avoid each other. The definition of the "solitary" state is discussed in view of these findings. (German summary)—*Journal summary*.

1952. Wickler, Wolfgang. (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, W Germany) [Influence between partners in duetting songs of the robin chat (*Cossypha bengalensis* Hartlaub).] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 128-136.—Examined influence that robin chat partners have on one another through changes in singing speed (females influence males but not vice versa) and singing motif (males can change the singing of females by singing a certain motif). (English summary)—*P. Capretta*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1953. Anisman, Hymie. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) Task complexity as a factor in eliciting heterosis in mice: Aversively motivated behaviors. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 89(8), 976-984.—10 mice from each of 3 inbred strains (A/J, DBA/2J, and C57BL/6J) and their 6 reciprocal F₁ hybrids were tested in activity levels before and after shock, inhibitory avoidance, 1-way avoidance, and shuttle avoidance. In the activity and inhibitory situations the hybrids generally exhibited an intermediate pattern of inheritance. In the 1-way avoidance task complete dominance was the rule, whereas in the shuttle task overdominance was apparent in all the hybrid strains. Overdominance was more evident in tasks requiring increased versatility of associative processes. It is suggested that when the task involves relatively simple contingencies or reflexive behaviors, increased versatility is not necessary and consequently the hybrid advantage is not apparent. When the task involves integrative capacities, the hybrid advantage emerges. (25 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

1954. Caddy, K. W. & Biscoe, T. J. (U Bristol, Medical School, England) Preliminary observations on the cerebellum in the mutant mouse Lurcher. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 276-280.—Investigated the

structural genetic defect in the cerebellum of the heterozygote Lurcher mouse in an attempt to relate the behavioral change to the structural lesion. The development of the lesion at various ages is described, and it is suggested that the widespread nature of the lesions may indicate a nonspecific lesion of either the vascular system or the astrocytes.

1955. Galambos, Robert. (U California, San Diego) **Anatomy, physiology and biochemistry of auditory processing.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 19-35. —Discusses selected problems in auditory processing: hereditary deafness, cochlear biochemistry, central chemical events, electrical responses from the human brainstem, the efferent auditory system, and brain waves in attention and decision-making. (53 ref)—*M. Cynamon*.

1956. Gould, James L. (Rockefeller U, NY) **Genetics and molecular ethology.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1974, Vol 36, 267-292.—With regard to the genetic basis of behavior, 2 levels of analysis are being pursued in ethology: the first asks what aspects of behavior are genetically controlled (the answers have been traditionally sought through observation); the second asks how the genome expresses itself as behavior (this is accomplished by creating different mutations which block the same behavior, and then asking which step each mutant gene controls). The relevance of this latter approach to ethology lies in the expectation that behavior as a complex phenomenon appears out of the interactions of many basic processes, which are sufficiently simple in themselves for their genetic and biochemical details to be understood. (German summary) (3 p ref)—*P. Capretta*.

1957. Polikanina, R. I. & Urmancheyeva, T. G. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Brain Inst. Moscow) **[Reaction to color stimuli in young rhesus monkeys.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974 (Jan Feb), Vol 24(1), 147-156. Studied the effect of color stimuli presented to 5 young macaque, rhesus monkeys ranging in age from 3 mo 11 days to 7 and one-half mo in order to assess the ability of their color-sensitive eye apparatus to differentiate visual stimuli of differing frequencies. Rhythmical green and red flashes of equal latency and intensity were used to evoke different shifts in EEG and autonomic conditioned responses in the Ss. Results show that the direction of EEG and other parameters corresponded to that of shifts evoked by the same color stimuli in newborn children (i.e., green showed a "sympathicotropic" effect on the S which elicited accelerated heart and respiration rates with desynchronization of brain potentials while red stimuli produced a "parasympathicotropic" effect which resulted in deceleration of pulse and respiration and synchronization of brain potentials). The possible causes and underlying mechanisms accounting for differences in the reactions observed in young monkeys and children are discussed. (English summary) (26 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

Neurology & Electrophysiology

1958. Alexandrova, J. G. & Schlafer, T. P. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[Responses of the hen hippocampal neurons to conditioned acoustic stimuli and stimuli of ecological significance.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ*

Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti, 1974 (Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 42-47. —Studied responses of hippocampal neurons in hens to a tonal stimulus. Responses were measured in 6 Ss exposed to a shriek uttered by a seized hen and 7 Ss who responded to a tone produced at 2,000 cps, 80 db, of equal intensity with the shriek. Results show a difference in response pattern of the conditioned responses of the hippocampal units to the shriek and tone. The responses of the hippocampal cells to the shriek was found greater than to the tone. Trace processes after the action of the shriek vs the tone were found more stable. Explanation of responding to acoustic stimuli and stimuli of ecological impact by hippocampal neurons is discussed. (English summary) (17 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

1959. Aminev, G. A.; Buyankina, V. V. & Buyankin, V. V. (Kazan State U, USSR) **[The relationship between the parameters of evoked potentials and memory span with single presentation of verbal information.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975 (May-Jun), No 3, 129-130. —Studied relationship between evoked potentials in frontal and occipital lobes and short-term memory. 9 Ss, 16 and 17 yrs old, listened to lists of 10 words read once, then repeated them. Before each list 10 flashes from a photostimulator were presented and the Ss' EEGs recorded. Best and worst trials were analyzed. A relationship was established between memory span and evoked potentials in the frontal lobes. It was less pronounced for the visual association areas. Poor memory was accompanied by a large quantity of low amplitude components in the evoked potential and an extension of its late components. Findings are in agreement with neuropsychologists' conceptualization of the role of the frontal lobes in voluntary memory.—*L. Zusne*.

1960. Andreassi, J. L. & Greco, J. R. (Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Effects of bisensory stimulation on reaction time and the evoked cortical potential.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 3(2), 189-194. Studied reaction times and evoked cortical potentials (EPs) to visual and auditory stimuli alone and to the 2 in combination (bisensory stimulation), using 8 human Ss (22-32 yrs old). Bisensory stimulation resulted in significantly faster reaction times than those obtained with visual or auditory stimulation alone. Auditory reaction times were faster than visual. The amplitudes of EPs were significantly higher at both recording sites (O₁ and C₂) under conditions of bisensory as compared to unisensory stimulation. EP latencies were in the expected direction, i.e., all conditions using auditory stimulation resulted in shorter latencies than the visual stimulation alone condition. It is concluded that evidence for sensory interaction (facilitative) had been obtained in this experiment, and that the amplitude increases with bisensory stimulation were reflected in faster reaction times. No definitive statement regarding the CNS locus of this sensory interaction is made. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1961. Andreassi, J. L.; de Simone, J. J.; Friend, M. A. & Grota, P. A. (Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Hemispheric amplitude asymmetries in the auditory evoked potential with monaural and binaural stimulation.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 3(2), 169-171. Examined auditory evoked potentials (AEPs)

in 5 male and 4 female students under 3 conditions of auditory stimulation: left ear, right ear, and the 2 ears simultaneously. It was hypothesized that the white noise stimulus would result in higher amplitude AEPs in the contralateral hemisphere as compared to the ipsilateral. This was confirmed. There were no latency differences in AEPs recorded from over ipsilateral and contralateral hemispheres. Results appear to provide further evidence for the predominance of the contralateral pathways of the auditory system.—*Journal abstract.*

1962. **Arbib, Michael A.** (U Massachusetts, Ctr for Systems Neuroscience, Amherst) **From automata theory to brain theory.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975 (May), Vol 7(3), 279-295.—Surveys 8 levels of neural modeling, coupled with an extensive bibliography. The 8 levels are form-function relations in single neurons, lateral inhibition, mode selection, statistical mechanics, adaptive neural networks, holography, control theory, and cognitive modeling. (5 p ref)

1963. **Arezzo, Joseph & Vaughan, Herbert G.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Rose F. Kennedy Ctr for Research in Mental Retardation & Human Development, Yeshiva U) **Cortical potentials associated with voluntary movements in the monkey.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 99-104.—Attempted to define the morphology and timing of motor potentials (MP) and identify their sites of origin using direct recordings from the cortex of 4 adult rhesus monkeys which performed repetitive wrist extension movements on a VR schedule. The morphology and distribution of the monkey MPs are in agreement with earlier studies of the human MP and support the idea that the human N2 component is generated in the precentral gyrus.

1964. **Brazhnikov, A. N. & Holodnaya, E. I.** (Medical Inst, Zaporozhye, USSR) **[Conditioned responses, electrical activity and the state of some enzyme systems in the cerebral cortex of dogs during experimental neurosis.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974 (Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 103-110.—Studied the effects of experimental neurosis produced in 6 dogs on shifts of conditioned activity, electrical activity of motor, auditory and visual cortical areas, and the enzymatic state in neuronal electrochemical cells these areas. Data were recorded in 2 observation periods. Results show that considerable fluctuations in the magnitude of conditioned reflexes as well as in the cortical electrical activity occurred in the beginning phase due to overstrain of excitatory processes and development of transmarginal inhibition. Later results show diminished working capacity of the cortex and the conditioned reflexes were almost completely inhibited. EEG changes showed a reduction of amplitude and the frequency of its slow activity pattern. Enzyme activity of cortical neurons revealed a disturbance of metabolism involved in oxidative phosphorylation processes. These data and their relation to altered electrochemical and electrical activity due to induced experimental neurosis are discussed. (English summary) (24 ref)—*L. V. Majovski.*

1965. **Duff, Thomas A. & Cohen, David H.** (U Virginia, Medical School) **Optic chiasm fibers of the pigeon: Discharge characteristics in response to whole field illumination.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 145-148.—Experiments performed with 6 White Car-

neux pigeons support the conclusion that the high proportion of ganglion cell axons responsive to changes in whole field illumination is not unique to the retinotectal projection and that with respect to whole field illumination, the on/off type discharge pattern which is characteristic of the retinotectal system may in fact be representative of the overall retinal output with the ganglion cells behaving as a rather homogeneous population under such stimulus conditions.

1966. **Frey, Allan H.; Feld, Sondra R. & Frey, Barbara.** (Randomline, Inc, Huntingdon Valley, PA) **Neural function and behavior: Defining the relationship.** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975 (Feb), Vol 247, 433-439.—Describes research on the relationship between neural function and behavior. 18 female rats were used in experiments which studied brain permeability, brain fluorescence, and behavior. Results lead to the conclusion that there is an association between behavioral modification and brain permeability change when similar energy parameters are employed.—*R. S. Albin.*

1967. **Hunt, Darwin P.** (New Mexico State U) **Measurements of a single galvanic skin response based upon its rate topography.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 155-171.—Describes methods for the identification of the points of transition among 3 states (nonresponse, response, and recovery) of a single GSR. It is proposed that the topography of the rate of change of the skin resistance provides a basis for both the identification of the initiation and termination of a simple GSR and the estimation of the GSR magnitude. Data selected from a study in differential GSR conditioning suggest, for the present purposes, the desirability of a trichotomous classification of GSRs depending upon the response rates which typify the nonresponse state of a particular S under a particular set of conditions. Comparisons among estimates of the time of GSR initiation and termination and of the GSR magnitude by 3 different methods were made for each of the 3 classes. It is suggested that some of the current methods—in contrast to the proposed method of estimating the GSR magnitude, latency, and recruitment—may increasingly misestimate their values as the prereponse or nonresponse rate departs from zero and as the duration of the response increases.—*Journal abstract.*

1968. **Khachaturian, Z. S.; Shih, T. M.; Kerr, J. L. & Reisler, K. L.** (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **Plasticity of evoked potentials in the cat pulvinar.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 299-305.—Attempted to differentiate neuroelectric events associated with conditioning from those not specific to learning by determining whether evoked potentials (EPs) elicited by a CS and background irrelevant stimuli undergo similar changes in amplitude and waveform during conditioning. Ss were 25 adult female cats with bipolar electrodes implanted at 4 loci selected from various structures including the pulvinar. Results obtained from the pulvinar were dramatically different from those observed in the other structures and indicate that (a) the pulvinar may play a role in perception and/or integration of auditory information; (b) changes in the size and shape of EPs during defense conditioning are due to one or more variables, including stimulus patterning, the affective state of the S, and the

- modality of a particular stimulus; and (c) the localization of the EPs, although observed in widespread areas of the brain, may not necessarily reflect neural processes associated with learning or memory; rather there are other specific areas which control differential changes in neuroelectric activity during learning.—L. Gorsey.
1970. Martinez, Richard I. & Brown, Joel B. (U of California) Correlation of receptive field properties of monkey LGN cells with the conduction velocity of retinal afferent input. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 137-144.—Experiments performed on 4 adolescent and adult monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) showed that the conduction velocity (CV) of retinal input, rather than the discharge pattern, is correlated with color coding in the monkey lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN). Both the CV and its functional properties are relayed by the LGN to the visual cortex with little modification. (27 ref)
1970. Meyer, David P. (Arizona State U) *Anxiety, empathy, and selective responding in relation to operant conditioning of the occipital alpha rhythm*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1623-1624.
1971. Michalski, Andrzej; Kossut, Malgorzata & Zernicki, Boguslaw. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) *Single-unit responses to natural objects in area 19 of cats with different early visual experiences*. *Acta Neurobiologica Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 77-83.—Conducted experiments with 12 cats deprived of pattern vision with hoods and 8 normal cats. During the 1st 3 mo postpartum, 8 of the hood-reared cats had visual experience with a 3-dimensional cross or a ping pong ball. Following pretectal brainstem transection in adulthood, unit responses to the cross and the ball were recorded in Area 19 within the projection of the area centralis. Stimulus dominance of the exposed object was manifested weakly. Both exposed and control objects activated more units in the experienced hood-reared cats than in hood-reared and normal controls. Compared with previous findings, results indicate that early visual experience affects Area 19 differently than Areas 17 and 18.—*Journal abstract*.
1972. Miller, S.; Van der Burg, J. & Van der Meché, F. G. (Erasmus U, Rotterdam, Netherlands) *Locomotion in the cat: Basic programmes of movement*. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 239-253.—Observations in cats of flexion and extension movements of the 4 limbs support conclusion that the different forms of alternative locomotion (e.g., walking, trotting, or swimming) and in-phase locomotion (galloping or jumping) result from the interaction of "programs" for the coordination of (a) the homologous limbs (pair of hindlimbs or pair of forelimbs) and (b) the homolateral limbs (hind- and forelimb of the same side of the body). (23 ref)
1973. Monakhov, K. K.; Epstein, G. L.; Nikiforov, A. I. & Bochkarev, V. K. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Psychiatry, Moscow) [Formal mathematical methods for studying the correlation between the characteristics of electrical brain activity and psychic phenomena.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatelnosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 202-208.—Describes a formal mathematically based method used in the study of electrical brain activity and parapsychological phenomena in man. Analog-simulated computer programs are utilized in analyzing the integral components of organized brain processes. The applications of the method for diagnostic evaluation in psychiatric conditions and functional brain and psychical processes are discussed.—L. V. Majovski.
1974. Nathan, Richard D. & Hanley, John. (Emory U) *Spectral analysis of the EEG recorded during stimulation of the human fovea*. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(1), 65-77.—Performed computer spectral analysis of the EEGs of 6 17-31 yr old Ss recorded during monocular foveal stimulation. Stimulus wavelength and subjective brightness were varied independently to determine their importance to changes in the ongoing EEG. The contribution of oculomotor control to these effects and the retinal area of their origin were also investigated. Results show that (a) stimulation of the fovea reduced the amplitude of the EEG and the coherence between hemispheres at all frequencies (most dramatically in the alpha band), increased the variance of EEG amplitudes and widths of spectral peaks in the alpha band, and shifted these peaks to lower frequencies; (b) autospectral intensities in the alpha band were enhanced slightly at brightness levels near photopic threshold, but were unaffected by changes in stimulus wavelength; and (c) the fovea is the most effective retinal area in which irradiation attenuates ongoing alpha activity. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract*.
1975. Nörgren, Ralph & Pfaffmann, Carl. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) *The pontine taste area in the rat*. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(1), 99-117.—Conducted an electrophysiological investigation of the pontine taste area in 32 male Sprague-Dawley rats, using gustatory, sapid, thermal, and tactile stimuli applied to anterior and posterior tongue. Results indicate that gustatory information from 2 distinct receptive fields may converge on the same central neuron. (56 ref)
1976. Novikova, R. V.; Fomin, B. A. & Meschersky, R. M. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Responses of the rabbit lateral geniculate body to stimuli of different duration.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatelnosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 164-171.—Describes on-and-off responses of the lateral geniculate body to retinal stimulation in 15 anesthetized rabbits. On-and-off memory was demonstrated by an increased amplitude of on-responses at 0.5- and 0.1-sec flashes and in its decrease at 0.3-sec flashes. Cortico-subcortical interaction resulted in an improvement of on-and-off memory of the 2nd and 3rd phases of on-responses, and on the duration of the stimulus. (English summary) (18 ref) —L. V. Majovski.
1977. Polyansky, V. B.; Sokolov, E. N. & Polkoshnikov, E. V. (Moscow State U, USSR) *Light-sound interaction in the neurons of the rabbit's visual cortex*. *Acta Neurobiologica Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 51-76.—Studied 100 cells of the visual cortex using flashes, clicks, and light-sound combinations with different delays. Under click stimulation, 49 neurons changed the total number of spikes. 28 cells responded to clicks with specific response patterns. In 23 cells the initial discharge occurred 60-70 msec after the onset of clicks. In 39 cells, responses to light-sound combinations

differed from the responses to flashes: when sound was added, 16 cells decreased their responses but 23 increased firing. Modifications of the light-evoked responses under acoustic stimulation were of 3 main types: 22 cells generated new response patterns, 18 showed a redistribution of peaks in the poststimulus-time histograms, and 3 demonstrated a desynchronization of the spike discharge. Examination of the heteromodal recovery cycle revealed that most of the cells increased their firing during 0-100 msec and decreased firing during 200-300 msec of the response time scale. The critical delays between light and sound, resulting in modification of the response for most of the cells, were within 100 msec in both directions. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1978. Puchinskaya, L. M. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Evoked potentials to mentally conceived changes of intensity of photic stimuli.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysheĭ Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 18-24.—Studied the effect of photic stimuli on summated evoked potentials (SEP) of occipital and cortical areas in 6 adult females and 5 adult males, aged 22-40 yrs. The effect of self-suggestion manifested itself in increased amplitudes of the positive-negative and subsequent negative-positive oscillations with peak latency of 112 msec for the 1st positive, 155 msec for the negative, and 215 msec for the 2nd positive component. Results show a statistically significant ($p < .05$) change of the amplitudes of the SEP late components. The phenomena of mentally conceived images and self-suggestion in relation to hypnosis are discussed. (English summary)—*Journal abstract*.

1979. Schlag-Rey, Madeleine & Schlag, John. (U California, Brain Research Inst, Los Angeles) Visual responsiveness of eye-movement neurons in thalamic internal medullary lamina of the cat. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 311-314.—Experiments performed on chronically implanted cats show that (a) internal medullary lamina (IML) eye movement neurons can respond to visual stimuli and often do so with a latency of the same magnitude as the shortest latency of neurons in the lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN); (b) the IML neurons are sensitive to very dim and low contrast visual patterns; (c) the receptive fields of the IML units are larger than those in LGN cells; (d) a spatial correspondence exists between receptive field and directional field specificity of saccade-related discharges; and (e) IML cells participate in visuomotor integration.

1980. Vasilyeva, V. M. & Slavutskaya, M. V. (Lomonosov State U, Moscow, USSR) [Conditioned reflex to time at different stages of natural night sleep in man.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysheĭ Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 116-123.—Described characteristics of EEG correlates of the conditioned reflex to time in 17 Ss aged 17-25 yrs. during night sleep. Rhythmic acoustic stimulation during phases C, D, E, and P was recorded in 13 Ss. Results show changes in EEG, GSR, and EKG rhythm preceding the stimulus suggesting the formation of a conditioned connection to time. Rate of formation and stability of the reactions was influenced by (a) specificity, (b) stage of sleep, and (c) time interval between presentation of stimuli. Results

further show that a conditioned reflex to time was produced more rapidly in a slow-wave sleep stage than in the activity of subcortical mechanisms of time count during the weakening of inhibitory influences of the cortex in a slow-wave sleep stage is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

1981. Vreemen, G. & de Groot, D. (Mental Inst "Endegeest," Oegstgeest, Netherlands) The effect of monocular deprivation on synaptic terminals in the visual cortex of rabbits: A quantitative electron microscopic study. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(1), 15-24.—Studied the effect of prolonged (7-mo) monocular deprivation (right eye sutured) on the density of synapses and the number of synaptic vesicles in the visual cortex of rabbits. Results are discussed in the light of recent findings on the plasticity of synapses and the effect of retinal input on the development of the visual system. (26 ref)

1982. Wiesenfeld, Zsuzsanna & Kornel, Ezeriel E. (Cornell U) Receptive fields of single cells in the visual cortex of the hooded rat. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(3), 401-412.—Examined the receptive fields of 107 single cells in area of 17 of 23 male and female hooded rats. About 50% of the cells responded to stationary as well as moving stimuli and about 50% only to movement. A variety of receptive field types were observed. Some of the cells responding to stationary stimuli had circular receptive fields, some with and some without annuli, some had elongated receptive fields, some had irregular receptive fields. Of the cells that responded only to movement, some were orientation or direction specific and some were not. Only 2 cells responded to stimulation of the ipsilateral eye. Columnar organization of the cortex was not observed. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1983. Yamamoto, Takashi & Kawamura, Yojiro. (Osaka U, Dental School, Japan) Cortical responses to electrical and gustatory stimuli in the rabbit. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(3), 447-463.

1984. Yokota, Yoshikatsu. (Medical Coll of Shiga, Moriyama, Japan) Excitation of units in marginal rim of trigeminal subnucleus caudalis elicited by tooth pulp stimulation. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 95(1), 154-158.—Analysis of the responses of 62 marginal rim units in adult cats to tooth pulp stimulation suggested that the marginal rim of the subnucleus caudalis contains units only responding to noxious stimulation. These units may be functionally similar to those previously isolated from the marginal layer of the dorsal horn in the spinal cord.

1985. Zernicki, Bogusław & Michalski, Andrzej. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) Single-unit responses to natural objects in visual areas 17 and 18 of cats reared under different visual experiences. *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1974, Vol 34(6), 697-713.—In an experiment with 21 hood-reared and normal cats, a black 3-dimensional cross and a black ping-pong ball were used as visual stimuli. During the 1st 3 mo of life some hood-reared Ss had play-box training with 1 object. Unit responses were recorded in areas 17 and 18 within the projection of the area centralis in adult Ss with a pretigeminal brain stem transection. In all Ss the ocular following reflex was normal to both objects, and about 60% of the cells were responsive, nearly all of them to both objects. The object available in the play-box, however, evoked stronger

responses on the average than the control object. Thus, the visual cortex and responses to natural objects are modified by early visual experience. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*

1986. Zisgarelli, Gene R.; Mallory, William A.; Ko, G. K. & Raghupathy, E. (Sonoma State Hosp. Brain-Behavior Research Ctr, Eldridge, CA) Evidence for noninvolvement of brain glycoprotein metabolism in escape training. *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 93(2), 199-205.—In 2 experiments, 10 21-day-old Sprague-Dawley rats received escape training in a 2-choice 4-alley water maze. Following training, glycosyl transferase activities of brain microsomal fractions were assayed in control and experimental Ss. No significant group differences were observed in the extent of transfer of galactose and N-acetylgalactosamine to endogenous or exogenous acceptors. Results suggest a lack of participation of whole brain glycoprotein metabolism in an escape learning situation. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Physiological Processes

1987. Borbély, Alexander A.; Huston, Joseph P. & Waser, Peter G. (U Zurich, Inst of Pharmacology, Switzerland) Control of sleep states in the rat by short light-dark cycles. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 95(1), 89-101.—Investigated the effects of 60-60 min light-dark (LD) cycles on sleep, feeding, drinking, and motor activity in male albino Sprague-Dawley rats. Waking, consummatory behavior, and motor activity were inhibited by light, while sleep was enhanced; the effects were dependent on the intensity of light. The percentage of slow wave sleep (SS) increased within the 1st 15 min of the light period and reached a plateau within 30 min. The reduction of SS during darkness showed a similar time course. The percentage of paradoxical sleep (PS) started to increase only 15 min after the onset of light and continued to rise during the 1st 15 min of darkness. All parameters exhibited a free-running circadian rhythm. The LD-induced changes of SS were largest during the circadian phase in which S was active. The changes of PS which succeeded the onset or offset of light were largest in the inactive circadian phase. Hypotheses to account for the temporary dissociation between the 2 sleep states are discussed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1988. Coles, Michael G.; Porges, Stephen W. & Duncan-Johnson, Connie C. (U Illinois, Champaign) Sex differences in performance and associated cardiac activity during a reaction time task. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 3(2), 141-143.—Examined the possibility that men and women, who are known to differ in reaction-time (RT) performance, also differ in parameters of physiological activity which can predict certain forms of behavior. Accordingly, measures of RT and cardiac activity were recorded from 10 male and 10 female students (18-21 yrs old) during a variable foreperiod RT task. Males showed faster RTs, greater cardiac decelerations, and higher levels of heart-rate variability during the foreperiod. Trend analyses revealed sex differences in the heart-rate response to the onset of the warning signal, but not in the response to the imperative signal. Results indicate that those measures of cardiac activity which have been shown previously to

predict performance tend to differentiate between the sexes when there are sex differences in performance.—*Journal abstract*.

1989. Haywood, Jeff; Hambley, John & Rose, Steven. (Open U, Brain Research Group, Bletchley, England) Effect of exposure to an imprinting stimulus on the activity of enzymes involved in acetylcholine metabolism in chick brain. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(2), 219-225.—One-day-old Ross 1 chicks were exposed for 60 min to either an imprinting stimulus or a dark box. They were killed at 0, 1, 6, or 12 hrs after the end of this treatment, and the activities of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and choline acetyltransferase (ChAc) assayed in the forebrain roof, forebrain base, and midbrain. The activity of AChE increased by 11% in the roof of stimulus-exposed Ss 1 hr after exposure and in base (by 13%) and midbrain (by 8%) 6 hrs after exposure. At 12 hrs the only difference was a lowered AChE (14%) activity in midbrain of stimulus-exposed Ss. By contrast only 1 difference was found in ChAc activity between the 2 types of Ss: an elevation of 10% immediately after the end of treatment (0 h) in the midbrain of stimulus-exposed Ss. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1990. Haywood, Jeff; Rose, Steven P. & Bateson, Pat. (Open U, Brain Research Group, Bletchley, England) Changes in chick brain RNA polymerase associated with an imprinting procedure. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(2), 227-235.—Measured the specific activity of RNA polymerase in nuclei from 3 brain regions of 1-day-old chicks which had been exposed for different periods to either an imprinting stimulus or diffuse light. Data were those from Ss kept in the dark. After 15 min treatment there was a decrease in enzyme activity in the forebrain base of both stimulus- and diffuse light-exposed Ss as compared to dark Ss, which disappeared by 30 min treatment. After 30 min treatment there was increased activity of the enzyme in the forebrain roof of the stimulus-exposed as compared to both diffuse light-exposed and dark-maintained Ss. There were no differences in activity in any region from 45 min to 120 min of treatment.—*Journal abstract*.

1991. Johnston, Robert E. (Cornell U) Scent marking by male golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*): II. The role of the flank gland scent in the causation of marking. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975 (Mar), Vol 37(2), 138-144. Observation of male hamsters in large areas shows that (a) a male has customary marking posts and that a 2nd male introduced into the 1st male's area will mark (i.e., deposit secretion from dorso-lateral flank gland) in the same places; (b) males mark less in the home cages of flank glandectomized males than in the cages of normal males; and (c) flank glandectomized males mark within the range of frequencies for normal males, indicating that the sensory feedback from a male's own flank gland scent is not necessary for normal levels of flank marking. (German summary) (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

1992. Kawamura, Yojiro. (Osaka U, Dental School, Japan) Role of sensory factors in chewing and feeding behavior. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1978, Vol 3(Suppl 1), 163-173.—Argues that, since feeding behavior has a complex physiological background, in the physiology of feeding behavior not only the mechanisms

in the hypothalamus, but also input and output physiologic factors which stimulate and/or inhibit the central network for feeding and aversion behavior must be considered. Normal feeding and aversion behavior are accomplished by a series of highly coordinated physiological functions involving various parts of the body, and humoral, hormonal, metabolic, and sensory and motor functions for feeding behavior must be well considered. In the present paper, a neurophysiological network concerning feeding and aversion behavior is discussed. Relations between input, central, and output factors for these behaviors are considered. As an input factor, a role of the nerve impulses of the chorda tympani and lingual nerves is evaluated. As a central factor, involvement of the neurons in the cortical taste area is discussed, and response patterns of cortical taste neurons to negative and positive taste information are analyzed with regard to taste perception mechanisms. In addition, mechanisms in the posterior hypothalamus for the taste aversion behavior are explained through ablation and recording techniques in the rat; the neuromuscular mechanisms of chewing, which complete the feeding behavior, are also discussed. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1993. Mescheryakov, V. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) [Changes in the cardiac component of alimentary conditioned reflexes during reorganization of the functional state of the brain.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974 (Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 95-102.—Using the alimentary secretory method, the effect of stereotype presentation stimuli on heart rate activity in 5 dogs was examined. Results show a linear dependence of the extent of heart rate acceleration under the action of positive conditioned stimuli on the initial heart rate. (English summary) (33 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

1994. Moisset, Beatriz; Hendley, Edith D. & Welch, Bruce L. (Jackson Lab, Bar Harbor, ME) Norepinephrine uptake by cerebral synaptosomes of mouse: Strain differences. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 157-164.

Reports strain differences in affinity for uptake of norepinephrine (NE) by crude synaptosomal preparations of 3 brain regions of male BALB/cJ and C57BL/10J mice and describes apparent strain differences in maximal velocity of uptake which were actually attributable to strain differences in fighting behavior. Results provide support for the idea that there is a genetic difference in the affinity for uptake of NE by brain synaptosomes between BALB/cJ and C57BL/10J mice. (15 ref)

1995. Myers, R. D. (Purdue U, Lab of Neuropsychology) Brain mechanisms in the control of feeding: A new neurochemical profile theory. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975, Vol 3(Suppl 1), 75-83.—Presents a new theory in which 2 profiles of chemical activity are postulated to regulate the intake of food. One is a peripheral profile which consists of the ratio of all blood-borne substances that are involved in energy balance, lipid deposition, and other aspects of long and intermediate-term regulation. The changes in the ratio are presumably monitored by structures in the CNS. The 2nd profile consists of the chemical activity of transmitter and other neurohumoral factors within the same structures in the CNS. The ratio in their release provides

appropriate neural signals which serve to activate or inhibit the various events of the feeding mechanism. Preliminary attempts to characterize profile constituents in samples of fluid collected from the fasted and satiated cat are described. Results of experiments on the role of the forebrain catecholamines in food intake are also presented. (70 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1996. Nance, Dwight M. & Gorski, Roger A. (U California, Los Angeles) Neurohormonal determinants of sex differences in the hypothalamic regulation of feeding behavior and body weight in the rat. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975, Vol 3(Suppl 1), 155-162.—A review of the literature indicates that androgens produce a permanent organizational effect on the brain of rats during a postnatal period of sexual differentiation. In male rats, this process occurs as a consequence of the endogenous release of androgens; however, exposing female rats to exogenous androgens during this critical period initiates the same process, such that early exposure to androgens results in a dose-dependent increase in body weight. Sex-specific gonadal hormones further modulate this basic organizational difference in that androgens and estrogens have facilitatory and inhibitory effects, respectively, on the regulation of food intake (FI) and body weight (BWt). Data support the idea of a functional sex difference in the hypothalamic regulation of FI and BWt. In general, the same kinds of behavioral tests which differentiate between normal animals and rats with lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH) or lateral hypothalamus also differentiate between male and female rats. It has been shown that the VMH may be a primary neural site for the organizational effects of androgens on the brain. A model is proposed to account for sex differences in energy regulation. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1997. Panksepp, Jaak. (Bowling Green State U) Central metabolic and humoral factors involved in the neural regulation of feeding. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975, Vol 3(Suppl 1), 107-119.—Summarizes evidence that supports the theory that long-term regulation of energy balance is elaborated by an interface between metabolism and brain activity within the medial hypothalamus, while short-term satiety effects are a more direct consequence of dampened activity in lateral hypothalamic feeding circuits. Possible relationships of these functions to autonomic control circuits are discussed. (75 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1998. Petre-Quadens, Olga; Hussain, Hadji & Balaratnam, C. Paradoxical sleep characteristics and cultural environment. *Acta Neurologica Belgica*, 1975 (Mar-Apr), Vol 75(2), 85-92.—The Temiars are a tribe of negroid pygmies of basically Proto-Malaysian affinities. Field work in the Malaysian jungle provided observations of sleep-usefulness cycle of 2 Temiar 20-y-olds. This cycle was monophasic, circumstances permitting. Ss' rest-activity cycle at night was similar in the jungle and in the laboratory. Polygraphic total night-sleep recordings were made in the EEG laboratory in the Hospital Besar. The eye-movement frequencies of paradoxical sleep were compared with those from young adults of the West. Although the differences were not significant, the REM-densities of the Temiars were

and humoral factors associated with deposits of adipose tissue and metabolic activity.

Psychophysiology

2003. Berta, Mario; Monti, Jaime; Trenchi, Hugo & Rodríguez, M. (Hosp de Clinica, Montevideo, Uruguay) [Directed reverie as a psychological variable in the organization of sleep. An EEG study.] (I ren) *Estudios Psicoanalíticos* 1974(Dec), No 18, 203-207.—Studied the EEG and REM patterns of 2 male and 2 female students 20-25 yrs old who volunteered to sleep in the dream laboratory for at least 6 nights. 2 nights were for adaptation, 2 were control nights with recording, 2 were nights when directed-reverie sessions occurred 30 min before the beginning of sleep. Length of wakefulness, length of NREM sleep, length of REM sleep, time until NREM sleep and density of eye movements during REM sleep were all unaffected by the directed-fantasy procedure; whereas time from falling asleep until REM was longer ($p < .02$) and of REM periods was less ($p < .05$) in the directed-reverie condition. 2 Ss also participated in a control condition in which they conversed with E about affectively significant topics just before sleep; for these Ss, latency of REM sleep and density of eye movements during REM were greater after directed reverie than after conversation.—F. Auld.

2004. de Barros-Ferreira, Mario. [Directed reverie and electroencephalography.] (I ren) *Estudos Psicoanalíticos* 1974(Dec), No 18, 187-200. Studied physiological responses of 8 normal women (mean age 28) and 2 normal men (mean age 32) (a) during a period of rest with eyes closed, (b) immediately following the instruction "Now we'll begin," (c) while they reported a directed reverie, and (d) while they imagined climbing and descending. E measured EEG, eye movements, EMG from the chin, EKG, and GSR. After the warning instruction, there was increased GSR. During the report of the directed reverie, alpha rhythm was blocked, blinking and eye movements increased, and EMG increased, compared to base level. In short, activity during the directed reverie was like that during waking repose with eyes closed (and unlike activity during sleep or hypnosis), except for blocking of alpha. However, after long silences in the session, when Ss were half asleep, the EEG resembled that seen during light sleep. (50 ref)—F. Auld.

2005. Musicant, Robert A. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr) **Evoked potentials and attention.** *Biological Psychology Bulletin*, 1975(Feb), Vol 4(1), 1-9.—Reviews the literature on the effects of selective attention on averaged evoked potentials in humans. Emphasis is placed on the control procedures necessary to demonstrate an effect of attention per se, as opposed to possible general effects of shifts in arousal. There is sufficient evidence to favor the hypothesis that there is a direct effect of attention on evoked potentials. There may be consistent individual differences in the effect of attention on an early component of the evoked potential, while a late component shows little intersubject variability. The proposal is discussed in terms of 2 separate attentional processes that may be reflected by the early and late components, respectively. (21 ref)—Journal abstract.

2007. Saitani, Armand & Shuster, Jan. J. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1977, 40(1), 1-10. — Latent parameters and the self-regulation of sleep in Antarctic seals.

2008. Saitani, Armand & Shuster, Jan. J. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1977, 40(1), 1-10. — Latent parameters and the self-regulation of sleep in Antarctic seals.

2009. Saitani, Armand & Shuster, Jan. J. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1977, 40(1), 1-10. — Latent parameters and the self-regulation of sleep in Antarctic seals.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

2001. Arushanyan, I. B. & Bekasov, Yu. A. (Medical Inst. of USSR. [On the mechanism of the caudate nucleus participation in the control of behavior.] (Russ.) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti*, 1974 (Jan-Feb), Vol. 24(1), 55-63. — Studied the effects of caudate nucleus stimulation on 25 cats who had received caudate nucleus ablations in 2 series of operations. Results of the chronic-experimented cats showed that the caudate nucleus depressed aggressive-defensive reactions induced by stimulation of the caudate nucleus structures and by sensory signals. In the acute-experimented Ss, the caudate ablation effects did not significantly change primary and associative responses of single sensorimotor units to sensory signals. Evoked potentials of reticular and hypothalamic origin were depressed during neostriate inhibition. These findings are discussed in relation to caudate nucleus control of complex aggressive-defensive behavior. (English summary) (35 ref.)—L. V. Majovski.

2008. Baldessarini, Ross J.; Amatruda, Thomas T.; Griffith, Fred F. & Gerson, Sylvia. (Harvard U. Medical School, Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) Differential effects of serotonin on turning and stereotypy induced by apomorphine. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol. 93(1), 158-163. — Prepared male Charles River rats with unilateral nigro-striatal lesions and measured their contralateral circling responses to a low dose of apomorphine (0.3 mg/kg) as well as the stereotyped gnawing responses of other intact rats to higher doses of apomorphine (0.5 or 1.0 mg/kg) after several treatments that increase or decrease the availability or actions of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) in the forebrain. Results show that circling was increased by a serotonin blocking agent (methysergide; 5mg/kg ip) and an inhibitor of serotonin synthesis (para-chlorophenylalanine; 300 mg/kg ip) and diminished by the precursor 5-hydroxytryptophan (100 mg/kg ip). Stereotypy was not modified by even larger doses of these agents or by the 5-HT neuron lesioning agents 5,6- (33 or 75 µg) or 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine (200 µg). Results indicate that these 2 syndromes are pharmacologically dissimilar and that caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions about central functions mediated by dopamine from either of them in isolation. It is concluded that continued questioning of the general equivalence of the circling and stereotypy syndromes as "models" of central dopami-

2009. Baggio, James et al. (U. Iowa) Ventricular obstruction: Effect on drinking induced by intracerebral injection of angiotensin. *1984(JAN)* 72:14

2010. Baggio, James et al. (U. Iowa) Ventricular obstruction: Effect on drinking induced by intracerebral injection of angiotensin. *1984(JAN)* 72:14

2011. Baggio, James et al. (U. Iowa) Ventricular obstruction: Effect on drinking induced by intracerebral injection of angiotensin. *1984(JAN)* 72:14

2012. Baggio, James et al. (U. Iowa) Ventricular obstruction: Effect on drinking induced by intracerebral injection of angiotensin. *1984(JAN)* 72:14

2013. Baggio, James et al. (U. Iowa) Ventricular obstruction: Effect on drinking induced by intracerebral injection of angiotensin. *1984(JAN)* 72:14

2012. Hoffman, Andrew et al. (Stanford U. Medical School, Lab of Behavioral Neurochemistry) Delayed increase of adrenal TH and PNMT activities following cold stress in the mouse. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol. 17(4), 557-562. — The activities of the adrenal enzymes tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) and phenylethanolamine-N-methyltransferase (PNMT) were elevated when male CBA/J mice were subjected to 4°C ambient temperature. Only a single hour of cold exposure was required to achieve increased activity, provided that the measurements were made 12 hrs after the cold exposure was initiated. After the cold stress was terminated, PNMT activity remained elevated for 12 hrs. TH demonstrated a biphasic response to cold exposure, as the enzyme activity showed a 2nd increase 12 hrs after the stress ended. Data indicate that short periods of stress result in

demonstrated biochemical changes that persist long after the stress has ended.—*Journal abstract*

2013. Hunt, Edward L.; King, Nancy W. & Phillips, Richard D. (Walter Reed Army Inst of Research, Washington, DC) Behavioral effects of pulsed microwave radiation. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 247, 440-453.—Describes research to determine the microwave dosage levels that, in association with mild to severe microwave heating of the experimental animal, produce prompt degradations in its performance. 3 behaviors were studied among male rats: exploratory activity, swimming, and discrimination performance on a vigilance task. Negative effects are noted with all behaviors. These results are interpreted as evidence for alterations in performance rather than as interference with trained skills. (15 ref)—*R. S. Albin*.

2014. Johanson, J. E. & Voeste, R. A. (NASA, Ames Research Ctr, Moffett Field, CA) The effects of malnutrition on the developing brain stem of the rat: A preliminary experiment using the lateral vestibular nucleus. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 89(1), 170-174.—In a study with pregnant female rats who were placed on either high (27%) or low (8%) protein diets at 8 days gestation, evidence was found that cell sizes do not significantly change in deprived vs control pups, but that cell number per unit area increases. Results suggest that protein malnutrition probably affects mainly the neuropil surrounding the cell bodies.

2015. Krauz, V. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) [Relationships between the ventral and dorsal hippocampus in the case of improvement or deterioration of short-term memory.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 33-41.—Studied the effects of neurotropic drugs and electrical stimulation on hippocampal structures with reference to short-term memory in 6 dogs and 10 rabbits. Electrode implantation was done on all Ss after the method of Kupalov (1964). Results show that neurotropic drugs (e.g., phenamine, ethymisol, strychnine, and galantamine) prolonged the maximum time of delayed reactions used as a test for short-term memory. Electrical stimulation of the ventral hippocampus brought about improvement of short-term memory. Electrical stimulation of the dorsal hippocampus brought about deterioration of short-term memory in Ss run, characterized by excitability of the ventral part of the structure. The different functional state of the ventral and dorsal hippocampus in the memory processes possibly resulting from different relationships between these formations and the mesencephalic reticular formation is discussed in conjunction with improvement of the short-term memory induced by neurotropic drugs. (English summary) (32 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

2016. Lavie, Peretz; Levy, C. Michael & Coolidge, Frederick L. (U California, San Diego) Ultradian rhythms in the perception of the spiral aftereffect. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 144-146.—Tested the possibility that ultradian rhythms exist in the perception of the spiral aftereffect (SAE) with periodicities similar to those of the REM-NREM cycle. 6 female and 2 male human Ss 19-24 yrs old were tested on the SAE for 8-hr periods during the day and night. Using time series analyses, prominent cyclic compo-

nents in the perception of the illusion were revealed, with periodicities of the SAE the same order of magnitude as the REM-NREM cycle during both night and day periods. It appeared that the duration of the SAE could be used as a sensitive behavioral index of the basic rest-activity cycle.—*Journal abstract*.

2017. LeVere, T. E.; Morlock, Gerald W. & Hart, F. D. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) Waking performance decrements following minimal sleep disruption: The effects of habituation during sleep. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 147-154.—6 male human Ss (ages 19-27) were exposed on different nights to 0, 6, or 24 presentations of a 15-sec burst of filtered auditory noise, and their morning waking performance was measured by a reaction-time task known to be sensitive to minimal sleep disturbances. On nights when 24 stimuli were presented, the Ss' average arousal response was significantly less than that when only 6 stimuli were presented, thus demonstrating the occurrence of habituation. However, the decreased average arousal with 24 stimuli was not associated with superior morning performance, which was significantly better following the occurrence of only 6 stimuli. The data suggest that the relation between sleep disruption and waking performance is a function not only of the arousal produced by the individual stimulus occurrences but also, and perhaps more importantly, of the number of stimuli occurring during the night. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2018. Petitjean, Françoise; Sakai, Kazuya; Blondaux, Chantal & Jouvet, Michel. (U Lyon, France) [Hypersomnia by isthmus lesion in the cat: II. Neurophysiological and pharmacological study.] (Fren) *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(3), 439-453.—In a study with 38 adult cats, the bilateral destruction of the region of the dorsal norepinephrine bundle in the isthmus or in the mesencephalon induced a significant increase of both paradoxical sleep (PS) (up to 400%) and of slow-wave sleep (SWS). The increase of PS lasted for 4-5 days while the increase of SWS lasted 8-10 days. The same phenomenon was observed after total hypophysectomy. Control lesions in the isthmus outside the area of the dorsal norepinephrine bundle did not affect significantly the sleep-waking cycle. Pretreatment with para-chlorophenylalanine suppressed the increase of sleep when the lesion was made at the time of maximum insomnia, while a significant increase of PS was still observed if the lesion was made at the time of the recovery of sleep. The mechanisms of this hypersomnia are discussed in light of the biochemical results showing an increase of the biosynthesis of serotonin in the rostral raphe system. It is postulated that some neurons of the dorsal norepinephrine bundle might tonically control the activity of the raphe system. (28 ref)—*English abstract*.

2019. Roberti, B. et al. (Medical Biological Lab TNO, Rijswijk, Netherlands) Preliminary investigations of the effects of low-level microwave radiation on spontaneous motor activity in rats. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 247, 417-424.—Studied the effects of low-level microwave radiation to determine whether the current standards for exposure should be changed. In 2 experiments with male rats no differences in spontaneous activity were found between

those irradiated and those not irradiated, indicating that low-level microwave radiation had no deleterious effects.—*R. S. Albin.*

2020. **Rose, James D.** (Emory U. Medical School)

Ascending projections of pontine genital sensory neurons in the female cat. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 85(1), 64-68.—Studied the anatomical interrelations between the pontine and more rostral levels of the brainstem genital sensory system by identifying the rostral course of axons from pontine neurons using an antidromic invasion technique. Data from recordings in 5 ovariectomized female cats demonstrate a projection from genital sensory neurons in the lateral pons to the ipsilateral medial midbrain and posterior diencephalon and suggest that some pontine cells may form synapses with midbrain neurons.

2021. **Siegel, Harold I. & Rosenblatt, Jay S.** (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Hormonal basis of hysterectomy-induced maternal behavior during pregnancy in the rat.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 211-222.—Hysterectomy during the last half of pregnancy (i.e., Days 10-19) induces a rapid onset of maternal behavior; ovariectomy in addition to hysterectomy, prevents this effect. In the present study, estradiol and progesterone were tested for their ability to restore short-latency maternal behavior in 152 hysterectomized-ovariectomized (HO) female Charles River CD rats operated on the 10th, 13th, 16th, or 19th days of pregnancy. A single injection of either 20 or 100 µg/kg estradiol benzoate (EB) immediately following HO either alone or followed by 0.5 mg progesterone (P) 44 hrs later restored short-latency maternal behavior similar to that observed following hysterectomy only. The lower dose of EB was equally effective at all stages of pregnancy, and P was unnecessary to induce maternal behavior. The effectiveness of EB in inducing maternal behavior is discussed in relation to the hormonal changes which follow hysterectomy during pregnancy and to those which are associated with the normal onset of maternal behavior around parturition. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2022. **Thomas, John R.; Finch, Edward D.; Fulk, David W. & Burch, Linda S.** (US Naval Medical Research Inst, Experimental Psychology Div, Rockville, MD) **Effects of low-level microwave radiation on behavioral baselines.** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 247, 425-432.—Examined the effects of microwave radiation on the nervous system by observing changes in the behavior of 4 male albino rats. Ss were conditioned to respond by leverpressing on multiple schedules of reinforcement after exposures to low levels of microwave radiation. The low rates of responding produced by the differential reinforcement of low rate schedule increased after irradiation, while the high rates of responding produced by the fixed ratio schedule decreased after irradiation. It is concluded that not only do low levels of microwave radiation produce effects on the CNS, as evidenced by behavioral change, but also that such changes are influenced by the interactions of the organism with the environment.—*R. S. Albin.*

2023. **Webster, Molly & Webster, Douglas B.** (Louisiana State U, Medical Ctr, Kresge Hearing Research Lab of the South) **Maze running in kangaroo rats with sensory deprivations.** *Physiological Psychology*,

1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 195-200.—Tested the importance of different types of sensory cues in the maze-running activity of 53 wild kangaroo rats. The Ss, previously trained to run a complex maze, were retested with and without sensory deprivations. Time, errors, collisions, and percent of trials completed were measured. Only blinding had a significant effect on performance. Cutting the vibrissae in combination with blinding had a secondarily strong effect. Deafening (but not olfactory bulbectomy) combined with blinding and cutting the vibrissae also had a strong effect. Bulbectomy had no effect except when combined with blinding, deafening and cutting vibrissae. Maze running may be related to activity within the burrow and to surface activity at night, and these activities are discussed in light of the results.—*Journal abstract.*

2024. **Yamamoto, Takashi.** (Osaka U, Dental School, Japan) **Linguo-hypoglossal reflex: Effects of mechanical, thermal and taste stimuli.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(3), 499-504.—In a study with 10 male Sprague-Dawley rats, cold and 0.05 M HCl, 1.0 M NaCl, and 0.5 M KCl and mechanical stimuli applied to the tongue surface evoked hypoglossal efferent nerve activity, while warm and other taste solutions had very weak or no effects on nerve activity. Cooling the tongue enhanced and warming depressed a test linguo-hypoglossal reflex evoked by mechanical stimulation. Taste stimulation modified the size of the reflex (15 ref)

Electrical Stimulation

2025. **Babington, R. G. & Wedeking, P. W.** (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) **Blockade of tardive seizures in rats by electroconvulsive shock.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 141-144.—Determined whether the pharmacological effects of antidepressants can be mimicked with ECS in rats. Tardive seizures were induced in Ss by implanting bipolar electrodes in the centromedial amygdala, septum, or on the sensorimotor cortex. Ss were then stimulated electrically once daily for 1 min with a 50-µA, 60-Hz constant current sine wave. Within 3-4 wks, 5-7 sec of stimulation elicited seizures that lasted 45-75 sec. As with tricyclic antidepressant drugs, the most profound effect of ECS was on the amygdaloid-induced response; seizures elicited from the septum or cortex showed less of a reduction not only in magnitude, but also in duration of the suppression. In Ss with electrodes only in the amygdala in which seizures were not established prior to ECS, ECS treatment 30 min before stimulation of the amygdala completely blocked tardive seizures, but as soon as ECS was terminated, the sensitization process proceeded in normal fashion. Results support the concept that the amygdala is involved in depression and that successful treatment of depression requires an effect on that structure. (15 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

2026. **Berntson, Gary G. & Beattie, Michael S.** (Ohio State U, Lab of Comparative & Physiological Psychology) **Functional differentiation within hypothalamic behavioral systems in the cat.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 183-188.—Studied the degree of functional independence and overlap of a region of the cat hypothalamus where biting attack and the threat behavior can be elicited. An electrical brain-stimulation

analysis was completed in 8 cats by the use of roving stimulation electrodes. Results indicate that, while attack and threat have partially overlapping anatomical representations, there is considerable anatomical dissociation between these behaviors, even within overlap areas. However, it was found that a composite stimulation map based on anatomical data pooled across Ss, substantially overestimated the size of response areas and the degree of anatomical overlap between responses for a given S. Results are interpreted as supporting the view that the hypothalamus contains partly overlapping, but functionally specific, mechanisms for different behaviors. (26 ref) — *Journal abstract*

2027. Feger, Jean & Ohye, Chihuro. (U René Descartes, UER de Psychologie, Paris, France) **The unitary activity of the substantia nigra following stimulation of the striatum in the awake monkey.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 89(1), 155-159.—Recorded activity in 55 cells localized in the substantia nigra of 3 monkeys. Results reveal that (a) there were 2 patterns of response to caudate stimulation: one with an inhibition only and the other with an excitation preceding the inhibition; and (b) there was no clear difference in the spontaneous activity of the cells or their responses in function of their localization. (25 ref)

2028. Gasanov, G. G. & Khanukayev, E. M. (Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Karayev Inst of Physiology, Baku, USSR) **[The influence of electrical stimulation of the amygdala on emotional motivational behavior, the level of water consumption and the EEG.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 132-137.—Studied the effect of short vs long periods of electrical stimulation of the basolateral part of rabbits' amygdalas on water consumption. The method used for producing inhibition of drinking was stimulation of the S's amygdala with a below threshold intensity electrical shock. Decrease in daily water consumption and frequency of drinking reactions were recorded during the poststimulatory period of applied stimulus. Results show a drop in the level of motivational excitation and blockage of drinking accompanied by EEG and behavioral data. An explanation of the kinds of blockage which are accompanied by EEG after discharges, hyperactivation, and forced movements as a consequence of intracranial disturbances in the brain is provided. (English summary)—*L. V. Majovski*.

2029. Gavrilova, L. N. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[Conditioned activity and EEG of brain structures in the dog, evoked by stimulation of the cingulate gyrus.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 48-54.—Studied the effect of 1- vs 2-day starvation on (a) conditioned and unconditioned salivation; (b) pulse, rate, and EEG following simultaneous and isolated electrical stimulation of the cingulate gyrus; and (c) simultaneous stimulation of the dorsomedial nucleus of the thalamus in 5 dogs. The method of starvation followed by a conditioning paradigm producing emotional stress caused by the 2-day starvation made it possible to study the physiological organization of the above parameters involved in the alimentary reflex. Results show an increase in the correlation coefficients computed between EEG rhythm

in the cingulate gyrus' field and the dorsomedial thalamic nucleus before and after electrical stimulation. Duration starvation, slow waves (12-14 cps), and high amplitude voltage (100-250 mv) activity was recorded in the field of the cingulate gyrus. The significance of these findings in relation to the organization of the alimentary reflex and limbic system is discussed. (English summary) (35 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

2030. Hall, Richard E. & Marr, Harry B. (Wake Forest U, Bowman Gray Medical School) **Influence of electrical stimulation of posterior orbital cortex upon plasma cortisol levels in unanesthetized sub-human primate.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 367-371.—Obtained direct measures of plasma cortisol levels using radioimmunoassay techniques following electrical stimulation of the posterior orbital cortex in conscious rhesus monkeys. Electrical stimulation caused significant increases in arterial plasma cortisol. Data suggest that the posterior orbital cortex plays an important role in modulating the systemic plasma cortisol levels during emotional stress and that this cortical region may also be involved in psychosomatic disorders. (21 ref)

2031. Handwerker, Mark J. & Fishbein, William. (U California, Irvine) **Neural excitability after paradoxical sleep deprivation: A replication and further examination.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 137-140.—Explored the relationship between paradoxical sleep (PS) deprivation and memory, using 128 mice as Ss. Mice that were deprived of PS for 3 days and given ECS at 1 of several intervals after PS deprivation, displayed a reduction in brain-seizure thresholds. Brain-seizure thresholds were invariant in comparable groups of Ss that were not deprived of PS. A shortening of the tonic phase of the convulsion also was observed in the PS-deprived Ss. These findings suggest that PS-deprived animals receiving compensatory brain stimulation underwent a less severe convulsion than controls. Results are interpreted to suggest that PS deprivation produces a central-neural change, during which time the brain is much more susceptible to agents that produce amnesia. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2032. Kennedy, Michael C. (New York U, Medical School) **Vocalization elicited in a lizard by electrical stimulation of the midbrain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 321-325.—Outlines midbrain sites relevant to vocalization in a squamate, the Tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko* L.), a nocturnal lizard from the Far East. The midbrain vocalization sites appear to be related to the production of vocalizations of threat and/or alarm. 3 vocalization categories are described.

2033. Oniani, T. N.; Koridze, M. G.; Kavkasidze, M. G. & Gvetadze, L. B. (Georgian Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Tbilisi, USSR) **Effects of electrical stimulation of the mesencephalon and diencephalon on the paradoxical phase of sleep.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 323-342.—During paradoxical sleep (PS) electrical stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation and emotogenic structures in the mesencephalon and diencephalon of 15 adult cats produced depression or an increase in the theta rhythm of the hippocampal and entorhinal electrical activity. Stimulation not involving behavioral arousal did not cause a transition from PS into slow-wave sleep. The

cessation of stimulation restored the normal structure of PS. Stimulation of the reticular formation, causing the depression of the hippocampal and entorhinal theta rhythm without behavioral arousal did not affect duration of PS. It was shortened, however, by electrical stimulation of the emotiogenic structures evoking an increase in the hippocampal and entorhinal theta rhythms. Stimulation of ventromedial hypothalamus or septum (during wakefulness-inhibiting motivational behavior and emotional stress) caused transition from PS into slow-wave sleep. This is probably caused by a decrease in emotiogenic stress, which during PS is usually on a high level. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Lesions

2034. Chivileva, I. M. (Zhdanov State U, Leningrad, USSR) [Participation of the occipital cortical areas in recognition of short visual stimuli.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 80-86.—Studied the effect of lesions produced by ablation in 9 cats of the occipital cortical area on the critical time of recognition of visual images. A conditioned reflex paradigm was used based on presentation of visual stimuli paired with sound stimuli. The noise presented along with the visual stimuli considerably prolonged critical time of recognition. Results show that ablation of both the striate and parastriate cortex markedly increased the critical time for recognition of visual images. The specific role of the cortical-occipital areas in visual recognition under conditions of a time deficit is discussed. (English summary) (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2035. Dabrowska, Jadwiga. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Prefrontal lesions and avoidance reflex differentiation in dogs.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 1-15.—Investigated the effects of bilateral partial prefrontal lesions on go-no-go differentiation with symmetrical or asymmetrical reinforcement trained by the avoidance procedure in 16 dogs. Moderate impairment of the tasks was observed after large lateral or medial prefrontal lesions, while severe deficits were obtained after a deep incision of the fibers in the specific prefrontal region. It is suggested that the mechanism of avoidance differentiation is of a symmetrical type, which is directly related to "motor act adifferentiation" but not to drive-no-drive differentiation. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2036. Davison, Catherine; Lowther, Wayne R. & Allen, Joseph-D. (U South Carolina) **Effect of septal lesions on behavioral contrast.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 179-182.—5 male hooded rats with septal lesions and 5 control animals were tested on a multiple schedule. When extinction was instituted in 1 component of the multiple schedule, septal-lesioned and control Ss exhibited approximately equal amounts of positive contrast in the unaltered component. Results are discussed in terms of the situation specificity of the enhanced reaction to nonreward associated with septal damage. —*Journal abstract*.

2037. Dickinson, Anthony & Morris, R. G. (U Sussex, Lab of Experimental Psychology, Brighton, England) **Conditioned acceleration and free-operant wheel-turn avoidance following septal lesions in rats.** *Physiological*

Psychology, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 107-112.—Studied free-operant wheel-turn avoidance performance of 10 male hooded rats with septal lesions and 10 sham-operated controls. Septal damage decreased the overall response and shock rates and the vigor of the burst pattern of responding. Both groups of Ss were then given a series of Pavlovian conditioning trials in a separate apparatus. During these sessions, a 5-sec tone was followed by an unavoidable shock on half of the trials and by a 5-sec light stimulus on the remaining trials. Subsequently these stimuli were presented while Ss responded on the free-operant wheel-turn avoidance schedule. The magnitude of the response-rate acceleration produced by the tone was unaffected by the lesion. The light did not develop rate-inhibiting properties in either group of Ss. These results provide no evidence that septal damage attenuates Pavlovian fear conditioning. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2038. Dru, Denise; Walker, Judith B. & Walker, James P. (Huntington Inst of Applied Medical Research, Pasadena, CA) **Recovery of pattern vision following serial lesions of striate cortex in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(2), 353-356.—4 groups of adult male Long-Evans rats were tested for their ability to discriminate horizontal-vertical patterns, were given 2-stage lesions of the striate cortex, and were retested for their visual pattern discrimination ability. Results show that Ss given 2-stage serial lesions of the visual cortex demonstrated recovery of pattern vision postoperatively and extend findings of earlier studies of visual serial lesion effects to behavioral functions mediated more specifically within the visual cortex. (19 ref)

2039. Dryagin, Yu. M. & Mikhailov, A. V. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) [Participation of neurons in the rostral part of the head of the nucleus caudatus in the formation of a defensive conditioned reflex.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 64-73.—Studied the effect of frequency-temporal structure of background activity and changes in the process of extinction on the orienting reflex to sound in 10 cats. Ss were operated on prior to receiving defensive conditioning (experimental phase, post-operatively). Results show that the rostral part of the head of the caudate nucleus (dorsal neuronal segment) plays an active part in the defensive conditioning mechanism forming the reflex. 3 types of conditioned reorganizations of the unit responses were presented in histogram form. The role of dorsal caudate nucleus neurons in the formation of a defensive conditioned reflex is discussed. (English summary) (35 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

2040. Frumkin, Kenneth. (Hahnemann Medical Coll, Philadelphia, PA) **Effects of deprivation schedule on the maintenance of a preoperative salt aversion by adrenalectomized rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 101-106.—Attempted to quantify the amount of preoperatively-established salt aversion which influences sodium-specific hunger in adrenalectomized male albino rats. Ss that had learned a conditioned taste aversion to sodium chloride were subsequently adrenalectomized or sham-operated. In Exp I, all Ss had 1 hr of daily access to a salt solution and water postoperatively. Most of the adrenalectomized Ss maintained their aversions postop-

eratively and died. In Exp II, the effects of the preoperative aversions were all but eliminated in adrenalectomized Ss by giving ad lib access to sodium and water postoperatively. It is concluded that modifiability of the sodium appetite can be demonstrated only under restricted deprivation conditions. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*

2041. Hilger, William N. & Rowe, Frank A. (Illinois Inst of Technology) Olfactory bulb ablation: Effects on handling reactivity, open field behavior, and agonistic behavior in male and female hamsters. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 162-168.—Studied the relationship between an animal's sex and the behavioral effects of olfactory bulb ablation. Bilateral ablation resulted in increased handling reactivity, and decreased open-field ambulation and intraspecific aggressiveness in male and female hamsters. Bulbectomy-induced increases in handling reactivity were greater in female than in male hamsters. However, bulbectomy-induced deficits in open-field ambulation and aggressive behavior were greater in males than in females. Bulbectomy-induced increases in handling reactivity were transient in both sexes. Furthermore, bulbectomized females regained preoperative levels of open-field ambulation by the 2nd postoperative week. In contrast, bulbectomized males exhibited levels of open-field ambulation that were below preoperative levels in all but the 3rd postoperative week. In bulbectomized males, aggressiveness was suppressed for the duration of postoperative testing. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2042. Hunter, M.; Ettlinger, G. & MacCabe, J. J. (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) Intermanual transfer in the monkey as a function of amount of callosal sparing. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 223-240.—Examined the effects of commissure section, task difficulty, and overtraining on the intermanual transfer of tactile learning in 4 groups of 21 rhesus monkeys. One group was subjected to complete transection of the corpus callosum, massa intermedia, and posterior commissure. Some Ss in this group also sustained a cerebellar section. A 2nd group received a similar division of the commissures but with part of the posterior body of the corpus callosum left intact. A 3rd group received similar division of the commissures but with the posterior commissure left intact. The 4th group formed an unoperated control group. Ss with only the posterior commissure left intact showed little or no transfer. Ss with partial callosal lesions showed significantly greater transfer than animals with total transections, but were impaired relative to the unoperated controls. The correlation between transfer and the number of callosal fibers left intact in Ss with partial callosal lesions was significant on only 1 task. Neither task difficulty nor overtraining significantly affected transfer. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2043. Iwahara, Shinkuro & Kato, Kyoko. (Tokyo U of Education, Japan) Effects of olfactory bulb lesions on the orienting response to auditory stimulation in drinking rats. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(3), 565-567.—To study whether bilateral olfactory bulb lesions have disruptive effects on auditory orienting responses (OR), 22 male Wistar rats were water deprived for 7 days and were then presented with 5 tones of different frequencies

as a test of OR. Results support those of previous studies of medial septal and hippocampal lesions in that the OR to auditory stimulation was reduced in lesioned Ss when they were highly motivated for a particular task (drinking).

2044. Kalil, Katherine. (U Wisconsin, Madison) A study of so-called "retrograde fine-grain" degeneration in the thalamus. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 189-202.—Following lesions of the neocortex a uniform dust-like silver deposit may appear in certain thalamic nuclei stained with the Nauta or Fink-Heimer methods. Because this deposit lacks the characteristic morphology of axons undergoing Wallerian degeneration and often appears in regions of retrograde cell degeneration, it has been interpreted as a retrograde reaction. In cats with lesions of the posterior cingulate and presubicular cortex the Fink-Heimer method showed the fine-grain silver deposit in the lateralis dorsalis (LD) and the anteroventral nucleus (AV). After the survival times used (6-8 days) no retrograde perikaryal changes were seen in these nuclei. In other cats, 3 wks after injections of radioactive proline in the posterior cingulate cortex, the distribution of the label in the LD and AV nuclei was almost identical to the distribution of the "dust" in the Fink-Heimer sections. Since the autoradiographic method used reveals anterograde transport, it appears that both methods are demonstrating corticofugal axons. It is suggested that the "fine grain" degeneration arises from an anterograde, not a retrograde, reaction. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2045. Kelly, Peter H.; Seviour, Paul W. & Iversen, Susan D. Amphetamine and apomorphine responses in the rat following 6-OHDA lesions of the nucleus accumbens septi and corpus striatum. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(3), 507-522.—In a study with 36 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats, 8 µg of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) injected bilaterally into the nucleus accumbens septi (NAS) or the caudate nucleus resulted in 79% and 50% depletion of endogenous dopamine (DA) at these respective sites. 14 days later, 1.5 mg/kg ip of dextroamphetamine failed to induce the characteristic locomotor response in the NAS-lesioned Ss but did so in the caudate-lesioned Ss. The caudate lesion, but not the NAS lesion, abolished intense forms of stereotyped behavior induced by higher doses of amphetamine (5mg/kg). Both lesioned groups exhibited supersensitivity to apomorphine (1 mg/kg); the NAS group showed enhanced locomotor activity and the caudate group enhanced stereotyped behavior. These effects were maximal at 14 days postoperatively and were attenuated at 90 days. There was evidence that remaining DA levels in the NAS were greater at 90 than at 14 days postoperatively. Thus recovery of behavioral effects correlated with an increase in the remaining levels of DA in the NAS. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2046. Kharchenko, P. D. & Lipetskaya, A. N. (Kiev State U, Inst of Physiology, USSR) [The role of various analyzers in the recovery of the spatial-motor conditioned reflexes in hens.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 87-94. Studied the effects of ablated peripheral ends of the vestibular and visual analyzer on the functions of visual, proprioceptive, and tactile analyzers in 40 hens. Stage by stage

removal of receptors extended subsequent compensatory activity of retained analyzers. Activity of the remaining receptor produced compensatory enhancement of interaction between its central and other analyzer systems. Motor spatial stereotype achieved due to joint activity of analyzers on the basis of their complex interaction in hen's brain is discussed. (English summary) (30 ref.) *V. Majovski.*

2047. Kulkosky, Paul J.; Moe, Karen E.; Woods, Stephen C. & Riley, Anthony L. (U Washington, Seattle) **Effect of ventromedial hypothalamic lesions on schedule-induced polydipsia.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 3(2), 172-174.—8 male hooded rats with bilateral electrolytic lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus were maintained at either 80% of their preoperative lean weights or 80% of their postoperative obese weights. Unlike the 4 sham-operated rats maintained at 80% of their weights, neither group of lesioned rats acquired schedule-induced polydipsia after 15 daily 1-hr sessions on a free variable-interval 1-min food schedule with water continuously available. Results are consistent with previous findings of reduced drinking responses of ventromedially lesioned rats to a variety of conditions which increase drinking in normal rats. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2048. Lagowska, Jadwiga & Fonberg, Elzbieta. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Salivary reactions in dogs with dorsomedial amygdala lesions.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 17-26.—Established conditioned salivary reactions reinforced by food in 10 dogs with chronic parotid fistulas. After bilateral lesions of the dorsomedial part of the amygdaloid complex, conditioned salivary reactions were greatly diminished, and unconditioned salivation decreased as well. This finding was greater in Ss that revealed the entire syndrome of amygdaline aphagia, but it was also evident in hypophagic dogs. In several dogs, a disinhibition of salivation to negative CSs was also observed. Results show that the dorsomedial amygdala, like the lateral hypothalamus, is involved in the regulation of salivary reactions. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2049. Lanier, Linda P.; Petit, Ted L. & Zornetzer, Steven F. (U Florida, Ctr for Neurobiological Science) **Discrete anterior medial thalamic lesions in the mouse: The production of acute postoperative hyperactivity and death.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(1), 133-139.—Presents behavioral findings regarding the effects of discrete electrolytic lesions in the anterior medial thalamic regions of 43 adult male Swiss mice. Data suggest that these thalamic regions play an important role in the maintenance and regulation of tonic forebrain-hind-brain interactions. (20 ref)

2050. Lepore, Franco; Cardu, Bruno; Rasmussen, Theodore & Malm, Robert B. (U Montréal, Québec, Canada) **Rod and cone sensitivity in destriate monkeys.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 203-221.—Determined photopic and scotopic spectral sensitivity of 4 rhesus monkeys before and after complete removal of the striate cortex. Ss were required to choose between a white and a series of monochromatic stimuli distributed throughout the visible spectrum. A modified method of limits was used to determine the psychophysical point of subjective equality at which the colored and white lights were

perceived as being equally bright. One human S was tested to assess this method's validity. The method of testing was found to be appropriate to determine spectral sensitivity since the curves obtained compared favorably to the theoretical sensitivity curves. Postoperatively, the scotopic sensitivity curve was normal whereas the photopic curve was completely displaced towards the scotopic curve. Results indicate that cone information is processed by the geniculo-striate visual system whereas the extra-striate structures receive their input mainly from the rod receptors of the retina. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2051. Lukaszewska, Irena. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Delayed responses of the kinesthetic type following frontomedial lesions.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 351-360.—Returning behavior was tested before and after frontomedial surgery in 2 experiments using 24 and 16 male Wistar rats. Ss had to go for food and return to the starting place by the same route in an elevated T maze. The correct return response required the immediate retention of the turn performed on the way to food. Subtotal, although considerably large, lesions of the frontomedial cortex (Exp I) had no effect on performance. Lesions covering almost the entire area between the tip of the pole and genu of the corpus callosum (Exp II) decreased performance almost to the chance level, and no improvement was observed during 30 sessions. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2052. Markowska, Alicja & Lukaszewska, Irena. (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Short-term memory of spatio-visual events preserved after frontomedial or frontopolar lesions in rats.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1974, Vol 34(6), 715-721.—42 male Wistar rats with frontomedial or frontopolar lesions and 42 sham operated and unoperated controls were allowed to inspect but not to enter the arms of a white-black enclosed T-maze. Subsequently, the color of one arm was changed to the opposite one, and Ss were presented with a free choice of maze arms. All groups showed a preference for the changed arm, displaying retention of position of visual cues. It is concluded that frontal areas in rats are not involved in the short-term memory of the localization of visual cues.—*Journal abstract.*

2053. Mering, T. A. & Mukhin, E. I. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Brain Inst, Moscow) **[The influence of ablation of the temporal cortical area on time interval count.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974 (Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 3-9.—Studied the effect of ablation of the temporal cortex area in 6 dogs who received alimentary conditioned reflex training. Conditioning was assessed by the S's movement to a feeding trough. Temporal responses were first demonstrated on the basis of stimuli applied on a fixed schedule of time intervals; successive signals were then omitted in the experimental paradigm. Ss began to gradually respond in conditions of net time without the application of stimuli. Results show that ablation did not affect the Ss' ability to differentiate between count intervals of time (e.g., 30 sec, 1, 2, and 5 min). The organism's capability of reversing conditioned reflexes to time by switching over and

making temporal discriminations are discussed. (English summary) (23 ref)—*L. V. Majovski.*

2054. **Miller, S.; Van der Burg, J. & Van der Meché, F. G.** (Erasmus U, Rotterdam, Netherlands) **Coordination of movements of the hindlimbs and forelimbs in different forms of locomotion in normal and decerebrate cats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 91(2), 217-237.—Analyzed the coupling of movements of the hindlimbs and forelimbs in intact cats stepping over ground and on a treadmill and during swimming, and in decerebrate cats stepping on a treadmill, immersed in water (swimming) and stepping suspended in the air. Results provide further support for the hypothesis of 2 basic forms of interlimb coupling in which long propriospinal pathways probably play a role. (46 ref)

2055. **Passingham, Richard.** (U Oxford, England) **Delayed matching after selective prefrontal lesions in monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*).** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 89-102.—9 rhesus monkeys with bilateral lesions of either dorsal or ventral prefrontal cortex were tested on delayed matching for colors. Ss with dorsal frontal lesions performed as well after the operation as before, whereas those with ventral frontal lesions were severely impaired even at the shortest delay. However, Ss with dorsal frontal lesions failed to learn delayed spatial alternation. Results support the view that the Ss with dorsal frontal lesions had an impairment in memory for spatial cues or their own movements in space. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2056. **Pigareva, M. L.** (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) **[The role of the amygdaloid complex in conditioned switching-over in rats.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 25-32.—Studied the effect of bilaterally injured amygdalas on alimentary and defensive conditioned reflexes in 10 white rats. 8 intact Ss served as controls. The switching-over stimulus consisted of the time of day and lighting conditions of the experimental room. Results show that operated Ss demonstrated switching-over less readily than the intact group. The hypothesis that the amygdala plays an important part in the organization of interactions between the coexisting reflex systems and forms part of the brain substrate of the interfering mechanism of emotion is discussed. (English summary) (31 ref)—*L. v. Majovski.*

2057. **Polakova, A. G.** (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Brain Inst, Moscow) **[Comparative analysis of early evoked potentials in the motor and parietal areas.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan Feb), Vol 24(1), 138-146.—Studied early responses of the motor cortex of cats under nembutal anesthesia when motor and sensory areas were disconnected (experimental group) and left intact (control group). When cutting of white matter was performed on the motor cortex, early responses disappeared. Results of the experimental group with paired stimulation of one or of different sensory systems show that different afferent impulses came to the motor cortex along autonomous pathways suggesting the origin of early responses of the motor cortex. (English summary) (33 ref)—*L. V. Majovski.*

2058. **Rosenkilde, Carl E. & Divac, Ivan.** (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **DRL performance following anteromedial cortical ablations in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 95(1), 142-146.—Previous findings have indicated that anteromedial ablations cause deficient performance in rats on tasks involving spatial cues or choices, go-no-go alternations, and active avoidance. The present study determined whether this syndrome following injury of the anteromedial cortex included impaired performance in a DRL situation. 4 male Wistar rats first received continuous reinforcement training and were then shifted to a DRL-10 schedule until they attained an efficiency ratio of at least 50% in each of 5 successive sessions. Ss then received anteromedial ablations and were retested on the DRL-10 schedule. Performance deteriorated in all Ss after operation. It is concluded that the anteromedial cortex also subserves behavior in a situation which is not characterized by spatially differentiated stimuli or responses. (23 ref)—*L. Gorsev.*

2059. **Stepień, Irena.** (Nencki Inst of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) **Effects of prefrontal lesions on left leg-right leg differentiation to nondirectional acoustic cues in dogs.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(4), 343-349.—25 mongrel dogs were trained preoperatively in left-leg-right-leg differentiation to nondirectional acoustic cues. Removal of the medial precruciate cortex as well as the preoral or orbital cortex together with underlying fibers did not affect performance of the task, whereas lesions which involved the fibers underlying the medial precruciate cortex produced more or less pronounced, yet moderate, impairment. Comparison between this impairment and that obtained following similar lesions in an earlier experiment with directional cues, indicates that fibers underlying the medial precruciate cortex are of greater importance when directional cues are involved in the task.—*Journal abstract.*

2060. **Wells, M. J. & Young, J. Z.** (U Cambridge, England) **The subfrontal lobe and touch learning in the octopus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 103-121.—Octopuses with the supra-esophageal lobes of the brain divided longitudinally can be taught to discriminate using the arms on either side. If there is no further lesion the 2 sides behave alike. Data are presented from 3 experiments with 43 Ss which show that (a) lesions limited to one side did not affect the performance of the contralateral, "control," side; and (b) lesions made in the vertical lobes led to a slight drop in performance in training to take a smooth sphere, in discrimination training (rough vs smooth spheres), and in extinction and transfer tests. After removal of the median inferior frontal lobe there were somewhat greater effects in the same direction. Removal of parts from the subfrontal lobe always led to a marked loss of capacity for touch learning, broadly dependent on the amount of tissue removed. Removal of the whole subfrontal lobe produced Ss with only very slight signs of learning. Such animals can adjust their overall level of response as a result of training but they seem incapable of adjusting response levels to 2 objects independently. (18 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

Drug Stimulation & Psychopharmacology

2061. Avis, Harry H. & Peeke, Harman V. (U California, Langley Porter Inst, San Francisco) **Differentiation by morphine of two types of aggressive behavior in the convict cichlid (*Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*).** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 287-288.—In an experiment with 8 male convict cichlids, morphine sulfate (5 and 10 mg/l) significantly decreased the amount of territorial aggression. The same doses had no effect on predatory aggression (ingestion of brine shrimp). Data suggest that the previously demonstrated morphine receptor in the fish has functional properties. —*Journal abstract.*
2062. Baran, Avi; Shuster, Louis; Eleftheriou, Basil E. & Bailey, Donald W. (Tufts U, Medical School, Boston) **Opiate receptors in mice: Genetic differences.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 633-640.—In C57/6By, BALB/cBy, their reciprocal F₁ hybrids, and 7 recombinant-inbred strains of mice, differences in stereospecific binding of naloxone reflected a difference in total number of receptor sites. The recombinant-inbred strains also differed in their analgesic response to morphine. Results indicate different genetic controls for the 2 parameters; at least 2 genetic determinants may be involved in regulating the level of opiate receptors. (22 ref)
2063. Barker, Jeffrey L. (NIH, National Inst of Child Health & Human Development, Behavioral Biology Branch, Bethesda, MD) **CNS depressants: Effects on post-synaptic pharmacology.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(1), 35-55.—Studied the effects of 5 anesthetics (chloralose, chloroform, ethanol, pentobarbital, and urethane) and 1 anticonvulsant (diphenylhydantoin) on the membrane properties and postsynaptic responses of crustacean neuromuscular junction preparations and molluscan neurons to putative transmitters and peptides. Data suggest that much of the depression of neuronal excitability observed with these CNS depressants is due to a selective postsynaptic depression of the Na⁺-K⁺-dependent conductance mechanism coupled to postsynaptic receptors. (70 ref)
2064. Barker, Jeffrey L. (NIH, National Inst of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD) **Inhibitory and excitatory effects of CNS depressants on invertebrate synapses.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(1), 77-90.—Studied the effects of pentobarbital on membrane properties and synaptic activity of crustacean neuromuscular junction preparations and molluscan neurons. Lobsters, crayfish, *Aplysia californica* (sponge), and snails were used. Results show that (a) pentobarbital selectively depressed in a dose-dependent, reversible manner the excitatory postsynaptic potentials (EPSPs) recorded at crustacean neuromuscular junctions without altering either inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (IPSPs) or postsynaptic membrane properties; (b) pentobarbital depressed cholinergic EPSPs in molluscan neurons and depressed only the depolarizing (vs the hyperpolarizing) phase of a biphasic postsynaptic potential; (c) the reversal potentials of the EPSP and the IPSP were not altered by pentobarbital; (d) low concentrations of pentobarbital did not alter spontaneously occurring IPSPs, while high concentrations changed the pattern of regular IPSP input to an irregular, burst-like pattern; and (e) pentobarbital and 4 other CNS depressants (chloralose, chloroform, ethanol, and urethane) increased the excitability and altered the current-voltage relations of a cell whose membrane properties appear to be a model of presynaptic terminal membranes. Results shed light on the cellular basis of the depressant and excitatory effects of these agents. (68 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
2065. Barth, R. H. et al. (U Texas, Austin) **Juvenile hormone promotes dominance behavior and ovarian development in social wasps (*Polistes annularis*).** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(6), 691-692.—Repeated topical application of juvenile hormone to workers of the primitive social wasp resulted in a disruption of colony social structure, as indicated by a sharp increase in the frequency of dominance interactions. Ovarian maturation was also observed, probably as both a direct and an indirect effect of hormone treatment. —*Journal summary.*
2066. Bennett, James P. & Snyder, Solomon H. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Stereospecific binding of D-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) to brain membranes: Relationship to serotonin receptors.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(3), 523-544.—In a study with adult male Sprague-Dawley rats and rhesus monkeys, dextro-[³H] LSD was found to bind saturably, reversibly, and with a high affinity to rat brain membranes. The association and dissociation rates of binding were temperature dependent and fastest at 37° C. Binding was enriched in crude microsomal (P₃) membranes. Dextro-[³H] LSD binding was stereospecific as levo-LSD, the psychotropically inactive enantiomer, was 1,000 times weaker than dextro-LSD as a displacing agent. The potencies of other LSD analogs paralleled their psychotropic activity with the exception of 2-bromo-LSD (psychotropically inactive) which was as potent as dextro-LSD in displacing bound dextro-[³H] LSD. Serotonin was the only putative neurotransmitter with affinity for the LSD binding site, and psychotropically active alkylindoleamines were also potent displacing agents. Destruction of presynaptic serotonin neuronal elements by lesioning the midbrain raphe nuclei did not change the affinity or maximum number of detectable in vitro dextro-[³H] LSD binding sites. The regional distribution in monkey brain of dextro-[³H] LSD binding and high affinity [³H] serotonin uptake, a marker for pre-synaptic serotonin nerve terminal density, showed some correlation. The most notable exceptions were cerebral cortical areas which were highest in dextro-[³H] LSD binding and only intermediate in [³H] serotonin uptake. Evidence suggests that dextro-[³H] LSD binds to postsynaptic serotonin receptors. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
2067. Beuthin, F. C.; Miya, T. S.; Blake, D. E. & Bousquet, W. F. (Purdue U, School of Pharmacy & Pharmacal Sciences) **Enhanced sensitivity to noradrenergic agonists and tolerance development to α-methyl-tyrosine in the rat.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 181(3), 446.—Chronic ip administration of α-methylparatyrosine (AMT) every 12 hrs, together with AMT methyl ester in the drinking water, to male rats resulted in tolerance to the spontaneous motor activity depressant and antiamphetamine effects of AMT. This tolerance developed while brain levels of catecholamines remained maximally depressed. Increased sensitivity to the hyperthermic effect of

subcutaneous dextroamphetamine sulfate and increased motor activity were observed in Ss 30 hrs after withdrawal of AMT after a 13-day treatment. The increased sensitivity to amphetamine was not the result

of elevated plasma levels of amphetamine. AMT tested in AMT-treated and control Ss. On withdrawal from a 13-day AMT treatment, Ss exhibited enhanced sensitivity to the hypothermic effect of *iv* norepinephrine but not to the hypothermic effect of *iv* amphetamine. It is concluded that the chronic administration of AMT to the rat results in increased sensitivity of noradrenergic systems to both amphetamine and norepinephrine and that the administration of amphetamine to the CNS to such compounds may be a valuable tool in delineating central functions such as thermoregulation and the mechanism of action of centrally active drugs.

2068 Cox, Raymond H. & Maickel, Roger P. (Mead Johnson Research Ctr, Evansville, IN) Comparison of anorexic and behavioral potency of phenylethylamines. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 181(1), 1-9.—Measured in rats the depression of hunger-induced food intake and effects on avoidance responding caused by compounds containing a phenylethylamine structure. All of the compounds tested reduced food intake in hungry Ss. Fenfluramine and para-chloroamphetamine were the most potent, with molar potencies $\frac{1}{2}$ greater than that of amphetamine. The least potent was para-hydroxyamphetamine, with a molar potency less than 6% that of amphetamine. In the behavioral tests, the majority of the compounds increased the rate of avoidance responding, with the most potent one, methamphetamine, having a molar potency 3 times that of amphetamine. The least potent was phendimetrazine, with a molar potency $\frac{1}{10}$ that of amphetamine. Fenfluramine, para-methylamphetamine, and para-chlorobenzphetamine were depressant in action, whereas chlorphentermine, benzphetamine, and para-hydroxyamphetamine had no significant effects on avoidance responding.—*Journal abstract*.

2069 Daniels, J. D. & Pettigrew, J. D. (California Inst of Technology, Div of Biology) A study of inhibitory antagonism in cat visual cortex. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(1), 41-62.—Tested the effects of alkaloid bicuculline, an antagonist of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), on the response properties of visual cortex neurons in adult cats, using a computer-controlled stimulus presentation system to quantitatively assess the changes in receptive field organization after drug treatment. It is concluded that a class of stellate cells, using GABA, is a likely candidate for the transmitter of some intracortical inhibition. (48 ref)

2070. Daskalopoulos, N.; Schmitt, H. & Laubie, M. [Effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on central cardio-vascular control: Mechanism and site of action.] (Fren) *Encephale*, 1975(Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 121-132.

Reports that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (30-300 mg/kg *iv*) induced in dogs and cats a decrease in blood pressure and heart rate. The mechanism of this decrease in the sympathetic tone appears to be different from the mechanism of reduction induced by clonidine or by

barbitic analgesic agents. The main site of reactions appears to be in the medulla oblongata. (K J Harman)

2071 Drewowski, Adam & Gray, Jeffrey A. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) Influence of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol on partial reinforcement effects. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 233-237.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 64 male Wistar rats trained with either continuous reinforcement (food) or random 50% partial reinforcement for running in a straight alley. Half the Ss were trained with daily injections of 0.5 mg/kg Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and half with vehicle injections, all Ss being extinguished with vehicle injections in Exp I and with THC injections in Exp II. The partial reinforcement acquisition effect was abolished by THC during training; the partial reinforcement extinction effect was abolished by THC either during training or during extinction. In these respects THC resembles amylorbarbitone and alcohol. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2072. Drucker-Colin, René R. & Giacobini, Ezio. (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Inst de Biologia, Mexico City) Sleep-inducing effect of piperidine. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 186-189.—Reports behavioral and electrophysiological results of perfusion of piperidine with a push-pull cannula system into portions of the brain stem in 16 anesthetized cats. Findings appear to demonstrate the first pharmacological evidence for a direct hypnogenic effect of piperidine in the CNS and suggest a possible involvement of piperidine in the physiological processes of sleep and hibernation. (19 ref)

2073. Gispén, Willem H.; Wiegant, Victor M.; Greven, Henk M. & de Wied, David. (U Utrecht, Medical Faculty, Inst of Molecular Biology, Netherlands) The induction of excessive grooming in the rat by intraventricular application of peptides derived from ACTH: Structure-activity studies. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 645-652.—Intraventricular administration of synthetic ACTH-like peptides in the rat induces excessive grooming, stretching, and yawning. The present study with male Wistar rats demonstrated that induction of excessive grooming is dose-dependent and independent of the endocrine system. Structure-activity studies showed that ACTH_{1-16}}, ACTH₁₋₁₆-NH₂, ACTH_{1-16}}, and α and β melanocyte stimulating hormones were equipotent. Although the presence of the sequence ACTH_{1-16}} in the peptides studied seemed important in the induction of excessive grooming, it appeared that C-terminal elongation was necessary for the expression of the activity. Administration of [D-Phe⁷] ACTH_{4-10}} and [D-Phe⁷] ACTH_{1-16}} resulted in appreciable grooming activity. However, substitution of a D-arginine at the 8 position did not alter the activity of ACTH_{1-16}}. The structure-activity relationship of these peptides on grooming activity of the rat is compared to that known for retardation of avoidance extinction. Although some similarities exist, it is concluded that excessive grooming and retardation of avoidance activity are mediated through different mechanisms. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2074. Golub, Mari & Kornetsky, Conan. Modification of the behavioral response to drugs in rats exposed prenatally to chlorpromazine. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 289-291.—Female CD rats exposed prenatally to low levels of chlorpromazine (CPZ) were

less susceptible to the effects of the following doses of CPZ (1 and 2 mg/kg) and pentobarbital (6 and 10 mg/kg) on PPI performance. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*

2075. Grilly, David M. (Cleveland State U) Effects of prior experience on differential learning under amphetamine. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 271-277. —48 male Fischer albino rats were given varying amounts of nondrug acquisition training on a response-duration differentiation task before being given extended training under 0.75 mg/kg dextroamphetamine. All Ss were then tested under nondrug conditions. Amphetamine significantly enhanced performance, and this enhancement transferred to subsequent nondrug conditions. However if nondrug training occurred before drug training, this enhancement was greatly attenuated. Furthermore, only those behavioral components under which amphetamine led to an increase in reinforcement rate showed enhancement in the nondrug state. Results which support a drug-behavior reinforcement interaction explanation of differential learning of operant behavior under drug and nondrug states are discussed in relation to a "stimulus generalization decrement" explanation of differential learning under amphetamine. (24 ref) —*Journal abstract*

2076. Gromov, A. I. (Sechenov Inst of Medicine, Moscow, USSR) [Participation of cerebral cholinergic mechanisms in the action of neuroleptics.] (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 38(2), 145-148. Studied the effects of droperidol, haloperidol, ethaperazine (perphenazine) and chlorpromazine (all introduced ip at 5 mg/kg), and of benactyzine (1 mg/kg) and cyclodol (2.5 mg/kg), both introduced subcutaneously, on fearful and aggressive responses to painful electrical stimulation in pairs of mice. The neuroleptics, except chlorpromazine, markedly decreased the aggressive response, but had no effect on the fear response. All the neuroleptics also increased the activity of the m-cholinoreactive systems of the brain, although chlorpromazine produced only a marginal increase. Benactyzine and cyclodol, which block the central m-cholinoreceptors, reduced the anti-aggressive activity of the neuroleptics and eliminated their effect on the m-cholinoreactive systems. (English summary)—A. G. Pook.

2077. Holtzman, Stephen G. & Jewett, Robert E. (Emory U) Stimulation of behavior in the rat by cyclazocine: Effects of naloxone. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 187(2), 380-390.—Evaluated the actions of cyclazocine on 2 types of behavior: leverpressing maintained under a continuous avoidance schedule, and locomotor activity. The effects of cyclazocine on the total brain content of norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin were also examined. Dose response curves were determined for cyclazocine alone, then redetermined with concomitant administration of naloxone at 2 dose levels. Dextroamphetamine was tested alone and with naloxone. Cyclazocine increased avoidance responding and locomotor activity in a graded manner over a broad range of doses. Both behaviors were disrupted by the highest doses of cyclazocine. Cyclazocine lowered brain catecho-

lamine levels slightly. Naloxone attenuated the stimulant and disruptive effects of cyclazocine on avoidance behavior, but failed to block cyclazocine's effects on locomotor activity and brain catecholamine levels. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*

disruption of avoidance behavior produced by a dose of that drug. Findings are consistent with the view that the agonistic component of action of some narcotic antagonists is mediated by several mechanisms, at least one of which is not blocked by naloxone. The interaction between these mechanisms is not clear. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*

the need for further evaluation of possible interactions between narcotic antagonists and psychoactive drugs of classes other than the opiate. —*Journal abstract*

2078. Holtzman, Stephen G. & Jewett, Robert E. (Emory U) Some actions of pentazocine on behavior and brain monoamines in the rat. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 181(2), 346-356.—Studied the effects of pentazocine on continuous avoidance behavior, locomotor activity, and brain monoamines. Operant behavior was increased by 2-16 mg/kg pentazocine and decreased by 32 mg/kg. Both stimulant and depressant effects were antagonized by naloxone. 8-64 mg/kg pentazocine produced an increase in locomotor activity which was not prevented by as much as 16 mg/kg naloxone. Stimulation of motor activity was blocked by alpha-methyltyrosine. The total brain content of norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin was reduced by pentazocine; turnover rates were not affected. Depletion of catecholamines was 2%-3% times greater than did pentazocine and elevated brain levels of dopamine. Results show that (a) the actions of pentazocine on operant behavior appear to be independent of its effects on brain monoamines, (b) stimulation of locomotor activity by pentazocine may be related to release of brain monoamines, and (c) some of pentazocine's antagonistic effects are mediated by mechanisms distinct from those which mediate the actions of morphine. —*Journal abstract*

2079. Houser, Vincent P. (VA Hosp, Psychotropic Drug Lab, Perry Point, MD) The effects of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol upon fear-motivated behavior in squirrel monkeys. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 157-161.—Investigated the effects of 3 doses (4, 8, and 12 mg/kg) of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) upon the behavior of 6 squirrel monkeys subjected to a Sidman nondiscriminated avoidance schedule that superimposed conditioned stimuli (CS)—unavoidable shock pairings upon the ongoing avoidance behavior. All Ss demonstrated facilitated avoidance response rates and general motor activity during the aversive CS. Oral administration of THC produced avoidance decrements with a consequent increase in the number of shocks received only under the highest dosage. All doses reduced the facilitation of avoidance response rates normally noted during the aversive CS and severely reduced general motor activity. Results are interpreted to suggest that THC may reduce the level of fear normally generated during the presentation of an aversive CS previously associated with unavoidable shock. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*

2080. Hughes, R. N. & Greig, Andrea M. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Spontaneous alternation in ferrets following treatment with scopolamine, chlordiazepoxide, and caffeine.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 155-156.—Studied the frequencies of spontaneous alternation in 29 ferrets following injections of saline or 2 doses of scopolamine, chlordiazepoxide or caffeine. All 3 drugs significantly reduced alternation while having no effect on choice latencies. Results are discussed in the light of their comparative relevance to theories based on central cholinergic activity. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2081. Inoue, Naohide; Tsukada, Yasuo & Barbeau, André (U Montreal, Canada) **Behavioral effects in rats following intrastriatal microinjection of manganese.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 95(1), 103-124.—In a series of studies with a total of 89 male Sprague-Dawley rats, injection of manganese (25, 50, and 100 µg) into 1 caudate nucleus resulted in a predominant ipsilateral turning behavior, accompanied at higher doses by an intermittent, alternating, and dose-related incidence of contralateral turning and stereotypies. Although the effects of alpha-methylparatyrosine, levodopa, and pargyline indicated a definite participation of the dopaminergic system in the latter 2 phenomena, it is probable that ipsilateral turning is the result of involvement of other transmitter systems as well. Tegmental serotonergic and intrastriatal cholinergic pathways appear to be involved in the production of the basic postural asymmetry resulting in turning. The amount of interference with the nigrostriatal and mesolimbic dopaminergic pathways may determine the speed of circling and the concurrent inhibition of locomotion. Results support the existence of dual ipsilateral and contralateral syndrome-inducing systems in the caudate postulated by A. R. Cools and the complementary roles of dopamine, serotonin, and acetylcholine within that nucleus. (91 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2082. Karpiak, Stephen E. & Rapport, Maurice M. (New York State Psychiatric Inst. Div of Neuroscience, New York) **Behavioral changes in 2-month-old rats following prenatal exposure to antibodies against synaptic membranes.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(3), 405-413.—In 3 experiments, 72 2-mo-old male offspring of Sprague-Dawley rats injected iv on Day 19 of gestation with antiserum to synaptic membrane fraction showed marked behavioral deficits on a DRL training paradigm. These behavioral deficits included perseveration, slow acquisition rates, and poor retention. Offspring of pregnant rats injected with antiserum to galactocerebroside or isotonic saline did not show these behavioral effects. Results extend those of previous studies that antibodies against the synaptic membrane fraction are able to alter behavior. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2083. Kim, Jin-Soo & Hassler, Rolf. (Max-Planck-Institut für Hirnforschung, Neurobiologische Abteilung, Frankfurt, W Germany) **Effects of acute haloperidol on the gamma-aminobutyric acid system in rat striatum and substantia nigra.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 150-153.—Administered a single 10 mg/kg ip injection of haloperidol to adult male Sprague-Dawley rats. The haloperidol dose significantly decreased GABA levels

but not levo-glutamate decarboxylase or levo-glutamate-gamma-aminobutyrate transaminase levels in the striatum and substantia nigra. These decreases may result in the decreased inhibition of dopaminergic nigro-striatal neurons and thereby activate the turnover dopamine and increase homovanillic acid in the striatum. (24 ref)

2084. Kjellberg, B. & Randrup, A. (AB Fenosa, Malmö, Sweden) **Behavioural effects of thymoleptics in vervet monkeys (*Cercopithecus aethiops*).** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 267-269.—An experiment with 4 vervet monkeys showed that desmethylinipramine (DMI) exerts diverse quantitative effects on the gross behavior of monkeys. Excitatory as well as sedative effects were observed, which varied according to the general animal temperament. Effects resembling those obtained with DMI (5 mg/kg) were observed using chlorimipramine (5 mg/kg) and iprindole (20 mg/kg), although the effects of iprindole were less marked. Chlorimipramine also produced immobilization and postural change. Results are discussed in relation to behavioral effects of thymoleptics in humans, and the use of monkeys in preclinical testing of thymoleptic drugs is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

2085. Krauz, V. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[Neurophysiological mechanisms accounting for the action of stimulants.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 38(2), 138-141.—Carried out experiments on 9 dogs, with chronically implanted electrodes, in a delayed choice situation involving food rewards. The intramuscular introduction of strychnine (0.03 mg/kg) and ethimizol (1-3 mg/kg) was found to improve short-term memory and was accompanied by changes in the level of excitement in some brain structures. The effects of the 2 substances in this respect were similar, but not identical. Caffeine (3-15 mg/kg) also showed different effects on various brain structures, but had no effect on short-term memory. (English summary) (17 ref)—A. G. Pook.

2086. Lal, Harbans. (U Rhode Island, Coll of Pharmacy) **Narcotic dependence, narcotic action and dopamine receptors.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 483-496.—Reviews selected experimental data, showing that acute systemic administration of narcotic analgesics increases the firing rate of nerve cells in the zona compacta of the substantia nigra, causes an increase in the rate of dopamine (DA) turnover in striatal and mesolimbic areas of the brain, stimulates prolactin release, inhibits brain self-stimulation and discriminated shock-avoidance, blocks cardiovascular effects of systemically injected DA, blocks aggression as well as compulsive jumping in mice treated with DOPA and amphetamine, antagonizes stereotypy induced by apomorphine or amphetamine, and blocks apomorphine-induced vomiting in dogs. Chronic administration of narcotic analgesics results in withdrawal signs upon the cessation of the drug administration. It is concluded that acute administration of narcotic drugs results in an inhibition of DA-receptor activity, while chronic administration of these drugs results in an increased response of these DA receptors to DA agonists. Recent experiments on the interaction of other drugs with narcotic analgesics suggest that, unlike the direct action of

neuroleptics on the DA receptors, the narcotic action on DA receptors is indirect. (104 ref)—*Journal abstract*

2087. LaManna, Joseph C. & Rosenthal, Myron. (Duke U, Medical School) **Effect of ouabain and phenobarbital on oxidative metabolic activity associated with spreading cortical depression in cats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 145-149.—Examined the effects of small intracortical injections of ouabain (up to 14 μ l) systematically administered phenobarbital (20 and 80 mg/kg iv) on fluorescence changes due to the production of spreading depression. Results show that ouabain changes the rate of the larger decrease in fluorescence caused by spreading cortical depression (SD) and has no effect on the rate of recovery of fluorescence.

2088. Le Moal, Michel; Gale, Daniel & Cardo, Bernard. (U Bordeaux, Inst de Biologie Animale, Lab de Psychophysiologie, Talence, France) **Behavioral effects of local injection of 6-hydroxydopamine in the medial ventral tegmentum in the rat: Possible role of the mesolimbic dopaminergic system.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 190-194.—Administered bilateral injections of 2 μ g of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OH-DA) to male Sprague-Dawley rats. Nocturnal locomotor activity was measured 7 and 21 days after the ventral mesencephalic tegmentum (VMT) injections in 12 6-OH-DA-treated Ss (experimental) and 10 controls. Passive avoidance behavior was measured 30-45 days after injections in 10 experimental and 8 control Ss. Results show that selective destruction of the aminergic neurons in the VMT leads to locomotor hyperactivity and a passive avoidance deficit. Findings demonstrate that destruction of the catecholamine neurons in the medial VMT is also sufficient to elicit this syndrome. Results may provide an animal model for the study of certain pathophysiological conditions. (20 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

2089. Levante, A.; Lamour, Y.; Guilbaud, G. & Besson, J. M. (U Pierre et Marie Curie, Lab de Physiologie Ctr Nerveux, Paris, France) **Spinothalamic cell activity in the monkey during intense nociceptive stimulation: Intra-arterial injection of bradykinin into the limbs.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(3), 560-564.

2090. Lush, I. E. (Royal Free Hosp, Medical School, London, England) **A relationship between hexobarbitone sleeping time and susceptibility to mescaline in mice from different strains.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 259-260.—Male mice from the following strains were surveyed with respect to their hexobarbitone (90 mg) sleeping time: A2G, C57BR, C3H, F/st, CBA, ICFW, and Schneider. Males from the same strains had previously been surveyed by the author (1975) with respect to the inhibitory effect of mescaline on their emotional defecation. There was a strong interstrain correlation between the 2 measures. This correlation was unexpected on theoretical grounds and may have important pharmacogenetic implications.—*Journal abstract*.

2091. Majchrowicz, Edward. (NIAA&A, Lab of Alcohol Research, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) **Induction of physical dependence upon ethanol and the associated behavioral changes in rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 245-254.—Describes a technique for the induction of physical dependence on ethanol in

the rat. Using male Sprague-Dawley rats, the dependence was induced by intragastric intubation of 20% (w/v) ethanol solutions at 9-15 g/kg in 3-5 fractional doses daily for 4 days. 2 phases were distinguished during the withdrawal period: (a) Prodromal detoxication, characterized by a spectrum of signs and responses of diminishing severity, related to the decline in blood ethanol concentrations (e.g., death, coma, and ataxia). (b) Ethanol dependence, characterized by a spectrum of withdrawal signs and reactions of progressively increasing severity as blood ethanol concentration approached 100 mg/dl (e.g., hyperactivity, tremors, akinesia, and spastic rigidity). A rapid succession of 2 diverse clusters of signs and reactions represents a reversal of the CNS function from the extremes of ethanol intoxication (CNS depression) to the extremes of ethanol dependence (CNS hyperexcitability) during the withdrawal period. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2092. Malakhovskii, V. G. & Prozorovskii, V. B. (Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad, USSR) **[Behavioral disorders in the progeny of rats subjected to the chronic action of alcohol.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 38(1), 88-90.—Gave a 15% ethyl alcohol solution as the only source of fluid to both male and female rats for a period of 3 mo. After this, Ss were mated with intact animals. The behavioral reactions of the offspring were tested, at 1 mo of age, for aggressiveness, avoidance CRs and the reaction of choice by avoidance. All these behaviors were found to be severely disrupted. (English summary)—*A. G. Pook*.

2093. Markin, V. A. & Mitrofanov, V. S. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Pharmacology, Moscow) **[Histochemical analysis of the influence exerted by some psychotropic substances on the dehydrogenase activity of various brain structures.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 38(1), 10-12.—Studied the effects of chlorpromazine (1-20 mg/kg), triftazine (2-50 mg/kg), phthoracizine (1-50 mg/kg) and lithium carbonate (20-100 mg/kg) on various brain structures in 250 rats. Ss' brains were studied at 1, 3, and 24 hrs after a single introduction, and after daily administration for 7-30 days. The selective effects of these substances on dehydrogenase activity in the brain are discussed. Long-term administration of the substances was found to lead to a certain amount of adaptation to their pharmacological action in some cerebral structures. (English summary)—*A. G. Pook*.

2094. Mashkovskii, M. D. & Andreeva, N. I. (Ordzhonikidze National Chemical-Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Inst, Moscow, USSR) **[An experimental study into the psychotropic action of pyrazidol.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 38(1), 5-10.—Studied the neurotropic and psychotropic activity of pyrazidol in a series of experiments on rats, mice, cats, and dogs. The interactions of the drug with amphetamine, adrenaline, and noradrenaline were examined. Pyrazidol was found to possess pharmacological properties characteristic of a substance with an antidepressant effect, and is especially similar to tricyclic antidepressants. It is, however, distinctive in having no cholinolytic effect, but shows a cataleptic effect and has a lower toxicity. (English summary) (17 ref)—*A. G. Pook*.

2095. McMillan, D. E. & Harris, Louis S. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Behavioral and morphine-antagonist effects of the optical isomers of pentazocine and cyclazocine.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 180(3), 269-279.

—Determined the effects of dextro-, levo-, and racemic cyclazocine and dextro-, levo-, and racemic pentazocine on the effects of d-, l- and dl-cyclazocine and d-, l- and dl-pentazocine were determined on the rate of conditioned keypecking in the pigeon under a multiple FR-FI schedule of food presentation. At low doses both isomers of cyclazocine and pentazocine increased the rate of keypecking under the FI schedule. At higher doses both isomers of cyclazocine and pentazocine decreased the rate of responding under both schedule components. The levo-isomers were more potent in decreasing the rate of responding. Both dextro- and levocyclazocine blocked the rate-decreasing effects of morphine on schedule-controlled behavior, but levocyclazocine was more than 30 times as potent as dextrocyclazocine. Neither dextro- nor levopentazocine blocked the rate-decreasing effects of morphine.—*Journal abstract*.

2096. Moyano, R. Soto et al. (U Chile, Santiago) **Effect of pentazocine on the evoked potentials recorded in the primary somesthetic cortical areas of guinea pigs.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(3), 475-481.—Studied the influence of pentazocine on the evoked potentials registered in the primary somesthetic cortical area in adult guinea pigs under pentobarbital anesthesia. The stimulation was applied in the contralateral lip, and the evoked cortical responses from different zones on the cortex stereotaxically localized were registered. Pentazocine (5-10 mg/kg iv) induced a significant increase in the latency of the evoked potentials as compared with controls. Since morphine does not modify these potentials, the effect of pentazocine is interpreted as being a direct one on the primary pain pathway.—*Journal abstract*.

2097. Myers, R. D. (Purdue U, Lab of Neuropsychology) **Impairment of thermoregulation, food and water intakes in the rat after hypothalamic injections of 5,6-dihydroxytryptamine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(3), 491-506.—A bilateral microinjection into the anterior hypothalamus of 5,6-dihydroxytryptamine caused a rise in the body temperature, suppressed food and water intakes, and a decline in body weights in male Sprague-Dawley rats. Results support the view that a serotonergic mechanism in the hypothalamus is involved in both thermoregulation and the control of ingestive behavior. (44 ref)

2098. Oksenkrug, G. F. (Bekhtereva Scientific Research Inst of Psycho-neurology, Leningrad, USSR) **[Resemblance of the influence produced by secondary and tertiary tricyclic antidepressants on the effect of reserpine in frogs and on the serotonin absorption by human thrombocytes.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan Feb), Vol 38(1), 23-25. Both secondary and tertiary tricyclic antidepressants were found to strengthen the effects of reserpine on frogs and delay the absorption of serotonin by human thrombocytes. Some had a stronger effect than others. (English summary)—A. G. Pook.

2099. Payne, Ronald J. & Brand, Stanley N. (US Army Medical Dept Activity, Gastroenterology Service, Ft Carson, CO) **The toxicity of intravenously used marihuana.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Jul), Vol 233(4), 351-354.—Reports 4 case examples in which iv usage of marihuana was hazardous. The severity of the multisystemic involvement was dose-related. On initial examination, signs of most severe overdosage included fulminant gastroenteritis, hypoalbuminemia, toxic hepatitis confirmed by serial biopsy, acute renal failure, electrolyte disturbances, leukocytosis, anemia, and relative thrombocytopenia.

2100. Poirier-Litré, M.-F. et al. (Hôpital Ste Anne, Service hospitalo-universitaire de Santé mentale et de Thérapeutique, Paris, France) **[Attempt to classify and help prescribe psychotropic drugs by computer.]** (*Encephale*, 1975(Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 113-120.—Presents a hierarchy of 34 psychotropic drugs, particularly as to their disinhibiting or sedative action. Tree graphs are presented to show indications and contraindications.

2101. Popova, N. K. & Bertogaeva, V. D. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Cytology & Genetics, Siberian Branch, Novosibirsk) **[Participation of serotonin-reactive brain structures in some forms of the behavioral pattern of hamsters.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 38(2), 148-151.—Studied play behavior in small groups of 18-40 day old golden hamsters. 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT or serotonin) (10 and 100 mg/kg), iprazid (50 mg/kg) and dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA; 50 mg/kg) were introduced ip 30 min before experiments. Serotonin levels in the brain were obtained from Ss sacrificed while playing and while sleeping before and after playing. Intense play in the Ss was accompanied by a decrease in the level of serotonin in the brainstem, while sleep was accompanied by an increase. Only iprazid and 5-HT had an effect on play, inhibiting it. A lowering of the serotonin level in the brainstem was also found to accompany aggressive behavior between mature males. It is concluded that changes in the serotonin level reflect the level of activity, rather than particular emotional states. (English summary)—A. G. Pook.

2102. Rezek, Milan & Novin, Donald. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **The effects of serotonin on feeding in the rabbit.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 255-258.—Serotonin infused through hepatic-portal cannulae in 11 rabbits decreased food intake in a free-feeding condition, but following a 12-hr food deprivation period, similar doses of serotonin increased food intake. Results demonstrate that serotonin is not a simple "satiety hormone" but suggest that it may be importantly involved in short-term regulatory mechanisms of feeding. (17 ref)

2103. Risberg, Ann-Marie; Risberg, Jarl & Ingvar, David H. (U Lund Hosp, Lab of Clinical Neurophysiology, Sweden) **Effects of promethazine on nocturnal sleep in normal man.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 279-284.—Studied the effects of promethazine on sleep in 10 healthy volunteers in 2 double blind polygraphic studies. Study 1 consisted of a single dose study with 10, 100, and 200 mg promethazine, using 100 mg pentobarbital as a reference substance. In Study 2, 4 Ss spent 20 consecutive nights with 9 drug nights (promethazine 100

mg), followed by a placebo withdrawal period of 6 nights in the sleep laboratory. Promethazine showed a dose related REM-depressing effect with a greater decrease, the higher the dose. An increase of REM-latency together with a decrease of REM-periods was also seen, and while pentobarbital gave a decrease in REM-density, promethazine did not cause any changes in the phasic REM-component. A REM-rebound was seen in the 1st night of withdrawal. Promethazine in the highest dose, 200 mg, gave drowsiness and hangover effects in 14 of 20 nights. The REM-depressing effect of promethazine together with its relatively weak REM-rebound effect may explain its value in the treatment of withdrawal symptoms following abuse of alcohol and barbiturates. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2104. Rosenfeld, J. Peter & Kowatch, Robert. (Northwestern U, Cresap Lab of Neuroscience & Behavior) **Differential effect of morphine on central versus peripheral nociception.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 181-185.—Administered aversive stimulation to 3 areas of the brains of 10 male albino rats (nucleus subcoeruleus of the pontine reticular formation, the intercollicular nucleus of the midbrain, and the dorsal-lateral central gray substance of the midbrain). Noxiousness of the stimulation was measured by performance in a 2-way avoidance box. After 30 min of habituation to a peripheral test box, 2 ascending series of footshock trains were delivered at a rate of 1 train/5 sec in 30 μ A steps beginning at 50 μ A. Following determinations of baseline central and peripheral nociceptive thresholds, Ss were injected with morphine sulfate solution (6 mg/kg, subcutaneously). 45 min later, thresholds were again determined in the 2-way avoidance box. Results indicate that morphine, given in doses producing clear analgesia to peripheral pain, does not alter the nociceptive reaction threshold to aversive brain stimulation. It is suggested that opiate analgesia involves inhibition of nociception below the level of the brain stem and that opiate drugs activate a central structure that inhibits transmission of nociceptive information through the spinal cord. (22 ref)—*L. Gorsev*.

2105. Roth, Walton T. et al. (Stanford U, Medical School, Lab of Clinical Psychopharmacology & Psychophysiology) **Marihuana effects on TAT form and content.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 261-266.—In a double-blind study, 72 normal male 18-25 yr olds were given either placebo or marihuana containing 20 mg Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol. Stories written to cards selected from the TAT did not differ on hostile or sexual content scales between drug and placebo conditions, but 6 out of 10 scales specifically constructed to detect marihuana effects were successful at differentiating the 2 conditions. Under marihuana the stories had a timeless, nonnarrative quality, with greater discontinuity in thought sequence and more frequent inclusion of contradictory ideas. Novelty of content was somewhat increased by marihuana, while relation to the picture, imagery, repetition, and closure were not significantly affected. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2106. Schoenfeld, Ronald I. & Uretsky, N. J. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Behavioral Pharmacology Lab, Princeton, NJ) **Enhancement by 6-hydroxydopamine of the effects of dopa upon the motor activity of**

rats. *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 186(3), 616-624.—Determined the effect of dopa on the motor activity of rats 2 wks after the iv administration of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-HDA) or vehicle. After inhibition of peripheral decarboxylase activity, dopa had a dose-related biphasic effect on the motor activity of vehicle-treated Ss. It decreased motor activity at low doses and increased motor activity at high doses. 6-HDA-treated Ss showed a biphasic dose-response curve, although the effects of dopa occurred at lower doses. The maximal increase in motor activity of 6-HDA-treated Ss occurred within 1 hr of dopa administration and coincided with the maximal accumulation of both dopa and dopamine (DA) in whole brain. Inhibition of decarboxylase activity in the CNS prevented the accumulation of DA without altering brain level of dopa. Although this suggests that DA formed from dopa mediated the effect of dopa in 6-HDA-treated Ss, DA accumulation was never higher in these Ss than in vehicle-treated Ss, nor was there a higher level of DA in any brain region examined. It was found, however, that dopa increased motor activity as soon as 24 hrs after the 2nd dose of 6-HDA. Results suggest that the enhanced effect of dopa in 6-HDA-treated rats is due to the production of a supersensitivity to catecholamines in the CNS of these animals.—*Journal abstract*.

2107. Shumilova, N. E. (Medical Inst, Kemerovo, USSR) [Influence of stimulation of the thalamic associative nuclei on the behavior of cats.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 186-188.—Studied the effect of chemical and electrical stimulation in the thalamic region on the conditioned reflex behavior in 12 cats. After conditioning occurred, 6 Ss received cannulation in the medial dorsal, contralateral, and pulvinar nuclei of the thalamus. Adrenaline, noradrenaline, and KCl dosages were administered to some Ss and electrical stimulation to thalamic regions in other Ss. Results of the chemical effects vs the electrical stimulation affecting the S's thalamus were compared in terms of the consequences it had on behavior. Implications are drawn regarding the establishment of neuronal functional connections in the cat's associative area of the brain.—*L. V. Majovski*.

2108. Singer, G.; Armstrong, S.; Evans, B. & Burnstock, G. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Comparison of the effects of intracranial injections of 6-OHDA and guanethidine on consummatory behavior and monoamine depletion.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975, Vol 3(Suppl 1), 91-106.—Reviews experiments in which the effects of injection of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) and guanethidine into the rat brain on consummatory behavior and temperature regulation are compared and related to changes in monoamine levels as shown by fluorescence histochemistry. Injections of 6-OHDA into anterior hypothalamic areas had lethal effects on food deprived Ss. This effect may be explained in terms of loss of ability to regulate temperature. Ss whose catecholamines were depleted by guanethidine injections into anterior lateral hypothalamus showed a consistent reduction in food and water intake and an elevation of body temperature. A comparative study of the intracranial diffusion patterns of guanethidine and 6-OHDA revealed marked differ-

ences in the extent of diffusion as seen with the fluorescence histochemical method when injected acutely or chronically into the lateral hypothalamus, the substantia nigra, or the amygdala of the rat brain. At the doses used, guanethidine, but not 6-OHDA, caused specific damage to catecholamine-containing neurons up to a distance of at least 3 mm from the cannula tip. These differences between the effects of the 2 drugs are explained in terms of their unique pharmacological properties and their estimated decay in CNS tissue. An attempt is made to account for the differences in behavioral data and in particular the variability of the 6-OHDA data in terms of the differences in the type of damage produced by the 2 drugs and the extent of their diffusion. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2109. **Sjöden, Per-Olov & Söderberg, Ulf.** (Uppsala, Ulleraker Hosp, Sweden) **Long-lasting effects of prenatal 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid on open-field behavior in rats: Pre- and postnatal mediation.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 3(2), 175-178. —A single dose of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) was given to 12 female albino rats in the 1st wk of pregnancy. Controls received oil vehicle. At birth, half of the acid-treated and half of the oil-treated litters were cross-fostered. Open-field behavior was studied in separate groups of offspring at 35, 60, 95, and 125 days of age. Results at 35 and 60 days showed a prenatal as well as a postnatal augmenting effect on ambulation and rearing, particularly on the 1st day of testing. No effects were obtained at 95 days. At 125 days, a postnatal depressing effect of prenatal 2,4,5-T was suggested for rearing behavior. A possible relationship between the rate of exploratory reactions and the thyroid activity in these Ss is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

2110. **Smith, Gerard P.; Levin, Barry E. & Ervin, Gregory N.** (New York Hosp, E. W. Bourne Lab, White Plains) **Loss of active avoidance responding after lateral hypothalamic injections of 6-hydroxydopamine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(3), 483-498. —After injections of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) along the medial fore-brain bundle in the lateral hypothalamus, male Sprague-Dawley rats ($N = 179$) failed to acquire a 1-way active avoidance response or failed to perform a previously acquired active avoidance response. Such Ss, however, acquired a passive avoidance response and a conditioned taste aversion normally. Failure to acquire or perform the active avoidance responses was correlated with the loss of hypothalamic, striatal, and forebrain catecholamines produced by lateral hypothalamic 6-OHDA injections. Identical injections of 6-OHDA placed along the medial hypothalamus produced a similar loss of regional catecholamines, but medial 6-OHDA injections did not affect active avoidance responding. This dissociation between loss of catecholamines and the capacity for active avoidance responding is interpreted to mean that medial 6-OHDA injections did not damage the same catecholaminergic terminal fields as lateral 6-OHDA injections and that the integrity of the terminal fields damaged by lateral 6-OHDA injections is necessary for active avoidance responding. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2111. **Smith, Jamie K.; Smith, Landgrave T.; Orr, William C. & Humphrey, G. B.** (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr) **Circadian toxicity cycles for Cytosan in**

mice: Effects of population density. *Biological Psychology Bulletin*, 1975(Feb), Vol 4(1), 23-27. —A single lethal dose of cyclophosphamide (Cytosan) was administered at 4-hr intervals during a 24-hr period to independent groups of mice housed at caging densities of 5, 6, or 10 to the cage. A circadian toxicity cycle was found for Ss housed 5 or 6 to the cage, with highest mortality in the group injected during the transition period from dark to light ($p < .01$). Some evidence of an ultradian susceptibility cycle to Cytosan was also found. Periods of peak mortality for Ss housed 10 to the cage were phase shifted in comparison to the groups housed 5 or 6 to the cage, and the amplitude of the peaks was reduced. No significant toxicity was found in this group, suggesting that population density may influence biological rhythmicity.—*Journal abstract*.

2112. **Solomatina, E. S. & Klygul', T. A.** (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Normal & Pathological Physiology, Moscow) **[The effect of diazepam on the behavior of rats adapted to high-altitude hypoxia in a conflict situation.]** (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 38(1), 20-23. —Produced a conflict situation in rats by giving an electric shock each time they were about to drink. The influence of diazepam (15 mg/kg) on the behavior of the Ss in this situation was studied in naive Ss and in Ss adapted to the conditions of high-altitude hypoxia. Individually, both diazepam and adaptation to hypoxia were found to reduce conflict behavior in the initial conflict situation. In repeated conflict situations diazepam lessened conflict behavior, but hypoxia adaptation strengthened it. The effect of diazepam, in both initial and repeated conflict situations, was increased when introduced to Ss already adapted to hypoxia. (English summary)—*A. G. Pook*.

2113. **Spano, P. F. et al.** (U Milan, Inst of Pharmacology & Pharmacognosy, Italy) **LSD and dopamine-sensitive adenylate-cyclase in various rat brain areas.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(1), 164-167. —Investigated whether dextro-LSD directly and selectively stimulates dopamine-(DA)-sensitive adenylate-cyclase in striatum and in other areas of the limbic system which appear to be more strictly linked to perception, feeling and emotional behavior. Data from male Charles River rats give strong support to the hypothesis of a direct effect of dextro-LSD on the DA-sensitive adenylate-cyclases which have been associated with the dopaminergic receptors in brain. (20 ref)

2114. **Suvorov, V. V.** (USSR Academy of Sciences Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) **[Effect of chemical stimulation of the dorsal and ventral segments of the caudate nucleus head on alimentary conditioned reflexes in dogs.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshego Nervnogo Deiatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 34-39. —Describes results of chemical stimulation effects on positive and inhibitory salivary conditioned reflexes with food reinforcement in dogs pre and postoperatively. Considerable differences in caudate nucleus segments in the changes of the secretory component of the conditioned reaction was demonstrated (English summary) (15 ref)

2115. **Larsen, Daniel; Pynock, Christopher; Meldrum, Brian & Marsden, C. David.** (Bristol, VA Hosp, NIA) **Rotational behavior induced in rats by intranigral**

picrotoxin. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 89(1), 160-165.—Determined whether rotational behavior can be produced in male Sprague-Dawley rats by injection of picrotoxin, a postsynaptic gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist, 1 substantia nigra. Results provide behavioral evidence for a GABA-mediated inhibition of dopaminergic nigrostriatal system. (32 ref)

2116. Tecce, Joseph J.; Cole, Jonathan O. & Savignano-Bowman, June. (Boston State Hosp, Lab of Neuropsychology, MA) **Chlorpromazine effects on the brain activity (contingent negative variation) and reaction time in normal women.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 293-295.—Studied contingent negative variations (CNV) and reaction time (RT) in 28 normal women (mean age, 22.07 yrs) after they received oral administrations of 50 mg chlorpromazine (CPZ) or placebo. CPZ reduced CNV 2 and 3 hrs postdrug and slowed RT 3 hrs postdrug. CNV amplitude appears to be an accurate indicator of drug-produced changes in alertness.—*Journal abstract*.

2117. Tessel, Richard E. & Woods, James H. (U Colorado, Medical School, Denver) **Fenfluramine and N-ethyl amphetamine: Comparison of the reinforcing and rate-decreasing actions in the rhesus monkey.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(3), 239-244.—Evaluated N-ethyl amphetamine HCl (NEA) and fenfluramine HCl (meta-trifluoromethyl N-ethyl amphetamine) as reinforcers in 3 rhesus monkeys that had been previously trained to press a lever using food presentations and cocaine HCl injections as reinforcers. Each daily session consisted of episodic opportunities to obtain reinforcers under a FR-30 schedule. A drug period was interpolated between 2 periods in which leverpress responding was maintained by food presentations. None of the drugs altered the rate of responding in the food periods which preceded the drug sessions. However, NEA and fenfluramine self-injection resulted in dose-related decreases in response rates during the food periods which immediately followed the drug sessions. Cocaine HCl (30 μ g/kg/injection) maintained high response rates at over 1 response/sec during the drug periods, as did the same dose of NEA. Doses of 10 and 100 μ g/kg/injection of NEA as well as all doses of fenfluramine HCl (10-300) μ g/kg/injection maintained rates that were not different from those associated with saline injections. Results substantiate and extend earlier findings with fenfluramine and indicate that its failure to act as a reinforcer is attributable to its meta-trifluoromethyl group. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

2118. Tilson, H. A. & Sparber, S. B. (Michigan State U) **The effects of *d*- and *l*-amphetamine on fixed-interval and fixed-ratio behavior in tolerant and nontolerant rats.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 187(2), 372-379.—Male albino rats were trained to leverpress for food on an FI 75-sec or an FR-30 schedule of reinforcement. The dose-related effects of dextro- or levoamphetamine on responding during successive 15-sec segments of the FI interval, as well as the overall response rate, were investigated. Dextroamphetamine (0.16 mg/kg ip) increased responding significantly in the 1st 15 and last 30 sec of the 75-sec interval, while 0.50 mg/kg affected responding significantly throughout. Both doses increased overall FI

responding significantly. FI responding was not affected by lower doses of levoamphetamine (0.15 and 0.30 mg/kg), whereas intermediate doses (0.50 and 1.0 mg/kg) increased responding in the last 15-45 sec. Overall response rates were increased. Responding in the 1st 15 sec was not affected by most doses of levoamphetamine, but 1.5 mg/kg decreased responding in this segment. 2.0 mg/kg decreased responding in the 1st 15 and last 30 sec. Overall responding was decreased by this dose. A complete cross-tolerance was not observed between dextro- and levoamphetamine at doses which were equieffective in altering performance. The lack of a complete cross-tolerance suggests that dextro- and levoamphetamine are producing unequal peripheral and/or central effects at the doses employed and may be affecting schedule-controlled behavior by different mechanisms.—*Journal abstract*.

2119. Tilson, H. A. & Sparber, S. B. (U Minnesota) **Studies on the concurrent behavioral and neurochemical effects of psychoactive drugs using the push-pull cannula.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 181(3), 387.—Infused 3 H-norepinephrine (3 H-NE) or 14 C-serotonin (14 C-5-HT) iv 1 hr or 30 min before rats had their lateral ventricles perfused with artificial cerebrospinal fluid through push-pull cannulas while responding for food on an FR-30 schedule. 12-15 min into the schedule, Ss were injected ip with dextroamphetamine, mescaline, LSD, or saline. Only amphetamine produced a dose-dependent increase of tritium in the perfusate, in addition to shortening latencies to behavioral disruption. Analysis of the perfusate taken during the 5 mg/kg amphetamine session revealed increased concentrations of radioactivity in segments having values of authentic NE and normetanephrine. Mescaline produced similar effects on behavior. Separation of the perfusate after 20 mg/kg mescaline revealed apparent increased proportions of 14 C-hydroxy-indoleacetic acid. LSD disrupted responding in a manner similar to the high doses of mescaline and amphetamine but produced a significant decrease in 14 C released, without altering the metabolic disposition of 5-HT. Data suggest that mescaline and amphetamine act presynaptically to produce the release and/or block the reuptake of 5-HT and NE. LSD produces an apparent inhibition of release of 5-HT, perhaps via a presynaptic action or through postsynaptic feedback inhibition.—*Journal abstract*.

2120. Tilson, H. A. & Sparber, S. B. (U Minnesota) **Similarities and differences between mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide-25 (LSD) and *d*-amphetamine on various components of fixed interval responding in the rat.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 184(2), 376-384.—Trained 3 male albino rats to leverpress for food on an FI 75-sec schedule. Responding in the 1st and last 15 sec, as well as overall response rates, were analyzed. The effects of LSD, amphetamine, and mescaline hydrochloride on FI responding were investigated. LSD (0.015 mg/kg) increased responding in all portions of the interval, whereas higher doses tended to decrease responding. Amphetamine (0.15 and 0.48 mg/kg) increased rates of responding except at the highest dose (0.96 mg/kg) which decreased responding in the last 15 sec of the

interval. Mescaline (3-12 mg/kg) produced dose-related increases in responding in the initial 15 sec while decreasing responding in the last 15 sec of the interval. In Ss tolerant of the mescaline (3 mg/kg), there were indications of cross-tolerance of the effects of 0.15 mg/kg of amphetamine, but no cross-tolerance was observed when the order of drug presentation was reversed. A 2-way, partial cross-tolerance was observed between the effects of 0.045 mg of LSD and 3 mg of mescaline, and Ss tolerant to the effects of 0.015 mg of LSD did not show cross-tolerance to the effects of 0.15 mg of amphetamine, regardless of the order of drug presentation. Data suggest mescaline shares common mechanisms or components of behavioral action with both LSD and amphetamine in the rat.—*Journal abstract.*

2121. Tolpyshev, B. A. [The effect of psychotropic agents on the electroencephalographic characteristics of the inhibitory function of the caudal nucleus.] (Russ) *Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 38(1), 15-17.—A series of 38 experiments on 5 non-narcotized cats show that amphetamine (2 mg/kg) and benactyzine (0.2-0.4 mg/kg) weaken the cortical effects of low frequency stimulation of the caudate nucleus. Chlorpromazine (1 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.5 mg/kg) increased these effects, but the introduction of caffeine (15-30 mg/kg) had no effect. (English summary) (18 ref)—A. G. Pook.

2122. Vorobyova, T. M. (Research Inst of Neurology & Psychiatry, Kharkov, USSR) [Neuropharmacological analysis of cholinergic mechanisms of self-stimulation reactions.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyssheĭ Nervnoĭ Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 172-180.—Studied the effect of cholinomimetic and cholinolytic agents on the reaction of posterior hypothalamic self-stimulation on 32 rats. Results show that eserine and acetylcholine inhibited self-stimulation reactions after parenteral and intracranial injections into the old zones. Atropine, amizyl, and pentamine activated self-stimulation reactions. Cholinomimetic microinjections in the hippocampus region inhibited the reactions of posterior hypothalamic self-stimulation. The method by which cholinergic mechanisms function as an inhibitory process in the self-stimulation reactions, and the effects exhibited are discussed. (English summary) (35 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2123. Wickelgren, Wayne A. (U Oregon) **Alcoholic intoxication and memory storage dynamics.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 385-389.—In an experiment with 10 paid adult university student volunteers, strength retention functions were obtained for English words from 2 to 50 min within a continuous recognition memory session and from 1 to 14 days subsequent to the session, with Ss being sober or moderately intoxicated. A small, but significant, decrement was obtained in memory performance under alcoholic intoxication. However, there was no difference in forgetting rate either within the continuous session or over the subsequent 1-14 day period. Single-trace fragility theory provides an excellent fit to the data. The entire effect of alcoholic intoxication was on degree of learning with no effect on the form of the retention function or rate of forgetting. No state-dependent retrieval effects were obtained. White noise during learning and/or retrieval had no

effect on acquisition, storage, or retrieval. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2124. Wilson, C. Scott & Wong, Roderick. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Aldactazide-induced consummatory and operant responding to sodium by rats.** *American Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 88(3), 377-384.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 20 Long-Evans hooded rats to study the effects of ip injections of aldactazide-A on Ss' consumption of water and saline solution (.51 M NaCl). During the treatment sessions, Ss showed a substantial increase in saline consumption and in leverpressing to a cue light to obtain the saline, as compared with their negligible intake before the injections and after the injections had been discontinued. Results indicate that both the drinkometer and operant-box measures are sensitive to the natriuretic effects of aldactazide.—*Journal abstract.*

2125. Wiśniewski, Konstanty & Bodzenta, Anna. (Medical School, Białystok, Poland) **Kinins and central effects of acetylcholine.** *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 1975, Vol 35(1), 85-92.—Studied the interaction between kinins formed in the CNS and acetylcholine (ACh), using 200 rats. Endogenous ACh in excess acted psychodepressively on behavior as evaluated with J. Lat's (1965) test. A more intense effect was obtained from Ss in which the activity of kinin-forming enzymes in the nervous tissue had been increased with either kallikrein or bradykinin. Both kallikrein and bradykinin intensified the psychodepressive action of exogenous ACh injected into the brain ventricle. Results show that kinins can enhance the inhibitory central action of ACh. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2126. Wolkenberg, Robert C.; Gold, Calman & Tichauer, Erwin R. (New York U, Ctr for Safety & Inst for Rehabilitation Medicine, Div of Biomechanics) **Delayed effects of acute alcoholic intoxication on performance with reference to work safety.** *Journal of Safety Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 104-118.—9 male Ss were administered a series of tests that took place before, during, and after an evening of social drinking: an eye/hand coordination device, a task board requiring precise object positioning, and a lordosimeter to test changes in spinal configuration during performance of a static load-holding task. Delayed effects observed up to 18 hrs after ingestion included lengthened reaction time, poor motor performance, decreased motor sensory skill, and post-alcohol effects on subjective mood. (34 ref)

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

2127. Beler, Ernst G. (U Utah, Clinical Training Program) **Subtle language.** *Humanitas*, 1975(May), Vol 11(2), 175-187.—Distinguishes 5 categories of nonverbal communication. Psychological problems are said to arise through discordant communication, not by error or inefficiency but for the gratification consequent to the responses elicited.—W. K. Redican.

2128. Charlton, Michael; Liebelt, Elsa; Sültz, Jutta & Tausch, Anne M. (U Hamburg, Psychological Inst W Germany) [Influence of models in a TV Western on group work and aggression latency of 3rd graders.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht* 1974 Vol

21(3), 164-175.—10 groups each of 3rd grade boys and girls (3 members in each group) watched aggressive scenes from a TV Western; similar groups watched cooperative and neutral scenes, and 1 matched set saw the entire film. Ss' behavior before and after seeing the film was videotaped, and rated by university students. Those who had seen punished aggression became depressed; those who had seen cooperation became significantly more positive and relaxed. In Exp II, children from unfavorable homes showed significantly greater aggression after seeing unpunished aggression, and even showed a slight increase after seeing punished aggression, but the latter strongly reduced aggression in children from better homes. Children from unfavorable backgrounds decreased their aggressiveness after seeing cooperation, but those from better homes showed no change. (English summary) (23 ref)—*W. O. Horn*.

2129. **Enzenberger, Hans M.** *The industrialization of the mind.* *Urban Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 8(1), 68-75.—Argues that the "mind industry" grounded in the media is being rapidly developed by self-appointed elites around the world in order to control the minds of peoples. The prerequisite conditions for "industrialization of the mind" are discussed.—*B. A. Anthony*.

2130. **Ganguly, Ranjit K.** (U Missouri, Kansas City) *A model for developing a cross reference manual for social-behavioral science terms.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2162.

2131. **Gordon, Thomas F.** (Michigan State U) *The effect of viewing physical consequences of violence on perceptions and aggressiveness.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1305-1306.

2132. **Liebert, Robert M.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) *Modeling and the media.* *School Psychology Digest*, 1975(Win), Vol 4(1), 22-29.—Discusses the role of television as a medium for observational learning and instruction of children. Media influences are reviewed within a theoretical framework involving a 3-stage process of exposure, acquisition, and acceptance. The transmission of aggression, social stereotypes and other troublesome behavior as well as the prosocial effects of television are discussed. It is concluded that television, as a teacher of both socially positive and negative behaviors, is never self-evaluated and presents a curriculum that is largely unplanned. (21 ref)—*J. Prus*.

2133. **Sinclair, John.** (Footscray Inst of Technology, Australia) *Mass media and the dialectics of social change: The Melbourne Herald and the counter-culture in the late sixties.* *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 46-49.—Content analysis of the Melbourne afternoon newspaper, *The Herald*, was carried out between 1967 and 1970 to determine its cultivation of an image of the counterculture, and its treatment of the counterculture's discreditation, co-option, and diffusion. It is concluded that considerable attention was given to redefining normative boundaries in the face of the counterculture's challenge, which may be indicative of diffusion as well as co-option.—*Journal summary*.

2134. **Victoroff, David.** (U Caen, France) *[Can publicity be objective?]* (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-75, Vol 28(16-17), 775-777.—Attempts to list specific characteristics of publicity statements, and to

identify norms of objectivity which can reasonably be expected to govern these statements.—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

Language & Speech

2135. **Andreacchi, Joseph.** (Columbia U) *Listening comprehension and reading comprehension of Negro dialect speakers in Negro dialect and in standard English.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2417.

2136. **Brekke, Alice M.** (U Minnesota) *Evaluational reactions of adolescent and preadolescent Mexican-American and Anglo-American students to selected samples of spoken English.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2153-2154.

2137. **Cobb, Loren.** (Cornell U) *Time series analysis of the periodicities of casual conversations.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2764.

2138. **Dillard, J. (Ed).** *Perspectives on Black English.* Hague, Netherlands: Mouton, 1975. 391 p.—Discusses the linguistic, historical, cultural, and psychological background in which socioeconomically disadvantaged American Blacks developed a language different from that of the dominant White middle class. Topics of the 22 articles include the history of Black English, Black English and the acculturation process, and Black English and psycholinguistics. (9 p ref)

2139. **Leontiev, A. A.** [Semantic structure and semantic associations of words.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 821-826.—Presents a theoretical discussion of the psychological processes involved in arriving at word meanings. The psychological structures associated with determining the meanings of words can be viewed as a hierarchy of processes related to the uses of the words in specified activities. (28 ref)—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

2140. **Spoelders, M. & Van Besien, F.** (Ghent State U, Seminarie en Lab voor Psychologische en Experimentele Pedagogiek, Belgium) *Towards a totality-oriented model of native and non-native language acquisition.* *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(2), 191-199.—Briefly describes a model of the factors influencing the learner of a language; the totality of the learning process is emphasized. (18 ref)—*R. L. Cook*.

2141. **Zahn, G. Lawrence.** (U California, Graduate School of Administration, Riverside) *Verbal-vocal integration as a function of sex and methodology.* *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 226-239.—Suggested that the process by which persons appear to combine content and intonation to form an impression of a speaker's friendliness may be a function of sex and the analytical techniques used to evaluate the models. 30 male and 30 female 17-50 yr old Ss from the campus population were asked to rate the content, tone, and total message of short sentences from male speakers. Analysis of variance and regression analysis were used to evaluate linear, multiplicative, minimum, and maximum models. Responses were essentially linear, although the multiplicative component was significant in some results, and the minimum model received some support for males. More weight was given to tone than content, especially by females and for inconsistent messages. Idiographic analysis proved superior to normative analysis, and the ignored content method provided greater reliability and

explanation than previously used filtered speech. (27 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

Literature & Art

2142. Ackermann, Jean M. (Claremont Graduate School) **Outsiders in India: How Western characters are perceived in writings of Kamala Markandaya and R. Praver Jhabvala.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1684.

2143. Brose, Patricia B. (U Nebraska) **An analysis of the functioning of gothic themes in the folklore and writing of children in the second and the fifth grades.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2154.

2144. Endres, Rolf C. (U Regensburg, W Germany) **Understanding the lifestyle of a medieval literary character.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 251-264.—Presents an Adlerian analysis of the main female character of H. von Aue's poem "Der Arme Heinrich." Interpretations discussed suggest that human behavior in the Middle Ages was only partially socially conditioned.

2145. Ginn, Robert M. **Psychodrama: A theatre for our time.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 123-146.—Views theater as a place to discover the magic power of a community of people coming together to share in a performance of live human beings. It involves more of a healing, religious experience than the occasional brilliance of interaction between actor and audience. As civilization developed, the distance in the actor between his personal experience (his spontaneity and creativity) and the experience as communicated to the audience became greater. Revitalization of the theater requires dealing with the alienation of the actor from himself. The approaches of 5 directors are described.—R. Tomasko.

2146. Gordon, William A. (U Kentucky) **Submission and autonomy: Identity patterns in Joyce's Portrait.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 535-555.—Discusses the transforming nature of imagination through which an author changes his life history into objective dramatic art. The poet or novelist discovers an essential change in his relationship to the materials of his own experience, so that where art had only been one of his activities, he now exists for his art alone. J. Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* illustrates the process. Although psychological critics have ignored or misunderstood the transformation of life experience into art, Joyce understood it well.—G. S. Speer.

2147. Miller, John W. & Hintzman, Charles A. (Wichita State U) **Syntactic complexity of Newbery Award winning books.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 750-756.—Analyzed for syntactic complexity 3,500-word samples from each of 20 children's books which had won the Newbery Award, using 6 word count measures specially devised for the study. These "synthetic" measures are distinguished from "inherent" measures such as the Synthetic Complexity Formula (SCF) suggested by M. Botel, J. Dawkins, and A. Granowsky (1971, 1973). Methods of selecting, scoring, and analyzing the samples are described in detail. Scores obtained on the samples by the SCF and the "synthetic" measures were compared. All the synthetic measures were signifi-

cant predictors of scores on the SCF, and 3 of them had particularly strong positive correlations: overall length of sentence, number of words between subject noun and end of sentence, and number of words between main verb and end of sentence. The greater ease of computation of sentence length makes it the preferred predictor. Other applications of the 6-measure technique are briefly considered.—P. D. Leedy.

2148. Neumann, E. [Franz Kafka: *The Judgment: A Depth Psychological Interpretation.*] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 5(4), 252-306.

2149. Panken, Shirley. **Some psychodynamics in *Sons and Lovers*: A new look at the Oedipal theme.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 571-589.—Discusses the central theme of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*: the symbiosis between the mother and her sons. Generally felt to depict a classic oedipal theme, it is interpreted here as the mother's tenacious hold on Paul, the 2nd son, to replace the intense relationship with William, the 1st son, which terminated at his death. This in turn had developed to compensate for the failed marriage with a devalued husband. Paul was not as interested in obliterating his father as in placating his mother. Paul is impeded in the resolution of phase-specific tasks by contrapuntal behavior dynamics, particularly the mother's early ambivalence and the birth of a younger brother. It is noted that all of Lawrence's novels are affected by the interplay between life and fiction, and this one is influenced by his intense and prolonged personal crisis at the death of his mother. (47 ref)—G. S. Speer.

2150. Sadoff, Dianne F. (U Rochester) **Waste and transformation: A psychoanalytic study of Charles Dickens's *Bleak House* and *Our Mutual Friend*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2653-2654.

2151. Skorburg, Mary E. (Skidmore Coll) **An Adlerian interpretation of H. G. Wells' *The Invisible Man*.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 85-96.—Compares Wells' use of the "as if" hypothesis to A. Adler's development of Individual Psychology. Wells' approach to the main character is compared to that of an Adlerian therapist.

2152. Yamamoto, Joe & Iga, Mamoru. (U Southern California, Medical School) **Japanese suicide: Yasunari Kawabata and Yukio Mishima.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 179-186.—Compares the life histories, literary contributions, and suicidal behaviors of 2 renowned authors. Mishima and Kawabata, to explain the dynamic significance of suicide in Japan's culture.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

2153. Bhana, Kastoor. (U Durban-Westville, South Africa) **Preference for human versus animal figures in picture material.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 87-89.—Parents of 52 5-yr-old Indian nursery schoolers completed questionnaires pertaining to the children's home backgrounds and exposure to English literature. 30 of the children were subsequently tested to determine whether their preferences for animal figures in

picture material were related to their exposure to literature. A significant relationship was found. Practical suggestions from the findings are discussed, and research possibilities are suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

2154. Cochran, Montcrieff M. (U Michigan) **A comparison of nursery and non-nursery childrearing patterns in Sweden.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1692.

2155. Fowler, William. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **How adult-child ratios influence infant development.** *Interchange*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 17-31.—Presents evidence supporting the position that good adult-child ratios are a necessary though not a sufficient condition for optimum child development. Poor ratios (greater than 1:7) limit development while high quality ratios (1:2 or 1:1) often result in outstanding development. Data indicate that ratio improvements within an environment result in improved development, and that outstanding development occurs only with ratios of 1:3 or less. Alternative models for providing low-ratio day care without excessive costs are discussed. (90 ref)—H. E. Yaker.

2156. Nanpon, Hubert. (U Haute-Bretagne, Rennes, France) **[Temporal organization of verbal responses of six year old children describing drawings.]** (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 93-109.—Tested the hypothesis that perception of pictures follows definite laws. 19 boys and 13 girls, median age 5 yrs 11 mo, were shown 4 line drawings and asked to tell what they saw. For 2 of the pictures only enumeration occurred in 92% of the cases; for the other 2 pictures, enumeration occurred in 59%. The principal findings were that objects are named more frequently than parts of objects and that there is a positive correlation between the frequency with which elements are named and their priority of perception. These findings are considered relevant to psycholinguistics. (English summary)—S. S. Marzolf.

2157. Neuhauser, Gerhard. (U Wisconsin, H. A. Waisman Ctr on Mental Retardation & Human Development, Madison) **Methods of assessing and recording motor skills and movement patterns.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 369-386.—Literature on assessment and recording of motor skills and movement patterns in children is reviewed from a clinical and instrumental point of view. (French, German, & Spanish summaries) (144 ref)—P. W. Pruyser.

2158. Norton, Natalie J. (Boston U, School of Education) **Symbolic arts: The effect of movement and drama upon the oral communication of children in Grade two.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1491.

2159. Perry, P. Wingfield. **The night of ageism.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 13-20.—Discusses the effects of selected myths on the aged and some of the problems associated with becoming old in the US, including poor nutrition, inadequate health care, confusion, and depression. Some of the special problems encountered by aging Blacks are outlined, and suggestions for eliminating the problems are presented.—M. E. Pounsel.

2160. Rogers, Sinclair (Ed). (Sheffield Polytechnic, England) **Children and language: Readings in early**

language & socialization. London, England: Oxford U Press, 1975. ix, 346 p.

2161. Savitz, Harry A. (Hebrew Rehabilitation Ctr for the Aged, Boston, MA) **Mental health and aging.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 21-23.—Discusses aging from a problematic-solution point of view. It is suggested that life is a continual process of adaptation to its many stages.—B. E. Allen.

2162. Schmidt, Katalin. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **The effect of continuous stimulation on the behavioral sleep of infants.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Apr), Vol 21(2), 77-88.—Reviews research on sleep in infants, concentrating on the effects of continuous or monotonous stimulation. Stimuli in the reviewed studies include continuous auditory stimulation (e.g., white noise, heartbeat sounds, and metronomes); constant lighting; elevated temperatures; and rocking. Compared to intermittent stimulation or no stimulation at all, monotonous stimuli appear to cause more rapid onset of sleep, longer sleep duration, and longer duration of quiet (NREM) sleep. Continuous stimulation also appears to lower heart rate and motor activity and cause more regular heartbeat and breathing rate. It is suggested that abnormal sleep patterns may be normalized through the use of continuous stimulation. (68 ref)—W. R. Street.

2163. Simounet, Claude. **[Left orientation dominance in the drawings of children and adults.]** (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 47-69.—Researches on the predominance of left orientation of drawings, first reported in 1905, have suggested that it is a function of handedness, social stereotypy, mechanisms of reading, or whether or not movement is represented. Since none of these hypotheses is adequate, it is suggested that left-right orientation must be a function of the interaction between left and right central organizations (which are equally frequent) and social pressures. (English summary) (42 ref)—S. S. Marzolf.

Cognitive & Perceptual Development

2164. Altman, Rita C. (Temple U) **An analysis of the spontaneous language of selected urban five year olds through the use of the Piaget language categories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2150.

2165. Baron, Jonathan & Kaiser, Anne. (U Pennsylvania) **Effect of inconsistent distinctiveness of artificial semantic features on retrieval speed.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 303-317.—In the presence of the E and 2 dolls, 74 3-5 yr olds were asked to respond to sentences containing pronouns which required distinctions to be made on the basis of person, number, and gender, e.g., "Point to my (your, his, her, our, their) feet." Errors tended to maintain distinctions; e.g., we was treated as if it meant I (maintaining first person) or they (maintaining plural) more often than could be accounted for by a response-bias model. Furthermore, there were consistent individual differences in the kinds of distinctions that were difficult; some Ss had more trouble with number, others with person. These findings support the notion that errors made during acquisition result from dropping only part of the correct meaning and suggest that individuals may differ in the relative strengths of different components.—*Journal abstract*.

2166. **Beinema, J. & Loffeld, M.** Temporal indications used by Dutch-speaking children. *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(2), 257-270.—Discusses how children acquire the concept of time. Evidence based on speech patterns of Dutch children suggests that the child first places events in time using personal experiences, then gradually learns to do so in a more objective way, and finally learns to talk about time.—R. L. Cook.

2167. **Bell, John A.** (U Arizona) The effects of modeled and instructed rehearsal as a function of age on short-term memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1121.

2168. **Buchanan, Barbara A.** (Pennsylvania State U) A developmental study of cognition by content analysis of children's written and oral narrations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1688.

2169. **Coleman, Sandra B.** (Temple U) The effect of aging on Piaget's developmental stages: A study of cognitive decline. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1122-1123.

2170. **Feltzer, M. J.** (Katholieke Hogeschool, Psychologisch Lab, Tilburg, Netherlands) [Development of temporal integration in the perceptual process.] (*Dutch*) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Jun), Vol 30(4-5), 363-384.—Examines the process of temporal integration, as described by J. F. Wohlwill (1965), J. Bruner et al (1968), and J. M. Belmont (see PA, Vol 48:12058). 5-, 7-, 9-, and 11-yr-olds were tested on the ability to recognize simple visual forms when the lines for such forms were presented sequentially. The total time of presentation varied from 4 to 13.5 sec. The number of lines (elements of the forms) were either 3 or 5. Results indicate independent influences of the total time-span and the number of elements for the 4 age levels. The age range of 5-7 yrs was determined to be a crucial period in the development of temporal integration. (38 ref)—A. J. Ter Keurst.

2171. **Fijalkow, Jacques.** (CNRS, U Toulouse-Le Mirail, Equipe de Recherches, France) [Differentiation and discrimination in the formation of color concepts in children.] (*Fren*) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 83-92.—To study the processes of differentiation and discrimination of color concepts, infants 2.1-4.6 yrs old were given a series of naming and designation tests 3 times at intervals of 3 mo. The original samples consisted of 204, but at the 2nd and 3rd tests the numbers were 140 and 103 respectively. There was no appreciable loss in sample size thereafter. Results indicate that differentiation and discrimination progress along the dimensions of wave length and brightness. (English summary) S. S. Marzolf.

2172. **Flugsrud, Marcia R.** (State U New York, Albany) An analysis of the relationship between the concave parabolic curve and selected personality variables as an age-related phenomenon. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1124-1125.

2173. **Fulton, Robert T.; Gorzycki, Pamela A. & Hull, Wilma L.** (Parsons State Hosp, Research Ctr, KS) Hearing assessment with young children. *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 397-404.—Evaluated the efficacy and reliability of auditory stimulus response control training and assess-

ment procedures with 12 9-12 mo olds. The problems encountered in training stimulus-response control are discussed. Results indicate that reliable interest data can be obtained from young children using stimulus-response procedures.—*Journal abstract*.

2174. **Gardner, Howard & Lohman, William.** (Harvard U, Project Zero) Children's sensitivity to literary styles. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Apr), Vol 21(2), 113-126.—Hypothesized that the appreciation of literary style, like the appreciation of stylistic elements of visual art, develops with increasing age. 84 subjects aged 7, 11, 14, or 19 yrs were asked to listen to tape recordings of 12 literary passages. Each passage was followed by 2 test passages that varied on 4 levels of style-vs-content similarity to the original passage. Ss chose 1 test passage as coming from the same work as the original. Stylistically similar choices were increasingly frequent with increasing age. Choices of younger Ss tended to be dictated by content similarities. Verbal reports of the importance of style similarities followed the same age development pattern. Preference for style similarity varied with the levels of style-vs-content similarity in the test passage pair. (19 ref)—W. R. Street.

2175. **Gauté, J. & Wittwer, J.** [The genesis of the articulation of syntactic constructions called "circumstantial complements."] (*Fren*) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 844-856.—Tested the hypothesis that the ability of Ss 8-12 yrs old to articulate syntactic constructions is founded on the operation of mental processes which can be observed through analysis of circumstantial complements: time, place, manner, motive, and purpose. 23 students were assigned to each of the 5 age groups (8-12 yrs). Analysis of responses to the written experimental task indicates that Ss progressively elaborated functional (rather than conditional) syntactic constructions from correspondences, similarities, and diverse relations. A model is suggested (complementary to traditional models analyzing the development of concepts of causality in children) which would focus on mental processes operating as the individual moves from deduction of concrete constructs to the level of symbolic representation and the interactions of "circumstantial complements."—Z. M. Cantwell.

2176. **Hamilton, Brett B.** (U California, Los Angeles) Control of the conservation response through discrimination learning set training for conserving and nonconserving transformations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1701.

2177. **Hayes, John F.** (Northern Illinois U) A study of functional fixedness across three developmental stages in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1702.

2178. **Hill, Earl L.** (State U New York, Buffalo) A study of the performance of two-year-olds on five cognitive tasks as related to levels of maternal formal education and aspects of home environment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2423.

2179. **Howland, Ann; Rashbury, Wiley; Heilman, Kenneth M. & Hammer, Lowell.** (U Florida) The development of auditory figure ground discrimination and ear asymmetry under monaural stimulus presentation. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*.

1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 325-332.—Asked 56 normal schoolboys to discriminate 50 single-syllable words against 4 levels of background noise. Increasing age (kindergarten to Grade 6) did produce better ability for auditory word discrimination, but a greater effect was produced by the signal-to-noise treatment level. (French, German, & Spanish summaries) (29 ref)—*P. W. Pruyser*.

2180. Inhelder, B.; Blanchet, A.; Sinclair, A. & Piaget, J. (U Genève, Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Switzerland) [Relations between conservation of groups of discrete elements and of continuous quantities.] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 23-60.—Verified the hypothesis that no direct relationship exists between the 2 conservation forms of numerical totalities and continuous quantities; instead, a process of differentiation and interaction serves to outline the mechanism precisely. The idea underlying principles of quantity conservation is that every change in form of a totality can be understood as a displacement of elements of the totality, so that what has been removed in one place equals what is added elsewhere. The experiments, utilizing young children's responses to black counters in and around geometric figures, throw light on the notion of a "general commutability" that plays a role in the development of the elementary quantification of continuous object and discrete collections.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

2181. Janssen, David R. (Pennsylvania State U) **Effects of visual and auditory perceptual aptitudes and letter discrimination pretraining on word recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1130.

2182. Kováč, Štefan. (KPVK, Banská Bystrica, Czechoslovakia) [Motor activity as a functional component of some mental processes: A generalization.] (Czech) *Československá Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 157-172.—Studied the effect of motor reproduction of geometric designs (sketching them) on achieving the categorization principle. The hypothesis was tested that with motor reproduction fewer stimulus cards would need to be presented to originate the concept. Data were obtained from 120 5th-grade pupils, considered to be in J. Piaget's concrete operations stage, and selected from 484 students as most alike on 5 intelligence factors, grades, and CA. They were subdivided into a 2 × 2 factorial design dichotomized for CA and for order of presenting the motor task. That students verbalized the generalization significantly sooner with the motor procedure but did not differ in placing the designs accurately suggests that motor behavior does influence generalization of concepts but not perception. (Russian & English summaries) (16 ref)—*P. Babarik*.

2183. Kuczaj, Stan A. & Maratsos, Michael P. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **What children can say before they will.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Apr), Vol 21(2), 89-111.—Describes the stages of language acquisition by a 2½-yr-old boy. The auxiliary verbs "can" and "will" were presented in grammatically correct and incorrect declarations and questions. The S was asked to imitate each sentence. At the 1st testing, he was not using "can" and "will" in his spontaneous speech, but he could use grammatical declarations and questions and would correct ungrammatical declara-

tions, but not ungrammatical questions. 2 mo later, S was using "can" and "will" in simple sentences. He could imitate their correct use and correct ungrammatical declarations and questions. Orderly stages of language development are discussed. (27 ref)—*W. R. Street*.

2184. Nishikawa, Kazuo. (Mie U, Faculty of Education, Tsu, Japan) **Analysis of structural change of intelligence and genetic relations: A nine year follow-up study.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 1-14.—Used cluster analysis to reanalyze H. Kan's (1962) data from a 9-yr follow-up study of 228 children, repeatedly measured with the Suzuki version of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale. Results show that (a) differentiation of intelligence was generally supported; (b) verbal thinking ability contributed largely to intellectual development through 9 yrs; (c) memory ability became differentiated from thinking ability at early periods and more clearly specialized as age advanced; (d) memory ability in the early period was highly correlated with verbal thinking ability in the later period; and (e) developmental stages which corresponded respectively with Piaget's period of preoperational thought, period of concrete operations, and period of formal operations were found. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2185. O'Malley, John J.; Dunn, Daniel & Rudnick, Paul. (U Scranton) **Amount of training, age of subject, and perseveration in reversal learning.** *Journal of General Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 93(2), 261-268.—A review of reversal learning data obtained from Ss of various developmental levels suggests that overtraining increases perseveration in preschool children and decreases perseveration in older (e.g., 1st grade) children. The present experiment tested this apparent trend. 96 children in 2 age groups (3-5 yrs and 5½-7½ yrs) learned a reversal shift after being trained to a 9 of 10 criterion, or after 20 or 40 additional overtraining trials. Results indicate that overtraining had had no effect upon perseveration in the younger Ss and increased perseveration in the older Ss, failing to confirm the apparent developmental trend. It was also found that criterion-trained younger Ss perseverated more than did criterion-trained older Ss but that this age difference disappeared in the overtraining conditions. Finally, it was found that ease of overall reversal learning was unaffected by the amount of original training in both age groups. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2186. Oerter, Rolf; Mandl, Heinz & Zimmermann, Achim. (U Augsburg, Inst für Unterrichtsforschung am Erziehungswissenschaftlichen Fachbereich, W Germany) **[New findings concerning the differentiation hypothesis of intelligence.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(3), 151-167.—Tested 1,511 2nd graders on the BT 2-3 Intelligence Test and the Primary Mental Abilities Test. 1 yr later, Ss were retested on the same instruments and 678 3rd graders were added to the S population. Findings show no difference between cognitive structures of different samples on the same age population, but differences between samples of different age populations are reported. Results reveal comprehension of instruction to be an important variable of socialization for interpreting longitudinal cognitive shifts. It is postulated

that change of cognitive structure associated with CA might indicate change in processes employed in problem; results are, therefore, qualified with respect to factor analytic results as used in this study, which may not be very useful in measuring developmental-cognitive trends. (25 ref)

2187. Pacheco-Maldonado, Angel M. (State U New York, Albany) **A cognitive-developmental study of moral judgments in Puerto Rican children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1138-1139.

2188. Scarlett, Helaine & Press, Allan. (Clark U) **An experimental investigation of the phenomenon of word-realism.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Apr), Vol 21(2), 127-137.—A child's recall of a story is likely to be distorted if one of the characters has the same name as the child. This restructuring can be explained both by egocentricity, giving realism to the name-word in the story, and by simple familiarity with one's own name, causing greater recall of name-related events. Stories were read to 30 children from each of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th grades. Each story had one character with the child's own name, a best friend's name, or an unfamiliar name and a second character with an unfamiliar name. Restructured recall was most evident in the own-name stories and least evident in the unfamiliar name stories. Restructuring decreased with increasing age. Results support the hypothesis that egocentricity, not familiarity, is responsible for cognitive restructuring. (19 ref)—*W. R. Street*.

2189. Shick, Jacqueline & Plack, Jeralyn J. (U Minnesota, School of Physical Education & Recreation) **The young child's perception of weight as a function of color.** *Journal of the Association for the Study of Perception*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 10-16.—Studied the perception of weight as a function of color and color value in 28 4-yr-olds. Ss were tested twice at an interval of 1 wk. It was found that 4-yr-olds did not perceive weight as a function of color or color value; failed to respond consistently within and across test sessions; and responded significantly more often to the last than to the first stimulus in a question.—*J. M. Kleinman*.

2190. Sugimura, Takeshi & Terao, Yoko. [Children's concepts assessed by the abstraction and the identification tests.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 97-103.—Studied how children 4 and 6 yrs old attain superordinate and subordinate concepts by using 2 approaches: abstraction and identification. The abstraction test was designed to assess the ability to abstract a concept common to 2 or more instances. The identification test was designed to assess the ability to elicit instances from concepts. 30 4-yr-olds and 30 6-yr-olds performed better on the identification test than on the abstraction test ($p < .01$). The age difference was greater in the abstraction than in the identification test ($p < .01$). In the abstraction test Ss attained subordinate concepts better than superordinate concepts ($p < .01$). Developmental aspects are discussed. (English summary)—*S. Choe*.

2191. Thomsen, Stephen J. (State U New York, Albany) **Pictorial and verbal stimuli and order of presentation in children's associative learning.** *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1717-1718.

2192. Van der Geest, Ton. (U Amsterdam, Inst for General Linguistics, Netherlands) **Language acquisition as a hidden curriculum.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(2), 169-190.—Contrasts the language acquisition and language learning theories of language development; the former assumes that innate structures are necessary, while the latter assumes that sufficient primary data are available for the child to learn the linguistic system. The language learning position is supported, and evidence suggests that the hidden processes involved differ at different stages of development. The relevance of this theoretical approach to language education is discussed. (44 ref)—*R. L. Cook*.

2193. Weeks, Ruth T. (Kent State U) **The relationship of grade, sex, socio-economic status, scholastic aptitude, and school achievement to formal operations attainment in a group of junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2405.

2194. Weener, Paul. (Pennsylvania State U) **Toward a developmental model of auditory processes.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 85-104.—Discusses the central processing of structured auditory stimuli, with some attention to the short-term storage processes which influence auditory perception. (25 ref)—*M. Cynamon*.

2195. Wood, Nancy E. (U Southern California) **Auditory closure and auditory discrimination in young children.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 67-84.—Studied 2 aspects of auditory perception which are particularly important to speech and language development. Tapes were used to develop auditory tests based on (a) environmental sounds in artificial and playground noise, (b) competing messages, and (c) digit and syllable sequences. The results of the factor analysis of 18 variables are presented and discussed. (16 ref)—*M. Cynamon*.

Psychosocial & Personality Development

2196. Adler, Alfred. **The child: Neither good nor evil.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 191-193.—Discusses the issue of human nature being all good or all evil. The potential for awakening either the evil or the good instincts in a child is acknowledged. Dormant potentials are by their nature neither good nor bad; they mature in the 1st yrs of childhood with the influence of the mother as the determining factor. The father, the family, and the environment have an important part to play in not disturbing the successful work of the mother. Pampering, suffering, and child neglect are the roots of a development toward the bad.—*R. Tomasko*.

2197. Burger, Mary L. (Northern Illinois U) **A comparative study of self esteem among young Black, Spanish, and White children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1689.

2198. Doise, Willem & Mugny, Gabriel. (U Geneva, Faculte de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Switzerland) [Sociogenetic research on the coordination of interdependent actions.] (Fren) *Psychologie: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 1975, Vol 34(2), 160-174.—3 experiments using a

"Cooperation Game" were designed to provide data on group vs individual performance at different ages. A total of 136 children participated in tasks carried out either alone or with 1 or 2 partners. It is concluded that (a) only at an early stage of development is the group's performance superior to that of individuals; (b) verbal exchanges improve the group's performance only if the coordinations necessary for the tasks are not yet individually acquired; and (c) when a hierarchical structure is imposed on the group, performance is perturbed only in Ss who are at the level where the coordinations are not yet fully acquired. (English & German summaries)—*E. Coché*

2199. **Eckerman, Carol O. & Whatley, Judith L.** (Infants' reactions to unfamiliar adults varying in novelty.) **Infants' reactions to unfamiliar adults varying in novelty.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 562-566.—Assessed the 10-mo-old infant's reactions to a new adult as a function of the relative novelty of the adult. Each of the 12 Ss, in an unfamiliar environment with his mother, first faced a new adult who sat at a distance and responded simply to his overtures. In a 2nd contrast trial he faced the same new adult (familiarized adult) and another adult never before seen (novel adult). Ss reacted by looking and smiling at the new adults, but they smiled reliably more often at a more novel adult, whether the contrast was drawn between the initial minute with a new adult and later minutes or between the novel adult and the familiarized adult. Results are consonant with the proposition that the infant's smiles at new persons represent his active exploration of them.—*Journal abstract.*

2200. **Gadpaille, Warren J.** **Adolescent sexuality: A challenge to psychiatrists.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 163-177.

Discusses the traditional psychoanalytic concept of the place of adolescent coitus in psychosexual development. The apparently large proportion of sexually active and healthy youngsters goes largely unnoticed; analytic theory has developed with minimal understanding of their dynamics. The importance of learning about childrearing practices that protect the adolescent from emotional damage and allow coitus to be a developmental experience is stressed. Research findings on adolescence and intercourse are presented. (36 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2201. **Greenberg, Harvey R.** **The widening gyre: Transformations of the omnipotent quest during adolescence.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 231-244.—Examines the ways adolescents use the inheritors of parental prerogative to work through omnipotent strivings. Examples from clinical practice, literature, and current and past social scenes are used to illustrate normal and pathological variations of the omnipotent quest. Topics discussed include the friend, the 1st heterosexual love, the hero and sidekick, and the peer group. The desire for omnipotence always is linked to the fear of death.—*R. Tomasko.*

2202. **Grien, Arno.** **The discontinuity in the ontogeny of self: Possibilities for integration or destructiveness.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974 1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 557-570. Infants develop by moving toward new and beneficial sources of stimulation. Through the mother's

responsiveness the infant experiences itself as a living human being who matters and as a functioning entity in relation to its surroundings. When the mother withdraws (for whatever reason), the child must maintain the life-giving bond by shifting blame for the lost happiness from the external source, the mother, to within himself. This means that he begins to live in a fantasy world. The many, complex, and destructive effects of these fantasies are discussed and illustrated. (20 ref)—*G. S. Speer.*

2203. **Gutton, Ph.** (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) **[Remarks on denial, based upon pediatric observations.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 669-677.—The clinical observations recorded in this article form part of the base for identifying denial as a mechanism of defense with regard to annoyance and grief among young children. Denial, as a mechanism of defense, appears in the first weeks of life and has some foundation in the quality of early mother/child relations. (24 ref)—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

2204. **Hamana, Akiyo.** **[The effect of inequity upon distributing behavior of children.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 114-118.—Studied how 3rd graders distribute rewards in response to the allocated inequity, and the effect of inequity on cooperative behavior. 3 experiments, using 256 Ss, were conducted. Each employed a factorial design involving sex, equity-inequity conditions, and personal relationship as independent variables, and distribution of rewards as the dependent variable, and each consisted of 3 stages: (a) manipulation of equity, (b) distribution of rewards in response to inequity, and (c) distribution for cooperative tasks. Results indicate that 3rd grade children actively try to adjust inequity conditions in order to maintain personal relationships with others, especially in cooperative situations and when the personal relationship is perceived as important.—*S. Choe.*

2205. **Hartup, Willard W.** (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development, Minneapolis) **Aggression in childhood: Developmental perspectives.** *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 337-341.—Studied 102 preschool children and 1st and 2nd graders, using a combination of time and event sampling procedures to observe aggressive events. Results indicate the older Ss were less aggressive per unit time than the younger, with older Black Ss significantly more aggressive than older Whites. Results suggest that the developmental course of human aggression may be best understood by a differential functional analysis, and that the distinction between instrumental and hostile aggression is heuristically valuable for studying aggression in early childhood. (19 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2206. **Howe, Margot C.** (Boston U, School of Education) **A comparison of the self-esteem, body image and movement-concept of adults in different age groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2258-2259.

2207. **Kersey, Katharine C.** (U Virginia) **The effects of male absence on impulsivity and self control in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1704.

2208. Krebs, George M. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Parameters of a process conception of self.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 179-190.

Describes a conception of self having an existential as well as empirical validity. The interplay of the active and passive features of human existence is illustrated in the evolution of self. A reciprocal interaction of physical, biological, social, and psychological evolutionary processes characterizes self, and the self is the culmination of a continuing historical process. Neurotic verbalizations of one's shortcomings are considered to have no lasting impact on self, because they represent an attempt to exemplify, by force of will, an ideal in action. (16 ref) R. Tomasko.

2209. Lewis, Michael & Rosenblum, Leonard A. (Eds). (Infant Lab of Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ) **Friendship and peer relations.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xvi, 320 p.—Presents a collection of 11 papers which give comprehensive assessment of early peer relations in humans and animals. Topics include infant's social behavior that does not directly involve a relationship with a caregiver, the beginnings of friendship, developments in behavior with age mates during the 2nd year of life, and peer relations and the acquisition of language.

2210. Masters, John C.; Anderson, Elizabeth P. & Fitzpatrick, Lawrence J. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **Effects of relative nurturance and social power on observational learning and imitation.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 200-210. —48 preschool children observed 2 models, one of whom (controller of resources) controlled rewards dispensed to the child and to the other model (rival consumer of resources). The nurturance of the controller was varied in terms of his relative generosity towards the S and rival consumer. Controllers were imitated to a greater extent than consumers only when the controller had been more nurturant to the child than to the rival consumer. Imitation of the controller and consumer were affected differently by the various conditions of nurturance, but Ss learning of each model's behaviors were affected similarly by the conditions. The learning and imitative performance of each model's behaviors were uncorrelated, and imitation of one model did not correlate with imitation of the other. However, the learning of the 2 models' behaviors was highly correlated.—*Journal abstract*.

2211. Merl, H. [Functional structures in early childhood.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, 1975, Vol 23(1), 70-86. —Discusses the expression, in certain behavioral patterns, of the development of intrapsychic structures. This is the individual interacting with his environment for his developmental needs. The beginning interaction at birth and the relatively few means of expression of the new born constitute favorable conditions for observing this interaction in its original field. The rules of behavior can be followed and the effect studied. It appears that neonatal ways of expression demand adequate answers for later normal development. 2 cases of disturbance in mother-child relations are presented as illustrations. S. D. Babcock.

2212. Mobley, E. David. **Ego-ideal themes in fatherhood.** *Smith College Studies in Social Work*, 1975(Jun), Vol 45(3), 230-252.—Examines aspects of the father's relationship to his latency-age son and focuses on the content of the father's idealizations that were expected to color this relationship. Theoretical and empirical studies suggest that some important characteristics of the complex subject of fatherhood may become identifiable when examined from the perspective of ego idealizations.—M. W. Linn.

2213. Morval, Monique. (U Montréal, Canada) **[Drawings of the family by children deprived of the father.]** (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 37-46. —Conducted 3 studies in which children were asked to draw an imaginary family. In Study 1 Ss were 10 boys and 10 girls 5 yrs old whose parents had been separated for at least 2 yrs. In Study 2 Ss were 30 boys and 30 girls 8-11 yrs old, whose parents had been separated at least 1 yr after the child was at least 5 yrs old, who were in the care of the mother but in some contact with the father but without a father substitute. In Study 3, Ss were 21 boys and 21 girls whose fathers had been dead at least 1 yr. In each study there was a control group of like age, number, and sex distribution who were living with both parents. Statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups were found in each study and these differences support 3 general conclusions: (a) Children deprived of the father, for whatever reason, associate themselves with an earlier, happier time when both parents were present. (b) Those whose parents were separated showed a disturbed self-image, more anxiety, and more ambivalence toward the father. (c) Those whose fathers were dead showed more ambivalence toward the mother and toward themselves. (28 ref) —S. S. Marzolf.

2214. National Coordinating Ctr for the Study & Development of Filipino Children & Youth. **Play materials and play activities in early childhood development.** *Philippine Journal of Child Youth Development*, 1970(Jul-Dec), Vol 4(2), 1-44. —Examined the play materials and play activities of 900 2-6 yr old Filipino children when age, sex, socioeconomic status (SES), type of community, and region are considered. A 3-stage stratified quota sampling was used. Results show that children's play followed a sequence from solitary to group play. Children preferred older playmates until age 5 when they began preferring playmates in their own age group. Children differed in competitive behavior by type of region and community rather than by sex and SES. SES was a strong variable: poor children engaged in more make-believe. Sex identification through war or nonwar toys was common in urban areas, and a strong interest in nature was seen in the kinds of toys played with. Aggression of 2-5 yr olds was not related to toy preference, but it was for 5-6 yr olds. Children's play materials and play activities were left to chance. J. C. Figuerelli.

2215. Perron, R. (Lab d'Etude Génétique de la Personnalité, Gentilly, France) **[Elaboration of responses to the DPI, structure and theme.]** (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 15-36. —Analyzed 1000 responses by 300 Ss to the DPI (Personal Dynamics and Pictures test). Ss were in 5 age groups: 5, 7, 9, 12, and 14 yrs. 3

types of responses were found: (a) static (simple enumeration and description); (b) juxtaposed (naming independent activities logically unrelated and in unordered sequence); and (c) coordinated (describing logically connected sequences of events). As age increases, responses become logically and temporally organized about definite persons, and themes have more to do with expression-realization and investigation-assimilation. Findings are considered a contribution to the secondary elaboration process of psychoanalysis. (English summary)—S. S. Marzolf.

2216. Richmond, Bert O. & Vance, John J. (U Georgia, Coll of Education) **Cooperative-competitive game strategy and personality characteristics of Black and White children.** *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 5(2), 78-85.—Examined social interaction expressed in either a cooperative or competitive mode as a function of personality, racial, or biological sex factors. The Arrow-Dot Test and the Circle Matrix Board were used with 240 8-12 yr old students in pairs of like sex and race. Results show that sex and racial differences were related to personality styles. Black children were more successful in employing cooperative game strategies than White children. Some personality characteristics of Black and of White children were found more likely to occur with cooperative than competitive behavior. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2217. Roberts, Donald F.; Hawkins, Robert P. & Pingree, Suzanne. (Stanford U, Inst for Communication Research) **Do the mass media play a role in political socialization?** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 37-43.—Questionnaires concerning children's communication behavior related to public affairs media content, intra-family political discussions, political knowledge and attitudes, and family communication structure were administered to 75 6th graders and 196 10th graders in California just before a primary election. It is concluded that not only age and events affect various political socialization outcomes, but so too does the communication environment in which the child is reared. Family communication structure exerts a strong influence on the likelihood that teenagers will engage in politically relevant communication behaviors, as shown in previous research, and the present study shows that the effect can be extended to a younger sample of children than heretofore reported.—*Journal summary*.

2218. Russian, Renee B. **Idealization during adolescence.** *Smith College Studies in Social Work*, 1975(Jun), Vol 45(3), 211-229.—Idealization, a regular phenomenon during adolescence, is defined as a process of attributing ideal or perfect characteristics to objects such as movie stars, heterosexual partners, or peer groups. It is utilized adaptively from infancy to latency as the individual seeks narcissistic gratifications. Preoccupied with his own ever-changing body, the adolescent increases role diffusion as his identification with the parental figures lessens. Tension reduction and resolution by methods of the least action are rationales for use of this adaptive process, while the adolescent's intra-psychic environment is in structural upheaval and society is presenting a double-bind situation to the process of identity cohesion. Idealization is an important adaptive

skill used by the adolescent in his struggle to gain role autonomy, narcissistic equilibrium, and id-ego balance while reducing dependencies on parental figures. The degree of idealization indicates the degree of life adjustment, and is an important factor for therapists to consider in determining countertransference.—M. W. Linn.

2219. Safin, V. F. (Pedagogical Inst, Ufa, USSR) **[The stability of self-appraisal and the mechanism of its preservation.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 62-72.—Studied the stability and adequacy of self-evaluation and the evaluation of others, in terms of performance and of moral traits. A number of personality inventories and problem-solving situations were used. 286 6th graders and 267 9th graders participated. Stability and adequacy of self-evaluation in one activity did not predict the stability and adequacy of self-evaluation in another, or self-evaluation of moral traits. Stability and adequacy of self-evaluation in terms of the results of an activity depended not only on whether an individual was oriented toward self-evaluation but also on success in the activity. With age, however, dependency on success decreased and the relationship with the degree of significance of the activity to the individual increased. In general, self-evaluation appears to develop along with personality, and to be gradually restructured as the individual's social experiences multiply. It enters into the structure of self-awareness and shapes it; self-awareness, in turn, manifests itself in self-evaluation. (English summary) (21 ref)—L. Zusne.

2220. Selig, Sidney & Teller, Gerald. **The moral development of children in three different school settings.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 70(4), 406-415.—Tested L. Kohlberg's stage theory of moral development in Grades 4-6 of 3 Jewish schools varying in socioeconomic level and degree of orthodoxy. Orthodox Jewish values regarding law appear contrary to the individualistic values reflected in Kohlberg's highest stages.—R. D. Kahoe.

2221. Solis, Miguela M. **Scientific bases of play in early childhood development.** *Philippine Journal of Child-Youth Development*, 1970(Jul-Dec), Vol 4(2), 45-50.—Discusses the scientific basis of play from the viewpoints of anthropology, psychology, and pedagogy. Some of the anthropological aspects that affect Filipino play are child-rearing practices, emphasis on sex-typing, type of community, family domination, and parents' laissez-faire attitude. Parents recognize the vital role of play but do not direct it toward an educational goal. Psychological aspects of play are development of neuromuscular control, mental relaxation, contribution to mental health, wide range of experiences, the basis of high mental processes, development of creativity, stimulation of the child toward dramatic expression and role models, fostering new skills, and permitting the child to participate in decision-making processes. Pedagogically play is seen from the viewpoint of socio-cultural development.—J. C. Figurelli.

2222. Yasgur, Bruce J. (Temple U) **The relationship between perceived stressful environmental stimuli and manifest anxiety in upper elementary school children of different socio-economic and racial backgrounds.** *Dis-*

sertation Abstracts International, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1723.

2223. Yura, Michael T. & Galassi, Merna D. (West Virginia U, Coll of Human Resources & Education) **Adlerian usage of children's play.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 194-201.—Describes several psychological views of play, together with those of A. Adler. A child's misdirected goals and life style, and the concept of social interest as reflected in play, are discussed. Examples of play techniques are described to illustrate possibilities for psychological investigation and reorientation of the child's misdirected goals. Ways of dealing with attention-getting, bossy, and withdrawn children are noted. (21 ref)—R. Tomasko.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

2224. Brandt, Willy. **A new deal for deprived children.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Apr-Jun), No 30, 3-13.—Proposes that structural and concomitant political modifications in relationships between rich and poor countries must be at the base of any program to balance distribution of food resources. Politics and ethics must go hand in hand if the tasks are to be accomplished.—Z. M. Cantwell.

2225. Cleveland, Harlan. (Aspen Inst for Humanistic Studies, Program in International Affairs, Princeton, NJ) **The Little League and the imperatives of interdependence.** *Educational Record*, 1975(Win), Vol 56(1), 5-9.—Argues that America's leadership and education (especially higher) crucially affect ability to interrelate with other nations and thus affect the world's survival.

2226. Dumont, Mathew. (Massachusetts Dept of Mental Health, Boston) **Can a dinosaur be taught to evolve? or The absurdity of trying to steer an octopus.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Advises Americans in general, and mental health professionals in particular, to wage a battle against the power of the State and the dinosauric nature of bureaucracies tending toward overpowering human values and individuals.

2227. Freedman, James O. (U Pennsylvania) **Administration for the elderly.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 39-43.—Discusses aging and the evolution of the administrative agencies that develop programs for the aged. It is argued that such agencies tend toward bureaucratic ossification and industry orientation, and that respect and dignity for the elderly could be restored by initiating new programs to correct these tendencies.—B. E. Allen.

2228. Fulmer, Gilbert. (Southwest Texas State U) **Equality, toleration and truth.** *Rational Living*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 38-40.—Presents a philosophical statement on the meaning of "truth" and discusses the acceptance of people's beliefs which may differ from one's own, without necessarily accepting them as true or equal to one's own.

2229. Gorse, William J. (Ohio State U) **Deviance in a small town: A study of progress and anomie.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2164-2165.

2230. Guntern, G. (U Lausanne, Clinique Psychiatrique, Switzerland) **[Social change and mental health.]** (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(4-5), 287-313.—Presents some results of an ongoing longitudinal study of a village in the Alps which was isolated before the construction of a road system and which has since become a world-renowned tourist mecca. The social changes and the subsequent psychological, psychosomatic, and psychosocial difficulties during the period of the "cultural lag" are discussed. The economic change has altered the roles, distribution of work, traditionally learned behavior patterns, and underlying values and normative attitudes of the inhabitants. The most important parameters of the general stress and inadequate adaptation to social change are the raised consumption of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco and the psychosomatic and sexual behavior disorders. The study is continuing in order to determine how strong the correlations are between social change, stress, and disorders of adaptation. (17 ref)—English abstract.

2231. Meddin, Jay. (Southern Illinois U) **Generations and aging: A longitudinal study.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 85-101.—Investigated the relationship between age and subjective outlook. Over the years, a number of theoretical positions have been introduced to account for or to minimize age differences in attitudes, values, and beliefs. These theories of aging were organized, in the present study, into 3 basic sociological frameworks or models: the "generations" model, the "age status" model, and the "illusion of differences" model. Hypotheses derived from these models were tested through secondary analysis of survey data gathered in the US in 1964 and 1970. Samples numbered 1,549 and 1,482, respectively, and were drawn from 4 age groups, 21 yrs and older. Strong support was found for the "generations" hypothesis, weak support for the "age status" hypothesis, and no support at all for the "illusion of differences" hypothesis. (17 ref)—Journal abstract.

2232. Sarkar, S. N. & Hassan, M. K. (U Ranchi, India) **Economic conservatism as related to religion, caste, political affiliation and authoritarianism.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 64-70.—Studied the differences between subgroups of Hindus and Muslims (N = 200) by using the economic conservation scale of Rundquist and Stello along with the Indian adaptation of the California F-scale. The sample was matched on sex and education. Results show that each of the variables had a different effect on economic attitude, and indicated a positive correlation between authoritarianism and economic conservatism.—B. Roy.

2233. Scheffen, Albert. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Communication, social control, and youth.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Attempts to show that communication serves to maintain social order and to control the behavior of separate persons and factions. 5 types of human behavior and their prehuman origins are described, the approach is related to elements in social control, and the research is related to the theme of youth and the youth movement.

2234. **Sowder, Barbara J.** (George Washington U) **Some social-psychological aspects of Soviet propaganda: A content analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2771.

2235. **Thorne, Frederick C.** **The problem of the inner cities.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 162-163.—Argues that the only solution to the problem of inner cities in the US is to dismantle them entirely by having the government equalize all welfare payments in all areas, establish light industry in all sections of the country by subsidizing its removal from large cities, and change the character of large cities by limiting their populations primarily to workers and the self-supporting individuals.

Social Structure & Social Roles

2236. **Anant, Santokh S.** (U Lethbridge, Canada) **Sex differences in intercaste attitudes in Delhi.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 15-21.—Administered an intercaste-attitude questionnaire to 95 adults drawn from the general population and to 102 undergraduate and graduate students. It was hypothesized that a lower percentage of females than males would give liberal responses. This hypothesis was generally supported in the case of the adult sample, but either no difference or reverse sex differences were found in the student sample. Results are interpreted in terms of the selectivity of the female student sample and findings about the greater persuasibility of the females.—*Journal abstract*.

2237. **Atchley, Robert C.** (Miami U, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, OH) **Adjustment to loss of job at retirement.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 17-27.—Focuses on the impact of retirement on the individual's hierarchy of personal goals. If the job is high in that hierarchy and yet unachieved, then the individual can be expected to seek another job or a job substitute. If this is unsuccessful, then the hierarchy of personal goals must be reorganized. If the individual is broadly engaged, the hierarchy can be consolidated; if he or she is narrowly engaged, then alternate roles must be sought. If the search is successful, a new hierarchy emerges, and if not, the individual must withdraw. If the job is not high in the hierarchy to begin with, then no serious change in personal goals accompanies retirement.—*Journal abstract*.

2238. **Bell, Bill D.** (U Nebraska, Omaha) **The limitations of crisis theory as an explanatory mechanism in social gerontology.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 153-168.—Examined 5 specific assumptions of crisis theory as this orientation relates to the predictions of life satisfaction following retirement. Pre- and postretirement interviews were conducted with a group of 114 53-72 yr old males residing in an urban area. Data reveal a significant decline in life satisfaction, as predicted. Contrary to the theory, no significant changes in role behavior in 3 related areas—family, voluntary associations, and community—were found subsequent to retirement. Role changes accompanying retirement were not significantly associated with negative or positive changes in satisfaction. The correlation between work

commitment and the desire for subsequent employment was negative and significant. In sum, 4 of the 5 assumptions of the crisis theory do not receive support on the basis of the data. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2239. **Fine, Margret.** (U Dublin, Trinity Coll, Ireland) **Interrelationships among mobility, health and attitudinal variables in an urban elderly population.** *Human Relations*, 1975, Vol 28(5), 451-473.—Interview data from 169 urban elderly Ss was used to study the interrelationships among mobility, health, demographic, and attitudinal variables, and the characteristics of users and nonusers of an innovative transportation program. Self-assessed health, functional mobility, current income, life satisfaction, and ego integrity were positively correlated. Current income was positively correlated with life satisfaction and optimism about the future, but negatively correlated with authoritarianism and political powerlessness. The question is raised of whether increased mobility through improved transportation for the aged may also have an effect on improved mental attitudes for the aged. (22 ref)—*W. W. Meissner*.

2240. **Gubrium, Jaber F.** (Marquette U) **Being single in old age.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 29-41.—Posits that the everyday life of single elders differs from that of other old people. On the basis of interview data with 22 single elderly persons both about themselves and some aspects of the quality of their lives, it is proposed that single elders constitute a distinct type of social personality in old age. Interviews provide subjective and methodological evidence to support this. The normal social world of single elders is relatively isolated; not perceived in terms of loneliness, at present or anticipated; and considered an ordinary extension of their past. Death is conceived as "just another" event of their ongoing experiences. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2241. **Guntern, G.** (Hôpital de Cery, Lausanne, Switzerland) **[Social changes and alcohol consumption in a mountain village.]** (Fren) *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 116(2), 353-411.—Reports on the 1st study of a longitudinal investigation of the economic and sociocultural changes in a Swiss mountain village following the construction of a road in 1951 which transformed the community into an international tourist area, "invaded by mass modern tourism." Cultural lag and unsuccessful adaptations have been demonstrated, together with high anxiety, insecurity, and economic imbalances. One result of the pathological changes has been alcoholic consumption, although it is reported that fewer than 6% of the men and 0.3% of the women are designated as alcoholics. The study began 19 yrs after the onset of the social change associated with the "tourist invasion." The next study will be made in 1980.—*I. N. Mensh*.

2242. **Kapeller, Jack A. & Krueger, Albert H.** (St Cloud State Coll) **Who cares if I say good morning: An unobtrusive study of the elderly.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 51-56.—Studied approximately 80 senior citizens from 3 high rise apartment buildings to find if the elderly present special needs. The investigation consisted of a number of shopping trips by chartered bus to a supermarket. A tally was kept, recording responses to a greeting on a cue day

and responses on a noncue day when no greeting was given. 4 null hypotheses were tested, resulting in evidence that the elderly respond more often when a verbal stimulus is present. It was found that the elderly do present unique needs, and society must communicate more them and with those who are dealing with the elderly on a regular basis.—*Journal abstract.*

2243. Linden, Maurice E. (Thomas Jefferson U, Medical Coll) **The challenge of aging: It means growing up . . . not down.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 34-38.

—Examines popular cultural attitudes affecting the aged in the US, focusing on 2 deficiencies: (a) cultural strivings and values as they now exist appear to place a heavy emphasis on youthful points of view, and (b) growing older seems generally looked upon as mental decline rather than development. It is argued that the human life span is divided into 2 stages: "evolescence" and senescence. The reactions of the aged and society in general to both phases are discussed.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

2244. Lozier, John & Althouse, Ronald. (West Virginia U) **Retirement to the porch in rural Appalachia.**

International Journal of Aging & Human Development, 1975, Vol 6(1), 7-15.—Successful retirement in old age depends on the existence of a set of social arrangements in which a person has accumulated a considerable longtime social standing that justifies his claims for support from the community. In a small rural Appalachian settlement, the pattern of retirement to the porch illustrates how claims by old men for social attention and care are anchored in the interests of others and are vested with significance for the entire community. While the use of the porch to facilitate the assertion of such claims on others may be more evident in small settlements, it is suggested that comparable strategies to afford successful retirement can occur in urbanized areas. These may be more difficult to develop and maintain, since collective sanctions to enforce the performances of relevant juniors are weakened or are transferred to formal facilities that render common services, not personal recognition, to old people.—*Journal abstract.*

2245. Mendelsohn, Mark B.; Linden, James; Gruen, Gerald & Curran, James. (George Mason U) **Heterosexual pairing and sibling configuration.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 202-210. Used a computer dating match technique to test the hypothesis that heterosexual dating pairs are most successful when the dyads closely duplicate the sibling configuration experienced in childhood by the dating partners. The birth rank and sex complementarity of 128 university students was studied, with heterosexual pair success measured by a Date Enjoyment Form. Results confirm the hypothesis. *R. Tomasko.*

2246. Mettlin, Curt & Hsu, Michael. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Alternative concepts for the study of the significance of influentials.** *Rural Sociology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 40(2), 152-161.—Notes that, although social scientists have a number of concepts to differentiate the importance of various agents of influence (significant others), all rely on the recipients' judgment in assessing an other's "significance." In this paper criteria involving observation of the activity of agents of influence themselves are proposed and investigated. The impor-

tance of a given source for a social system is examined in terms of number of persons influenced and the scope of influence for each. Data pertaining to educational and occupational influence on a sample of 98 high school students in rural Illinois, who were administered the Wisconsin Significant Other Battery, are explored.—*Journal abstract.*

2247. Mishara, Brian L. (U Massachusetts, Boston) **Changes for Bicêtre and its elderly residents: The paradox of progress.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 81-84. Describes recent changes at Bicêtre, the historic French institution, which exemplify an old paradox in the care of the elderly: improvements which benefit part of a society can mean more misfortunes for others. The effect of relocation of its elderly residents to make way for renovations poses important questions of priorities in societal values.

2248. Rosen, David H. (Brandeis U, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare) **Social relationships and successful aging among the widowed aged.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2029.

2249. Sachs, Erich. **Individual psychology and Karl Marx.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 159-162.—Discusses the possibility that Adler's political convictions penetrated the development of individual psychology, thus jeopardizing the patient's autonomy. The main tie between Adler and Marx is their sociological interpretation of man. Adler's use of social interest as a basis for the evaluation of an individual, and his opposition to Marx's concept of man as shaped by society are described. Adler did not confuse contemporary society with his ideal society. His stress on the substitution of cooperation for withdrawal is emphasized.—*R. Tomasko.*

2250. Shimonaka, Yoshiko & Murase, Takao. [Self percepts of the aged: A comparison of SCT responses between groups of different living conditions and of different ages.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 104-113. Compared 2 groups of Japanese females more than 60 yrs old (46 living with families and 69 living in homes for the aged) as to their values and their attitudes toward life and people, using a sentence completion test. Each group was divided into 2 age groups (60-74 yrs and 75 and over) to find developmental changes. Ss living with families had more positive attitudes toward family, people, life, and death, had more interest in the future, and consistently maintained positive attitudes beyond 75 yrs of age. (English summary) (24 ref)—*S. Choe.*

2251. Thomas, Elizabeth C. & Yamamoto, Kaoru. (U Arkansas) **Attitudes toward age: An exploration in school-age children.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 117-119. Studied attitudes toward young, middle-aged, and old persons in 1,000 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th grades. 3 newspaper photographs were presented to the Ss who estimated the persons' ages and wrote stories about each photograph in preferred order. Scores from a semantic differential which provided 3 factors, evaluation-affect, and activity-potency, were used in 3-way analyses of variance to analyze Ss' attitudes. The overriding impression is that

these school children do not share the allegedly general, negative attitude toward old age. The age estimates showed judgmental accuracy and were remarkably uniform in both central tendency and variation. The overall order of choice was young person, first; old person, second; and middle-aged person, last.—*Journal abstract*.

2252. Wershow, Harold J. (U Alabama, Birmingham) **Days beyond recall: Subsistence homesteading in the rural South circa 1920.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 1-5.—Conducted approximately 100 semistructured interviews with Southern aged poor and collected data concerning South struggle to survive in the 1920s. People worked long hours for little, bartering farm produce for store-bought necessities. Primitive housing, education, and medicine sufficed. Both Black and White poor suffered brutal exploitation, despite which they review their life with satisfaction. It is hypothesized that, to maintain mental health, it is better to idealize the unalterable past. Several global assessments of morale are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

2253. Bagley, Christopher & Boshier, Roger. (U Surrey, Guildford, England) **Demographic predictors of conservatism and racial prejudice.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 65-68.—Analyzes the power of demographic items to predict scores on a conservatism scale in 200 Dutch and 329 New Zealand adults. For the Dutch Ss, the highest correlation with conservatism was the frequency of giving to church funds; for New Zealanders, amount of church attendance. The most notable difference was the relative failure of age to predict conservatism in New Zealand compared with its high correlation in the Dutch culture.—*Journal summary*.

2254. Elifson, Kirk W. (Vanderbilt U) **Religious behavior among urban Southern Baptists: A causal inquiry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2778-2779.

2255. Hamby, June. (U Tennessee) **Some personality correlates of four religious orientations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1127-1128.

2256. Klauber, John. **Notes on the psychical roots of religion, with particular reference to the development of Western Christianity.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 249-255.—Argues that religious faith has its origin in infancy when the child creates fantasies that justify the continued existence of the ever-present mother. The irrational concepts of religion, damnation, and the derivation of religious faith are interpreted in these terms. (16 ref)—*L. Lauro*.

2257. Koss, Joan D. (U Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras) **Therapeutic aspects of Puerto Rican cult practices.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(May), Vol 38(2), 160-171. Explores the phenomenon of possession trance in the ritual context by analyzing it as an active and perhaps necessary component in the development of significant personal relationships basic to the organization and goals of some religious cults. This view is suggested by data gathered in a study of social process in Puerto Rican

Spiritist cults which examined the relationship between patterns of cult social organization and the cult execution of a culturally patterned psychotherapeutic process for committed adherents, whose emotional problems are diagnosed by cult healers as manifestations of developing "faculties" for communication with the spirit world. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2258. Malev, Milton. **Discussion of the paper by John Klauber on "Psychical roots of religion."** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 257-259.—Comments on the paper by J. Klauber (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2). The coexistence of 2 separate myths which gratify the same psychic need for divine protection against misfortune and death is noted. It is observed that the myths have their origins in 2 separate stages of psychic development.—*L. Lauro*.

2259. Rosenthal, Joel. (Private practice, Milwaukee, WI) **Southern Black student activism: Assimilation vs. nationalism.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spring), Vol 44(2), 113-129.—Describes the nature and extent of protests by Blacks enrolled at institutions of higher education in the Southern US from early to present times. Influences of White students, Black faculty and administrators, White politicians, and societal events on activism among Blacks are detailed. It is concluded that (a) Blacks are still divided between integration and Black nationalism, but are more reflective; (b) the ethnic identity of Black colleges is imperiled; and (c) the same issues which produced protests in the past by Blacks are smoldering today. (65 ref)—*B. M. Anthony*.

2260. Song, John D. (Claremont Men's Coll) **Childhood and adolescence in the United States and Korea.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1716.

2261. Stein, Howard F. (Meharry Medical Coll) **Freedom and interdependence: American culture and the Adlerian ideal.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 145-158.—Discusses the conflicts between hierarchic and interdependent values in American culture. The hierarchical nature of American culture is characterized by vulnerability, underdogs, and rulers, while interdependence stresses mutuality, cooperation, and collaboration. Genuine interdependence is contrasted with destructive dependence. The American system of government is seen as a psychological compromise between the British system and an idealized democratic system. This system was developed in response to fears of both anarchy and repression. American freedom is described as avoidant, and mastery is observed to be more important than competence. The Adlerian view of autonomy as the basis of genuine social relations is considered a rational superstructure for survival. (27 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

2262. Udick, William S. (Boston Col) **The post-Vatican II Jesuit candidate as identified by the MMPI: A comparative study of his characteristics and potential for perseverance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1142.

2263. Zeiner, Arthur R.; Paredes, Alfonso & Cowden, Lawrence. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr) **Field research with the Tarahumara Indians of the Sierra Madre.** *Biological Psychology Bulletin*, 1975(Feb), Vol 4(1), 10-15.—Describes the initiation of 2 experimenters

to field research with unacculturated Tarahumara Indians. Background information is provided regarding the Tarahumaras, their habitat, eating habits, and athletic prowess. Expected and unexpected contingencies encountered in field research are described. The unexpected warmth, friendliness, and trust of these people as well as the help of all those who aided in the quest to obtain psychophysical records from them are described. —*Journal abstract.*

Marriage & Family

2264. Abbas, Robert D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A comparison of the self-perceived and mutually perceived interpersonal values of college freshmen & parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1071.

2265. Bottenberg, E. H. (Pädagogischen Hochschule Niedersachsen, Psychologisches Seminar, Braunschweig, W Germany) [Aggression and perceived parental educational style.] (Germ) *Psychologie: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 1975, Vol 34(2), 129-140.—190 young men (mean age = 21.3 yrs) were given 2 questionnaires, the first of which provided measures of acting out aggression and aggression inhibition. The other asked about the child-rearing styles of the respondents' parents, and yielded scores on rejection-hostility and affection-care. Acting out aggression correlated highly with rejection-hostility from both fathers and mothers. More complex relationships were found in the inhibition dimension, which could be related both to rejection and to affection depending on the sex of the parent and other factors. (French & English summaries)—*E. Coché*

2266. de Borggraeaf-Rauis, F.; Sand, E. A.; Smets, Ph. & Robaye, Ed. (U Libre, Ctr d'Etudes de la Croissance, Bruxelles, Belgium) [Evaluation of parental attitudes according to the PARI of Schaefer and Bell.] (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 5-14.—The Parental Attitude Research Instrument provided information from 80 mothers of 13-yr-olds participating in a longitudinal investigation. Of the 23 variables comprising the instrument only 14, each having at least 3 discriminative items were used. A factor analysis of the intercorrelations yielded the following factors: (a) feeling of obligation to control child's behavior and environment; (b) feeling of being a suffering, confined family head; and (c) concern with strictness, discipline, and rules. (English summary)—*S. S. Marzolf.*

2267. Diamond, Charles. (Boston U, School of Education) **An investigation of the relation between depression and hostility of adolescent girls suffering father loss.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1697-1698.

2268. Fineberg, Beth L. & Lowman, Joseph. (Community Hosp. Community Mental Health Ctr, Indianapolis, IN) **Affect and status dimensions of marital adjustment.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 155-160. Compared the interactions of 10 maritally adjusted and 10 maladjusted couples, using a coding system based on the T. Leary circumplex. Relative use of Leary quadrants and quadrant sequencing patterns of the groups were compared. A self-administered measure of affective structure (inventory of Family Feelings) was

also administered. Major findings are (a) adjusted Ss communicated more affection and submission than did maladjusted ones and communicated more affection and submission than did maladjusted ones and (b) all Ss were more likely to show complementary sequencing patterns with some interesting differences between groups. Data from the self-report measure were consistent with the affective dimension of the behavioral coding system. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2269. Freeman, Charles W. (VA Hosp, Seattle, WA) **Adlerian mother study groups: Effects on attitudes and behavior.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 37-50.—Compared the effectiveness of Adlerian mothers' study groups (AMS) with traditional mothers' discussion groups (TMD). 36 mothers of 66 elementary school children were randomly assigned to the study and control groups. Instruments used included the Scale II of the Attitude Toward the Freedom of Children, the Child Rearing Practices Scale, and the Children's Behavior Checklist. Results indicate that the participants in the AMS group held significantly fewer controlling and authoritarian attitudes than controls. AMS Ss used spanking, withdrawal of privileges, confinement, bribery, and threats significantly less often. Differences between AMS and TMD mothers were not statistically significant. (29 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2270. Hertzman, Rebecca Z. (Boston U, School of Education) **Mother-preschooler interaction in a standardized setting: Measurement and assessment of class and individual differences as recorded on video-tape.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1615.

2271. Hirschowitz, Ralph G. (Harvard U, Medical School, Lab of Community Psychiatry, Boston) **Family coping patterns in times of change.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 37-43. Uses a figure-ground approach to analyze family coping patterns. 3 types of primary problems are described, involving the individual, the family, and the community. Medical, therapeutic, and sociological models are suggested for the resolution of each. 9 predictable changes in postindustrial society are noted along with several ways of coping with change. Healthy coping is characterized by an investment of energy in "intelligent worry work." Unhealthy coping patterns and their implications for counselors are noted. *R. Tomasko.*

2272. Labouisse, Henry R. (UNICEF, New York, NY) **Improve the quality of life for each family.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Apr-Jun), No 30, 14-22. Presents a descriptive analysis of the population problem from the point of view of individual human beings (the family and the child). —*Z. M. Cantwell.*

2273. Muller, Rita I. (U Pittsburgh) **Postural patterns in marital interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 570.

2274. Murphy, Ronald J. (Private practice, New York, NY) **A rational, humanistic approach to punishment.** *Rational Living*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 28-31. Reviews the concept of punishment, biased with the attitude that punishment can be beneficial. The issue is discussed of how punishment can be most effective with a minimum of emotional side effects relative to rational humanism. Drawbacks to the use of punishment are also considered.

2275. Robertson, Joan F. (U Wisconsin, School of Social Work, Madison) **Interaction in three generation families, parents as mediators: Toward a theoretical perspective.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 103-110.—Focuses on the development of a theoretical perspective within which it is possible to empirically define parental mediation in interactions between grandparents and grandchildren. Using socialization theory and studies conducted by the writer and a colleague, 8 independent dimensions of parental mediation have been identified. This makes it possible to develop measurement indices for testing the postulate that parents act as mediators between the grandparent and grandchild generations in socializing both into their respective roles and thereby influencing the nature of their relationship.—*Journal abstract*.

2276. Robinson, Nancy D. (Columbia U) **Adoptive mothers' perceptions of stress in the agency home study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2774.

2277. Scanlon, John. (Indiana U) **Sex roles, economic factors, and marital solidarity in Black and White marriages.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 130-144.—Based on a 5-state probability sample of households, Black and White marriages were compared in terms of sex role norms and influences on economic and marital satisfaction. The total sample ($N = 3,100$) included 25% Blacks and consisted of marriages in which wives were aged 18-44 yrs, ever-married only to each other, and presently living with spouse. Divergences appeared by race with regard to measures of sex role egalitarianism. Basic processes were similar in both racial categories with respect to factors accounting for marital solidarity.—*Journal abstract*.

2278. Tourkow, Lawrence P. **A discussion of "The family group as a single psychic entity: Implications for acting out in adolescence,"** by J. Zinner and R. L. Shapiro. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 247-249.—Argues that the concept of projective identification used by Zinner and Shapiro is more applicable to the externalization of the self representation than to the projection of drive representations.

2279. Turner, Joseph G. (Colorado State U) **Patterns of intergenerational exchange: A development approach.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 111-115.—Reviews the current theoretical literature, which continues to refute the earlier held viewpoint that the American family is an isolated unit with little or no contact with the extended family. 9 theoretical models are presented supporting the existence of rather definitive patterns of intergenerational exchange. Explanation is given as to how these patterns of exchange operate between generations and why they change over time. Suggestions are presented why the middle family unit of the 3-generational system eventually emerges today as the center of power or most influential unit (24 ref) *Journal abstract*.

2280. Ziller, Robert & Rosen, Jane. (U Florida) **Monitoring the meaning of love.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 51-64. Studied the meaning of love, using projective techniques involving the symbolic representation of self and others. Changes in self-esteem and evaluation of relationship were

studied for 4 couples over a 6-wk period. Results indicate lowered self-esteem and group esteem when the couples experienced stress. Both types of esteem increased after a couple successfully weathered a crisis. A strong positive or negative spiraling interaction effect for self-esteem was noted for couples in the period prior to commitment to each other. The study illustrates the compatibility possible between research tradition and humanistic psychology. (19 ref)—R. Tomasko.

Political & Legal Processes

2281. Bhattacharyya, S. K. (Central Bureau of Correctional Services, New Delhi, India) **Issues in abolition of capital punishment.** *Social Defence*, 1974(Jul), Vol 10(37), 16-23.—Reviews the reasons for capital punishment and rejects each based on worldwide data, concluding that the death penalty should be abolished.—R. J. Albers.

2282. Bird, Agnes T. **Women in politics: Changing perceptions.** *Journal of the Association for the Study of Perception*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 1-9.—Traces the history of women in American politics. Concomitant with women's greater political activity have been changes in the perception of women's role in society.—J. M. Kleinman.

2283. Dean, George W.; Davis, Paul; Morris, James E. & Fanning, Thomas. **Symposium: The right to treatment.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Discusses the individual's legal right to treatment, deriving from the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the US. 3 papers are presented.

2284. Dytrych, Zdenek et al. (Psychiatric Research Inst, Lab for Biosocial Family Research, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Children born to women denied abortion.** *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 7(4), 165-171.—From the records of the Appellate Commission of Prague for the years 1961-1963, 220 boys and girls born to women twice denied legal abortions for the same pregnancy and a similar number of matched controls were selected for study. In 1971, when the children were 9 yrs old, data from many sources, covering more than 400 different measures for each matched pair of children were collected (e.g., school records, case history interviews with the mothers, and detailed physical and psychological examinations of the children). In general, statistical tests of significance revealed no gross maladjustment or maladaptation for either group of children, but there were some indications that the children born to women denied abortion suffered more illness, were less acceptable to their peers and teachers, and were less able to live up to their intellectual capacities.—S. R. Stein.

2285. Figlio, Robert M. (U Pennsylvania, Ctr for Studies in Criminology & Criminal Law) **The seriousness of offenses: An evaluation by offenders and nonoffenders.** *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 66(2), 189-200. Attempted to determine if convicted offenders view the seriousness of offenses in the same manner as do middle-class nonoffenders—students at the University of Pennsylvania—with regard to (a) offense ranking, (b) absolute and relative weight

given to each offense, and (c) the degree of consensus about the seriousness of each offense. Also studied were the temporal trends in judging the seriousness of offenses, as reflected in the Sellin-Wolfgang Index of Delinquency applied to a similar student group 10 yrs later. Overall, the students rated offenses as only about half as serious as their counterparts had done 10 yrs ago. However, the judged relative severity of offenses within each group, particularly for the more serious forms of property and bodily violations, were almost unchanged. The differences between today's students and those of a decade ago were almost of the same magnitude as the differences between today's prisoners.—*R. Gunter.*

2286. **Gokhale, S. D.** (International Council on Social Welfare, Bombay, India) **Role of voluntary agencies and people in social defence.** *Social Defence*, 1974(Jul), Vol 10(37), 3-15.—Discusses the role of community participation in criminal justice systems in India. Public participation in state agencies is seen as a vital part of government which can occur in 4 different ways, from simple political support of policies to the actual usurping of state functions by community agencies.—*R. J. Albers.*

2287. **Le Ny, Jean-Francois.** (U Paris VIII, France) **[Psychology and politics in international relations.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-75, Vol 28(16-17), 742-745.—Briefly describes the role of psychology in planning strategies directed toward the amelioration of international interactions and contacts. Attention is drawn to areas of research in psychology which are directly related to these issues: oppositions among forms of social organization; interindividual differences; cognitive structures; individual and group needs; and environmental conditions affecting life-styles.—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

2288. **Liebrand, Wim B.** (U Groningen, Netherlands) **An exploratory methodological inquiry contrasting traditional and humanistic methodologies in psychopolitics (Netherlands).** *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 5(2), 94-101.—Studied the possible relationship between the degree of psychological health and progressive conservative political orientations by comparing 2 contrasting (classical-positivistic vs humanistic) research methodologies. 36 university students (humanistic group) were given information on theory and content of the questionnaire (based on A. H. Maslow's need hierarchy); 41 Ss (traditional group) received only the questionnaire. No fundamental differences were found between results obtained by the 2 approaches. The substantive results obtained under both conditions indicate that, by criteria derived in accordance with Maslow's growth model, progressives are psychodynamically better developed than conservatives.—*Journal abstract.*

2289. **Moreno, Francisco J.** **The myth of political rationality.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974 1975(Win Spr), Vol 21(1), 21-26.—Discusses the uses of irrational thinking in American politics. People are considered to use acquired information to justify rather than to alter basic orientations. The nonrational basis of the Kennedy political appeal is described as a by-product of strong emotional reactions bordering on hysteria. The culturally determined structure of language conveys a conception of the individual's relation to the universe. Belief in political rationality is noted to provide

the rationalization for the perpetuation of society's values.—*R. Tomasko.*

2290. **Peele, Stanton.** (U Michigan) **The ethnic basis of political behavior in South Africa.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2028-2029.

2291. **Riedel, Marc.** (U Pennsylvania, Ctr for Studies in Criminology & Criminal Law) **Perceived circumstances, inferences of intent and judgments of offense seriousness.** *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 66(2), 201-208.—Discusses the Sellin-Wolfgang index of delinquency as a potential social indicator and as an empirical referent of theoretical terms. Respondents had little difficulty inferring intent from the perceived circumstances, and there was little support for the Jones and Davis theory that different circumstances would lead to different degrees of willingness to attribute intent. Results indicate that in assessing the seriousness of criminal events perceivers make only unimportant inferences as to whether the offender intended the act. This suggests that external aspects of the event, such as the amount of injury, theft, or damage, is all that the respondent needs to make a reliable assessment of social injury.—*R. Gunter.*

2292. **Suedfeld, Peter; Rank, Daryllynn & Borrie, Roderick A.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Frequency of exposure and evaluation of candidates and campaign speeches.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr Jun), Vol 5(2), 118-126. 3 slides, each showing the photograph of a college-age male, were shown either 5, 10, or 25 times to 95 undergraduates. After the presentation, the slides, plus a 4th not previously shown, were presented as photographs of candidates in a campus election, each being paired with a campaign speech. 3 speeches consisted of bland platitudes, whereas the 4th argued in favor of a large tuition increase. Ratings of the speeches and the candidates indicated that Ss were accurate in ranking the relative frequency of exposure of the 4 slides and that the controversial speech elicited less agreement and less favorable ratings than the 3 other messages. There were U-shaped curvilinear effects of exposure on Ss' agreement with the messages and with ratings of the persuasiveness of the message. Neither exposure nor speech effects were found in ratings of the candidates themselves. Implications of these findings for the "frequency of exposure" hypothesis and for political campaigns are discussed. (32 ref) *Journal abstract.*

2293. **Watkins, D. & Sampson, J.** **Attitudes of Australian adolescents to crime and punishment.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 62-64.—Attitudes concerning 3 aspects of crime and punishment were assessed by questionnaires given to over 4,500 students attending 27 high schools throughout New South Wales. The main finding is that these young Australians believe in the need for punishment and show confidence in the effectiveness of corporal and capital punishment in at least some cases.—*Journal summary.*

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

2294. **Gilbert, Arthur N.** (U Denver, Graduate School of International Studies, Colorado Seminary) **Doctor,**

patient, and onanist diseases in the nineteenth century. *Journal of the History of Medicine & Allied Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 30(3), 217-234.—During the 19th Century masturbation was considered to be responsible for a variety of physical ailments. The wide variety of diseases formerly attributed to the so-called "solitary vice" by the medical community then—including insanity—is discussed. The social situation in which this explanatory phenomenon arose is shown to have supported this thesis which resulted in turn in the development of a mass reaction against masturbation similar to the medieval witch craze. The "masturbatory hypothesis" is shown additionally to have been seen as sufficient explanation for many diseases and their consequences—including death—for both the medical and the lay community, but in retrospect some authorities have adjudged the whole phenomenon as having been vicious and almost sadistic in the extreme. The unique "sacerdotal" role of the physician of that period is shown to have facilitated the development of the entire process. Other aspects of this subject are explored.—A. A. Walsh.

2295. Greenberg, Florine A. (George Washington U) **Psychosocial characteristics of pregnant school-age adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1613-1614.

2296. Horn, Joseph M. & Turner, Robert G. (U Texas, Austin) **Birth order effects among unwed mothers.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 71-78.—Studied 294 residents of a home for unwed mothers to verify the existence of birth order effect in premarital sexual activity and determine if firstborns are overrepresented in a population of unwed mothers. An excess of firstborns was found and was shown not to be an artifact due to changes in birth rates. Birth order differences in premarital sexual behavior are considered to reflect true differences in the behavior of first- and later born children. (20 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2297. Mundorff, Jan E. (Northern Illinois U) **Personality characteristics of selected college male heterosexuals, homosexual activists and non-activists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1137.

2298. Nevill, Dorothy & Damico, Sandra. (U Florida) **Role conflict in women as a function of marital status.** *Human Relations*, 1975, Vol 28(5), 487-497.—Analyzes questionnaire data from 518 females regarding 8 role conflict categories: time management, relations with husband, household management, financial, child care, expectations for self, expectations of others, and guilt. Married Ss were found to express more conflict than other females, while never married and formerly married Ss did not differ significantly. Results indicate a generalized role expectation for females and the importance of the role of the husband in marriage. (18 ref) W. W. Meissner.

2299. Parclius, Ann P. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) **Emerging sex-role attitudes, expectations, and strains among college women.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 146-153.—Used questionnaire data to assess the attitudes of female college students toward various dimensions of their adult sex roles, their perceptions of men's attitudes toward women's roles, the degree to which these attitudes and perceptions have changed between 1969 and 1973, and

the possibility that strains are arising with these changes. 2 independent random samples of an entire student body were selected; 147 responded in 1969 and 200 in 1973. A marked shift toward feminism was found in Ss attitudes, but little change occurred in their perception of men as relatively conservative. Strains may be developing as more women adopt attitudes which they believe men reject.—*Journal abstract*.

2300. Thorne, Frederick C. **Television talk shows and actualization neuroses.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 165-174.—Suggests that TV talk shows discussing personality development and how to get along in life may constitute an important community resource in the mental health movement. Some qualitative observations of one such show, *The Phil Donahue Show*, which appears 5 days weekly and is oriented primarily to women, are presented. Among the topics most frequently discussed during a 6-mo period in 1973-1974 were feminine identity, women's liberation, sexual freedom, marriage, child raising, homemaking, and work mores. Observations of audience participants indicated considerable frustration, conflict, and maladjustment in all of these areas. Evaluation of the advice provided by the guest "experts" suggests that some advice is invalid, unrealistic, and not always suited to particular groups of women. It is concluded that actualization neuroses may arise from acquiring unrealistic personal goals and being made discontented with the status quo, and that considerable harm might be done by widely disseminating unproven or inapplicable concepts which may have sensational appeal but are not solidly grounded in scientific fact.—*Journal summary*.

Drug & Alcohol Usage

2301. Bejerot, Nils. (Karolinska Inst, Stockholm, Sweden) **Drug abuse and drug policy: An epidemiological and methodological study of drug abuse of intravenous type in the Stockholm police arrest population 1965-1970 in relation to changes in drug policy.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 256, 277 p.—Presents a method using the systematic observation of injection marks to study the spread of iv drug abuse. Rates of abuse are related to changes in permissive and restrictive periods of Swedish drug policy. (13 p ref)

2302. Clark, Trudy. (United States International U) **Relationships between drug usage and life purpose of junior and senior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2763-2764.

2303. Salopek, David M. (Arizona State U) **Relationships between drug usage, personal characteristics, attitudes, and drug education programs at the secondary school level in Maricopa County.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1042.

2304. Schlegel, Ronald P. (Ohio State U) **Multidimensional measurement and structure of attitudes toward smoking marijuana with prediction of marijuana use.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2769-2760.

2305. Walpole, James W. (U Northern Colorado) **A survey of drug use and an examination of the relationship of self-perceptions and adjustment to adolescent**

drug abuse. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2403.

2306. Westermeyer, Joseph & Walzer, Virginia. (U Minnesota) **Drug usage: An alternative to religion?** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 492-495.—Studied 62 consecutive admissions (aged 17-25 yrs) to a psychiatric hospital to determine whether church attendance and drug usage are inversely correlated. As an assessment of contemporary church attendance, each S was asked whether he or she had attended church at any time in the 4 wks prior to admission. Ss were also questioned regarding their use of cannabis, other hallucinogens, amphetamines, sedatives and minor tranquilizers, narcotics, alcohol, over-the-counter drugs, hydrocarbons, and prescribed drugs. Usage patterns were determined for the following time intervals prior to admission: 1 day, 1 wk, 1 mo, 1 yr, and prior to 1 yr. The proportion of these patients reporting quite heavy drug usage exceeded that reported in surveys of high school, college, graduate and professional students, and service inductees. Use of hydrocarbons, narcotics, or prescription drugs was limited to heavy users. Heavy drug usage among these patients occurred frequently among females. It is suggested that drugs may be used by certain young people because they facilitate personal and social benefits formerly achieved by religious practice. (16 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

2307. Wexler, Michael. (Pennsylvania State U) **Social and psychological characteristics of high school drug users.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 633.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2308. Anson, Richard H. (Iowa State U) **The impact of social-psychological variables on farmer adoption behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2776.

2309. Campbell, Felicia F. (United States International U) **The gambling mystique: Mythologies and typologies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2025.

2310. Gur, Raquel E. (Philadelphia General Hosp, PA) **Conjugate lateral eye movements as an index of hemispheric activation.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 751-757.—In an experiment with 32 right-handed male undergraduates, it was found that Ss moved their eyes leftward when solving spatial problems and rightward for verbal problems when the questioner sat behind them. When facing the questioner, the Ss moved their eyes predominantly in only one direction, either right or left, regardless of problem type. Results indicate that the cerebral hemispheres, though specialized for problem type, are also preferentially activated within the same individuals. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2311. Klagholz, Leo F. (Catholic U of America) **Self-perception: The effect of positive and negative behavior on the neutral attitudes of seventh and eighth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1132.

2312. Mugny, Gabriel. (U Genève, Switzerland) **[Majority and minority: The level of their influence.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 831-835.—Tested the hypothesis that the majority exerts its influence on group process chiefly at the level of "social" (verbal) responses, while the influence of the minority is chiefly felt at the level of individual "perceptive standards." Ss were 30 students 15-18 yrs old. The experimental task, response to the Mueller-Lyer perceptual illusion, was completed under "majority" and "minority" conditions. Analysis of data indicates that the majority exercised a strong influence on verbal responses of group members which persisted even in the absence of confirming data, but had no influence at the level of individual "perceptive standards," as operationalized in the time sequence of the experiment. The minority exercised influence at the level of perceptive standards, operationalized as conditions of equality, but had little influence on verbal responses.—Z. M. Cantwell.

2313. Rogers, Rex S. (U Reading, England) **On Totman's "An approach to cognitive dissonance theory in terms of ordinary language."** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 107-118.—Discusses R. Totman's approach and presents a related perspective emphasizing the mechanisms of response generation. Conventional social psychology is seen as a way to explain underlying plans for social behavior as well as exploring the nature of the response-generating mechanism. Social rules are a highly condensed, socially prescriptive code for interpreting reality. A 5-component model for response generation is presented, consisting of translators, an analyser, an integrator, a stable store, and a transitory store. (2 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

2314. Totman, Richard. (University Coll, London, England) **A reply to Rogers.** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 119-125.—Responds to R. Rogers's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) criticisms of the author's dissonance model. Normative and counter normative actions are seen arising from different rule systems because of differences in classes of ordinary language explanation pertaining to each type of action. Rogers's model for generation of social actions is broader than the author's but it requires finer information to articulate the parts of it based on values. Dissonance theory is still considered to have much potential.—R. Tomasko.

2315. Weinberger, Philip R. (Indiana U) **A small group study of the social psychology of status inconsistency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2031.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

2316. Abraham, Ada. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **[Processes in groups.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-75, Vol 28(16-17), 746-758. Presents a theoretical discussion of interindividual interactions in the structure and function of group processes. Selected research findings indicate that group interaction processes are founded partly in configurations of self and trans-self of group members. (49 ref)—Z. M. Cantwell.

2317. Ancona, Leonardo. (U Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia, Rome, Italy) **[The psychoanalysis of the collective.]** (Ital) *Archivio di*

Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 507-535.—Reviews the literature of psychoanalytic ideology and technology and its application to large groups.

2318. Anzieu, D. [Introduction to the psychology of negotiation.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-75, Vol 28(16-17), 759-774.—Offers a description of the dynamics of negotiations and negotiators in terms of an empirical clinical psychology with the long-range objective of moving toward a precise theoretical model. The importance and pervasiveness of negotiations in modern life and the need to prepare negotiators and the groups they represent for the tasks of negotiation are underscored. (17 ref)—Z. M. Cantwell.

2319. Bell, Edward V. (Fordham U) **A comparative study of teenaged and adult interviewers eliciting drug information from youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2152.

2320. Blanchard, Paul D. (Eastern Kentucky U) **Small group analysis and the study of school board conflict: An interdisciplinary approach.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 229-237.—Explored the concept of "conflict" within small decision-making groups (i.e., school boards). Questionnaires were sent to all 190 Kentucky school boards, with a 55% return rate. Based on answers to sociometric questions, results were categorized as "bipolar," defined when at least 50% of respondents on a board acknowledged "substantial conflict." "Unipolar" was defined by no apparent conflict; "nonpolar" was defined as conflict without discernible or consistent blocs. Thus, conflict was operationalized as an ordinal variable. (19 ref)—J. Rubin.

2321. Bochner, Arthur P.; di Salvo, Vincent & Jonas, Thomas. (Temple U) **A computer-assisted analysis of small group process: An investigation of two Machiavellian groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 187-203.—Explored whether the WORDS computer program could assist in pinpointing Machiavellian behaviors in a group discussion situation. 60 Ss were administered the Mach IV and Mach V instruments. Ss who scored below the 25th percentile were labeled low Machs. Middle Machs were those who scored within 1 standard deviation of the median, and high Machs were those who scored above the 75th percentile. After a group discussion task, transcripts were punched into a computer, which reduced the data base to the 215 most frequently occurring words. Results indicate that the high Mach was one of the most frequent participants and provided much specific task information. Results do not indicate how the frequency of words related to influence on decision-making in the groups, unless it is by saturating the group with task-relevant information during critical phases of discussion. (30 ref)—J. Rubin.

2322. Earner, Mary A. **Silent dwelling: Well-spring of communication.** *Humanitas*, 1975(May), Vol 11(2), 167-174. Views silence as the basis of development of interpersonal communication.—W. K. Redican.

2323. Elman, Donald. (Columbia U) **Eye contact, interest, and arousal.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2765.

2324. Grandberg, Donald; Stevens, J. Scott & Katz, Sandra. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Effect of communica-**

tion on cooperation in expanded Prisoner's Dilemma and Chicken games. *Simulation & Games*, 1975(Jun), Vol 6(2), 166-187.—Sex of S, amount of communication (some or none), and type of game played (i.e., Prisoner's Dilemma, where the worst outcome for an individual comes from cooperating while the other person is not cooperating, and the Chicken game, where the mutually competitive choice is the worst outcome) were examined in an experimental gaming study of human conflict and communication. A total of 96 Ss were measured on the number of mutually cooperative choices, number of mutually competitive choices, a cooperative index score, and the number of messages sent. A complex set of analyses found no sex differences but did demonstrate that communication can operate as a main effect facilitating cooperation and can also function differently for different games. In the case of Chicken, communication merely increased the general level of cooperation, whereas in the Prisoner's Dilemma, the course of events over trials was reversed when the option of communication was present.—D. E. Anderson.

2325. Harvey, Virginia; DiLuzio, Geneva & Hunter, William J. (Kent State U) **A comparison of verbal and nonverbal groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 210-219.—Studied the effects of verbal and nonverbal T groups on personality and attitude measures. Ss were graduate education volunteers. The verbal group was asked to keep movement to a minimum. The nonverbal group was allowed no talking. Movement exercises were accompanied by appropriate music. The FIRO-B, Personal Orientation Inventory (POI), and Osgood Semantic Differential were administered before and after the T groups. Independent *t* tests between groups showed no significant post test differences on the POI or FIRO-B. Within each group, a dependent *t* test indicated a significant negative change ($p < .05$) for the verbal group on the self-acceptance scale of the POI. The POI showed no significant differences for the nonverbal group. The FIRO-B showed a significant pre-posttest difference for the nonverbal group on the Wanted inclusion subscale. On 6 of the 11 concepts of the semantic differential, the verbal group responded in a more analytical fashion after being involved in the group. The nonverbal group scored significantly lower than the verbal group on 1 semantic differential concept. The hypothesis was refuted that the nonverbal group would produce greater acceptance of "spontaneous behavior."—J. Rubin.

2326. Huston, Ted L. (State U New York, Albany) **From liking to affiliation: Empirical tests of a two-factor model of social choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2766-2767.

2327. Macer, Ellen L. (U Notre Dame) **The effect of homogeneity in age and values upon member satisfaction in small groups of women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2027-2028.

2328. Myers, David G. & Lamm, Helmut. (Hope Coll) **The polarizing effect of group discussion.** *American Scientist*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 63(3), 297-303.—A review of the extensive literature shows that group discussion produces a group-polarization tendency, rather than a risk-shift effect as was earlier believed. Early studies, beginning in 1961, indicated that group discussion tends

to enhance the average pregroup inclination of the group members. Subsequent studies resulted in other generalizations, which later studies challenged. Data are cited to illustrate the stages by which a psychological research area is developed. The 2 recent theories of interpersonal communication and informational influence do not function as separate processes, but instead feed each other. Recent experiments explain some problems of "groupthink" and suggest ways to avoid them. (46 ref) —G. S. Speer.

2329. Reddy, W. Brendan. (U Cincinnati, Community Psychology Inst) **Diagnosing team problem-solving effectiveness: A comparison of four populations.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 174-186.—Compared the problem-solving and decision-making performances of business administration students, middle managers, elementary school teachers, and elementary and secondary school principals. Each group was measured in time-to-plan and time-to-execute the Leggo Man exercise. Business students and managers spent significantly more time planning their assembling strategy than teachers or principals. Other planning time differences were nonsignificant. Business students and managers spent significantly less time than teachers or principals in execution of the task. Teachers were also significantly faster than principals in execution. Results are generalized to all moderately complex problems. (35 ref) J. Rubin.

2330. Schaible, Todd, D. & Jacobs, Alfred. (Rappahannock-Rapidan Mental Health-Mental Retardation Services Board, Culpeper, VA) **Feedback III: Sequence effects: Enhancement of feedback acceptance and group attractiveness by manipulation of the sequence and valence of feedback.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 151-173.—Compared 4 sequences of positive and negative feedback and measured the effect of sequence and desirability of feedback, and on Ss' perception of group attractiveness. 60 female undergraduates were assigned to 5-member groups which performed 2 consensus-seeking exercises. Positive or negative feedback was given after each exercise, in varying order. An acceptance-desirability rating scale and a small group attractiveness questionnaire were then administered. Feedback in general was perceived as more acceptable and desirable ($p < .001$) than negative feedback. Positive feedback was seen as less acceptable when given on Occasion 2 than Occasion 1. Negative feedback was rated as more acceptable and more desirable on Occasion 2 than Occasion 1. Also, there was significant interaction between valence of feedback and sequence. Finally, the positive-to-negative sequence generated greater group attractiveness ($p < .001$). (28 ref)—J. Rubin.

2331. Schwarzwald, Joseph. (U Texas, Austin) **Constructive criticism and positive evaluation as determinants of interpersonal attraction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2770.

2332. Seaman, Sally C. (Tulane U) **The influence of justification for aggression, role taking ability and moral development on imitative aggression in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2770-2771.

2333. Search, Paul F. (Catholic U of America) **An experimental study in developing moral judgment through the comparative effectiveness of three methods: Role-playing, discussion, and didactic instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1139-1140.

2334. Shapira, Ariella & Lomranz, Jacob. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **The kibbutz: Growing up in a society of peers.** *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 53-64.—Considers the kibbutz as a place to study the relationship between socialization and personality in a complete small-scale society without many of the problems associated with subgroup research. Aspects of kibbutz life described include growing up in a communal society, the peer group as a socializing agent, and the process of multiple mothering. 2 views of the personality development of the "kibbutznik" are presented: those of A. I. Rabin (1965) and B. Bettelheim (1969). The appropriateness of using E. H. Erikson's (1969) developmental stages to describe the kibbutz culture is questioned.—R. Tomasko.

2335. Shapiro, Rodney J. & Klein, Robert H. (U Rochester, Medical School) **Perceptions of the leaders in an encounter group.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 238-248.—Attempted to determine whether an encounter group increases the accuracy with which group members perceived others (i.e., the group leaders), and whether perception of the leaders was related to each person's personality. Ss were 11 administrators of a regional health planning service. After an initial group introduction, the members and 2 leaders were administered the 16 PF. Group members also completed a rating scale, compiled from the 16 PF, rating their perceptions of the leaders. After the 2-day group, members completed another set of leader rating scales. Accuracy was defined as the correspondence between members' ratings of leaders with leaders' self-ratings. Results indicate that group members' perceptions bore almost no relationship with leaders' self-ratings, interpreted as low accuracy of perception. On the 1st leader rating scale group members perceived the leaders as being less similar to each other than the leaders saw themselves. However, on the post-group rating scale, members saw the leaders as more similar to each other than the leaders perceived themselves. A composite group personality profile of the leaders was highly similar to leaders' self-perceptions. (18 ref) J. Rubin.

2336. Skriptka, P. (U Charles, Faculty of Physical Education & Sport, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Interpersonal behaviour and sports group effectiveness.** *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 14-27.—Discusses the basic group phenomenon of interpersonal relations, and its influence on the performance of the subgroups of a group, and thus on the effectiveness of the whole group. Discussion is based on the results of the studies of 10 groups, and thus on the results of the questionnaires and experimental games. Results show that friendly interpersonal relations (sympathy, liking, respect, etc.) have a positive influence on the performance of the subgroups and thus on the effectiveness of the whole group. (15 ref)

Journal of Sport Psychology

2337. Weinstein, Malcolm S. & Hanson, Robert. (York U, Toronto, Canada) **Leader experience level and patterns of participation in sensitivity training groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 123-140.—Compared participation patterns of sensitivity group leaders differing in experience level, and their influence on patterns of overall group participation. More experienced leaders were expected to differ from less experienced leaders on amount and range of verbal interaction they initiated and received, and interpersonal efficiency ratios. 8 male and 10 female undergraduates were randomly assigned to "here and now" discussion groups led by a male-female pair of leaders. Interaction was coded, fed into a computer, and summarized in an interaction matrix. For amount of verbal interaction, the only significant difference between leaders was that the more experienced leaders were more consistent over sessions than the less experienced leaders. For range of verbal interaction, no significant differences were found. For the received-to-initiated ratio of interaction (R/I), less experienced leaders had significantly higher R/I's than more experienced leaders. There were significant differences within the more experienced leader groups on R/I's. (20 ref)—*J. Rubin*.

2338. Williams, J. Sherwood; Martin, J. David & Gray, Louis N. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Norm formation or conditioning? A study in divergence.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 141-150.—Replicated the M. Sherif's (1965) study which showed that Ss' autokinetic judgments converged when discussed in a group, indicating that internalization had occurred. In the present study, it was hypothesized that with time, Ss' judgments would rediverge. 3 sets of 30 cards containing complex geometric figures were used as experimental stimuli. Ss were to estimate how many isosceles triangles were on each card. On the 1st set, Ss judged individually. On the 2nd set, Ss judged aloud in triads. On the 3rd, Ss judged alone. Results indicate that convergence of judgments had occurred in the 2nd set ($p < .05$). Thus, the convergence was interpreted as temporary norm-formation rather than internalization. (30 ref)—*J. Rubin*.

Social Perception & Motivation

2339. Apfelbaum, Erika & Personnaz, Bernard. (U Paris VII, Lab de Psychologie Sociale, France) **[Inequality, conflict, and negotiation: An experience "pour voir."]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 778-783.—Briefly reports an experimental study of the effects of Ss' perceived positions of inequality on their responses to an experimental task (an adaptation of the Prisoner's Dilemma game). Effects on performance of variance among 4 independent variables (sex, initial position of inequality, amplitude of inequality, and external options for reducing inequality) were analyzed. Data analyses point to the existence of diverse dimensions of inequality which, when studied in relation to Ss' responses to conflict and negotiation, are not necessarily levels on an "inequality" continuum but appear to represent heterogeneous influences on habit and should be studied as such. *Z. M. Cantwell*.

2340. Brashen, Henry M. (U Washington) **The effects of counterattitudinal role playing, passive participation, and two variations of personal space upon attitude**

change among Japanese. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2798-2799

2341. Brown, Ann C. (U Rochester) **The effect of evaluations on self-image as a function of power over the evaluator.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2763.

2342. Cottrell, Nicholas B. (U Iowa) **Heider's structural balance principle as a conceptual rule** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 713-720.—Conducted 2 experiments to examine the hypothesis that F. Heider's (1958) balance principle is a prominent conceptual rule when individuals classify social situations. A total of 172 Ss (mostly college students) classified descriptions of triadic social situations in the standard reception paradigm for studying conceptual behavior. Supporting the hypothesis, results show that Ss required to use the balance rule performed better ($p < .01$) than a rote-learning control group. The balance rule was more available than other rules that involve 3 relevant dimensions ($p < .00001$). The balance rule was significantly less available than rules based on friendship or agreement in the situation. These findings are discussed in terms of number of relevant dimensions as a determinant of problem difficulty, positive intraproblem transfer resulting from previous rule use, and variability of the mediating response as a determinant of rule availability.—*Journal abstract*.

2343. Cox, L. Nell. (Washington U) **Ego development and helping behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2764.

2344. Deaton, Lewis C. (Temple U) **Confidence about one's perceptions of significant others: A study of person perception in T-groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1697.

2345. Donnerwerth, Gregory V. & Törnblom, Kjell Y. (Memphis State U) **Reactions to three types of distributive injustice.** *Human Relations*, 1975, Vol 28(5), 407-429.—Reexamines distributive justice or equity theory and concludes that existing formulations account for only a small number of possible types. A schematic outline is provided of main types, subtypes, minor types, and auxiliary types of justice-injustice situations. 2 studies (1 cognitive and 1 experimental) tested the hypothesis that individuals would differentially define and respond to previously unrecognized injustice states. Positive results confirm the hypothesis and the existence of more specific subcategories of injustice. Study 1 confirmed the hypothesis of perceived differences in intensity of injustice, while the behavior of Ss in Study 2 did not conform to predictions. This discrepancy is discussed in terms of the preference of female Ss for accommodative rather than competitive behavior, or alternatively, that persons in a direct exchange situation seek to maintain harmony between themselves and others. (28 ref)—*W. W. Meissner*.

2346. Eiser, J. Richard & White, Camilla J. (U Bristol, England) **Categorization and congruity in attitudinal judgment.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 769-775.—Studied the effects of judges' attitudes, a superimposed classification, and connotations of the response language on judgments of attitude statements. 108 male and 108 female 12-13 yr olds rated the favorability of 10 statements toward adult

authority along 8 scales. *Anti* Ss gave more polarized ratings (narrower unit) along 4 scales where the *anti* term was evaluatively positive and the *pro* term negative than on 4 scales where the *pro* term was the more positive; this difference was reversed for *pro* Ss. Also, on 4 ("marked") scales, the *anti* term was seen as more masculine in connotation than the *pro* term, whereas on 4 ("unmarked") scales the terms carried no connotation of masculinity or femininity. When Ss were told that the 5 *anti* statements had been made by boys and the 5 *pro* statements by girls, Ss showed an accentuation of the judged differences between the 2 groups of statements on both marked and unmarked scales compared with Ss who were given no such information about the source of the statements. A similar accentuation effect was shown on unmarked scales only by Ss who were told that the *pro* statements had been made by boys and the *anti* statements by girls. It is concluded that the effect of a peripheral attribute on judgment depends on its congruity with connotations of the response language. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

2347. Gifford, Robert K. Information properties of descriptive words. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 727-734.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 95 female college students to examine some of the dimensions of information conveyed by descriptive words. In Exp I Ss rated descriptive terms on each of 15 scales. The terms rated were either personality traits or life conditions. For each of these types of descriptive terms, the intercorrelations among scale ratings were factor analyzed. In each case, a 5-factor solution yielded an interpretable set of dimensions which represented information properties of the rated terms. In Exp II Ss made judgments about stimulus persons described by terms that had been rated in Exp I. Factor scores for these terms varied along one of the trait dimensions from Exp I or (for life conditions) along 2 of the life condition dimensions. Results demonstrate that the kinds of judgments made about a person are related to the factor scores of the terms used to describe him. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2348. Gonzalez-Tamayo, E. Dogmatism, self-acceptance, and acceptance of others among Spanish and American students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2765.

2349. Green, Russell G.; Stonner, David & Shope, Gary L. (U Missouri, Columbia) The facilitation of aggression by aggression: Evidence against the catharsis hypothesis. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 721-726.—90 male college students were either attacked or treated in a more neutral manner by a male confederate. On a subsequent maze-learning task, 30 Ss shocked the confederate, 30 observed as the E shocked the confederate, and 30 waited for a period of time during which the confederate was not shocked. Finally, all Ss shocked the confederate as part of a code-learning task. Ss who had been attacked and had shocked the confederate during the maze task delivered shocks of greater intensity on the code task than did Ss in the other 2 conditions, and the former Ss also experienced a greater reduction in diastolic blood pressure than did the latter. Results contradict the hypothesis of aggression catharsis and are discussed in

terms of feelings of restraint against aggressing that an S experiences after committing an aggressive act. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

2350. Hendrick, Clyde & Giesen, Martin. (Kent State U) Effects of task success or failure on causal attributions and person perception. *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 363-369.—An actor's outcome on a task (success-failure) was manipulated orthogonally to information that the actor either used or did not use drugs. Causal attributions for success-failure were obtained as well as trait ratings of the actor, 286 undergraduates read a case study of an artist who either succeeded or failed in his profession. For half of the Ss, the artist was described as using hard drugs; no mention of drugs was made for the other half. It was predicted and confirmed that success-failure interacted with drugs—no drugs in determining attributions of ability. Success tended to be internally attributed to the actor, while failure was externally attributed. The interaction obtained for ability attribution was not obtained for a measure of trying nor for the trait ratings. Results confirm E. J. Kepka and P. Brickman's (see PA, Vol 47:6717) suggestion that ability and motivation are qualitatively different concepts in naive psychology, but some of their specific conclusions are questioned. —*Journal abstract.*

2351. Kaplan, Martin F. (Northern Illinois U) Evaluative judgments are based on evaluative information: Evidence against meaning change in evaluative context effects. *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 375-380. Notes that trait adjectives commonly employed in person perception studies have both evaluative and denotative meanings. Evaluative ratings of single traits shift with variations in the context of other traits ascribed to the stimulus person; the extent to which denotative changes underlie these evaluative context effects has been a theoretical controversy. In Exp I with 43 undergraduates, it was shown that context effects on quantitative ratings of denotation can be largely accounted for by evaluative halo effects. In Exp II with 40 Ss, increasing the denotative relatedness of context traits to the test trait did not increase the effect of the context. Only the evaluative meaning of the context affected evaluation of the rated test trait. These studies suggest that the denotative relationship between a test adjective and its context has little influence on context effects in person perception, and that denotative meaning changes do not mediate context effects. Instead, evaluative judgments appear to be based on evaluative meaning. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2352. Kelman, Herbert C. (Harvard U) Attitudes are alive and well and gainfully employed in the sphere of action. *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 310-324. Views attitudes as a central concept in social behavior. 2 types of empirical research are examined as the basis for questioning the validity and usefulness of the attitude concept: studies of attitude-action consistency and studies of the effects of counterattitudinal action. Neither are seen as decisive. A conception of attitudes as embedded in an action context is presented. Attitude is not an index of action, but a determinant component, and consequent of it. Attitude and action

are linked in a continuing reciprocal process. (36 ref) —R. Tomasko.

2353. Santi, Angelo & Wells, Roger. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Strategy choices in three variants of a threat-vulnerable game.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 776-786.—180 male college students were involved in 1 of 3 variants of a threat-vulnerable game for 125 trials under 1 of 3 communication conditions: forced, optional, or no communication. Results indicate that as the row player's threat to the column player increased row's propensity to select his nondominant strategy increased. Total payoff to the row player was inversely related to the amount of threat contained in the payoff matrix. Also, the average total payoff to row player was greater when communicative opportunities were available than when they were not. The stochastic measures revealed that as row's threat to column increased, row's propensities of revolt and persistence and column's propensity of appeasement increased. This finding suggests that column players may be reinforcing what they consider to be desirable behavior by row player. The failure of communication to significantly affect game behavior is interpreted as a schedule effect and is supported by a review of the relevant gaming literature. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2354. Shirakashi, Sanshiro & Yoshida, Michio. (Seinan Gakuin U, Div of Commerce, Fukuoka, Japan) **The effects of success vs. failure and leader's LPC on member reactions.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Mar), Vol 18(1), 22-29.—Conducted an experiment with 86 female Japanese high school students to study the effects of leaders' least preferred co-worker (LPC) scale (F. E. Fiedler) score and success vs failure on the responses of group members. Each experimental group had 4 members and was asked to discuss some adolescent problem behavior cases. The condition of success vs failure was manipulated by false feedback from the E, and the "leader" of the group was identified, postdiscussion, by a questionnaire. Group members under high LPC leaders described their own group atmosphere as more favorable and were more satisfied with the information given in the success than in the failure condition. These differences were not found for the members under low LPC leaders. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

2355. Sinha, L. N. & Sinha, R. C. (Patna U, Inst of Psychological Research & Service, India) **Halo effect in reciprocal evaluations by male and female college students.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 32-34.—Studied the difference in attribution of characteristics by male and female college students to their own sex members and to the members of the opposite sex and explored the relative bias in trait attribution. 80 male and 83 female university students completed the authors' interpersonal evaluation schedule. Results indicate that both male and female Ss attributed a significantly greater number of desirable characteristics to their own sex members. Males assigned equal numbers of desirable and undesirable characteristics to females, while females endorsed a significantly greater number of desirable characteristics to males. Males showed relatively more bias in favor of their own sex members than did females.—*Journal abstract*.

2356. Smith, J. L. (MRC Social & Applied Psychology Unit, U Sheffield, England) **A games analysis for attitude change: Use of role enactment situations for model development.** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 63-79.—Presents a games analogy regarded as the 1st step in the development of an agonistic model for attitude change. The analogy is designed to cover situations involving verbal interaction between 2 people not holding the same attitude. A measure, called a scale of preference (SoP) is described, which is an order of values on which the quality of an evaluated item can be located. Attitude games and the major strategies available to players are described, and ways in which the games analysis can be used to conduct empirical investigations of attitude change are suggested. An illustrative exploratory study, using the methodology and SoP scales, is appended.—R. Tomasko.

2357. Smith, R. Bob. (State U New York, Albany) **Initial impressions and expectations for behavior in beneficial and harmful situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2029-2030.

2358. Streufert, Susan C. (Purdue U) **Relevance and load: Effects on simple and complex decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2771-2772.

PERSONALITY

2359. Alston, William P. (Rutgers State U, Douglass Coll) **Traits, consistency and conceptual alternatives for personality theory.** *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 1975(Apr), Vol 5(1), 17-48.—Discusses ways of choosing between basic conceptual alternatives for personality description. Indeterminancies in recent controversies over the nature of traits are identified and the literature reviewed. A purposive-cognitive theory of motivation is described in which all intentional action is related to particular goals, using 3 basic inner psychological determinants: desires, beliefs, and abilities. This theory is contrasted with the concepts of W. Mischel (1968, 1973) and with an alternative situation-response theory of motivation. (15 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2360. Arasteh, A. Reza. (George Washington U, Medical School) **Toward final personality integration: A measure for health, social change, and leadership.** (2nd ed). Cambridge, MA: Schenkman, 1975. xvii, 291 p.—Presents a schema for greater personal maturity and health and explores the strengths and weaknesses of Western concepts and Eastern ideas in order to obtain or give greater meaning to life. The author introduces his theories of psychocultural analysis as a means for developing fully integrated individuals.

2361. Battegay, R. (Psychiatrische Universitätspoliklinik, Basel, Switzerland) **[Psychodynamics of fear ("angst").]** (Germ) *Psychotherapie Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(4), 128-136.—Suggests that man experiences fear when he becomes aware of the fact that he cannot develop within the coordinates of his inner world design and the outer world. To banish this fear from his life is considered an impossible task. Fear produces depression, a psychosomatic symptom, or a neurosis, the latter considered a retreat into a

"grandiose self." Attempts at defense against fear are considered mainly retreats into a "narcissistic group self" towards which the individual narcissism shifts. It is noted that R. S. Lazarus and J. R. Averill found such fears to be dangerous because the individual cannot prepare himself, since the onset is uncertain. Man has an innate preparedness for fear. According to either favorable or frustrating circumstances in life, it will be either reinforced or compensated for by work, alone or in groups. Human life proceeds against the background of mortality. Fear of death and fear of responsibility and life may prevent man from proceeding in life. Psychotherapy seeks to help in structuring human fears and transforming them into social activity.—S. D. Babcock.

2362. **Bierer, Joshua.** *Death: Unacceptable problem or unacceptable fact.* *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 1-3.—Presents an attitude toward death which views it as a friend rather than as a feared enemy. Cultural and historical fears of death are reviewed, and the penalty for unfamiliarity with death in childhood is that death becomes unthinkable and unmentionable. The giving up of notions of egocentric omnipotence and acceptance of change, metamorphosis, and permanent existence is suggested. Euthanasia is considered a duty when carried out according to the wishes of the hopelessly ill.—R. Tomasko.

2363. **Blai, Boris.** (Harcum Junior Coll) *Who is emotionally mature?* *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 35-38.—Considers that emotional maturity is the basis for a sense of inner security and is related to the degree an individual is encouraged to exercise choices. Components of emotional maturity discussed include setting priorities, going easy with criticism, maintaining perspective, being sensible, talking it out, controlling anger, responding to others, taking charge, being generous, temporarily escaping, and occasionally giving in.—R. Tomasko.

2364. **Brenneis, C. Brooks & Roll, Samuel.** (Yale U, Medical School) *Ego modalities in the manifest dreams of male and female Chicanos.* *Psychiatry*, 1975(May), Vol 38(2), 172-185.—Examined the manifest dreams of 107 Chicano college students, using an inventory which captures the dream content and pattern. Striking differences between male and female dreams were found in the areas of setting, characters, interaction, self, instinctual modalities, and realism. Males' internal psychic world, as viewed through their dreams, tended to be organized around a highly visible and demarcated self seen as robustly active, randomly in motion, and often contentiously involved with unrelated others. The confines of this internal world were sketched in as broad, but were occupied by boundaries and barriers and often subject to unpredictable events. In contrast, the females' internal world contained a relatively less sharply defined and less robustly active self, but also a less contentious self with a greater range of interactions with more familiar characters. Narrower confines were matched by less emphasis on boundaries, greater predictability, and more goal-directed locomotion. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2365. **Brink, T. L.** (U Chicago, Divinity School) *The case of Hitler: An Adlerian perspective on psychohisto-*

ry. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 23-31.—The problems of subjective bias on the part of the life historian, and the widespread, inaccurate accounts used in discussions of A. Hitler's psychohistory, are considered. Topics discussed include Hitler's inferiority feelings, his pampered childhood, friendships, career, marriage, the relation of his military life style to a guiding fiction, masculine protest, and genocide. The internal consistency of the Adlerian approach to Hitler's life and its implications for contemporary child-rearing and for military institutions are noted.—R. Tomasko.

2366. **Buehler, Charles J.** (U Notre Dame) *Cross-cultural path models of the antecedents of self evaluation in adolescents.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2777.

2367. **Chance, Barbara J.** (U Nebraska, Lincoln) *A comparative analysis of area versus individual characteristics as determinants of behavior.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2777-2778.

2368. **Dengerink, H. A.; O'Leary, M. R. & Kasner, K. H.** (Washington State U) *Individual differences in aggressive responses to attack: Internal-external locus of control and field dependence-independence.* *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 191-199.—Assessed the effect of individual differences on aggression in 2 experiments with a total of 120 male undergraduates. In both studies Ss were exposed to opponents in the competitive reaction time task who decreased the intensity of their attack from high to low, remained constantly moderate in their attack, or increased the intensity of their attack from low to high. In Exp I, internal Ss (Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale) consistently set high intensity shocks in response to high intensity attack and low shocks in response to mild attack. External Ss showed relatively minor variations in their aggressive responses to varying intensities of attack. In Exp II, field independent Ss (Hidden Figures Test) set more intense shocks than field-dependent Ss only in the decreasing attack condition.—*Journal abstract.*

2369. **Dolliver, Robert H. & Woodward, Bruce T.** (U Missouri, Columbia) *A note on reflexivity in personality theories.* *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 18-22.—Notes the practice of many theorists in bringing in their own personality when formulating a personality theory and argues that the Personal Construct Theory (PCT) is not reflexive. The potential for limited reflexivity is available in several theories, and some senses of reflexivity are considered undesirable for personality theory. PCT is not better than other theories, due to its claimed reflexive quality.—R. Tomasko

2370. **Dreyfuss, J.-P.** [Introduction to Freud's concept of trauma.] (In *reny Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 93-110.—By studying early Freudian texts, an attempt is made to outline Freud's concept of trauma. (German, Spanish, & English summaries)

2371. **Eastman, Clyde H.** (State U New York, Albany) *The effects of a wilderness living experience on locus of control.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2291.

2372. **Ehrenberg, Darlene B.** (Private practice, New York, NY) *The quest for intimate relatedness.* *Contem-*

porary Psychoanalysis, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 320-331.

—Discusses the search for alternate forms of marriage, for liberation of men and women from stereotyped sex roles, and for increased sensitivity to the common human dilemma of both sexes. In the ordinary dyadic marital relational structure there is a continuum of relative intimacy. At one end are marriages based on what R. Laing calls collusion and L. C. Wynne calls pseudomutuality. At the other end is the marriage which achieves intimate relatedness. It is geared to redefinition with changing needs. Achievement of intimate relatedness does not depend on formal structure but on the inner capabilities of the individuals involved. Intimate self-knowledge is the precondition for intimate relation with others.—*M. J. Stanford.*

2373. Ellis, Albert. *On the disvalue of "mature" anger*. *Rational Living*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 24-27. —Replies to J. R. Lindley's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) critique of the present author's (1973) theory of anger.

2374. Erhard, Werner; Guerin, Gilbert & Shaw, Robert. (Erhard Seminars Training Inst, San Francisco, CA) *The mind's dedication to survival*. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 11-17. —Presents observations and conclusions regarding the central theoretical concepts of Erhard Seminars Training (EST). The process used in EST is designed to assist the individual to experience life with less automated, patterned, and repetitive behavior by increasing the individual's awareness of present experience. A 3-step process is described, involving behavior recognition, learning about the payoffs behind maintenance of patterned behavior, and learning about the true costs of a compulsion for the survival of the mind.—*R. Tomasko.*

2375. Ey, Henri. [The concept of reaction in psychopathology: Critical essay.] (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 43-62. —"Reaction" in the biological sense is an attempt to return to an equilibrium threatened by danger perceived from within or without the individual. In this sense, it is physiological (normal) because it tends to maintain or reestablish homeostasis. In the psychological sense the meaning of reaction is comparable: it is either a response to a normal situational stimulus or a defensive response. The introduction of the concept of "reaction" in psychiatry is a reaction against mechanistic concepts which consider psychiatric diseases as breakdowns in the nervous machinery. (German & Spanish summaries)—*English summary.*

2376. Fakouri, M. E. (Indiana State U) *Relationships of birth order, dogmatism and achievement motivation*. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 216-220. —Administered the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and the Achievement Imagery scale of the Iowa Picture Interpretation Test to 122 graduate students. Results indicate that dogmatism and authoritarianism are not related to birth order. Both male and female firstborns had higher Achievement Imagery scores ($p < .05$) than later borns. (15 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2377. Farley, Frank H.; Smart, Kim L. & Brittain, Clay V. (U Wisconsin, Madison) *Birth order, rank, and class of service in the military*. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 227-231. —Tested the hypothesis that the highest military ranks would be more

frequently attained by firstborns and only-children by administering a questionnaire to 2,207 US Armed Forces personnel. Results indicate that firstborns attained higher ranks in the military and that employment in the different armed forces branches was not related to birth order.—*R. Tomasko.*

2378. Fisher, Seymour. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) *Effects of messages reported to be out of awareness upon the body boundary*. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 90-99. —In a series of 8 studies with 207 male and 103 female undergraduates, out-of-awareness taped messages produced boundary decrement, as measured by the Barrier score (derived from the Holtzman Inkblot Test), in men. The messages variously included hostility, depression, body, vulnerability, and reassurance themes. All themes, when properly primed, resulted in boundary decline in men. Nonprimed and control conditions did not affect the boundary. Contrastingly, no significant boundary changes were produced by the primed out-of-awareness themes in women. It is proposed that men are more disturbed than women by feeling that material has gained entrance to them in a fashion which they cannot control. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2379. Ghazimorad, Roy. (U Arkansas) *A correlational study of patterns of subscription to a set of cliches, anxiety level, and internal-external dominance*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2294-2295.

2380. Ghosh, Chitra & Singhal, Sushila. (U Delhi, India) *Ego strength and anxiety reactions of the college youth*. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 15-22. —Administered the Bender-Gestalt Test and the Anxiety Questionnaire of the Institute for Personality and Ability Testing to 68 college students (52 girls and 16 boys). Results show high ego strength and high anxiety reaction.—*B. Roy.*

2381. Gordon, Edmund W. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) *Affective response tendencies and self-understanding*. *Proceedings of the Invitational Conference on Testing Problems*, 1973., 1973, 14-20. —Discusses the importance of affective response tendencies as influences on an individual's achievement and adjustment in school, in work, and in personal life. Data indicate that temperament tends to have a high degree of stability over time, and that behavior disorders can be attributed to the mismatch between patterns of temperament and patterns of treatment. It is suggested that the development of a technology for assessing affective response tendencies should be given high priority and much effort.—*H. E. Yuker.*

2382. Gourd, E. William. (Bowling Green State U) *Cognitive complexity-simplicity and information processing in theatre audiences: An experimental study*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2025-2026.

2383. Greiger, Russell. (U Virginia, Curry Memorial School of Education) *Self-concept, self-esteem and rational-emotive theory: A brief perspective*. *Rational Living*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 13-17. —Presents a rational-emotive framework for understanding self-concept and self-esteem. Coopersmith's (1967) definition of self-concept is challenged because of its static quality, rather

than self-evaluative process. Self-esteem is emphasized as it relates to the ABC paradigm. Certain irrational beliefs which influence the development of low self-esteem are discussed, and suggestions are made for intervention (e.g., the exploration of the reality of conceptions so that appropriate self-appraisal can be made).—G. J. Frankel.

2384. Hartocollis, Peter. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, KS) **Mysticism and violence: The case of Nikos Kazantzakis.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 205-210.—An episode in Kazantzakis' life is analyzed in terms of mysticism as a manifestation of conflict with one's own aggression. Kazantzakis sought to have a mystical experience by identifying with religious figures. He eventually resolved the conflict around aggression by assigning to violence the role of serving universal love and the attainment of noble consciousness, which he identified with the salvation of God. When the threat of his own aggression was aroused concomitantly with sexual wishes, he developed a disfiguring psychosomatic symptom which "protected" him from the sexual encounter with its associated aggressive expression.—L. Lauro.

2385. Helland, Dale J. (U Michigan) **Sex-role correlates of adolescent self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2026-2027.

2386. Hester, Wendell H. (Emory U) **Attitude orientation and academic achievement: A study of a sample of adolescents in the United States and Mexico.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2779-2780.

2387. Hlavsa, J. & Kobylka, J. (Inst pro rozvoj a realizaci vynálezectví a zlepšovatelství, Kabinet kreativity, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [**Mental states in the creative process.**] (Czec) *Československá psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 173-178.—Identified the psychological states and state changes present during the creative-work process by administering a 290-item questionnaire to 30 creative artists and 30 creative mechanical engineers who indicated their experience of the presence, absence, or change of each state during their creative work. 110 items noted by fewer than 16 artists or engineers were dropped and the remaining 180 responses analyzed by the chi-square test. Significant results were reported in 13 categories: tension-relaxation; activation level; thinking, imagining, and fantasy; memory; motivation, persistence, and goal mindedness; emotions; habits; personality, character, and self-esteem; social needs, sociability, and human relations; and physical. In all categories mental states were different during creativity. Some differences between artistic and engineering creators were found, especially in visual perception. Most changes appeared in the area of attention, motivation, and ideation and thought. It is concluded that in creativity certain psychological states are closed off and others relating to creativity become operational.—P. Babarik.

2388. Hopkins, Samuel W. (U Texas, Austin) **Behavioral and attitude changes produced from dissonance created between intrapersonal values and attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2766.

2389. House, Gwendolyn F. (U Michigan) **Orientations to achievement: Autonomous, social comparison**

and external. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2027.

2390. Jones, G. E. **Endings and beginnings: The experience of time passing.** *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 9-14.—Discusses theories of how the ego integrates temporal events. It is hypothesized that people do not integrate their experiences of time passing either in terms of separate moments or a continuous flow but in terms of complete events which are experienced as whole units. The implications of this hypothesis are developed in terms of the ways in which individuals experience themselves as continuous or discontinuous during temporal changes. This theoretical analysis is illustrated with material from therapy interviews.—J. Adams-Webber.

2391. Kammerer, Th. [**Trauma and reaction.**] (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 81-91.—Defines bodily trauma and its metaphorical transposition to the psychic sphere. Psychological trauma is then discussed in its clinical aspects in 3 phases: shock, defense and readaptation, and reorganization. A traumatic event can only be understood in relation to the S's history and to the secondary losses which follow the trauma. Additional, iatrogenic, complications of trauma are also discussed. (German & Spanish summaries)—English summary.

2392. Kefir, Nira & Corsini, Raymond J. (Alfred Adler Inst of Tel Aviv, Israel) **Dispositional sets: A contribution to typology.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 163-178.—Presents a systematic approach to the development of a typology of people and behavior. 8 systems are reviewed: those of Hippocrates, A. Adler, K. Horney, R. Dreikur, K. Lewin, W. Sheldon, N. Kefir, and E. Borgatta. These systems describe 3 patterns of interaction: accord, conflict, and evasion. A 4th pattern, neutral, is also suggested to represent a self-controlled person. These patterns have value for clinical and heuristic applications. This approach illustrates a possible convergence of the ideas of others through a clinical factor analysis. (16 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2393. Klein, Ronald D. (U Massachusetts) **Evolving creative behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1003.

2394. Kraut, Robert E. (Yale U) **The scrooge and the good samaritan: The effects of labeling on giving to charity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2767.

2395. Kuhlman, D. Michael & Marshello, Alfred. (1 Delaware) **Individual differences in the game motives of own, relative, and joint gain.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 240-251.—218 undergraduates made decisions in same-sex dyads across 4 types of 3-choice decomposed games. An analysis of each S's choices was performed to see if he or she consistently pursued 1 of the 3 motives of own (individualism), relative (competition) or joint (cooperation) gain across all 4 decomposed games. 66% of the Ss manifested such consistency, and sex of S was unrelated to which goal was pursued. Of the remaining 32%, a sizable subgroup (1/3) made its choices in an altruistic fashion, attempting to maximize the outcomes of the other S. An analysis of variance of the California F Scale

scores of Ss in these motivational categories showed the competitive group as having the highest and the altruistic group as having the lowest mean authoritarianism score. Correlational analyses indicated negative r 's between degree of competition and F score, positive r 's between degree of altruism and F , but no apparent relation between F and either individualistic or joint gain choice.—*Journal abstract.*

2396. Lewis, Charles N. (VA Hosp, Bedford, MA) **Memories and alienation in the Vietnam combat veteran.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(4), 363-369. Presents observations on the readjustment difficulties encountered by the Vietnam veteran who seeks psychiatric treatment. Typically he is a high school graduate with no prior record of psychological difficulty, well able to function in the service and to tolerate combat experiences. However, he has difficulties in returning to responsibilities of work and family. There is a sense of loss of ego-identity; a confused self-image, seemingly disconnected from a stable preservice adaptation, short-circuits his attempts to relate to life as before. Avoiding the differences between his earlier idealized memories about home and the reality of home, he can keep hidden long-suppressed dependency needs. Reminiscing, as a psychological response to crisis and hence an affective coping mechanism, is not available to him since it would rest on the earlier illusions. Suggestions as to psychotherapeutic approaches are offered. (15) ref.—J. Z. Elias.

2397. Lindsley, James R. (Bunker Hill Health Ctr, Charleston, MA) **On the value of mature anger.** *Rational Living*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(1), 21-23.—Reviews and contrasts Ellis' (1973) notion of childish anger (the childish assertion of individual wants) with mature anger (the emotional force which asserts that people and society ought to act largely in accordance with certain values), positing that the latter is an appropriate and useful emotion. The rational emotive approach to anger (i.e., attempts to eliminate rather than modify anger along more rational dimensions) is criticized.—G. J. Frankel.

2398. McColley, Steven H. & Thelen, Mark H. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Imitation and locus of control.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 211-216.—Hypothesized that (a) external individuals would imitate equally under a condition of model-reward and a condition of no model-reward and (b) internal Ss would demonstrate more imitation under a condition of model-reward than under the condition of no model-reward. 133 male undergraduates were classified as internal or external on the basis of their scores on Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale. Internals imitated a rewarded model significantly more than a nonrewarded model. Externals imitated both models equally and at a rate comparable to internals who observed a rewarded model. Ss' ratings of model competence were also positively related to imitation among internals but not among externals. Results support the general notion of the effect of observer characteristics on imitation.—*Journal abstract.*

2399. Mednick, Martha T.; Tangri, Sandra S. & Hoffman, Lois W. (Eds). (Howard U) **Women and achievement.** Washington, DC: Hemisphere, 1975. xiii,

447 p.—Presents a collection of 25 papers on the social psychological aspects of women and achievement, focusing on motivational factors and crosscultural and intracultural variations. Sex roles and social change, employment and education, and fear of success are covered. (2½ p ref)

2400. Mintz, Ira L. **Some thoughts on the evolution of Otto Rank's theory of the birth trauma.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 245-246.—Argues that Rank lived out his anxiety about being thrown from the protective womb of the psychoanalytic society into the world, with the development of a theory reflecting this conflict. Other unconscious factors contributing to the birth trauma theory are noted.

2401. Munsey, Cecil R. (United States International U) **Personality characteristics of collectors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2028.

2402. Murray, Edward J. (U Miami) **Resolution of complex decisional conflicts as a function of degree of avoidance.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 9(3), 177-190.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 176 undergraduates and 26 graduate education students to examine the relationship between difficulty of conflict resolution and degree of avoidance using imaginary conflicts consisting of choosing to have more or less of certain personal characteristics. Double forms of conflict were used to control for complexity of choice. Exp I showed that double approach-approach conflicts were resolved more quickly than double approach-avoidance which in turn were faster than double avoidance-avoidance. Exp II showed a similar result using scaled judgments of subjective difficulty. In Exp III, the basic finding was shown to be independent of situational pressure by permitting an undecided choice and independent of individual differences in social desirability (Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale). (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2403. Neufeld, Richard W. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Effect of cognitive appraisal on d' and response bias to experimental stress.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 31(4), 735-743.—In a study with 60 college students, the effects of an intellectualization-denial passage designed to modify cognitive appraisal of stressor stimuli (gory scenes) were evaluated in terms of sensory-decision theory analysis. The passage was found to reduce "felt stress" (d') for certain pairs of the stimuli addressed by the passage content but to be less effective in reducing d' for stimuli not included in the passage. The criterion for reporting stress was reduced rather than increased with presentation of the passage for the included stimuli only. Differences in d' between Ss classified within treatment groups as repressors vs sensitizers (using Byrnes's Repression-Sensitization scale) were obtained for certain stimulus pairs generally in the direction of lower sensitivity for repressors. Results are discussed in terms of the effects of altered cognitive appraisal on the "prevention of stress" and on "defensive denial." (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2404. Nystul, Michael S. (U Queensland, Brisbane, Australia) **The effects of birth order and sex on self-concept.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 211-215.—Studied the effects of birth order,

sex, and the interaction of birth order and sex on the self-concept of 168 university students, using the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. Results indicate that female Ss had more positive feelings about their identity than males and had fewer basic personality defects and less of a tendency to avoid reality. Birth order did not have a significant effect on self-concept.—*R. Tomasko.*

2405. Pandey, R. E. Factor analytic study of attitudes toward death among college students. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975 (Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 7-11.—Compared the factorial structures of the cognitive and feelings components of attitudes toward death among college students, using 132 Whites and 101 Blacks (81 males and 152 females). A test of 40 items having 5 Likert-type responses was constructed. The hypothesis that people of different races and sexes, having divergent temperaments and beliefs, will also show different factors involved in their attitudes toward death was not supported, because the factors of escape, depressive-fear, mortality, and sarcasm were common to them all.—*Journal abstract.*

2406. Patty, Rosemarie S. (U Nebraska) The arousal of the motive to avoid success in college women. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2768-2769.

2407. Peretti, Peter O. & Wilson, Cedric. (Kennedy-King Coll, Chicago, IL) Voluntary and involuntary retirement of aged males and their effect on emotional satisfaction, usefulness, self-image, emotional stability, and interpersonal relationships. *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 131-138.

2408. Petrovskii, V. A. (Scientific Research Inst of Problems of Institutes of Higher Learning, Moscow, USSR) [The psychology of personality activity.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975 (May-Jun), No 3, 26-38.—Observed over 500 Ss, aged 14-40, in a perceptual-motor task that involved risk taking (loud noise, electric shock, social disapproval) to study the phenomenon of unmotivated risk taking and the attractiveness of danger. About 20% of the Ss could be described as takers of unmotivated risks. Among individuals whose occupation included elements of danger the proportion of unmotivated risk takers was about 75%. Additional experiments showed that this type of risk taking was unrelated to self-assertion, level of aspiration, or the tendency to take motivated risks. 3 approaches to an explanation of unmotivated risk taking are examined. One possible interpretation is that the anxiety created by the danger situation leads to a tendency to overcome danger, which in turn becomes a tendency to do so in a socially meaningful way. (English summary) (25 ref)—*L. Zusne.*

2409. Péllicier, Yves. (U Paris V, Faculté Necker, France) [Reaction and history of personality.] (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 7-17.—Discusses the concept of reaction in the various contemporary psychology movements.

2410. Rajput, Jenny H. (U Minnesota) Effects of expected effort, self esteem and problem-solving orientation on anticipatory attitude change. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2769.

2411. Reid, David W. (U Waterloo, Canada) Multidimensionality of internal versus external locus of

control. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2769.

2412. Saha, Sadhana & Sinha, Jai B. (A. N. Sinha Inst of Social Studies, Patna, India) The transfer of model effects on dependence proneness. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 23-29.

2413. Sakellaropoulos, P. A discussion of the paper by Peter Hartocollis on "Mysticism and violence: The case of Nikos Kazantzakis." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 211-213.—Extends Hartocollis' analysis (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2), to (a) aggression and (b) the connection between his psychosexual development and the conflict over love and hate. It is concluded that Kazantzakis idealized a great deal and sublimated little.—*L. Lauro.*

2414. Saunders, Bruce T. & Fenton, Terrence. (Waterford Country School, Educational & Clinical Services, Quaker Hill, CT) MMPI profiles of child care applicants at a children's residential treatment center. *Devereux Forum*, 1975 (Spr), Vol 10(1), 16-19.—Reports differences on the MMPI between those applying for an advertised child-care position and the normal population. All Ss (55 males and 21 females) showed atypical profiles; both groups were significantly more defensive than the norms, and males and females differed from each other on several subscales. Possible reasons for these differences are mentioned.

2415. Schimek, Jean G. (Yale U, Medical School) A critical re-examination of Freud's concept of unconscious mental representation. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 171-187.—Freud's assumptions about perception and memory are examined, and their influence on his concept of mental representation indicated. Mental representation is related to external reality and drives, and Freud is considered to view cognition as nonmotivational and nondevelopmental. These assumptions are related to the distinctions between consciousness and unconsciousness, primary and secondary processes, and external and psychical reality. The concept of the unconscious as a storage container of specific images is concluded to be untenable and unnecessary. (33 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2416. Schwartz, Steven. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Div of Child Psychiatry, Galveston) Individual differences in cognition: Some relationships between personality and memory. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 9(3), 217-225.—Hypothesized that arousal, as indexed by personality measures of extraversion and neuroticism (Eysenck Personality Inventory), affects the way in which verbal material is organized in memory. 48 undergraduates pretested on measures of these personality variables participated in either a paired associates learning or a free recall experiment. On the paired associates task, Ss who were thought to be high on arousal made fewer errors when response terms were semantically similar than low arousal Ss. On the other hand, Ss thought low on arousal made fewer errors when response words were phonetically similar than high arousal Ss. On the free-recall task, low arousal Ss were found to cluster words together on the basis of semantic category at a higher rate than high arousal Ss. Results support the view that high arousal (as indexed by personality measures) leads to a focus on the physical

aspects of verbal material, whereas low arousal leads to a memory organized around semantic aspects. (30 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

2417. Silva, Jorge G. (Inst Nacional de la Nutrición, Mexico City, Mexico) **Two cases of female homosexuality: A critical study of Sigmund Freud and Helene Deutsch.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 357-387.—Questions Freud's interpretation of the case presented in his paper, "The Psychogenesis of a Case of Homosexuality in a Woman." Freud never presents any conclusive evidence that his patient was a homosexual. Rather, she was trapped in a narcissistic world of women because of a pregenital fixation on her mother. Freud overvalued his material and compounded his error by being caught in the web of libido theory. Focusing on a feminine Oedipus complex, he saw only the negative relation of the patient to her father and never understood the negative mother-daughter relationship. Deutsch is criticized for her theory that the libido is never feminine. In the case cited, her interpretation of her patient is different from that used by Freud. She makes no mention of an Oedipus complex and simply states that the patient's homosexuality was due to a primary pre-oedipal tie to the mother, strengthened by the weakness of her father and husband.—*M. J. Stanford.*

2418. Soppe, H. (Katholieke Hogeschool, Tilburg, Netherlands) **[The influence of reflectivity-impulsivity on information-processing in perception and thinking.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Jun), Vol 30(4-5), 385-411—Reviews and discusses the results of several studies on the impulsivity-reflectivity (IR) dimension of behavior. J. Kagan (1966) considers the IR as a cognitive variable that influences behavior as indicated by reaction time and being independent of cognitive maturity level. The IR is measured by Kagan's Matching Familiar Figures Test. Impulsive Ss generally compare figures in the test with a global approach and proceed with alacrity; reflective Ss analyze alternatives and proceed more slowly than their counterparts. The IR may operate either independently or dependently of cognitive levels and apparently depends on the attitudinal approaches of the Ss. The IR is considered in terms of its behavioral specificity. Several conditions are indicated that could influence the IR reactions of the Ss: their cultural milieu, mind-sets with reference to the importance of the task, social-cultural reinforcements, factors of intelligence, and CA. (69 ref) —*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

2419. Starobinski, J. (U Geneva, Switzerland) **[Reaction: The word and its uses.]** (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 19-42.—Discusses the semantic development of the concept of reaction in psychiatry, as well as the evolution of ideas around that word (German, Spanish, & English summaries)

2420. Taylor, Irving A. & Getzels, J. W. (Eds.). (Lakehead U) **Perspectives in creativity.** Chicago, IL: Aldine, 1975. xiv, 353 p. Presents 14 papers on theory and research on creativity since 1950. Topics include the structure of intellect model, laboratory investigations of creative production, studies of artists and scientists, and creativity in the schools. (29% p ref)

2421. Tsujioka, Bien & Fujimura, Kazuhisa. [Social desirability factors in a personality inventory.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 69-77.—Extracted 3 social desirability (SD) factors and 7 temperamental factors from the YG Personality Inventory (Japan) administered to 300 college Ss. 1 SD and 4 temperamental 2nd-order factors were identified. The possibility of constructing new scales independent of SD factors is suggested. (English summary) (18 ref)—*S. Choe.*

2422. Wark, David M.; Swanson, Edward O. & Mack, Judy. (U Minnesota, Counseling Bureau, St Paul) **More on birth order: Intelligence and college plans.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 221-226.—Used the Minnesota Scholastic Aptitude Test to study 22,538 female and 22,770 male high school students representing almost all high school juniors in Minnesota. Results indicate a relationship between birth order and verbal intelligence. The proportion of planned college attendees decreased, and the proportion of students interested in technical training outside of college increased, as the birth order progressed from first- to last born.—*R. Tomasko.*

2423. Weller, Leonard; Hazi, Ophrah & Natan, Orah. (Bar Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel) **Birth order and the feminine sex role of married women.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 65-70.—Administered the Feminine Role Behavior Scale and the Female Personality Trait Scale to 138 married female students. One of the scales indicated that current marital status will reinforce the conservative tendencies of a firstborn female married to a later born male, but not for a firstborn female married to a firstborn male. Differences in the approaches taken by the 2 scales to measure female personality traits are discussed.—*R. Tomasko.*

2424. Wisdom, Gayle & Walsh, Richard P. (Southern Illinois U) **Dogmatism and birth order.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 32-36.—144 college students were given the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and a personal information questionnaire. Score differences were not statistically significant regarding the relation of birth order and sex to dogmatism. The homogeneity of dogmatism scores in firstborns as opposed to the variance in later borns indicates that firstborns might be raised more rigidly, and last borns more flexibly, in what they are allowed to believe.—*R. Tomasko.*

2425. Wright, Robert J.; Fox, Marian & Noppe, Lloyd. (Beaver Coll) **The interrelationship of creativity, self-esteem, and creative self-concept.** *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 11-15.—Tested the hypotheses that a positive relationship exists between self-esteem and creativity, and self-esteem and an S's evaluation of his creativity. 80 junior and senior education majors were given the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, 2 subtests from the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking, and a specially designed measure of creative self concept. Results do not support the relationship between tested creativity and self-esteem. However, a significant relationship between creative self-concept and measured creativity was found.—*R. Tomasko.*

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

2426. Alderson, Michael. (Wessex Regional Health Authority, Medical Information Unit, Winchester, Eng.) Relationship between month of birth and month of death in the elderly. *British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 151-156.—In an analysis of mortality data for persons 75 and over in 8 subgroups, there was a consistent trend in deaths with an excess in the birth month and the following 3 mo. Further studies are planned to test whether "birthday stress" is a realistic explanation or whether other hypotheses need to be formulated. (37 ref)

2427. Bandořá, A. & Bőor, J. (Detská psychiatrická léčebna, Hraň, OUNZ Trebešov, Czechoslovakia) [Contribution to the question of onychophagia in children.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 325-328.—Studied 45 boys and 15 girls 4-15 yr olds with a history of nail-biting, to gain better understanding of this disorder. The following appeared significant: prevalence of onychophagy in boys; at puberty; on both hands; on left hand when unilateral; during emotional tension; in urban environment; at home or at school; in patients with low IQ. The habit was frequently diagnosed as symptomatic of a behavior disorder, encephalopathy, or neurosis. The families of nail-biting children rarely sought medical help, perhaps because they underestimated the importance of the underlying psychopathology. (Russian & English summaries)—V. Fischmann.

2428. Husák, T. & Škoda, Ct. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Comparison of diagnostic classification of so-called ideal BPRS profiles by computer and by man.] (Czec) *Československá psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 141-148.—Compared the blind diagnostic back assessment by 7 psychiatrists, the authors of the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale profiles, with the diagnostic classification performed by a computer. The computer, deriving its classification rules by means of the STROJB program of ideal profiles, applied them to the single profiles with significantly higher reliability than the psychiatrists. (Russian summary)—English summary.

2429. Kozumplik, L. & Rýznar, J. (Psychiatrická léčebna, Opava, Czechoslovakia) [Findings of hepatitis B antigen in new patients and employees of the Opava Psychiatric Institute.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974 (Oct), Vol 70(5), 297-298.—Refers to previous (1973) findings of high incidence of positive hepatitis B antigen in hospitalized patients of the institute, and reports above-normal frequency of HB Ag in 1,170 new admissions (15%), 147 employees (3%), and 80 students (1%). In normal populations of the given geographic area the most frequent incidence of positive HB Ag is 0.1-0.3%. The study used the electro-immuno-diffusion method of determination.—V. Fischmann.

2430. Lickiss, J. Norelle. Health problems of urban Aborigines: With special reference to the aboriginal people of Sydney. *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(6), 313-318.—Presents a perspective of the major health problems of urban Aborigines. An approach to the understanding and alleviation of these problems is

proposed, focusing primarily on an analysis of the stresses of Aborigines. (35 ref)

2431. Mellan, J. (Karlova U, Sexuologický ústav, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Family situation during childhood of primary impotent males.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 291-296.—Interviewed 250 single, functionally impotent males to determine if this sexual disorder was related to disturbed and unhappy family situations in childhood. Ss were divided in 5 groups: (a) 24 never attempted intercourse; (b) 65 attempted intercourse but could not realize it; (c) 80 always had defective intercourse; (d) 67 had defective intercourse after a previous more or less normal sex life; and (e) 14 had sexual problems symptomatic of another organic condition. A 10-point scale was used in which the highest grade corresponded to a hypothetical ideal family situation. For each subjectively felt or objectively present factor reflecting a disturbed relationship between S and his father and/or mother, 1 point was deducted. Results show that, except for Ss in group (a) whose lack of sexual initiative seemed to be conditioned by factors unrelated to conflicts in childhood, the average number of points lost increased from group (b) to (c) to (d). (Russian & English summaries)—V. Fischmann.

2432. Morrant, J. C. (Mt Pleasant/Fairview Community Care Team, Vancouver, Canada) Medicines and mental illness in old age. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 309-312.—Points out that commonly used over-the-counter drugs, hospital-prescribed drugs, and the widely-used psychiatric drugs can all cause problems in old people, problems that are sometimes mistaken for psychiatric illness.

Mental Disorders

2433. Aarons, Z. Alexander. Fetish, fact and fantasy: A clinical study of the problems of fetishism. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 199-230.—Presents a verification of Freud's theory of the fetishistic phenomenon as the clearest evidence of the existence of the castration complex. In the present case study, a young man's identification with his mother during his early pre-oedipal period is considered the predisposing cause of the fetish (involving one-legged girls). The fetishist can allow himself to be intimate with the fetish, but not with what it symbolizes. Analytic success is dependent on a replication in the transference of the patient's efforts to overcome the originally traumatic deprivation. (24 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2434. Armstrong, Harvey & Patterson, Paul. (U Toronto, Canada) Seizures in Canadian Indian children: Individual, family and community approaches. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 247-255.—Describes the family and cultural environment of more than 13 children in a remote northern Ontario Indian village who had hysterical seizures. These teenagers experienced intense conflict between their aspirations to join the affluent White world and their need to accept the prohibitions and limitations of their Indian village. 2 visiting psychiatrists interpreted these conflicts to 13 of the children, and made management recommendations to their parents and to community leaders, aimed at removing the secondary gains the children got from the seizures. After the psychiatrists' 3-

day visit, there was a marked decline in frequency of seizures (French, 1975, p. 104).

2435. Bell, Brian et al. (Psychologisk Inst, Copenhagen, Denmark) A longitudinal psychophysiological study of three year old Mauritian children. Preliminary report. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1974(Jun), Vol 17(3), 320-324. Given various psychophysiological and psychological tests to 1,800 3-yr-old children on Mauritius Island in an effort to find a possible predictor of later psychopathology, especially schizophrenia. On the basis of response to electrodermal stimulation 3 groups were selected, including 2 high-risk groups of "short recoverers" (Mednick, 1973) and "nonresponders" (Gruzelier and Venables, 1972). These and a control group will be followed up during the next 2 yrs (French, German, & Spanish summaries)—P. W. Pruyser.

2436. Bergenn, Victor W. (Columbia U) The relationship of adolescent test performance to subsequent psychiatric deviance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1121.

2437. Boreham, John. (Tavistock Clinic, London, England) Planned focal psychotherapy: A conceptual and case study. *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 1-7.—Describes a focal model of clinical assessment, therapeutic planning, and evaluation. This approach consists of 7 stages: (a) diagnostic exploration, (b) global dynamic hypotheses, (c) focal hypotheses, treatment plan and aims, (d) testing focal hypotheses, (e) treatment processes, (f) termination, and (g) follow-up. The case of a 30-yr-old depressed female patient with severe problems in sexual adjustment is used to illustrate planned focal therapy. A detailed treatment history is presented together with an analysis of her responses to an abbreviated form of H. Phillipson's (1955) Object Relations Technique. Test data at termination of therapy and follow-up material will be reviewed in a future paper.—J. Adams-Webber.

2438. Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Pietro. (Harbor General Hosp, Torrance, CA) Stealing, revenge and the Monte Cristo complex. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 169-177.—Stealing as a symptom is explained in terms of the Monte Cristo story (i.e., that Monte Cristo did not earn his wealth, the treasure's burial site was a boy's purified vision of his mother, and Monte Cristo had no guilt). 2 case examples are presented in which the patients showed similar characteristics. It is concluded that (a) stealing is restitutive, (b) stealing is a channel for discharge of aggression and greed, (c) what is stolen may reflect a variety of possible meanings, and (d) stealing may often be based on the fantasy of having been the victim of a prior theft, hence the Monte Cristo Complex. (19 ref)—L. Lauro.

2439. Chiland, Colette. (U René Descartes, Paris, France) [Repetition compulsion and the death instinct.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 788-792. Presents a critical review of 2 concepts, repetition compulsion and the death instinct, with reference to the later writings of Freud.—Z. M. Cantwell.

2440. Colten, Sterling I.; Langlois, Joseph & Siegel, Robert. (Taunton State Hosp, MA) Survey of student attitudes toward the mentally ill. *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 16-18.—Administered a question-

naire to 100 students in a high school, based on an attitude scale developed by D. Gilbert and D. Levinson (see PA 32 4293). Results indicate that Sh held humanistic, egalitarian attitudes toward the mentally ill. Sh held more negative attitudes toward the mentally ill in a more rural fashion than those in the suburbs. It is suggested that subtle differences between urban and rural attitudes may affect the development of mental health programming within a region and area.—R. Tomasko.

2441. Edelheit, Henry. Crucifixion fantasies and their relation to the primal scene. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 193-199.—The Primal Scene Schema is expressed in primal scene fantasies of which crucifixion fantasies and their alternates constitute an important class. The Schema's primary form is expressed in the child's simultaneous or alternating dispositive identifications with the copulating parents and serves as the mental framework for male-female ambiguity. The secondary (regressed) form, expressed in the combined image of nursing mother and child superimposed on the image of the copulating parents, provides the mental framework for mother-child ambiguity, the prototype for fused identifications and other mental and cultural representations of self-dissolution. In conscious or unconscious crucifixion fantasies, the figure of Christ crucified represents the combined image of the parents and simultaneously the helpless observing child. The Schema's secondary form is expressed in identification with the Madonna (and child). The Primal Scene Schema is suggested as a psychological universal.—L. Lauro.

2442. Engelhart, Dominique. (U Paris X, Lab de Psychologie Expérimentale et Différentielle, Nanterre, France) [Discriminant analysis of drawing characteristics of "normal" and "disturbed" children.] (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 71-81.—House-Tree-Person drawings were obtained from 180 boys, half of whom were from public schools and half from a neuropsychiatric center. 10-, 11-, and 12-yr-olds were equally represented in each of the 2 samples. IQs varied from 90 to 120. The presence or absence of 17 characteristics of all 3 drawings considered as a whole, and of 26 items in the drawing of a man, was noted. Clinical judgments by 9 psychologists of a random sample of drawings were also used for comparison. Discriminant functions were derived and "predicted" classifications were compared with actual classifications. For all drawings, 7 items established 87.5% correct classifications and for the man, 9 items established 84.2% correct classifications. Clinical judgments and statistical findings were in accord. Drawings by normal children were more realistic and better integrated. (English summary)—S. S. Marzolf.

2443. Farnsworth, Dana L. Mental and emotional disturbances of the secondary school-age student. *Journal of School Health*, 1975(Apr), Vol 45(4), 221-225.

2444. Gaddini, Eugenio. A discussion of the paper by Henry Edelheit on "Crucifixion fantasies and their relation to the primal scene." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 201-204.—Supports Edelheit's argument (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) that expressions of the Primal Scene Schema are not limited to pathology. A developmental approach to the Schema is suggested.—L. Lauro.

2445. **Gainotti, Guido.** (U Cattolica, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Rome, Italy) [Catastrophic reaction in the elderly patient with dementia: Comparison with secondary catastrophic reactions of focal lesions in adults.] (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 133-152.—Discusses the relationship between the concept of a "catastrophic reaction" and that of a "pathological reaction to an event," emphasizing Goldstein's description of catastrophic behavior. The relationship between catastrophic behavior and focal lesion in adults and the level of demential deterioration in elderly patients is discussed. (German, Spanish, & English summaries) (20 ref)

2446. **Gilka, Libuse.** *Schizophrenia: A disorder of tryptophan metabolism.* *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 258, 83 p.—Experimental and clinical findings have suggested the hypothesis that, in schizophrenia, there is a defect in tryptophan metabolism and that restriction of dietary tryptophan might reduce accumulation of tryptophan metabolites, prevent the shift of tryptophan metabolism to other metabolic pathways, and thus prevent the production of psychotogenic tryptophan derivatives. The present review of biochemical and genetic studies on schizophrenia suggests that (a) each schizophrenic should have tests of tryptophan metabolism, determination of MAO activity, and other biochemical tests; clinically latent carriers also can be detected by this method; and (b) regular urine testing for tryptamine can detect its increase, indicating imminent psychotic exacerbation and enabling proper prophylaxis. (5 p ref)

2447. **Gnepp, Eric H.** *Learning and anxiety neurosis.* *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 27-31.—Applies learning theory to explain how the anticipatory response to anxiety becomes dysfunctional. The use of a time variable in the interaction of learning principles is discussed as an explanation of neurotic anxiety. Neurotic anxiety results when one's perceptions and behaviors are not fully consonant with reality. Learning is related to cognitive dissonance, and an example is presented illustrating the false beliefs as a basis for neurotic anxiety. The impact of positive feedback in increasing anxiety is also suggested.—*R. Tomasko.*

2448. **Hinterhuber, Hartmann & Prokop, Heinz.** (U Innsbruck, Nervenlinik, Austria) [Psychological problems and psychiatric vulnerability among university students.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Feb), Vol 46(2), 73-75.

2449. **Howe, Margaret G. & Madgett, Maribeth E.** (London Psychiatric Hosp, Canada) *Mental health problems associated with the only child.* *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 189-194. Compared 80 males and 35 females (mean age = 8 yrs) who were "only" children with 77 males and 38 females who had siblings, using the files of the London (Ontario) Mental Health Clinic. "Only" children (a) did not differ significantly from controls in intelligence, school progress, or reason for referral; (b) were more often described as submissive and less often as aggressive; (c) had more repeat visits to the clinic; and (d) had more overprotective and less often rejecting mothers. (19 ref) (French summary)—*F. Auld.*

2450. **Hronek, J. & Pavlovský, P.** (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Some changes in cerebrospinal fluid in schizophrenic patients.] (Czec) *Ceskoslovenská Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 280-283.—Compared cerebrospinal fluid and serum activity of lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT) in 16 short-term (less than 2 yrs) and 20 chronic (11.5 yrs average) young adult schizophrenics. While the increase of LDH in the 2 groups of patients was not significantly different, the GOT activity was much higher in the fluid of chronic than short-term schizophrenics. The findings, suggesting necrotic changes in CNS, are discussed in the light of similar results reported in the literature. It is concluded that if the possible effects of preceding therapeutic interventions (medication, insulin coma, ECT) are not considered, the higher activity of the GOT enzyme in chronic schizophrenics supports the contention that schizophrenia has an organic basis. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann.*

2451. **Huber, R. John & Davis, R. Elizabeth.** (Meredith Coll) *Selective attention behavior and improvement in therapy as predicted by Adler's social interest hypothesis.* *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 31(1), 79-84.—Examined the relationships between development, adjustment, and selective attention behavior. 40 acute schizophrenic females were studied, using double-aspect, human vs nonhuman stimuli. Results provide tentative support for A. Adler's social interest hypothesis by successfully predicting the changes in selective attention behavior for clients improving in therapy.—*R. Tomasko.*

2452. **Jakubaschik, J. & Werner, J.** (U Heidelberg, Sozialpsychiatrische Klinik, Mannheim, W Germany) [The delimitability of psychiatric diagnoses.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Feb), Vol 46(2), 76-84.—192 judges (MDs and clinical psychologists) rated the degree to which each of 52 items (including symptoms, indications as to history, etiology, course) characterized each of 10 psychiatric diagnoses (using the 8th revision of the World Health Organization classification). Agreement between individual raters and mean ratings, with other data analyses, was better for endogenous psychoses than for neuroses and personality disorders.—*J. Rutschmann.*

2453. **Kielholz, Paul & Hole, Günter.** (U Basel, Psychiatric Clinic, Switzerland) [Reactive depression: Theoretical conception and clinical empiricism.] (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 111-132.—Reactive depression, the simplest form of psychogenic depression, is defined as an abnormal reaction to circumstances superimposed on a depressive syndrome. Psychoanalytic schools have formulated psychodynamic concepts emphasizing the narcissistic choice of the object or an oral disturbance to explain the pathological, depressive effect of frustrative situations. Clinical psychiatry, on the other hand, defines certain phenomenological types of reaction and delineates reactive depression with reference to other kinds of depression. (German & Spanish summaries) (57 ref)—*English summary.*

2454. **Kiraly, S. J.** (Clark Inst of Psychiatry, Toronto, Canada) *Folie à deux: A case of "demonic possession" involving mother and daughter.* *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 223-227.—Ex-

plains the dynamics of a case of *folie à deux* in terms of symbiosis (with oral dependency by the one partner, control by the other), aggression, and projection. (French summary)

2455. Kligerman, Charles. A discussion of the paper by Pietro Castelnuevo-Tedesco on "Stealing, revenge and the Monte Cristo complex." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 179-181.—Discusses the validity of P. Castelnuevo-Tedesco's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) view that pathological stealing is an expression of narcissistic revenge but argues that *The Count of Monte Cristo* does not present evidence supporting this view.—L. Lauro.

2456. Lee, A. Russell. (Emanuel Mental Health Ctr, Turlock, CA) Levels of imperviousness in the schizophrenic's family. *Psychiatry*, 1975(May), Vol 38(2), 124-131.—Defines imperviousness as an individual's inability (or unwillingness) to consciously grasp, become aware of, register, and acknowledge another person's interpersonal perception, despite the fact that this perception has been clearly stated or presented to him. Levels of imperviousness are discussed which are characteristically established within the parent-child subsystem in the schizophrenic's family. The presence of imperviousness in other subsystems within the family (i.e., between the husband and wife or between the children themselves) is also acknowledged.—*Journal abstract*.

2457. Levy, Leo. (U Illinois, Medical Ctr, Chicago) Social class and mental disorder. *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(4-5), 271-286.—Reviews the literature on the relationship of social class status to the incidence and prevalence of mental disorder. For purposes of this review, social class is divided into 3 categories: the affluent, working class, and poor. Mental disorders referred to are schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis, psychoneurosis, diseases of the senium, personality disorders, and the combined category "mentally ill." It is concluded that the rate of existing mental disorder among the poor is substantially higher than among the affluent or working-class groups. Low social-class status is held to be unrelated to the incidence of functional psychosis (i.e., schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychosis). (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2458. Lindinger, H. (Niederösterreichischen Landeskrankenhaus für Psychiatrie und Neurologie, Mauer-Amstetten, Austria) [The problem of inaccuracies in psychiatric anamneses based on secondary sources: Contributions from case reports.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Feb), Vol 46(2), 85-91.

2459. McCabe, Michael S. (U Iowa, Medical Coll) Reactive psychoses: A clinical and genetic investigation. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 259, 133 p. Investigated the possibility that reactive psychosis represents a diagnosis distinguished clinically and genetically from other functional psychoses. Interviews were conducted with 40 probands representative of patients in Denmark with a diagnosis of reactive psychosis and 119 of their relatives. Factors studied included observed personality traits, prior psychiatric disturbance, symptomatology, hospital diagnoses, treatment, sibling comparisons, genetic variables, and morbidity risk. Results indicate that reactive psychosis

represents a 3rd functional psychosis after manic-depressive psychosis and schizophrenia. (6 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

2460. McNeil, T. F. & Kaij, L. (U Lund, Malmö, Sweden) Length of interbirth intervals in female psychiatric patients and controls. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 219-222.—Contrasts length of 121 interbirth intervals for 77 multiparous female psychiatric patients with the length of 605 intervals for 385 matched population control females to test a clinical observation that female psychiatric patients often have long intervals between consecutive children. No significant difference was found between all patients vs all controls or between any patient group vs its control group. (French summary)—F. Auld.

2461. Meyer, J.-E. (U Göttingen, Psychiatrische Klinik, W Germany) [The theme of death and the origin and course of obsessional neuroses.] (Germ) *Psychotherapie Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(4), 124-128.—Maintains that the phobias which often precede and are the initial phase of obsessional neuroses are caused by life-threatening experiences concerning the patient himself or those near him. Later, the fear of death in both forms of the anankastic syndrome is replaced by fear of day-to-day circumscribed dangers. This ends in an anxiety for perfection, for absence of interference with his own actions—fears and self-questioning which cannot be recognized in the characteristics of the original threats. Origin and course, particularly the change to banal worries, will show the psychodynamic relevance of mortality for the cause of obsessional neuroses. Obsessional symptoms serve to fight against fear of death; they displace the fear of unexpected death, of dying, or of an unfulfilled life.—S. D. Babcock.

2462. Náměstek, S. & Hronek, J. (Patologickoanatomické oddělení Psychiatrické léčebny, Dobruška, Czechoslovakia) [Dermatoglyphs in hospitalized schizophrenic patients and their importance in the genesis of schizophrenia.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 284-290.—Compared finger, palm, and toe prints of 320 hospitalized adult schizophrenics and 100 normal children, who were selected as a control group because their family history showed no incidence of mental disorders. The main focus was on patterns in the region of the first finger, thenar and interdigital slots. Penrose's nomenclature (1968) was used and results in percentage are presented graphically. It is concluded that, contrary to some other hereditary diseases where the dermatoglyphic examination has been of proven value, this approach is clinically useless in schizophrenia. It is believed that family incidence of mental disorders is a better proof of the genetic origin of schizophrenia than dermatoglyphs. (Russian & English summaries) (18 ref)—V. Fischmann.

2463. Nesvadbová, L.; Gebhart, J. & Tumová, H. (Karlova U, Klinika pracovního lékařství lékařské fakulty y hygienické, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Risky working conditions from the psychiatric point of view.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 312-319.—Studied biographic data, personality characteristics, work history, job satisfaction, absenteeism due to illness, and number of visits to medical and psychiat-

ric clinics of 85 female crane operators at 2 industrial enterprises. Ss were interviewed, and examined with Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire. The physical conditions (heat, noise, ventilation, air pollution, seating arrangement, etc) of their workplaces were analyzed and compared. No significant differences in age, high neuroticism, absenteeism, and length of employment of the 2 groups were found. But while 14 out of 50 workers at enterprise "S" were treated at the psychiatric clinic, none of the 35 workers at enterprise "K" manifested neurotic difficulties clinically (no visits to the psychiatrist). The etiopathogenic role of working conditions that were much worse at "S" than "K" is stressed. Periodic psychiatric and psychological examinations of workers in selected occupations are recommended. (Russian & English summaries) (18 ref)—V. Fischmann.

2464. Ornitz, Edward M. & Walter, Donald O. (U California, Ctr for the Health Sciences, Brain Research Inst, Los Angeles) **The effect of sound pressure waveform on human brain stem auditory evoked responses.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 92(3), 490-498. —Obtained short-latency click-evoked responses from 20 20-31 yr old normal adults and 2-12 yr old children and 8 autistic children. Results show that (a) there was a significant tendency for differential responses to rarefaction and condensation clicks to occur in the younger Ss; (b) the autistic Ss showed a significantly greater tendency to have out-of-phase responses to the 2 types of clicks; and (c) there was a close correspondence between the responses to the 2 types of clicks in the adult Ss. (34 ref)

2465. Ortmann, Jorgen. (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) **Psychiatric research and publications from Kommunehospitalet (1875-1960).** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 35-43. —A review of the literature published by the Kommunehospitalet in Copenhagen indicates that the literature can be divided according to 2 basic models of psychiatric disorder: (a) the biologically-oriented model and (b) the interpersonal or social model. Model (a) held that mental illness was a bodily illness and nothing else, an illness which assails the brain. Abnormal mental phenomena were only of interest insofar as they could be used as indicators of a morbid state of the brain. Model (b) maintained that interpersonal relationships played a major role in the development of psychiatric disorders. (33 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

2466. Payne, Phillip & Shean, Glenn. (Coll of William & Mary) **Autonomic responses of paranoid, nonparanoid schizophrenic, and normal subjects to affective visual stimulation.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 123-129. Determined patterns of cognitive appraisal and autonomic reactivity which characterize groups of normals, and paranoid and nonparanoid schizophrenics. Ss were 10 normal male undergraduates, 10 male nonparanoid schizophrenics (mean age, 38.1 yrs), and 10 male paranoid schizophrenics (mean age, 35.8 yrs). Results indicate that both groups of schizophrenics evidenced electrodermal habituation and increased finger pulse constriction in response to 3 color homicide slides. Data from normals indicate that stress stimuli became less disturbing over trials and displayed both electrodermal and digital vasomotor habituation. Electrodermal habituation

curves for paranoids and normals were similar, with nonparanoids evidencing slower habituation. Paranoids tended to underrate or deny their emotional reactions. —*Journal abstract.*

2467. Perris, Carlo. (U Umea, Sweden) **A study of cycloid psychoses.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1974, Suppl 253, 77 p.—Investigated the hypothesis that cycloid psychoses represent a relatively consistent pattern of disease with respect to onset, recurrence, outcome, and, in many cases, symptomatology. A multifactorial study of 60 patients and their families was conducted. Factors considered included birth rank, parental deprivation, personality patterns, occupational status, celibacy and fertility rates, age at 1st episode, precipitating factors, symptomatology, and prognosis. The hypothesis was confirmed; moreover, these psychoses showed a high degree of intrafamilial consistency. (7 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

2468. Resnick, Salomon. [The role of the body in psychotics: A group experience.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 589-596.—Psychotics show many physical and psychosomatic reactions that indicate their level of adjustment and the need to bridge the gap between nonverbal (body) and verbal expression.

2469. Roth, B. & Nevsimalova, S. (Charles U, Medical Faculty, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Depression in narcolepsy and hypersomnia.** *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 116(2), 291-300.—Studied the occurrence of depression in 100 randomly selected patients with narcolepsy and in 30 patients with hypersomnia. In the isolated form of idiopathic narcolepsy (without signs of cataplexy, sleep paralysis, or hypnagogic hallucinations) depression occurred in 28.6% of cases. In idiopathic narcolepsy with cataplexy or other symptoms of sleep dissociation, depression was found in 17.2% of cases. In idiopathic hypersomnia the occurrence of depressions was 26.1%. In most cases the endogenous form of depression was observed. No occurrence of depression has been noted in the symptomatic form of narcolepsy and hypersomnia. In most cases a parallel clinical course has been observed between the manifestation of depression and narcolepsy or hypersomnia. During a remission of the depressive state the hypersomniac symptoms decreased or disappeared totally. —*Journal abstract.*

2470. Rubins, Jack L. (Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Inst & Ctr, New York, NY) **The relationship between the individual, the culture, and psychopathology.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fall), Vol 35(3), 231-249. Discusses the relationship between individual psychopathology and sociocultural conditions. 4 basic problems are analyzed: (a) the nature of the changing sociocultural factors that influence personality; (b) how these factors directly affect the individual; (c) how interactive and internal factors produce psychopathology; and (d) how the expression of illness can be inhibited, facilitated, or modified by social mores. The theoretical contributions of Horney, Sullivan, Fromm, Kardiner, and other psychoanalysts to these issues are reviewed. Changing forms of neuroses and psychoses are related to corresponding shifts in attitudes and social norms; the influence of specific cultural factors on individual

development are described, and the implications of these factors for social intervention and treatment are considered. (18 ref)—*J. Adams-Webber.*

2471. **Rusinová, V.** (Ústav bezpečnosti práce, Sofia, Bulgaria) [Differences in the effect of mental stress on performances of healthy and neurotic individuals.] (Czech) *Československá Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 149-156.—Investigated the effects of stress on 120 college students, 48 suffering from anxiety neurosis and attending the psychological clinic and 72 normals as defined by the Eysenck Personality Inventory, B scale. Positive stress was created by money reward for rapid completion of the task and negative stress by frustration. Stress was measured by increase in pulse rate. The dependent variables were rate and error scores on tests of continuous discrimination, the Seven test, memory tasks, and logical thinking. Neurotics experienced greater stress than normal Ss. Reward motivation improved performance of normals and impaired the performance of neurotics. Differences between neurotics and normals on the memory task led to the conclusion that neurotics should work under less stress and on work with a lesser memory requirement. (Russian & English summaries) (15 ref)—*P. Babarik.*

2472. **Schuckit, Marc A.; Daly, Veronica; Herman, Gerard & Hineman, Sherry.** (U Washington, Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Inst, Seattle) **Premenstrual symptoms and depression in a university population.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 516-517.—The correlation between a premenstrual syndrome based on emotional symptoms and primary affective disorder was prospectively studied in 105 college freshmen. Students with premenstrual symptoms were twice as likely as controls to have a history of serious depressive episodes and twice as likely to have a close family member with depression. 7% of the Ss with premenstrual emotional symptoms and none of the controls had an affective episode during the ensuing year. The premenstrual syndrome did not interfere with academic performance and was not associated with any lowering of professional aspirations. The inconsistent results of past research on the relationship between depressive disorder and premenstrual symptoms may have been the consequence of differing definitions in different studies. The final answer on this possible association may result from using a clear definition of premenstrual symptoms based on emotional difficulties and well defined research-oriented criteria for the diagnoses of affective disorder.—*Journal summary.*

2473. **Schulsinger, Fini & Jacobsen, Bjorn.** (Kommunehospital, Copenhagen, Denmark) **The heredity-environment issue in psychiatry: Perspectives from research at the Psykologisk Institut, Department of Psychiatry, Kommunehospitalet.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 44-58.—Reviews high risk, chromosome, and genetic factor studies conducted at the Psykologisk Institut in Copenhagen to investigate S. A. Mednick's theory of schizophrenia (see PA, Vol 37:5497) which holds that schizophrenia occurs in persons with a certain physiological predisposition. They are characterized by abnormally large responsivity to a mild stress, as measured by the amplitude of the GSR. Their conditionability and tendency towards stimulus generalization is increased, and they show abnormality in the recovery

time of the GSR. Results of 3 high risk studies are presented, and the experimental designs used in the chromosome and genetic factor studies are discussed. (17 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel.*

2474. **Shanmugam, T. E. & Raja, Indira.** (U Madras, India) **A study of cognitive dissonance among neurotic children.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 14-17.—Presented a set of attractive pictures to 20 male and 20 female 9-13 yr olds, half of them neurotic outpatients and the other half normal students, and promised to give the pictures receiving median ranks in preference as presents to the Ss. A 2-way analysis of variance performed on the Ss' cognitive dissonance scores revealed a significant difference between neurotics and normals and a significant Sex \times Neuroticism interaction. Neurotics demonstrated more cognitive dissonance than normals, and males were more affected by cognitive dissonance under the neurotic condition.—*Journal abstract.*

2475. **Singer, K.** **Depressive disorders from a transcultural perspective.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(6), 289-301.—Reviews the literature on cultural variations in prevalence and manifestations of depressive disorders and the cultural elements and psychopathological hypotheses proposed to account for such variations. Conceptual issues and methodological problems of research in this field are evaluated, and some requirements for future research are proposed. It is concluded that there is insufficient evidence to support a prevalent view that depressive illness in primitive and certain other non-Western cultures has outstanding deviant features. (170 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2476. **Soulé, Michel & Soulé, Nicole.** (Inst de Puériculture, Ctr de guidance infantile et hôpital de jour, Paris, France) **[Reactive disorders in child psychiatry.]** (Fren) *Confrontations Psychiatriques*, 1974, Vol 7(12), 63-80.—Considers some of the points of the debate raised by the introduction of the term "reactive disorder" in child psychiatry. Certain diagnostic features whereby reactive disorders may be distinguished from neurotic states are also discussed. (German, Spanish, & English summaries)

2477. **Sperber, Michael A.** (Massachusetts General Hosp, Belmont) **Symbiotic psychosis and the need for fame.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 517-534.—Attempts to synthesize H. Tartakoff's concept of the "Nobel Prize complex" and M. Mahler's concept of symbiotic relations, thus formulating a "performance-oriented symbiosis." This is seen as a dyadic parent-child relationship in which the child gains approval only through achieving or striving to attain a goal which gives vicarious satisfaction to the parent. Case histories illustrate the performance-oriented symbiosis. A mother-son dyad and a father-daughter dyad are discussed in detail to illustrate the familial relations. It is felt that these patterns may be best understood in terms of object relations.—*G. S. Speer.*

2478. **Stolorow, Robert D.** (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick, NJ) **A note on devouring and being devoured.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 285. Describes the case of a narcissistically disordered male patient with borderline features whose imagery of devouring and being devoured seemed more

closely related to actual childhood experiences than to primitive oral-cannibalistic instinct derivatives.

2479. Stolorow, Robert D. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick, NJ) **Narcissus revisited.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 286.—A reexamination of the myth of Narcissus revealed allusions to the defensive-reparative function of narcissism recognized by K. Horney.

2480. Sushinsky, Leonard W. & Wener, Richard. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Distorting judgments of mental health: Generality of the labeling bias effect.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 82-89.—Conducted 3 studies to investigate the generality of the labeling bias effect (i.e., when Ss judge normal individuals as mentally ill as a function of diagnostically irrelevant stimuli). Exp I failed to find the effect with 60 undergraduates but demonstrated that these Ss can discriminate an audiotape recording of a psychiatric patient from a tape of a normal person. Exp II demonstrated labeling bias in 45 mental health service workers. Exp III produced labeling bias in 100 undergraduates by manipulating the "relevance" of the prestige figure. Data indicate that, contrary to previous interpretation, professional identity is not a necessary condition for producing labeling bias. Reanalysis of the data of previous research supported the hypothesis that labeling bias is extremely general and probably related to attractiveness of the communicator who gives the suggestion of mental illness, setting, ambiguity of desired response, and other similar variables in the social psychology literature. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2481. Topiář, A. & Dušková, M. (Krajský ústav národního zdraví, Psychiatrická léčebna, Opava, Czechoslovakia) **[To the question of symbiotic psychoses.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 320-324.—Presents and discusses folie à deux in 2 matrimonial couples where the wives were primarily disturbed (innovational paranoid psychosis) and the husbands accepted the delusional ideas of their spouses. The psychoreactive and psychodynamic aspects of the genesis of the induced psychosis are stressed. It is conceptualized as a mutual defense against the threatened disintegration of partnership as a functional unit. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann*.

2482. Vinařová, E. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Follow-up of depression in patients.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 275-279.—Re-examined 49, 39, and 21 ex-patients diagnosed as having endogenous depression 6, 12, and 24 mo after their 1st admission. Social integration was evaluated on a 10-point and mental status on a 5-point scale. A statistically significant ($p < .01$) relationship between psychopathology and employment status was found. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann*.

2483. Weiss, Jeffrey J. (North Central Massachusetts Mental Health Ctr, Fitchburg) **A case example of the borderline personality organization.** *Psychotherapy, Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 383-386

Presents a case study of a 41-yr-old married female hospitalized with a diagnosis of borderline personality. The borderline personality is portrayed as the failure to integrate the primitive loveable and hated ego states and

the resulting splitting of the ego demonstrated in the transference situation.—*C. McCreary*.

2484. Wenning, Claire S. (Columbia U) **Mother-child interaction: A study of allocation of time spent within the home in families with a child in psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2183.

2485. Westerman, Barrie. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Ego function, ambiguity and schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2031-2032.

2486. Wiener, P. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) **[Psychosis: Field of force, structure, process, sickness.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 665-668.—Examines distinctions between field of force, structure, process, and sickness as 4 levels in the analysis of the concept "psychosis."—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

2487. Williams, Sara & Harper, Juliet. (North Ryde Psychiatric Clinic, Australia) **A study of etiological factors at critical periods of development in autistic children.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Spr), Vol 3(1), 90-99.—Analyzes information about 97 autistic children in New South Wales, observed for 10 yrs, whose parents have been under different forms of treatment. It was noted that these children tended to come from the upper socioeconomic class. Early infantile autism is regarded as a malignant disorder with multiple etiology. The causes, both organic and environmental, were experienced by the patients as additive in decreasing their sensory experiences. It appeared that the longer the psychosis was active, the more severe were the intellectual deficiencies. Follow-up analysis demonstrated that the outcome of treatment was not encouraging in terms of educational adjustment.—*A. H. Alawi*.

2488. Yudkovitz, Elaine; Lewison, Nancy & Rottersman, Judy. (Jewish Board of Guardians, Henry Ittleson Ctr for Child Research, New York, NY) **Communication therapy in childhood schizophrenia: An auditory monitoring approach.** *Psychosocial Process*, 1975(Spr), Vol 4(1, Mono), 205 p.—Proposes an auditory monitoring model which is both developmental and dynamic. Research related to the model is discussed and analyzed. The possible relationship of this model to children diagnosed as schizophrenics is considered in terms of family communication patterns. A 6-stage communication therapy program is proposed that includes scanning, comparing, and modeling phases. 4 detailed case studies illustrate the therapeutic process. It is concluded that the present therapeutic work, while demonstrating positive effects, must be considered as pilot research to guide subsequent studies using larger populations and control groups. (6 p ref) *G. R. Allen*.

2489. Zeldine, G. et al. (Ctr Hospitalier Universitaire, Service de Psychiatrie, Dakar, Senegal) **[About the use of rating scale in transcultural psychiatry.]** (Fren) *Encephale*, 1975(Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 133-145. Reports on problems of measuring acute depression in Black African patients in Senegal. Many items of a Ninth version of the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression seem inapplicable because of cultural differences in the symptomatology of depression. Some symptoms are apparently culture free; others seem profoundly influenced by the ties of the

individual to his social group. Evaluation of symptomatic change during treatment with antidepressant medication is difficult, because the 2 types of symptoms are mixed.—K. J. Hartman.

Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

2490. Bancroft, J. H. et al. (U Oxford, England) **Self-poisoning and self-injury in the Oxford area: Epidemiological aspects 1969-73.** *British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 170-177.
2491. Bower, K. Bruce & Mercer, Cecil D. (U Virginia, School of Education) **Hyperactivity: Etiology and intervention techniques.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(Apr), Vol 45(4), 195-202. —Reviews terminology, research, and speculation in the literature about hyperactivity or hyperkinesis in children. Discussion about etiology focuses on theories implicating pathophysiology, disorders of attention and motivation, and reinforcement. Intervention strategies include reduction of environmental distractions, verbal mediation, stimulants, tranquilizers, behavior modification, and modeling. It is suggested that the diagnosis of hyperkinesis should take into account a variety of more specific behaviors, of which increased activity level is only one. Treatment should be selected with regard to specified target behaviors, keeping in mind possible detrimental side effects. Drugs should be considered only when other interventions have failed. (44 ref)—J. D. Pauker.
2492. Busch, H. & Feuerlein, W. (Freien U, Psychiatrischen Klinik, Berlin, W Germany) **[Socio-psychological aspects in marriages of alcoholic women.]** (Germ) *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 116(2), 329-341.—In a 2-yr controlled study psychological and sociological data were collected on partners of chronic female alcoholics, using a semistandardized interview, the Freiburger Persönlichkeits Inventar, and the Hawie-Dahl test (a German abbreviated version of the WAIS). Interpersonal perception in the marriage of the female alcoholic was investigated by a semantic differential. The relatively small number of Ss and controls emphasizes the considerable problems regarding the methodological implications of such a study. Results have therefore been cautiously interpreted. 2 hypotheses are offered: (a) that the husband of a chronic female alcoholic has difficulty from the beginning of the marriage in realizing his male role and (b) that the partnership of the chronic female alcoholic is disturbed by a distortion of interpersonal perception.—*Journal abstract*.
2493. Calcedo Ordóñez, Alfredo & Rendueles Olmedo, Guillermo. (Dispensario de Psiquiatria e Higiene Mental, Cádiz, Spain) **[Illegitimacy and juvenile delinquency.]** (Span) *Actas Luso-Espanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 2(2), 123-142.—Comments on case histories of 13 illegitimate institutionalized male juvenile delinquents. (English summary) (29 ref) —D. J. Clair.
2494. Chockalingam, K. (U Madras, India) **A study of recidivism in relation to extraversion.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 12-13. —Administered the Eysenck Personality Inventory to 50 criminal recidivists and 50 nonrecidivists from 2 Indian jails to test the hypothesis that recidivists would be more extraverted than nonrecidivists. Results do not confirm the hypothesis, possibly due to the difficulty in eliciting true responses from respondents in a prison environment.—*Journal abstract*.
2495. Flournoy, Olivier. A discussion of David Roth's and Sidney Blatt's paper "Spatial representations of transparency and the suicide potential." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 295-296.—Comments on the paper by Roth & Blatt (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) emphasizing that transparency phenomena are as much an indication of anxiety as of depression, and signal the possibility of opening up new avenues for change.—L. Lauro.
2496. Freedman, David A. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Texas Medical Ctr. Houston) **The battering parent and his child: A study in early object relations.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 189-198.—Suggests the use of data about battered children to draw inferences between presumed developmental causal experiences and observed end results. Studies of battered children are reviewed, the syndrome defined, and characteristics of the typical attack described. The syndrome is a transmissible entity with origins in the events of the 1st few postpartal months, and has been shown to recur in a single family in as many as 4 successive generations. (30 ref)—R. Tomasko.
2497. Humphrey, John A. (U New Hampshire) **Homicide, suicide, and role relationships in New Hampshire.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2789-2790.
2498. King, Gary T. (U Oklahoma) **A comparison of Hand Test responses of aggressive and non-aggressive Black adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1736.
2499. Lester, David & Beck, Aaron T. (Philadelphia General Hosp, PA) **Racial background and suicidal behavior.** *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 3-5.—Studied 194 attempted suicides (96 White, 98 Black) admitted to a general hospital. Few differences between those of different racial groups were revealed, in contrast to H. Hendin's (1969) assertion that Black attempted suicides differ greatly from White. Some of the differences appeared to be a result of general differences in life style of different subcultures.—*Journal summary*.
2500. Malaviya, Pratibha. (Indian Inst of Technology, Kanpur) **Towards a theory of suicide.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 1-6.—Analyzed case histories of 20 schizophrenics, 5 psychotic depressives, 2 neurotics, and 20 normals having death wishes. They were classified under suicide committers, attemptors, and ideators. The role of crucial situational events in precipitating suicidal intent is emphasized.—B. Roy.
2501. Martín, García, José (U Complutense, Facultad de Medicina, Madrid, Spain) **[Psychopathological bases of dipsomania.]** (Span) *Actas Luso-Espanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 2(2), 103-116.—Defines "dipsomania" as a "morbid and irresistible impulse to drink" and presents a "clinical-phenomenological" study based on "selected" hospital charts of 200 patients with 1st admissions for alcoholism. Epidemiological and case history data are summarized. Relationships between drinking and emotional stress are suggested. (55 ref)—D. J. Clair.

2502. Milebamane, B. mia Musunda. (U Québec, Trois-Rivieres, Canada) **[Perception of the childrearing attitudes and practices of the father by delinquents and normals.]** (Fren) *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 299-303.—Studied the perception by the child of the father's childrearing attitudes and practices, comparing 41 delinquent adolescents with 41 nondelinquents. The Parent-Child Relations Questionnaire of A. Roe and M. Siegelman (see PA, Vol 38:8099) and a story-telling test utilizing 2 cards from the TAT and 2 cards from a family-interaction test, were used to obtain data. The delinquent and the normal adolescents differed significantly ($p < .01$) on 5 of 10 Parent-Child Relations subscales and on 7 of 10 projective test measures. Delinquents were more likely to view their fathers as ineffective, negative, and pathogenic. (English summary) (33 ref)—F. Auld.

2503. Nicholson, Charles A. (United States International U) **A comparison of masculine role preference of scholastically successful and scholastically unsuccessful primary grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1708-1709.

2504. Ottenberg, Donald J. (Eagleville Hosp & Rehabilitation Ctr, PA) **Addiction as metaphor.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1974(Fal), Exp Issue, 18-20.—Describes addiction as a means of survival for the addict, a way to endure feelings and situations that would otherwise be unbearable. The problem is in the person, not the substance. An addict is not cured by the death of other addicts, by fear of the law, by fear of hurting a loved one, or by experience. To work with addicts, whether of alcohol or drugs, it is essential to understand the nature of addiction; one must understand not only what the addiction does to the addict, but what it does for him. Like a 3rd person, the addiction stands between the therapist and the addict. Nonaddicts see addiction as negative and destructive, but it gives value, meaning, and purpose to the life of the addict himself, and only by substituting other values can a cure be effected.—J. Davis.

2505. Robbins, Lewis L. **Implications of a changing hospital population.** *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 6(4), 25-29.—Discusses social and psychodynamic factors which may contribute to the increase in the percentage of character disorders receiving psychiatric treatment in hospitals. The implications for in-hospital treatment of the dynamic constellation proposed are also discussed.

2506. Roth, David & Blatt, Sidney J. **Spatial representations of transparency and the suicide potential.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 287-293.—From clinical observation that mental representation of space is correlated with qualities of object relations and other clinical dimensions. 5 developmental levels of representational constancy were identified: boundary, relation, sequence, volume (or depth) and self-constancy. Reference is made to another study (in press) by the current authors in which the combination of relationship constancy and boundary constancy is examined. 2 case studies with transparent (i.e., cognitive manifestation of the combination of volume and sequence constancy) dream material and a controlled study of transparency and translucence in

Rorschach protocols of suicides are offered to support the hypothesis that transparency is associated with suicidal potential. Dynamic and developmental explanations are offered. (15 ref)—L. Lauro.

2507. Schaefer, Charles E. (Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, NY) **The three wishes and future ambitions of emotionally disturbed boys.** *Devereux Forum*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(1), 1-5.—Discusses the answers of 50 Black, lower-class delinquent boys 7-13 yrs old, prior to residential treatment, to the "Three Wishes" and "Future Ambitions" questions. Results were not significantly different from those obtained from normal children of comparable age.—W. Adams.

2508. Steffenhagen, Ronald A. (U Vermont) **Drug abuse and related phenomena: An Adlerian approach.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 238-250.—Uses Adlerian theory to present an explanation of gross multiple drug abuse. Drug abuse is considered a maneuver to protect one's self-esteem by allowing one to blame poor interpersonal, social, and academic performance on the drugs. The shift from drugs to political activism is a change from one form of compensation to another. Other topics considered include pseudohomosexuality, bisexuality, and attraction to the occult. Drug abuse is seen as an expression of the pampered life style, and successful therapy must work toward developing a modified life style based on reason and reality.—R. Tomasko.

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

2509. Boehm, Sue A. (U Houston) **The affect of three tints of red on the motor function of children with learning disabilities and of normal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1686.

2510. Boyle, Mary P. (Boston Coll) **The effect of structure on response productivity to thematic material: A comparison of retarded and nonretarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1686.

2511. Colton, Ralph E. (U Idaho) **A study of pure tone thresholds and intelligence in institutionalized and non-institutionalized Downs Syndromes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2420

2512. Evans, William N. **Pseudostupidity: A study in masochistic exhibitionism.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 619-632.—Proposes that most learning difficulties have little to do with native intelligence, but are examples of masochistic exhibitionism. Psychoanalytic literature has little to say about the topic because it is commonly unrecognized. Pseudostupidity is an emotional problem, and high intelligence can be a hindrance rather than a help to one who suffers from it. Pseudostupidity is not a state of not knowing, but a proclamation of ignorance when one does actually know. A number of clinical examples are presented and discussed at length to illustrate the intensity of the mechanism of denial. 2 characteristics are emphasized: the high degree of masochistic exhibitionism and the unconscious provocation which was originally directed against the mother.—G. S. Speer

2513. Greenhill, Nell J. (U Michigan) **The relationship between language categorization, and primary**

dyslexia. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1699.

2514. Greenlee, William E. (Ball State U) **A matched-pair design comparison of cognitive integrative functions between specific developmental dyslexics and adequate readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2422-2423.

2515. Holmes, Donald J. (Maricopa County Hosp. Glendale, AZ) **Disturbances of the preschool and very young school child.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(Apr), Vol 45(4), 210-216.—Presents a general discussion of learning disabilities, with clinical examples, focused on attitudes toward the deficiencies and the affected child. The learning disabled usually have areas of functioning in which learning occurs more easily, but the deficiencies (mainly related to reading ability) lie in areas which are considered by others to be more important, so that the definition becomes somewhat arbitrary. Inability to learn reading is not significantly related to overall intelligence, and often represents a maturational lag. There are a variety of other factors which may promote secondary reading disabilities. Remedies should be addressed to the child's interests, motivations, assets, and learning developmental level.—J. D. Pauker.

2516. Kingsley, Ronald F. & Blixt, Sonya. (Kent State U) **An analysis of interests of delinquent and non-delinquent educable mentally retarded youth.** *Devereux Forum*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 20-25.—Investigated interests and activities of 36 delinquent and 22 nondelinquent, educable mentally retarded boys attending special classes and residing in the inner city. Based on reported interests it was found that group activities which were passive in nature differentiated the delinquent from the nondelinquent.—W. Adams.

2517. Thorp, Frank K. (U Chicago, LaRibida Inst) **A report of a presentation regarding learning disabilities from nutritional and learning points of view.** *Journal of the Association for the Study of Perception*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 39-40.—Describes the effects of malnutrition on brain cell development, and the consequent learning disabilities. Malnutrition prior to birth and during the 1st of life causes fewer and smaller brain cells and less myelin. These effects are permanent and irreversible. Malnutrition after the 1st year causes smaller cells, but this deficit can be corrected. Certain types of malnutrition cause such problems as decreased ability to focus on tasks and increased emotionality. It is suggested that a preventive program should seek to promote breast feeding and encourage breakfast and lunch programs, among other objectives.—J. M. Kleinman.

2518. Umetani, Tadao. **[A study on discrimination reversal: Shift learning as a function of MA in mentally retarded children.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 23(2), 125-129.—Compared discrimination reversal shift in 37 mentally retarded children with 35 normal Ss matched for MA (5-9 yrs), and studied the effect of overlearning on reversal shift relative to the MA variation in the retarded Ss. A significant difference between retardates and normals was found for MA 5-6, but not for MA 7-9 ($p < .05$). The effect of overlearning in the retarded Ss was significant for MA 5-6 ($p < .05$).—S. Choe.

2519. Winters, John J. & Ward, Thomas B. (E. R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr. Bordentown, N.J.) **The effects on induced passive rehearsal and the von Restorff phenomenon on the free recall of normals and retardates.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 421-426. 36 noninstitutionalized retardates (mean CA, 11.9 yrs) and 36 normal children (mean CA, 8.03 yrs) of equal MA (approximately 8 yrs) listened to 11 orders of 20 nouns with no instructions to overtly or covertly rehearse. All Ss were in each of 3 list conditions: (a) when all words were at the same decibel (db) level, (b) when the 11th item was at a higher db level, and (c) when the items were repeated at the same db level using the rehearsal protocol of D. Rundus (1971). The normals' overall recall was superior to that of the retardates' recall. Repetition of items had no effect on the performance of either group except in the recency portion of the learning curve and on the initial trial for both groups and the 5th trial for the retarded group. The normal group was more susceptible to the von Restorff effect than was the retarded. Results are discussed in terms of the changing and different recall strategies of the 2 groups. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2520. Zemon, Allen L. (Catholic U of America) **Analysis of the defense mechanisms, frustration styles, and social organization patterns of the severely and moderately mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1146.

Speech & Language Disorders

2521. Aten, James L. (U Denver) **Auditory memory and auditory sequencing.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 37-65.—Examines certain relationships between deficiencies in auditory memory of sequential stimuli and disturbances in language and learning ability for children with average or above-average learning potential. Stages in auditory processing and tests of auditory memory are discussed. Recent research is reviewed and suggestions for future testing and research are made. (50 ref)—M. Cynamon.

2522. Irwin, John V.; Huskey, Robert; Knight, Nancy & Oltman, Shirley. (Memphis State U) **A longitudinal study of the spontaneous remission of articulatory defects of 1665 school children in grades 1, 2, and 3: III. The study group.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 9-17.—Presents data regarding 1,665 children who were tested on 13 phonemes in 3 word positions in the fall and spring of Grades 1, 2, and 3 (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2). Results are reported on (a) degree of spontaneous remission, (b) correlation between number of errors on the first and last tests, and (c) different rates of spontaneous remission shown by 4 subgroups of Ss.—M. Cynamon.

2523. Irwin, John V.; Huskey, Robert; Knight, Nancy & Oltman, Shirley. (Memphis State U) **A longitudinal study of the spontaneous remission of articulatory defects of 1665 school children in grades 1, 2, and 3: II. The sample.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(2), 1-7.—Administered an articulatory test in the fall of 1967 to 15,000 1st grade children in the St. Louis School District. 3,147 were found to produce 1 phoneme defectively in at least 1 position. Of these, 327 were selected for therapy, and 2,820 were scheduled for fall and spring observation,

without therapy. for 3 yrs (study group). Of this nontherapy (study) group, 1,155 Ss were lost during the 3 yrs of the study, and 1,665 were observed for the full period. Results of analysis of variance of the first tests (fall 1967) are reported for the 3 groups: Study, Lost, and Therapy.—*M. Cynamon.*

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

2524. Ammon, Günter & Hameister, Hans-Joachim. [Ego-psychological and group-dynamic aspects of death and dying.] (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 129-142.—Repression and negation of death may be seen in our society as a manifestation of severe identity crisis. The dying patient is isolated from his group of fellows who try to escape the confrontation with death. There is a connection between pathological fear of death and its defense by individuals and society and a defective ego structure, which goes back to a disturbed ego development in a rigid primary group. Fear of death is essentially a fear of nonexistence, fear of the loss of the sense of self. This is demonstrated in a case study. The central problem of the dying person is the approaching separation from his group. When the dying person is isolated, it is a manifestation of the unconscious fantasies of omnipotence which make death an impairment of the power of the physician and a narcissistic insult; death is experienced as an aggressive selfish act of the dying one.—*H. Bruml.*

2525. Bauer, G. (U Innsbruck, Nervenlinik, Austria) [Mental alterations during continuous epileptic discharges.] (Germ) *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 116(2), 241-255.—Summarizes the literature since 1927 reporting on psychological changes in patients with long-standing epileptic illness. Included are 11 case histories, 7 females 6-60 yrs old, median age 15, and 4 males 7-58 yrs old, median age 36. It is considered necessary to differentiate between postictal twilight states with or without sharp waves in the EEG. The term "minor epileptic status" contains several different epileptic conditions, especially petit mal status in cases of West or Lennox-Gastaut syndromes. It is suggested that a detailed description of the individual clinical picture is more informative than the global term "minor epileptic status."—*I. N. Mensh.*

2526. Devereaux, Michael W. & Partnow, Michael J. (Rancocas Valley Hosp. Willingboro, NJ) Delayed hypoxic encephalopathy without cognitive dysfunction. *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 704-705.—Presents the case of a 20-yr-old male who, 3 days after an episode of hypoxia, developed profound motor deficit in the absence of behavioral or cognitive disturbance. Previous reviews of delayed hypoxic encephalopathy have stressed behavioral and cognitive disturbances as the initial symptoms. This patient's pyramidal tract dysfunction in the absence of higher cortical dysfunction serves to illustrate that delayed hypoxic encephalopathy is predominantly a white matter rather than a gray matter disorder.—*Journal abstract.*

2527. Dolle, Jean-Marie; Vinter, Shirley & Germain, Yves. (U Paris XIII, France) [Models of prehension-exploration and representative construction of spatial forms among hearing and hearing-impaired school age

children.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 836-843.—Tested the hypothesis that differences exist among hearing and hearing-impaired children in representing spatial structure. Ss were asked to copy 8 2-dimensional figures. Ss with partial hearing were less able than their hearing peers to construct spatial forms, and were found to follow a different developmental sequence in learning to represent space.—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

2528. Gnezditsky, V. V. & Arkhipova, N. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Burdenko Inst of Neurosurgery, Moscow) [Application of some automatic control theory methods for the analysis of evoked potentials in parkinsonian patients.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 157-163.—Studied the effect of light and electrical cutaneous stimulation in central and occipital areas of the cerebral cortex on healthy human control Ss vs patients suffering from parkinsonism before and after ablation of different thalamic nuclei or administered L-Dopa. Evoked potentials (EP) were recorded and computer analyzed by the synchronous accumulation technique. Parameters studied were based on the concepts of automatic control theory and showed that treatment resulted in bilateral changes of EP configuration and that treatment of parkinsonian patients is influenced by regulatory processes. Dynamics of regulatory processes due to changes in the cortico-subcortical relationships are discussed. (English summary) (16 ref)—*L. V. Majovski.*

2529. Klein, Donald F. & Gittleman-Klein, Rachel. (Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Ctr. Glen Oaks, NY) Problems in the diagnosis of minimal brain dysfunction and the hyperkinetic syndrome. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring-Summer), Vol 4(1-2), 45-60.—Conducted a study with 155 children in an attempt to identify those who were "pervasively hyperactive." Since school was the usual source of complaint of hyperactivity, only children who showed hyperactivity in at least 1 other setting besides the school were selected. A scale was used to reflect activity at home, and Ss' mothers and a social worker completed an evaluation on Ss. On 11 items, scored on a 5-point scale, the child had to obtain a minimum score of 28 (of a possible 44) to be considered hyperactive at home. Among the children who were evaluated as hyperactive, some of them had such severe family pathology as to give the impression that the child had an adjustment reaction. It is pointed out that when diagnosing hyperactivity, cultural factors cannot be ruled out since there may be subcultural standards for activity level at variance with general standards. It is suggested that minimal brain dysfunction children can be improved with treatment by pharmacotherapy.—*A. H. Alawi.*

2530. Kramer, Milton; Roth, Thomas & Trinder, John. (VA Hosp. Cincinnati, OH) Dreams and dementia: A laboratory exploration of dream recall and dream content in chronic brain syndrome patients. *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 169-178.—7 mild and 10 severe chronic brain syndrome male middle aged patients were tested in the sleep laboratory for dream recall and content. The mildly organic patients had 5% recall while the severely

organic patients had 35% recall. An additional 4 severely organic aged patients showed a recall rate of 8%. The difference between the recall rates in mildly and severely organic middle-aged patients was not statistically significant. The difference between the recall rates of the aged severely organic patients and either or both of the middle-aged groups was statistically significant ($p < .001$). Dream content differences were found between the mildly and severely organic middle-aged groups and between the combined group and normal young males.—*Journal abstract.*

2531. Marder, Michael Z. & Schwartz, Fred. (Columbia U, School of Dentistry & Oral Surgery) **Somatic compliance and hyposalivation: Physiological considerations.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 633-636.—Comments on R. B. Little's discussion (see PA, Vol 49:5101) of the psychodynamics of xerostomia, or hyposalivation. The concept of hyposalivation as a purely psychogenic disorder is not rejected, but it is felt that this condition can also result from physiological causes. A number of conditions where an existing or potential physiological mechanism might cause hyposalivation are discussed briefly.—G. S. Speer.

2532. Markson, Jordan Q. (Boston U) **Response to traumatic surgery in the light of cognitive dissonance theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1622.

2533. Montagu, J. D. (MRC Clinical Psychiatry Unit, Graylingwell Hosp, Chichester, England) **The hyperkinetic child: A behavioural, electrodermal and EEG investigation.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 299-305.—Compared 10 hyperkinetic children with a matched group of normal controls on the basis of behavioral measurements, electrodermal recordings, and spectral analysis of the EEG. Total motor activity, speed of movement, and noisiness differentiated the 2 groups. No significant differences were found in skin admittance level and EEG alpha rhythm propagation time. Best differentiation was found in EEG coherence function. (French, German, & Spanish summaries)—P. W. Pruyser.

2534. Morimatsu, Mitsunori; Hirai, Shunsaku; Muramatsu, Atsushi & Yoshikawa, Masaki. (U Gunma, Medical School, Inst of Neurology & Rehabilitation, Maebashi, Japan) **Senile degenerative brain lesions and dementia.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(9), 390-406.—Results of a study of brain lesions—including Alzheimer's neurofibrillary changes, senile plaques, and amyloid angiopathy—show that the incidence and quantity of neurofibrillary changes and senile plaques rose with age and that an approximate positive correlation in quantity was noted among the 3 kinds of degenerative change. The cause of dementia was studied retrospectively, and findings are presented. (46 ref)

2535. Müller, Peter. (U Göttingen, Nervenkl. W Germany) **[Schizophrenia and brain tumor: Case report on differential diagnosis.]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Feb), Vol 46(2), 64-67.—Reports 2 cases of oligodendroglioma initially diagnosed as schizophrenias. (20 ref)—J. Rutschmann.

2536. Parra, Manuel; Schilkruif, Raúl; Morales, Emilio & Serrano, María, E. (U Chile, Hosp Clínico, Santiago)

[Psychiatric and neurosurgical aspects of communicating hydrocephalus.] (Span) *Actas Luso-Espanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 2(2), 117-122. Reviews histories of 7 hospitalized cases of communicating hydrocephalus with normal intracranial pressure. Aspects of etiology, treatment, and prognosis are discussed. (English summary)—D. J. Clair.

2537. Raghuram, Thummalala C. & Krishnaswamy, Kamala. (National Inst of Nutrition, Hyderabad, India) **Serotonin metabolism in pellagra.** *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 708-710. Evaluated the mental status of pellagrins in relation to the neurohormone, serotonin or 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT). Levels of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA), an end product of serotonin in the urine and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and of platelet 5-HT were determined in a group of pellagrins and in normal Ss. Results indicate that the 5-HT concentration was reduced in platelets and 5-HIAA excretion in urine was below normal levels. The 5-HIAA concentration in CSF was also reduced, suggesting a decrease in 5-HT functional activity in the brain.—*Journal abstract.*

2538. Rapoport, Judith L. & Quinn, Patricia O. (Georgetown U, Medical School) **Minor physical anomalies (stigmata) and early developmental deviation: A major biologic subgroup of "hyperactive children."** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring-Summer), Vol 4(1-2), 29-44.—Summarizes a series of ongoing studies on the minor physical anomalies and hyperactivity in children. 82 hyperactive males and their siblings were surveyed for stigmata. The children's stigmata score had a significant positive relationship to reports of paternal hyperactivity. The present investigation supports the notion that minor anatomic anomalies are significant measures among behaviorally deviant children reflecting minor developmental defects of the CNS. The recognition of this group of children will not lessen the incidence of hyperactivity. However, it may serve to sharpen diagnostic efforts, alleviate unnecessary guilt feelings and thus potentially enable the identification of a specific drug-responsive subgroup. Follow-up data suggest that some adolescent offenders may have had restless, distractible symptoms similar to those of minimal brain dysfunction. (29 ref)—A. H. Alawi.

2539. Reimer, Donald R.; Mohan, Jagan & Nagaswami, Supramoney. (VA Hosp, Topeka, KS) **Temporal lobe epilepsy as a probable manifestation of limbic system dysfunction.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Jul), Vol 39(4), 357-363.—Notes that limbic system dysfunction has 2 possible causes: either the limbic system has become pathologically hyper- or hypoactive due to lesion or stimulation, or the neocortical involvement has become abnormal. Brain disease, acquired or congenital, can bring about limbic dysfunction, which can result in uncontrollably violent behavior, hyper- or hyposexuality, intense fear and rage, schizophrenic-like psychosis, or multitudes of neuroendocrine hyper- or hypofunction. Structural limbic systems dyscontrol may be identical to functional temporal-lobe epilepsy dyscontrol syndromes as demonstrated by the EEG findings. An illustrative case is presented which was refractory to psychotherapy but responded excellently to dilantin. (23 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

2540. Roeser, Ross J.; Campbell, John C. & Daly, David D. (Callier Ctr for Communication Disorders, Dallas, TX) **Recovery of auditory function following meningitic deafness.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(3), 405-411.—Presents 2 cases that document improvement in hearing following *Hemophilus influenzae* meningitis. In both cases, 2 3-yr-old girls, vestibular function was permanently lost. The possible anatomical and physiological sites of involvement are discussed. The 2 cases stress the importance of regularly scheduled audiometric reevaluation in cases of postmeningitic deafness.—*Journal abstract*.

2541. Rosenthal, Sol R. (Research Foundation, Chicago, IL) **Risk exercise and the physically handicapped.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(May), Vol 36(5), 144-149.—Studied the physical and mental reactions of physically handicapped children during and after horseback riding in centers here and abroad. In addition to the pleasure derived, the experience was found to increase mobility, motivation, and courage. Because the study was based on subjective impressions, more objective research is proposed.—S. L. Warren.

2542. Shamley, D. A. (U Cape Town, South Africa) **The personality dynamics of blind and sighted adolescents.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 73-80.—Hypothesized that totally blind adolescents will, by the very nature of their handicap, present significantly more personality difficulties than normal adolescents in the areas of aggression, sex, rejection-acceptance, and anxiety about present and future achievements. The Thematic Auditory Apperception Test, consisting of 10 sound sets, was constructed and administered to 50 sighted and 50 blind adolescents matched for IQ, age, and sex. H. A. Murray's scoring system for the TAT was used. Significant differences were found between the experimental and control groups. Blind Ss scored significantly higher on externalized aggression, aggression directed against the Hero, sexual responses in keeping with the moral codes of society, inadequacy responses, and acceptance responses. Results pose serious problems for the blind themselves, educators of the blind, and society in general.—*Journal abstract*.

2543. Thiery, E.; Verwerft, E. & vander Eecken, H. (Akademisch Ziekenhuis, Neurologische Kliniek, Ghent, Belgium) **The Elizur Test of Psycho-organicity (adults): A cross-validation study.** *Acta Neurologica Belgica*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 75(2), 93-98.—Administered to 96 adults a combined test used for the diagnosis of organic brain condition, in an effort to cross-validate the Elizur Test of Psycho-Organicity. Results show the test can differentiate the "organic" and "nonorganic" groups in a statistically significant manner. 85% of the organics and 81% of the nonorganics were correctly identified. In addition, there was a significant correlation between the test findings and the EEG and radiographic results. It is concluded that this test used in a battery of neuropsychological tests is practical and valuable. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

2544. Thumin, Fred & Wims, Earl. (U Missouri, St Louis) **The perception of the common cold, and other ailments and discomforts, as related to age.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 43-49.—Administered a questionnaire to 456

normal 18-82 yr old adults concerning the frequency and duration of their colds, their symptoms and treatments, and the perceived severity of various discomforts. Though older Ss were found to suffer more than younger with body aches, the former had less difficulty with a variety of other physical and psychological symptoms and contracted relatively few colds. Older Ss treated their colds less often with Contac and Dristan but more often by staying home and/or calling their doctor. As compared with younger Ss, older Ss perceived intestinal flu to be relatively less serious, but earache, sprained toe, indigestion, having a tooth filled, stiff neck, and hangover to be relatively more serious.—*Journal abstract*.

2545. von Kries, Dietrich. (Deutschen Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Frankfurter Lehr- und Forschungsinstitut, W Germany) **[Psychosomatic syndromes as a problem of ego-regulation.]** (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 171-177.—Psychosomatic disturbances may be seen as a problem of an archaic ego structure being incapable of delimiting itself. In such patients, the boundary of the body-ego as the region where both outer and inner objects are experienced emotionally is defective. Psychosomatic symptoms constitute the boundary of a reparative ego-space by which the defective body-ego-boundary is replaced. They may be antecedent of an introject and, simultaneously, the place where emotional experiences occur. Conclusively a 2nd group of psychosomatic disturbances is presented and related to Meng's concept of organ psychosis. These diseases may be seen as somatically fixated autistic reactions.—H. Bruml.

2546. Wender, Paul H. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **Speculations concerning a possible biochemical basis of minimal brain dysfunction.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring-Summer), Vol 4(1-2), 11-28.—Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD) is one of a number of designations for a common behavioral syndrome of childhood which takes a variety of forms, including impairments in visual and auditory discrimination, spatial relations and abstractions. 2 hypotheses regarding this designation are advanced: (a) MBD is a family of disorders which is quite broad and whose boundaries are very unclear, and (b) that it is a genetic disorder of monoamine metabolism. Results of 2 naturalistic studies suggest the possibility of biochemical enzyme deficit. I. B. Holman (1922) suggested that there is a relationship of MBD to von Economo's encephalitis. In a study by P. H. Wender, a remarkable response of MBD children to drugs was found. Hypothesizing that MBD is a genetically produced disorder suggests some indirect means for the assessment of monoamine metabolism. These are measurement of urinary monoamine metabolites, tests of the cerebral spinal fluid, tests of altered autonomic nervous system reactivity, administration of drugs with known specific actions, and administration of amine precursors and blockers of amine synthesis (40 ref)—A. H. Alawi.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

2547. ———. **A 25-yr review of mental health research: Highlights of a report from NIMH** //

Community Psychiatry, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 711-715.

—Presents a brief overview of a National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) report on its research activities since 1948. Topics discussed include NIMH research in psychopharmacology, treatment methods, and mental health services, and issues related to the dissemination of research findings and the awarding of funds and grants.

2548. Arnot, Robert E. (St Elizabeth's Hosp, Brighton, MA) **Observations on the effects of electric convulsive treatment in man: Psychological.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 499-502.—Summarizes observations made over a 30-yr period on the psychological changes observed during the use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). It is maintained that the major factor in producing the effects of ECT is the interruption of the ongoing CNS circuits. The convulsion and subsequent coma disrupt these ongoing patterns, and a "silent period" can be noted by EEG. It is also held that the improvements seen depend on the convulsion rather than on suggestion or other factors associated with the treatments. Mental illnesses and symptoms which are aided by ECT are discussed, along with the following observations on the effects of ECT in man: (a) An immediate, recent memory loss is produced. (b) The ongoing abnormal mental processes are interrupted. (c) The ongoing normal, but in the psychiatric patient intensified and perseverated, mental processes are interrupted. (d) The deviated mood is corrected toward normal, either from the depressed or the manic side. (e) A generalized state of well-being is produced. (f) In some patients a state of disorientation and confusion develops. (17 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

2549. Bloom, Bernard L. (U Colorado) **Changing patterns of psychiatric care.** New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 360 p.

2550. Burleigh, Allison C. & Messick, Janice M. (Brentwood VA Hosp, Los Angeles, CA) **Drawing on concepts from other fields.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 735-736.—Presents a list of books that provide fundamental information about program evaluation and related areas (e.g., management and educational research). The multidisciplinary nature of outcome assessment theory and techniques is noted.

2551. Butler, Robert N. (Washington School of Psychiatry) **Successful aging.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 6-12.—Discusses the psychology of aging and its attendant problems such as cultural attitudes, myths, and stereotypes. It is suggested that this period can be a time of unifying experience. 2 types of specialized psychotherapy—life review therapy and life cycle group therapy—are discussed.—B. E. Allen.

2552. Cartwright, Rosalind D. & Weiss, Marc F. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **The effects of electrosleep on insomnia revisited.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 134-137.—In a previous study by M. F. Weiss (see PA, Vol 51:9582), 10 Ss who had suffered from sleep onset insomnia for a minimum of 2 years were used to study the effects of electrosleep on this disorder. The present study reports a 2-yr follow-up of these Ss. Of the 5 Ss who received 24 live treatments, 4 appeared to be able to fall asleep with little difficulty and to awake feeling moderately to very well rested. Only one

appeared to have relapsed during the 2-yr no-treatment period. Of those receiving sham treatment 4 were having quite a bit of difficulty falling asleep but 3 of the 5 awoke feeling moderately well rested. Although the number of Ss is small, the trends appear consistent with the interpretation that sleep habits were improved for most of the real treatment Ss and for few of those receiving sham treatment.—*Journal abstract*.

2553. Endicott, Jean & Spitzer, Robert L. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, Biometrics Research, New York) **Designing mental health studies: The case for experimental design.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 737-739. Discusses 3 critical issues in determining the design of an evaluation study of patient outcome: (a) whether the design should be experimental or naturalistic; (b) whether all the patients in the treatment programs should be studied or only specially selected samples; and (c) whether the evaluations be made by the patients' therapists in the course of treatment or by independent assessors. It is concluded that optimal evaluation of the differential effectiveness of treatment programs includes an experimental design, sampling based on specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the use of an independent assessment team.

2554. Grosser, George H.; Pearsal, Doris T.; Fisher, Cindy L. & Gegemonte, Lois. (Massachusetts Dept of Mental Health, Research & Evaluation, Boston) **The regulation of electroconvulsive treatment in Massachusetts: A follow-up.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr), Vol 5(3), 12-25.—Examined data from 23 public, private, and Veteran's Administration mental health facilities that provided electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) to 2,441 patients in a 1-yr period. 90% of all reported cases were provided by the private facilities, suggesting major differences in treatment philosophies, administrative policies, and fiscal concerns. Private hospitals are suggested to use ECT in certain diagnostic groupings in which this treatment may not be the most efficacious, while the public hospitals fail to use the optimum treatment resources for a number of patients. The effectiveness of the data reporting system used to monitor ECT in Massachusetts is noted.—R. Tomasko.

2555. Henderson, James. (Private practice, Barrie, Canada) **Object relations and a new social psychiatry: The illusion of primary prevention.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 233-245.—Advances the thesis that if community psychiatry is to survive as a concept, let alone as a specialty, its theoretical bases and practical methodology need to be strengthened; that social psychiatry as currently conceived is too feeble to offer much hope of rescue; but that the object relations viewpoint in social and community work may offer some help in understanding the sociopathology of civilization. The danger is that early commitment to psychiatric prevention may obstruct the development of generations of future psychiatrists and mental health professionals. The prevention idea may well prove premature, and society will be justly angry that psychiatrists have failed to carry out their primary clinical mandate.—J. Z. Elias.

2556. Horwitz, Betty L. (Columbia U) **Effects of CO₂ inhalation of selected oral language performances of**

aphasic adults. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1735-1736.

2557. Keenan, Brian. (US General Accounting Office, Washington, DC) **Designing mental health studies: The pragmatics of nonexperimental design.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 739-740. —Argues against the use of experimental designs in evaluation studies, and discusses reasons why nonexperimental designs (e.g., naturalistic studies) are an integral part of the scientific method. Constraints that are built into experimental designs are discussed, and the need for flexibility in outcome assessments is considered.

2558. Keenan, Brian. (US General Accounting Office, Washington, DC) **Essentials of methodology for mental health evaluation.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 730-733. —Describes 9 separate areas or procedures that must be used by clinicians or administrators conducting evaluation studies (e.g., evaluation theory, hypothesis development, study design, sampling, indicator development, and reliability and validity assessments). Major references on evaluation are commented upon, and cautions in data analyses are discussed. (16 ref)

2559. Lindsey, Duncan. (West Virginia U, School of Social Work) **Behaviorist versus sociologist in the mental health field.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 8-11. —Examines attempts by behavioral psychologists and sociologists to determine what the appropriate treatment should be of deviant and perhaps disturbed persons who are placed in the custody and care of the mental health profession. 2 case studies are presented to illustrate the accomplishments of behavioral modification programs and chemotherapeutic treatment. Also discussed are (a) issues related to research on the sociology of deviance, and (b) the use of mental health (behavioral) technology to create cooperative and conforming individuals out of those who question societal demands and behave in what prominent others would describe as deviant manners. —J. Sorokac.

2560. Lorei, Theodore W. & Schroeder, Nancy H. (VA Central Office, Washington, DC) **Integrating program evaluation and medical audit.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 733-735. —Discusses 4 basic issues in program evaluation and medical audit (outcome, process, structure, and efficiency). The nonindependence of program and evaluations and medical audits is discussed, and implications for corrective actions that are identified by the evaluation or audit are considered.

2561. Mahoney, Kurt. (Arizona State U) **Frequency and quantity of nocturnal urinary emissions after diurnal toilet training and after training to restrain reflex voiding in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1705.

2562. Marjerrison, G.; James, J. & Reichert, H. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **Unilateral and bilateral ECT: EEG findings.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 257-266. —Used delta content of EEG as an indicator of the physiological effect of ECS in 52 psychiatric patients with various diagnoses who had been assigned to ECS treatment. 29 patients were randomly assigned to electrode placement

and 23 to unilateral, nondominant-side placement. Bilateral ECS produced more delta content than unilateral ECS. ECS caused more delta content in the 17 schizophrenics than it did in the 19 endogenous depressives. Unilateral ECS produced greater variance of EEG potentials in the depressive patients, but not in the schizophrenics. (French summary)—F. Auld.

2563. Markson, Elizabeth W. (Massachusetts Dept of Mental Health, Research & Education, Boston) **Evaluation in mental health: Why and how.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 727-730. —Discusses major reasons for doing human services research and evaluation and characteristics of the 2 major types of evaluation (on-going analyses of day-to-day activities and research-oriented assessments of the impact of a given program). Types of outcome assessments, methods of data analysis, and implications for administrative accountability are discussed, and an annotated list of references on evaluative techniques and statistical procedures is included.

2564. Miller, Milton H.; Miles, James E. & Klein, Marjorie. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Quality control in psychiatric treatment: One hundred percent well in three weeks or the doctor says "why."** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 267-272. —Argues that difficulties in predicting which treatment will work best for a particular patient makes it necessary for the therapist to reassess at frequent intervals whether the treatment he is using is the most appropriate. (French summary)

2565. Stockdill, James W.; Sharfstein, Steven S. & Reich, Muriel. (NIMH, Program Development & Analysis, Rockville, MD) **Keeping evaluation questions on a realistic level.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 736-737. —Suggests that carefully delineated questions about discrete program areas or functions yield the most useful information in evaluations and that the distinct properties of structure, process, and outcome components should be emphasized by primarily focusing on one area or function. Questions should also be keyed closely to the nature of the program and the nature of the management or policy decision for which the study will provide information.

2566. Stone, Alan A. (Harvard U, Faculties of Law & Medicine) **Psychosurgery in Massachusetts: A task force report.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring), Vol 5(3), 26-46. —Discusses the regulation of psychosurgery after the decision to use it is made. The use of surgical techniques to treat mental illness is considered either clinical investigation or experimentation. A system of state review of psychosurgical procedures performed in Massachusetts hospitals is proposed. Steps recommended to be followed in obtaining informed patient consent include description of how the procedure is to be performed, the risks involved, the benefits to be derived, available alternatives, follow-up procedures, and notification of the ability to rescind consent at any time without penalty. A minority report recommending the state not be involved in a case-by-case decision making process is also presented. —R. Tomasko.

Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

2567. **Alherti, Alberto.** The will in psychotherapy. *Psychosynthesis Research Foundation*, No 35, 11 p.—Discusses the rediscovery of the importance of the will in psychosynthesis. Psychosynthesis sees psychotherapy, not as a retrograde path leading to the causes of the current illness, but as a progressive movement toward a cure. The primary aspect of the will in therapy is manifested in the patient as "the will to be cured" and in the therapist as "the will to aid." Detachment and objectivity on the therapist's part are ruled out in favor of participation and subjectivity. The patient is made to feel he is a subject that can act rather than an object who reacts. An important aspect of "being cured" is learning how to forge bonds with others. A clinical example is presented.—*R. Tomasko.*
2568. **Amaral, Lygia.** A discussion of the paper by T. L. Dorpat on "Internationalization of the patient-analyst relationship in patients with narcissistic disorders." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 189-191.—In reference to Dorpat's paper (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2), it is maintained that the process of identification of the patient with the analyst is crucial to the patient's developing a clear identification between psychic and external realities.—*L. Lauro.*
2569. **Armony, Nahman.** (Inst de Medicina Psicologica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) **Countertransference: Obstacle and instrument.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 265-281.—Points out that countertransference (CT), originally considered as an obstacle to analysis, has come to be regarded as an instrument of the analyst's work. A distinction is made between fantasy reality or "parataxic level" and objective reality or "syntactic level," which represent analyst-analysand relationships; each level is further subdivided. The concepts of autogenic CT, allogenic CT, complementary identification, and concordant identification are explained and illustrated with examples from therapy. Both autogenic and allogenic CT are analyzed in terms of whether the fantasies involved are conscious or unconscious, acted out or not acted out, and the degree of susceptibility of arousal of the fantasies. The conditions under which the 2 types of CT may constitute obstacles to analysis are indicated. (21 ref)—*M. J. Stanford.*
2570. **Badaracco, Marie R.** (Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Inst. New York, NY) **Psychoanalysis as altering states of consciousness.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975 (Apr), Vol 3(2), 205-210.—The process of psychoanalysis is compared to meditation with both involving an interweaving of the individual's needs and capacities for effort and relaxation. Both effort and relaxation are necessary, reinforcing experiences of life, and are developed in psychoanalysis through the facilitation of altered states of consciousness. A clinical example is presented illustrating a compulsive and isolated capacity for effort gradually becoming tempered by a desire for relaxation. The patient moved to an altered awareness of himself as a person able to control his work and to experience a rest he felt denied because he was male. Intrapsychic and interpersonal processes are considered complimentary.—*R. Tomasko.*
2571. **Berry, Gail W.** (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Incest: Some clinical variations on a classical theme.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 151-161.—Presents 7 clinical cases to illustrate 4 incest variations: incest and homosexuality, brother-sister incest, incest as a transmissible phenomenon, and incest envy. The findings question whether incest is as uncommon as classical psychoanalytic theory implies. A real act of incest is considered as much a psychic reality as a fantasied one. Superficially benign incestuous experiences between siblings may intensify unresolved oedipal wishes into a preconscious incest expectation with the subsequent disappointment experienced as narcissistic injury. The identification of, and intervention with, preincestuous children, identifiable in relation to an incest carrier, is encouraged. Incest envy is noted to generate greater psychological damage than direct involvement.—*R. Tomasko.*
2572. **Bicudo, Virginia L.** A discussion of the paper by H. S. Klein on "Transference and defence in manic states." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 269-271.—Agrees with Klein (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) that manic patients use massive projection in the transference to contain their intolerable anxiety, but suggests more complete use of W. Bion's (1965) approach. The integrative function of manic defenses are discussed.—*L. Lauro.*
2573. **Bodenheimer, A. R.** (Tel-Aviv U, Medical School, H. Sheba Medical Ctr, Israel) **[Psychotherapy: This side of freedom and dignity.]** (Germ) *Psychotherapie Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(4), 109-123.—Discusses psychotherapeutic experience acquired in Israel in conditions of stress due to the threatening effects of war. Specific disorders seen as war neuroses and psychogenic reactions show, during treatment, why a cure will only be possible when related to freedom and upholding of human dignity. In psychotherapy, moral indignation and condemnation of the patient are considered out of place. Treatment will have a chance of success only when the patient's freedom is restored and his personal dignity is not interfered with. The concepts of "adequate cure" and "conscious health" are defined. A typical case history is presented to show that psychotherapy which respects freedom and dignity may render possible access to a relationship with an otherwise inaccessible personality.—*S. D. Babcock.*
2574. **Breton, Jean-Jaques; Briones, Luis; Lemyze, Pauline & de la Durantaye, Andrée.** (Hôpital Ste-Justine, Montreal, Canada) **[Evaluation of child psychiatric care: Results of an exploratory study.]** (Fren) *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 201-208.—Reports on a follow-up of 265 cases closed during 1971 by a psychiatric team at Sainte-Justine Hospital. Replies to 117 questionnaires returned by parents of the child patients showed that the parents understanding of the treatment process had an important impact on the continuation of the child in treatment. (English summary)
2575. **Bryant, Brenda & Waterman, Jill.** (U California, Davis) **Factors relevant to treatment assignment of mothers seeking therapy.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Sum), Vol 17(2), 1, 11-12.

—Examines factors relevant to psychotherapy with mothers. Research has suggested that therapist gender is less important than therapist theoretical orientation. Psychoanalytic therapists see women as passive; women's groups, behaviorists, and Rational Emotive therapists encourage active, assertive roles; existentialists advocate individually determining a balance between traditional and nontraditional female roles. To promote client responsibility and awareness, (a) mothers seeking therapy should receive information regarding different value orientations available in therapy; (b) therapists should clearly understand their own value orientations toward women; and (c) therapists and clients should together determine to what extent therapist gender is important. (21 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

2576. Chediak, Charles. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, KS) **Technical modification during psychoanalytic impasse.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 222-232.—Modifications of classical psychoanalytic techniques are often necessary to assist in attaining therapeutic goals. An illustrative case study is presented in which a long impasse was overcome by abandoning the patient's recumbent position.

2577. Chrzanowski, Gerard. (William Alanson White Inst, New York, NY) **The way things are: In psychoanalytic training and practice.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 332-348.—Describes personal experiences and views concerning the practice and teaching of psychoanalysis as of 1963, when this paper was presented. Illusory concepts of the psychoanalytic process are pointed out, with emphasis upon reciprocal expectations of the participants and the significance of their respective value orientations. An appeal is made for strengthening, advancing, and vitalizing practice and teaching of psychoanalysis with recommendations for a thoughtful and sensitive application of role theory. The significance of mental health as a focal consideration of organized human behavior must be fully understood. Analysis would then have a dual function: (a) to use theory and practice more effectively in the fight against mental illness, and (b) to use analysis as a tool in promoting person-to-person intimacy.—M. J. Stanford.

2578. Compton, Allan (Ed). **Aspects of psychoanalytic intervention.** In B. D. Fine & H. F. Waldhorn (Eds), *Alterations in defenses during psychoanalysis. Aspects of psychoanalytic intervention*. New York, NY: International Universities Press, 1975. xi, 97 p.—Patient examples and a literature review are used to discuss the theory of psychoanalytic technique. 2 intervention aims are considered, preparatory and those involving interpretative reconstruction, and 3 types of intervention responses are noted: recognition and recall, integration, and insight. (4 p ref)

2579. Curtin, Thomas G. (Boston U, School of Education) **The relationship between transcendental meditation and adaptive regression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1696.

2580. de Vriese, Edith. [The dynamics of a therapy by directed reverie.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapiques*, 1974(Dec), No 18, 209-226.—Describes in detail the therapy of Guido, a 29-yr-old man suffering from anxiety, contractions in the solar plexus and shoulders, indecision, need to prove himself sexually, poor sleep,

difficulty paying attention, and bad memory. Guido presented himself as gentle and unaggressive. After 43 sessions of therapy (19 of them involving directed reverie) over 14 mo, his conflicts had abated and his presenting symptoms had disappeared; he felt liberated and able to face life.—F. Auld.

2581. Donovan, D. M. **Some thoughts on being and having.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 12-13.—A distinction is made between *having* and *possessing*, the former being related to being and the latter to various forms of psychopathology. Within the therapeutic experience a transition from *possessing* to *having* is seen as necessary. The idea of *insight* is related to a recognition of this transition and, ultimately, to the realization of one's own death. Suicide is briefly considered in this context. (French summary)

2582. Dorpat, T. L. **Internalization of the patient-analyst relationship in patients with narcissistic disorders.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 183-188.—Presents a clinical study of the role of the internalization of the patient-analyst relationship in the repair of developmental defects in 5 patients with narcissistic disorders. The study integrated and correlated events occurring within analytic hours with reports of fantasies patients had about the analyst outside of analytic hours. The internalization of patient-analyst transactions is described as including 2 transformations: (a) replication of patient-analyst transactions in patients' analyst introject fantasies, especially the deferred imitation in fantasy of the analyst's observational and interpretive activities and (b) the patient's development of new and improved ego and superego functions through selective identifications with the object representation of the analyst.—*Journal summary*.

2583. Dufour, Roger. [The relationship of investment in the dream.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapiques*, 1975(Mar), No 19, 19-27.—Defines the "relationship of investment in the dream" as a sharing by patient and therapist in a common instrument of observation. In directed-reverie therapy the patient creates a dream in the presence of the therapist; therefore the dreaming process can be directly observed and understood. This clarifies the connections between fantasy and reality, between external object and internalized object. The patient's relationship to another person, to himself, and to his fears of castration, of death, and of the alien, are revealed to the patient's and therapist's joint observation. (Spanish & Portuguese summaries)—F. Auld.

2584. Elsenberg, Alice. [Some reflections on a therapy by directed reverie: The therapy of Marie Clotilde.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapiques*, 1975(Mar), No 19, 29-31, 34-37.—Uses R. Desoille's classic case of Marie-Clotilde as a basis for discussing the dynamics of directed reverie therapy. 3 dreams from the beginning, the middle, and the end of the therapy show the evolution of (a) masculine and feminine images, (b) identification, fusion, and projection, and (c) the therapist's relationship with the patient, and the patient's awareness of her own problems. It is noted that Desoille's therapy was done in a way that was more result than the deep, unconscious work of the patient. The therapy seemed to end in an acceptance

of death rather than in Marie-Clotilde's accepting her own desires and her sexuality, which would have made her open to life. (Spanish & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

2585. Fabre, Nicole. [The emergence of archaic images in directed-reverie therapy of an adult.] (*French Etudes Psychotherapiques*, 1975(Mar), No 19, 3-15.—Uses material from 6 sessions of the therapy of a 30-yr-old man to demonstrate the following archaic themes: anality, darkness, enclosed place, and important tactile and kinesthetic sensations. It is proposed that the directed-reverie technique can be the occasion for a fusion of patient and therapist, as they participate together in the reverie. The directed reverie provides a language suited for translating experiences that the patient had during the preverbal period of his development; these inexpressible experiences are conveyed to the present by the images that appear in the reverie. (Spanish & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

2586. Fox, Henry M. A discussion of the paper by Joseph D. Lichtenberg and Ping-Nie Pao on "Delusion, fantasy and desire." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 283-285.—Examines Lichtenberg and Pao's (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 2) paper in terms of early and contemporary ego psychology.—*L. Lauro*.

2587. Friedman, Maurice. (San Diego State U) **Healing through meeting: A dialogical approach to psychotherapy. I.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 255-267.—Discusses the psychotherapeutic concept of healing through meeting, including meetings between therapists and clients, meetings among clients, and involvement in the community. It is suggested that the client demands to be dealt with in his or her own uniqueness, and to do so the therapist must engage and risk himself as a person. This raises the issue of the extent of the therapist's responsibility. Not only are the specific skills of the healer crucial, but also what takes place between therapist and client. The healing relationship is seen as involving dialogue, mutuality, trust, and partnership. This process is not restricted to psychotherapy; it can be important in surgery as well. (33 ref)—*J. Adams-Webber*.

2588. Gosciewski, F. William. (Edinboro State Coll) **Photo counseling. Personnel & Guidance Journal**, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 600-604.—Clients are asked to bring a random selection of snapshots of themselves and others to counseling sessions. These are used to assist in developing or assessing rapport, diagnosis, and therapeutic gains.—*G. S. Speer*.

2589. Guntrip, Harry. **My experience of analysis with Fairbairn and Winnicott: How complete a result does psycho-analytic therapy achieve?** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 145-156.—Considers psychoanalytic therapy as an understanding, personal relationship rather than a purely theoretical one. The therapeutic styles of W. R. Fairbairn and D. W. Winnicott are compared, with Fairbairn considered more orthodox and Winnicott more revolutionary. The author's psychoanalyses with each of these therapists failed to resolve his traumatic amnesia, though each therapist prepared for its resolution as a postanalytic development. Finding a good parent-relationship, or in

its absence, a good object-relationship with an analyst, is seen as a basis of psychic health.—*R. Tomasko*.

2590. Hannigan, Kathleen M. **Post-treatment integration of psychotherapeutic influence.** *Smith College Studies in Social Work*, 1975(Jun), Vol 45(3), 253-271.—Stresses the need for further research if clinicians are to know the quality and extent of their psychotherapeutic influence on former patients. Differences in the management of the termination process may have an important effect on this influence. A review of the literature indicates various theories and viewpoints regarding termination, which has been seen as a resolution of transference, as a mourning process, and as a period when internalization of newly acquired skills begins. Any useful this of post-treatment integration must enlist the participation of former patients.—*M. W. Linn*.

2591. Hare-Mustin, Rachel T. (U Delaware) **Ethical considerations in the use of sexual contact in psychotherapy.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 308-310.—Discusses the use of genital intercourse as a psychotherapeutic technique in the wake of changing sexual mores and recently developed treatments for sexual dysfunction. The use of sexual contact is considered with respect to the ethical standards of psychologists, especially those principles related to competency, community expectations, and the client relationship. It is concluded that genital contacts between therapist and patient are ethically unacceptable.—*C. McCreary*.

2592. Hargraves, David T. (Brigham Young U) **Client-rated effectiveness of the initial interview as a function of counselor style, client sex, dominance, and problem category.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 566.

2593. Hausner, M. & Doležal, V. (Krajský ústav národního zdraví, SKNV, Sadská, Czechoslovakia) **[Model of causal confrontation in integrative psychotherapy.]** (*Czech Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Oct), Vol 70(5), 299-305.—Formulates the theory of the "causal confrontation model" which, though based on 20 yrs of experience with psycholytic and psychedelic psychotherapy, is suitable for any form of integrative psychotherapy, regardless of whether psychomimetics are used or not. Psychotherapy is viewed as latent social learning in model confrontation (re-exposition) of the patient with his pathogenic past, present, and future. The confrontation model enlarges Alexander's corrective experience by Wolpe's competitive inhibition of anxiety. It integrates 5 target regions: neurophysiologic, intrapsychic, interpersonal, psychosomatic, and system of values (self-estimation). A graphic scheme of the model, applied to psychogenic disorders and depicting the combined approach of somato-, psycho-, and sociotherapy, is presented. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann*.

2594. Henderson, James. (U Toronto, Canada) **Community transference: Toward a psychiatry-of-the-community.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 14-20.—Reviews the concept of community transference and discusses its relation to the use of illusory phenomena in alleviating the discomfort of maintaining object-relatedness, and to

nonpathological paranoia as a universal phenomenon of human groups. The importance of community transference in contemporary psychiatry is discussed, and its challenge is described to the community psychiatrist who aspires to some clearer definition of his professional role. Mention is made of the community psychiatry program of the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital as a possible prototype. (31 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2595. Holland, Norman N. (State U New York, Ctr for the Psychological Study of the Arts, Buffalo) **An identity for the rat man.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 157-169.—Discusses Freud's "rat man"—Paul Lorenz—in terms of the patient's ego identity or character. Lorenz is given an identity theme, describing his need to control benevolent goings out and catastrophic comings in, which establishes his essential continuity as a person. The mind is considered as an aesthetic object, open to an analysis of themes and patterns through the assumption of organic unity. (17 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2596. Janatka, J. (Psychiatrické oddělení UVN, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[The role of empathy in the psychotherapeutic process.]** (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974 (Oct), Vol 70(5), 306-311.—Discusses the etymology and definitions of empathy; methods and techniques used to measure it; theories and empirical findings concerning its role in psychotherapy; and reasons for the divergence in conceptual approaches and experimental results. Recent English and American literature is quoted. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann.*

2597. Kassirnov, Howard & DiGiuseppe, Raymond. (Hofstra U) **Rational role reversal.** *Rational Living*, 1975 (Spr), Vol 10(1), 44-45.—Discusses research which shows that rational emotive therapy (RET) therapists benefit from teaching and argues that this research provides the foundation for the suggestion that therapist and patient reverse roles. The patient practices playing the therapist and deals with the therapist's "emotional problem" using RET techniques, thus producing added benefit for the patient and the patients assimilation of RET. *G. J. Frankel.*

2598. Kelman, Harold. (Postgraduate Ctr for Mental Health, New York, NY) **Altered states of consciousness in therapy.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975 (Apr), Vol 3(2), 187-204.—Stresses that altered states of consciousness occur in psychoanalysis. The therapist may be unaware, partially aware, or fully aware of them; they are integral to the therapeutic process and essential to effective therapy. Their occurrence and frequency can be facilitated, depending on the theory, technique, therapeutic relationship, and person of the therapist. Examples from therapy and surgical practice are given. (26 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2599. Kent, David & Carter, Cathy. **The origin and development of psychodrama and its relationship to radical theatre.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 71-82.—Reviews the influence of J. L. Moreno on contemporary theater. Topics discussed include the theater of spontaneity, Moreno's philosophy, cultural influences, the development of group psychotherapy and sociometry, and techniques of psychodrama. Elements common to both psychodrama and radical

theater are discussed: the collective creation of dramas, audience participation, spontaneous self-disclosure of the actors, concern with removal of creativity blocks, and facilitation of individual and cultural change. A theater designed to help women explore and express their potentials and oppressions is described. *R. Tomasko.*

2600. Kernberg, Otto F. **Further contributions to the treatment of narcissistic personalities.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 215-240.—Examines diagnostic and psychoanalytic treatment of narcissistic personalities, focusing on contrasts with H. Kohut's (1971) approach. Kohut views the grandiose self as fixation of an archaic primitive self. The present author views the grandiose self as a pathological structure and presents clinical material in support. The relationship between normal and pathological narcissism and implications for analytic technique and the management of transference, countertransference, and resistance are reviewed. The importance of treatment of narcissistic personalities is emphasized. (20 ref)—*L. Lauro.*

2601. Klein, H. S. **Transference and defence in manic states.** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 261-268.—Presents a case history to illustrate the nature and treatment of mania. Treatment was conducted in 3 phases. In Phase 1, the patient treated the analyst not as object but as container for the patient's unwanted characteristics. During Phase 2, the patient recognized the analyst as real object and became threatened by separations, defending against the threat by denial. In Phase 3, the patient felt he had a "good container." Manic defenses are viewed, in agreement with M. Klein (1935), as an attack on external objects to prevent the destruction of self by them. Mania derives from failure in the containing processes in the mother-infant relationship.—*L. Lauro.*

2602. Knaus, William. **Cognitive-behavioral strategies for the therapeutic armamentarium.** *Rational Living*, 1975 (Spr), Vol 10(1), 41-43.—Discusses 2 methods of therapeutic intervention: systematic rational desensitization (a combination of rational therapy and Wolpe's strategy) and rational emotive problem simulation. Both techniques attempt first to identify irrational cognitions and then to dispute them. Rational emotive problem simulation includes simulating the stressful situation.

2603. König, K. **[Factors having an influence on conflict oriented motivation for psychotherapy in a clinical setting.]** (Germ) *Psychotherapie Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975 (Jul), Vol 25(4), 103-108.—Discusses the motivation of neurotic patients to begin, continue, and terminate treatment in a psychotherapy clinic. Factors inherent to the clinical setting which have an influence on patient motivation are examined. These factors can be divided into 2 groups: (a) those stemming from the patient's living together and (b) those introduced into the setting by the clinical staff, modifying patient motivation directly and indirectly.—*S. D. Babcock.*

2604. Lester, Eva P. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Language behaviour and child psychotherapy.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975 (Apr), Vol 20(3), 175-181.—Questions the distinction conventionally made between play therapy and verbal psychotherapy. It

is argued that psychotherapy should be conceptualized as including not only a basic corrective experience but also a specific, interpretive response by the therapist; therefore, psychotherapy is necessarily bound to linguistic growth. It is doubtful that an interaction lacking verbal communication can be called psychotherapy. For the preschoolers, the therapist's verbalizations involve the naming of affect, wish, or fantasy. With the school-age child, the therapist uses interpretations to help the child master shapeless thoughts, vague emotions, fragmented memories, and fluid experiences. With older children, the therapist can use role playing or the playback of tape recorded sessions to make their relationship less focused on power relationships and, therefore, more conducive to verbal interchange. (19 ref) (French summary)—*F. Auld.*

2605. **Lichtenberg, Joseph D. & Pao, Ping-Nie.** *Delusion, fantasy and desire.* *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 273-281.—Attempts to conceptualize the relationship between a conscious desire expressed by a patient during a therapy session, a remembered latency period fantasy, and a delusion experienced during a psychotic period. Based on clinical material, a reappraisal is presented of the function, structure, and genesis of delusion, fantasy, and desire as metapsychological entities. It is suggested that a delusion forms during childhood to give representation to significant traumata affecting the separation-individuation tasks. Fantasizing is the testing ground wherein modes of satisfaction are tried out for their personal appeal; desire is the testing ground wherein concrete reality satisfactions are tried out for their attainability. Without fantasy, mental functioning would be mechanical; without desire, full awareness of self would not develop. (21 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2606. **McConville, Brian J.** (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) *The future of child psychiatry: Mandate for change.* *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 209-214.—Argues that the future of child psychiatry is uncertain, since its present body of knowledge and its identity are unclear. It is maintained that the so-called radical child psychiatrist, who calls himself liberal, flexible, and open, is not as radical as the psychiatrist who returned to structure, careful clinical activity, and humility. (34 ref) (French summary)

2607. **Meltzer, Donald.** (Tavistock Clinic & Inst of Psychoanalysis, London, England) *Adhesive identification.* *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 289-310.—Discusses Freud's neglect of children's idea about spaces inside the self and inside objects, and M. Klein's concept of projective identification, a process of narcissistic identification in which part of the self is split off and projected into an object. "Adhesive identification" was formulated from a synthesis of observations of 3 types of patients: (a) very young infants who appeared "disorganized"; (b) certain adults whose dreams indicated disintegration processes and who felt that they were not held together by a good skin; and (c) autistic children, whose behavior was eventually seen as inability to conceptualize space relations (and therefore time relations), they could not distinguish between "inside" and "outside", their experience was 2-dimensional. It is felt that all 3 groups of patients exhibit "adhesive

identification," which is closely connected with mimicry, shallowness, and externalization of values. It is different from projective identification, and both types are forms of narcissistic identification.—*I. Davis.*

2608. **Moreno, Jonathan.** (Moreno Inst, Beacon, NY) *Psychodrama and the future of the social sciences.* *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 59-70.—Discusses psychodrama within the framework of contemporary events in the social sciences. A theoretical justification is presented for the claim that psychodramatic practice bridges the opposition between humanistic and behavioristic strategies in social science. Psychodrama is understood as a phenomenological psychology, and a phenomenological explanation of sociometry is presented. Areas in which the psychodramatic method is borrowed by behavioral scientists as well as by humanistically oriented researchers are surveyed. (19 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2609. **Oman, John B.** *A theology for psychodrama: In memory of Jacob L. Moreno, M.D., founder of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama.* *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 48-54.—Discusses a theater of reconciliation in which the director's basic theological views are inseparably bound up with the way the psychodrama is structured. Life's turmoil and confusion occurs when multiple emotions develop without any hierarchy of values. When emotions are organized around a purpose large enough to order the emotions, a healthful integration of being develops. Psychodrama is intended to promote this emotional reordering and is related to a theological doctrine of reconciliation. Sin is considered the alienation resulting from not being in touch with ourselves and our feelings.—*R. Tomasko.*

2610. **Ornstein, Paul H.** (Cincinnati General Hosp, OH) *A discussion of the paper by Otto F. Kernberg on "Further contributions to the treatment of narcissistic personalities."* *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 241-247.—Examines fundamental differences between H. Kohut (1971) and O. F. Kernberg's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2) approaches to understanding and treatment of narcissistic personality disturbances, emphasizing the transference neurosis in each approach.—*L. Lauro.*

2611. **Paris, J.** (Jewish General Hosp, Montreal, Canada) *Diagnosis before treatment.* *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 305-307.—Argues that the essence of a medical approach in psychiatry is the application of a structured diagnostic assessment. Treatment without diagnosis is a form of quackery. Psychiatric treatment, like any form of medical treatment, must be tailored to fit the individual patient. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

2612. **Pohl, Jan.** (Deutschen Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Münchener Lehr- und Forschungsinstitut, W Germany) [*"Death instinct" as a defense formation, illustrated with a case study of a psychosomatic patient with symptoms of perversion, addiction and suicidal behavior.*] (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 159-170. Presents a case study of a psychosomatic patient with sex problems, drug addiction, and suicidal tendencies to demonstrate that repetition compulsion is not a manifestation of an innate death instinct, but a

perverted primary aggression which became destructive. The problem of the psychoanalyst who believes in an innate death instinct is discussed. If the analyst identifies with the aggressor in the patient's super-ego due to own fears of life, he makes an alliance with the patient's resistance. Belief in a death instinct is a manifestation of the analyst's lack of identity which is connected with a nihilistic attitude towards psychotherapy. Its manifestation, however, understood as a regressive defense against the fear of abandonment, is susceptible for analysis when in the process of the treatment destructive behavior is transformed into constructive aggression.—H. Bruml.

2613. Priggie, Nan K. **Helper characteristics and rated interview behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 572.

2614. Richardson, Elizabeth A. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **The effects of videotape recording as an extension of group therapy with children who have learning disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1086.

2615. Robertiello, Richard C. **Addendum to object relations technique.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 306-307.—Discusses a technique involving touching, based upon object relations theory, for schizoid patients who have problems with intimacy stemming from their relationships with their mothers during the 1st year of life. Ways in which certain sexual connotations of this method may present difficulties are described, and suggestions for avoiding this problem are offered.—C. McCreary.

2616. Roncoli, Marianne. (New York U, Div of Nursing) **Bantering: A therapeutic strategy with obsessional patients.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 12(4), 171-175.—Presents the thesis that the therapist, like Cervantes, can be a psychological humorist, assisting the obsessional patient to gain insight through the use of bantering. M. Cervantes is described as the forerunner of the psychological humorist, especially in *Don Quixote*. It is suggested that bantering is meant to be a caricature of the patient's behavior, a humorous exaggeration where the therapist appears both a benevolent and ridiculing authority. Bantering in therapy implies that the therapist is making an attempt to mobilize constructively his own feelings of exasperation and the patient's anger. When employing humor, the therapist takes the risk of appearing imperfect, fallible, and human. But he also gives the patient the license to behave imperfectly, fallibly, and humanly. (21 ref)—M. L. Hogan.

2617. Sacks, James M. **The letter.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 184-190.—Describes a technique that involves the patient's "writing" a letter aloud. The patient speaks directly to an absent person in a manner combining the psychodramatic dialogue and the soliloquy. The director's verbal passivity and alternative physical positions are noted. The theoretical usefulness of this technique is attributed to the patient's temporary insulation from either positive or negative reactions from the letter's recipient, which enables the patient to risk expression of more spontaneous impulse laden material. This technique is contrasted to ordinary dialogue where

a great proportion of the material expressed is spoken for immediate effect.—R. Tomasko.

2618. Safer, Jeanne. (Postgraduate Ctr for Mental Health, New York, NY) **Effects of sex of patient and therapist on length of therapy.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Sum), Vol 17(2), 12-13.—Studied effects of sex of patients and therapists on duration of psychotherapy as a continuation of a study which had indicated that female/female dyads worked together longest. 200 case records from the files of the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health were divided into 8 groups of 25, each group representing 1 of 4 possible male/female, patient/therapist combinations in which patients were seen either once or twice weekly. Mainland's short form chi-square tested differences in number of treatment sessions. Findings show that (a) in opposite-sex combinations, male therapists kept females longer than female therapists kept males; and (b) while same-sex combinations showed no durational differences for therapy once weekly, in twice-weekly sessions male therapists worked longer with male patients than females with females. It is suggested that a male consciousness-raising backlash to the women's liberation movement may account for the change from the previous findings.—C. A. Heikkinen.

2619. Schwarz, Berthold E. **Telepathic humoresque.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 61(4), 591-606.—Contends that humor is intimately related to the subconscious and hence to the paranormal. Used tactfully and sparingly, it can be helpful in psychotherapy. 3 categories of what appear to be instances of telepathy and the paranormal allied to humor are presented: humorous situations from early parent-child relationships, physician-patient psychotherapeutic relationships, and strictly personal anecdotes. Numerous incidents in each category are presented and discussed briefly. (26 ref)—G. S. Speer.

2620. Shainberg, David. (Postgraduate Ctr for Mental Health, New York, NY) **Consciousness and psychoanalysis.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 131-149.—Considers the objective of psychoanalysis to be helping the patient be more open to the unknown in the universe. Therapeutic attention should be directed at understanding the structures of the traditional diagnostic categories and how they emerge. Patients often feel they are victims of reality rather than participating agents in bringing about this victimization. They guide their lives with memories and order them around time. The problem of determining what is objective and subjective is considered. The patient is prepared to be open to the unknown through the exercise of forming and seeing the objectified. (16 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2621. Silverman, Lloyd H. (New York U) **Some psychoanalytic considerations of non-psychoanalytic therapies: On the possibility of integration treatment approaches and related issues.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 298-305.—Presents a theoretical discussion of differences between psychoanalytic and nonanalytic therapies, focusing on the attitude of the therapist towards patients' misperceptions of the treatment situation. In the psychoanalytic approach, the therapist analyzes mispercep-

tions and points out their relevance to the patients' current psychic life while nonanalytic approaches do not recognize the unconscious significance of such distortions and often ascribe them to a simple, conscious misunderstanding. Methods of integrating the 2 approaches are suggested, and clinical material is presented to illustrate the use of these approaches.—C. McCreary.

2622. Smith, Joan M. **The movie as medium for the message: or movies, dreams, and schizophrenic thinking.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 12(4), 157-164.—Suggests that a movie may have different implications for schizophrenic and normal persons. By identifying with film characters, the schizophrenic may find release for emotions that he has hitherto been unaware of. The movie's power to uncover unconscious associations suggests the potential therapeutic value of using movie fragments reported by schizophrenic patients in the same way that their reports of dreams are used. A case history demonstrates the technique. The rationale for this method is that dreams, movies, and schizophrenic thought have characteristics and functions in common. The following theory based on clinical data is proposed: the schizophrenic patient, with an abnormally impoverished fantasy life of his own, finds relief and comfort from watching movies because they satisfy his fantasy sense of reality by making fantasy seem real.—M. L. Hogan.

2623. Tauber, Edward S. (William Alanson White Inst, New York, NY) **Notes on dream interpretation.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 282-288.—Emphasizes that dream interpretation, despite its lack of scientific methodology, its high subjectivity, and its uncertainty of meaning, can be useful. It has acquired a high standing in psychoanalysis because when used effectively it can tap the mind and heart of man, open important vistas, and provide the therapeutic process with novelty. Selecting a small segment of a dream for interpretation leads to serious difficulties. Other aspects of interpretation considered are disguises, the initial dream, decoding systems, the role of technical "rules" in analysis, and color in dreams.—M. J. Stanford.

2624. Tosi, Donald J. & Moleski, Richard L. (Ohio State U) **Public forum: Rational-emotive crisis-intervention therapy.** *Rational Living*, 1975(Spring), Vol 10(1), 32-37.—Presents a conceptual framework for crisis-intervention, describing a model of the self in-crisis, irrational ideas contributing to the experience of crisis, and clinical excerpts utilizing the therapeutic mode suggested.

2625. Walker, Carolyn B. **Psychodrama: An experiential study of its effectiveness within the homosexual society.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 83-97.—Discusses the use of psychodrama to deal with inter- and intrapersonal issues within the homosexual culture. Psychodrama permits the homosexual to be his private, real self and to face roles and situations to which a successful adjustment has not been made. Problems of role conflict and the use of role reversal are described. Both stable and transitory relationships are considered, and a glossary of homosexual terms is provided.—R. Tomasko.

2626. Ward, Donald E. (Purdue U) **An experimental investigation of the effects of three empirically-derived**

counselor verbal response styles on client verbal behavior and on client perceptions of the interview. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2316.

2627. Wasserman, Norma M. & Klein, Tobl. (Jewish General Hosp, Montreal, Canada) **Psycho-opera: A new concept combining opera and psychodrama.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 204-211.—Describes how psycho-opera emerged, its theoretical rationale, and its value as a form of therapy. It stresses singing rather than speech as a form of communication, and uses humor to encourage having a good time in a group. The psychomusical drama centers around 4 themes: group participation, a social theme which crystallizes as the opera, an emphasis on individuality, and the idea of spontaneous leadership arising from the group. Topics discussed include structural processes, training of the director, the role of the opera leader, and the role of the assistants. A typical psycho-opera session is described.—R. Tomasko.

2628. Wilmot, Terry M. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effects of sensitizing clients in therapy to the analysis of facial expressions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 574.

Group & Family Therapy

2629. Buiski, Peter. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **Some contributions of ethology to group therapy: Dominance and hierarchies.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 227-235.—Explores the extent to which the dynamics of the social grouping of animals in nature can serve as a model for the understanding of process in psychotherapy groups. Group dynamics necessary for the survival and perpetuation of animal groups serve the function of resistance in therapy groups. Clinical examples of the displacement of lower ranking by higher ranking members and the modification of hierarchical arrangements by alliances between members are given. Implications for the practice of cotherapy are noted.—R. Tomasko.

2630. Chassin, Laurie; Perelman, Michael & Weinberger, Gerald. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Reducing parental resistance to examining family relationships: The therapeutic use of a child management task.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 387-390.—Presents a case study demonstrating the strategic use of a child-focused contingency management program that is designed to (a) illuminate the family's maintenance of the child's disturbed behavior and (b) encourage the parents to work on the factors in the marital relationship which were preventing them from being effective parents. The child was a 7-yr-old female having problems involving school underachievement, unassertiveness, temper tantrums, and disobedience.—C. McCreary.

2631. Comstock, Betsy S. & Jones, Mary A. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) **Group therapy as a treatment technique for severely disturbed patients.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 677-679. Describes how an outpatient psychiatric department of a general hospital uses an economical 4

day/wk group program for severely disturbed patients who need intensive therapy but not hospitalization. The main treatment modality is group therapy, and patients also have access to occupational therapy, vocational rehabilitation counseling, and community activities. Follow-up of 48 patients showed that 82% felt they had improved.

2632. Crabtree, Loren H. & Horowitz, Harvey. (Inst of the Pennsylvania Hosp, Adolescent Treatment Ctr, Philadelphia) **Impromptu group: Beyond crisis intervention.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 356-359.—Discusses the therapeutic use of the spontaneously formed small group and its origins within the therapeutic community. The content and composition of these single session experiences are described, and 4 types of "impromptu groups" are discussed: the theme-oriented, the network-oriented, the individual-oriented, and the task-oriented. The development of the concept from its origins in crisis intervention and the therapeutic community are reviewed. It is concluded that the impromptu group concept is useful within a therapeutic community because it frees the larger community meetings from the tendency to be crisis-dominated and allows the withdrawn, psychotic, negativistic, and/or impulse-ridden patient a voluntary, time-limited small group experience which may ultimately lead to a more classical group therapy experience.—C. McCreary.

2633. Debow, S. L. (Mt Sinai Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **Identical twins concordant for anorexia nervosa: A preliminary case report.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 215-217.—Reports the treatment of identical twin girls, age 14, who were hospitalized because their weight loss exceeded 20% of expected body weight. While in the hospital, they ate the hospital food and gained weight rapidly. The twins had a close, symbiotic relationship. Family therapy revealed intense hostilities and conflicts.

2634. Dinkmeyer, Don. (Communication & Motivation Training Inst, Coral Spings, FL) **Adlerian group psychotherapy.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 219-226.—Adlerian groups aim at increasing the client's self-esteem and developing his social interest by helping him discover his own life style and avoid the mistaken assumptions which cause feelings of inadequacy. Emphasis is placed on winning the patient's cooperation and helping him anticipate success. The group is used to explore the family atmosphere, the family constellation, and the subjective interpretation of the approach to life tasks. A mirror technique helps promote patient reorientation.—R. Tomasko.

2635. Durrett, Deborah D. & Kelly, Patricia A. (U Texas, Arlington) **Can you really talk with your child? A parental training program in communication skills toward the improvement of parent-child interaction.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 98-109.—Conducted an experimental research program in which 5 families completed the 6 2½-hr training sessions, and 5 families served as controls. The sessions used modeling, written manuals, videotape feedback of previous family interaction, focused videotape feedback of current parent-parent interactions, and behavior

rehearsals. Interviews and the Child-Parent Relationship Questionnaire were used to evaluate the program's effectiveness. Results indicate that the training group children demonstrated a greater increase in total talk time and number of responses during parent-child interaction, as well as a greater degree of attitude improvement toward the parent-child relationship. (48 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2636. Egan, Merritt H. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **Dynamisms in activity discussion group therapy (ADGT).** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 199-218.—Classifies and describes some of ADGT's therapeutic dynamisms which affect personality growth and behavior. 3 dynamisms are discussed: identification, reinforcement, and insight. Continuum charts are presented, illustrating therapeutic intervention in child-child conflict, morality, and responsibility. These approaches are considered to be the treatment of choice for much of the psychopathology of the latency period of development. The importance of breaking through the familiar ritual of routine therapy is stressed.—R. Tomasko.

2637. Eveson, Mark & Eveson, Susanna. **Role repertoire in marriage.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 119-122.—Examines the interactions of marriage partners in terms of their capacity to play mutually satisfying roles with each other. It is considered that rapid improvement in relationships results from the partners learning ways to expand and enhance their role repertoire.

2638. Flowers, John V.; Booraem, Curtis D. & Seacat, George F. (U California, Irvine) **The effect of positive and negative feedback on members' sensitivity to other members in group therapy.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 346-350.—Investigated whether the reception of negative feedback in group therapy increases a person's sensitivity to other group members. Ss were either clinical psychologists or social workers who participated in an experimental group involving personal, present tense, statements about problems where positive and negative statements were accompanied by tokens. Group members subjectively rated one another as to activity, mode, and rate of positive vs negative feedback. Objective measures were derived from number of tokens given and received and sensitivity was defined as the percentage of subjective evaluations that matched the objective ratings.—C. McCreary.

2639. Foulkes, Sigmund H. [Group-analytic approach and problems of large groups.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 423-445.—Presents an historical note concerning intrapsychic and community approaches and introduces the notion of large groups in experience and therapy. The structured elements of the therapeutic situation (intensity, duration, counter indications) are considered in the context of real life decisions and the role of minimal structure in large groups.—L. L'Abate.

2640. Gerstein, Alvin I. (Living Schwartz Inst for Children & Youth, Philadelphia, PA) **Variations in treatment technique in group activity therapy.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 343-345.—Describes Ginott's theories of group psy-

chotherapy with children and contrasts them with techniques utilized at a child guidance clinic. Groups were differentiated on the basis of "neurotic" and "ego-impaired" adjustment patterns; different goals were set for therapy for each group. Countertransference effects brought about by the different approaches are discussed.—C. McCreary.

2641. Greenfield, Rochelle C. (South Beach Psychiatric Ctr, Staten Island, NY) **Trial by fire: Rites of passage into psychotherapy groups.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 12(4), 152-156.—Draws parallels between patients in psychotherapy groups and the primitive initiation rites of isolation and silence reported by anthropologists and sociologists. It is stated that initiation is a process common to all human groups. 2 clinical examples illustrate how knowledge of primitive man's initiation rites guided a therapist's intervention when a new patient was added to a chronic schizophrenic therapy group. It is demonstrated that there is a definite parallel between rites of passage in primitive tribes and rites of passage in a modern group of schizophrenic patients.—M. L. Hogan.

2642. Grunebaum, Henry. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **A soft-hearted review of hard-nosed research on groups.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 185-197.—Reviews the research literature concerning the effectiveness of group psychotherapy and the characteristics of client and therapist which promote or hinder a successful outcome. Issues considered include therapy casualties, evaluation of outcome, similarity of cognitive style between patient and therapist, positive confrontation, pregroup preparation of patients, duration and frequency of treatment, group cohesiveness and composition, therapist's behavioral characteristics, and patient's sociological characteristics. A therapist's behavior is considered more important than his belief system. (2 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

2643. Hardcastle, Dexter R. (Brigham Young U) **The effects of a family counseling program on parent's family satisfaction, perceived integration, and congruence, and on specific behavior patterns in the family.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2766.

2644. Hart, Irvin H. (Camarillo State Hosp, CA) **Multi-disciplinary group therapy for revolving door patients.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 204-209.—In an effort to solve the problem of repeated readmissions to a hospital's psychiatric ward, a multidisciplinary group of facilitators from nursing, social work, clinical psychology, and psychiatric residency programs met with 10 patients. Age and sex differences in patients had their equivalents in the facilitator group. Crisis-oriented problem solving techniques were used. A facilitator sat between every 2 patients so that some sub rosa individual contact was possible. After 6 mo of operation, a multidisciplinary strategy was instituted, concurrent with 3 small specialty sub-groups, one of which a patient participated in. The choices were Gestalt sociodrama and assertion training. The highest percentage of interest seemed to be in the multidisciplinary group. A more controlled evaluation procedure is planned for the future.—J. Rubin.

2645. Horowitz, Roslyn H. (U Miami) **The influence of various group counseling procedures on certain personality traits and weight control among obese women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2299.

2646. Main, Thomas F. (Cassel Hosp, Richmond, England) [Some psychodynamic aspects of large groups.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 453-479.—Projection and projective identification as interpersonal concepts have value in understanding the behavior of unstructured large groups as well as the behavior of small groups, couples, and individuals.

2647. Monea, Helen P. (U California, School of Nursing, San Francisco) **A family in trouble: A case study of a family in conjoint family therapy.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 12(4), 165-170.—Proposes the use of action-oriented techniques during conjoint family therapy.—M. L. Hogan.

2648. Napolitani, Diego. [Maturational phases of the psychoanalytic group: Reciprocal phantomatic inductions between analyst and group.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 536-552.—Analytic group therapy progresses through 5 distinct phases: (a) clear distinction between group and leader, (b) expression of anger and strong feelings, (c) splintering of the group, (d) explicit delineation of id-ego-superego demands, and (e) integration of ego and ego-ideals.

2649. Napolitani, Fabrizio & Ancona, Leonardo. (U Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia, Rome, Italy) [Internal processes of a psychoanalytically-led group in terms of Klein's identifications.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 553-576.—Attempts to integrate social psychological concepts taken from experimental small group research (cohesion, assumed similarity, and perceptual accuracy) with M. Klein's concepts of projective identification and externalization.

2650. Napolitani, Fabrizio. [The group as a therapeutic instrument.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 480-506.—Analytic methods of group psychotherapy are (a) rotating from one patient to another, (b) collective interpretations of group behavior, and (c) interpretations of relations among group members. Applications of these methods to families and couples with limiting conditions are considered in detail.

2651. Neto, Bernardo B. (Catholic U, Inst of Psychotherapeutic Methods & Techniques, Sao Paulo, Brazil) [Psychoanalytic therapy in a couples group.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 597-607.—Describes a group therapy situation in which the analyst's insensitivity to seating arrangements between spouses represented his refusal to deal with the idealized identity requested by the couples, thus depriving them of a necessary and decisive therapeutic experience.

2652. Palau, John; Leitner, Lewis; Drasgow, Fritz & Drasgow, James. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Further improvement following therapy.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 42-47.—Studied the effectiveness of empathy training and treatment groups.

13 follow-ups were done on 6 different treatment groups with 4 of the follow-ups extending over a 5-yr period. While it was found that the groups maintained their treatment termination levels of functioning, it was also found that 8-30% of the group members continued to improve after treatment. A positive correlation of 0.60 was found between the active-positiveness of the successful group therapists and their group's continued gainers' percents (CGP). Those who continued to improve seemed to do so by their own efforts and became their own active-positive therapists. The CGP is recommended as a new outcome criterion to assist in the comparison and evaluation of different studies. It is suggested that, in group treatment research, emphasis should be placed on what happens to the members after therapy termination. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

2653. Pontalti, Corrado. (U Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia, Rome, Italy) [Metapsychological reflections on the first session of group analysis.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 577-588.—The immediate interpretation of castration anxiety activates a variety of transference reactions that characterize the 1st group-analytic session.

2654. Reiter, Gregg F. (Brigham Young U) The effects of a systematic counseling program for mothers on family congruence, integration, positive and negative verbal responses, and a problem child's behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2793-2794.

2655. Toldson, Ivory L. & Pasteur, Alfred B. (Southern U) Developmental stages of Black self-discovery: Implications for using Black art forms in group interaction. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spring), Vol 44(2), 130-138.—Describes how group counselors or therapists using materials from art forms of Blacks could create appropriate, positive Black images at 6 hypothesized Black self-awareness stages perceived of as culminating in adequate self-concept of participant Blacks. Included in ego activities characteristic of the proposed psychophilosophical stages are examination of societal and personal decay, re-establishment of links with nature through oppressed peoples worldwide, recollection of Black-African and American experiences, analysis of the self in relationship to the hypothesized earlier stages, and comprehension of the reasons for one's ego-oppression and of the means for ego liberation. B. M. Anthony.

2656. Verhulst, Johan. (Catholic U, Leuven, Belgium) Marital change: An intensive, short-term approach. *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Sum), Vol 17(2), 7-10.—Describes a 3-wk marital therapy program integrated with theory and research. Treating unselected couples, the program is based on 4 principles: (a) seeing marriages as skill-based projects rather than as games of chance; (b) stressing relationships with partner equality over romantic happiness; (c) viewing marriage problems as interactions rather than as individual culpabilities; and (d) resolving problems through analysis and confrontation instead of defensive conformity to "external" rules. The therapeutic procedure is outlined. Problems being researched are described and an eclectic theoretical model is presented that emphasizes problem-solving with the help of active

enthusiastic, facilitative therapists. Of 120 couples treated, none has dropped out.—C. A. Heikkinen.

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

2657. Adesso, Vincent J. et al. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) Effects of a personal growth group on positive and negative self-references. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 354-355.—Studied whether participation in a Gestalt-oriented personal growth group would increase positive and decrease negative self references. 18 college students received 5 2-hr sessions of personal growth training. An additional 18 controls in the same age range participated in a group discussion of current events. In each group, 2 observers counted the number of positive and negative self-references emitted by group participants. Results indicated that the number of positive self-references given by experimental Ss increased significantly as compared with controls. There was no significant difference between the groups in regard to negative self-references.—C. McCreary.

2658. Barrett-Lennard, G. T. (U Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) Outcomes of residential encounter group workshops: Descriptive analysis of follow-up structured questionnaire data. *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 5(2), 86-93.—After a 6-mo follow-up interval, 90% (62 persons) of the members of 2 residential encounter group workshops completed a 2-step questionnaire evaluation. Results from the 2nd (more structured) step, using 8 multiple-choice items, are reported here. Significant gains in personal functioning and in confidence and effectiveness in interpersonal helping situations were indicated by 75% or more of the respondents. A similar proportion felt that this workshop-linked growth was continuing and reported important cognitive conceptual change. About half indicated substantial increases in sensitivity and openness with others. Attitude or behavior change perceived by significant others was noted by over half the sample. Most remaining respondents indicated mildly positive gain; 4 felt less confident as helpers, and other items drew a single rating of negative change. Results support and complement those derived from the low-structure first-step data reported by G. T. Barrett-Lennard et al. (see PA Vol 53:1236).—*Journal abstract*.

2659. Braaten, Lell J. (U Oslo, Norway) Developmental phases of encounter groups and related intensive groups. *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 5(4), 112-129.—Reviews 14 current models of encounter group process and related group experiences, and presents composite and revised models. Theoretical considerations in model construction are noted, including the "phase" and "cycle of concern" conceptualizations. Common trends and unique aspects of the models are identified. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2660. Ficht, John C. (College of William & Mary) Social perceptions and verbal interactions in tape-directed and counselor directed encounter groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Nov), Vol 34(A), 1611.

2661. Foulds, Melvin L. & Hannigan, Patricia S. (Bowling Green State U) **Effects of psychomotor group therapy on ratings of self and others.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 351-354.—Studied the effects of psychomotor group therapy on perception of self and others. Ss were 18 male and 18 female college students responding to an advertisement for personal growth-oriented, psychomotor group therapy. Attitudes toward self and others were assessed by a 29-item, semantic differential type scale. Ss were randomly assigned to treatment and control groups; the treatment group received 8 weekly sessions while the control group was told they could participate in a subsequent psychomotor group. Treatment consisted of a number of movement exercises followed by group discussion. Results show significant changes in a positive direction in attitudes of experimental Ss toward self and others and no change in controls. Follow-up testing of the treated group revealed continued positive change after 6 mos.—C. McCreary.
2662. Hale, Ann E. **Warm-up to a sociometric exploration.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 157-172.—Discusses the development of a sociometric consciousness by providing training in awareness of the underlying network of feelings between self and others. The use of the sociogram, a sociometric test, is described as especially helpful for groups concerned with personal growth, organizational development, human relations skill training, and psychodrama. An example of the warm-up phase of a training session is used to illustrate typical concerns expressed by groups in a sociometric exploration. Outlines of warm-up, action, and sharing phases of group development are given, together with 3 representative sociograms.—R. Tomasko.
2663. Hayes, James A. (State U New York, Albany) **An experimental study examining the self-concept and effectiveness of resident assistants in routine on-the-job training and in a special training program utilizing encounter tapes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2298.
2664. Luther, Grace A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Levels of concreteness in encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 568-569.
2665. Maxwell, Mary G. (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of focused videotape feedback in marathon therapy groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2307.
2666. Morehouse, Katherine J. (U California, Los Angeles) **The process of development of interracial encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 570.
2667. Moreno, Zerka T. (Moreno Inst, Beacon, NY) **Psychodrama of young mothers.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 191-203.—Discusses uses of psychodramatic mother-role training. Problem anticipation and an exploration of the mother's self-image are considered.
2668. Purinton, Michael R. (Florida State U) **An investigation of the relationship between two methods of communication training and the personality and communication endices of nonprofessionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1627-1628.
2669. Ross, Laura H. & Allen, Robert M. (U Miami) **Two statistical approaches to two types of group confrontation.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 220-228.—Measured personality changes resulting from 2 encounter groups. 1 group met for 12 sessions of 3 hrs each. The 2nd group met for 38 continuous hrs. The Psychological Screening Inventory (PSI) was administered before and after the groups met, and the data were analyzed according to the *t* test and by analysis of variance. Using the *t* test, the only significant difference for the weekly group was on the Defensiveness subscale. For the continuous group, the Social nonconformity subscale and the Defensiveness subscale showed pre-post measure differences. When data were analyzed according to analysis of variance, results similar to the *t* test were found. In addition, analysis of variance showed an interaction between time and treatment on the Social nonconformity subscale. It is suggested that defensiveness in members can be better overcome in a long continuous group than in a shorter, discontinuous group.—J. Rubin.
2670. Rowan, John. **Encounter group research: No joy?** *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 19-28.—Presents a critique of the study by M. Liberman et al (1973). Some of the shortcomings discussed include poor selection and assignment of Ss to treatment and control groups, different pretest instructions for experimental groups, excessive paperwork for Ss, the ignoring of the psychological environment, poor research design, and use of an inappropriate statistical model with incorrect conclusions drawn.—B. E. Allen.
2671. Sanford, Mary E. (U Utah) **T-group participant responses to selected trainer characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1711-1712.
2672. Schutz, Will. **Not encounter and certainly not facts.** *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 7-18. Presents a negative critique of a study by M. Lieberman et al (1973). The Lieberman study is described as having serious methodological weaknesses in research design and inappropriate statistical analysis. Also, many uncontrolled variables are reported (e.g., selection and assignment of Ss to treatment and control groups, different instructions given to experimental groups, pregroup differences between group leaders, group size and pattern of meetings, operation definitions inconsistent or vague, and pretests not given for determining emotional state of Ss. It is concluded that the Lieberman study is "an unfortunate event and the conclusions are without a shred of evidence."—B. E. Allen.
2673. Smith, Peter B. (U Sussex, England) **Are there adverse effects of sensitivity training?** *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 29-47.—Reviews the literature, including the study by M. Lieberman et al (1973), on adverse effects during and after Sensitivity Training. It is concluded that the criteria used have been diverse and of widely differing significance. It is urged that a more coherent definition and measurement of effects be formulated. (33 ref)—B. E. Allen.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

2674. DiGiuseppe, Raymond. (Hofstra U) The use of behavior modification to establish rational self-statements in children. *Rational Living*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 18-19.—Describes a procedure which uses the behavioral principles of modeling, fading, and reinforcement of antecedent conditions to modify the behavior of children with emotional disorders.
2675. Douglas, Virginia L. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) Are drugs enough? To treat or to train the hyperactive child. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 199-212.—Discusses the development of a viable training approach for hyperactive children. The approach originally developed by A. R. Luria (1961) and others, focuses on teaching the child more effective problem solving strategies and helping him achieve inhibitory control of his behavior through the use of self-verbalization and modeling techniques. Sufficient data are available to suggest the value of a positive reward especially the reward administered by the child himself; negative feedback has also been proved helpful. The adaptation of Luria's self-verbalization technique has appeared to be specifically useful for certain cases of hyperactivity. This approach involves choosing tasks which can be solved only by careful looking, listening, or moving and for which a strategy is required before action is taken. The task of testing the short- and long-term effectiveness of these techniques in a controlled study is being investigated to examine the combined effects of training and drug treatment. (50 ref)—A. H. Alawi.
2676. Gibb, J. Douglas; Stephan, Eric & Rohm, C. E. (Brigham Young U) Belief in biofeedback for the control of short-term stress. *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(3), 80-83.—Explored the effect of biofeedback training and mental expectation or "belief" on the relief of short-term stress. 3 experiments using a total of 165 Ss demonstrated that similar low levels of tension could be achieved with physical training using biofeedback instruments or with "belief" training using a biofeedback machine for a demonstration only. 2 physiological indicants of short-term stress were the Ss' muscle tension and finger temperatures. Results seem to indicate the possibility of a method of instruction for educators and therapists that, when coupled with traditional biofeedback training, may produce superior results at a reduced monetary investment.—*Journal abstract*.
2677. Kirsch, Irving. (U Southern California) The politics of reinforcement. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 311-316.—Theoretically explores some political and ethical issues involving the use of operant conditioning programs. Current programs are described, and the power relations that contribute to the shaping and maintenance of these programs are analyzed. Emphasis is placed on the extent to which such therapies aim at coercing the patient into emitting behavior that will benefit someone other than the patient himself. An approach to safeguarding the rights of institutionalized patients is suggested. C. McCreary.
2678. Klein, Helen A. (Wright State U) Behaviorally oriented treatment for juvenile offenders. *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology* *Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 17-21. Examined programs using behavioral techniques with juvenile delinquents and evaluated their effectiveness. Such programs have used immediate reinforcement or punishment, intermittent reinforcers, mediated or secondary reinforcement (primarily tokens or points), and delayed reinforcement. The problem of achieving long-range and generalized behavioral change is critical. Stage systems appear to go beyond token and contract techniques and enable the juvenile offender to advance progressively. Each step (e.g., rookie, regular, veteran, alumni) was earned by acceptable behavior at the preceding step. Problems and limitations are traced back to the original rationale for behavioral techniques. Some psychosocial characteristics of juvenile delinquents are considered (e.g., manipulative tendency, active orientation, suspicion and hostility to adults, concrete thinking) that may allow for more productive application of the approach. The development of personal responsibility emerges as an important consequence of appropriate use of behavioral principles. Behavioral programs are successful to the extent that they can use the characteristics of delinquents within the technique's boundaries to develop this individual responsibility. (28 ref)—J. Sorokac.
2679. Linkenhoker, Dan D. (Indiana State U) Increasing the effectiveness of timeout from reinforcement. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 326-328.—Discusses a procedure for increasing the therapeutic effectiveness of timeout from reinforcement (TO) with a juvenile delinquent population. Generally, an undesirable side effect of TO is that it removes the individual from his environment without providing an opportunity for practicing desirable alternative responses. Responsibility and decision making are, therefore, not reinforced. During the TO period, this procedure requires the individual to analyze and tape a description of the behavior responsible for his placement in TO and to offer 3 alternative solutions to that behavior. The tape is later played before a group of peers and staff who evaluate its quality and award tokens on the basis of an accurate description of the behavioral incident and the feasibility of the alternative solutions. This procedure suggests that TO can be designed to increase practical problem-solving skills and self-responsibility. A brief case study detailing the procedure is provided.—McCreary.
2680. McLaughlin, T. F. & Malaby, J. E. Modification of assignment completion with token reinforcement procedures. *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 6-10.—Studied the effects of a token reinforcement program on the assignment completion of 4 poorly performing 6th graders, using their assignment completion in the presence of another teacher in a different subject matter area as a control technique. Over 450 individual assignments were examined. Results indicate that the use of back-up reinforcers were effective in improving assignment completion.—*Journal summary*.
2681. McWhirter, J. Jeffries & Hudak, John L. (Arizona State U) Parents' group on child management. *Devereux Forum*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 13-18. Briefly describes 7 meetings with parents for the purpose of presenting behavioral child management techniques.

2682. Palmer, Sushma; Thompson, Robert J. & Linscheid, Thomas R. (Georgetown U Hosp) **Applied behavior analysis in the treatment of childhood feeding problems.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 333-339.—Behavioral mismanagement has been seen as a major cause of feeding problems in children. The case of a 6-yr-old paraplegic boy who subsisted almost entirely on pureed food is discussed. Treatment by applied behavioral analysis resulted in his taking food normal for his age, sustained in a follow-up after 1 yr. (French, German, & Spanish summaries) (20 ref).—P. W. Pruyser.

2683. Powers, Pauline S. & Powers, Henry P. (U South Florida, Medical Coll) **Using a hospital for desensitization of an outpatient's illness related fears.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 675-677.—A 38-yr-old female outpatient with phobias related to enclosed places, hospitals, doctors, and cancer was treated by systematic desensitization using the facilities of a general hospital. Steps in treatment included securing a complete psychiatric and social history, teaching the patient relaxation therapy techniques, and establishing a hierarchy of anxiety provoking stimuli specifically related to the patient's fears.

2684. Wilson, Woodrow & Calhoun, James F. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Behavior therapy and the minority client.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 317-325.—Discusses the issue of the White behavior therapist and the Black (or other minority) client, stressing problems of differing expectations and styles of communicating. It is pointed out that the therapist should be especially concerned with establishing a trusting relationship and that he learn about the culture and environment of the minority client. Particular problems of various methods (rational-emotive, aversive conditioning, desensitization, assertion training, and operant techniques) are discussed.—C. McCreary.

2685. Yager, Geoffrey G. (U North Dakota) **A new behavioral emphasis: Turning the inside out.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 585-591. A survey of case study literature on self-management by covert conditioning suggests a number of ways in which this procedure can be used for self-change. 5 self-management techniques based on classical conditioning (relaxation, desensitization, thought stopping, covert sensitization, and assertive training) are described and compared with operant conditioning procedures. When using these methods, counselors cannot take credit for successful resolution of client problems, as the client becomes his own observer and evaluator. Counselors may, however, encourage clients to help themselves through the use of appropriate covert conditioning procedures. (25 ref)—G. S. Speer.

Drug Therapy

2686. Aguilar, Santiago J. (Central Georgia Regional Hosp, Milledgeville) **An open study of mesoridazine (Serentil) in chronic schizophrenics.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 484-489.—Evaluated the usefulness of mesoridazine besylate in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia in an 8-wk open-label trial with 12 male and 41 female chronic schizophrenics

who had ceased to progress beyond a certain level of functioning despite continued psychotropic medication (not including mesoridazine besylate). After a 10-day washout period, 56 received the drug in intramuscular doses of 25-150 mg daily on the 1st 10 study days, followed by daily tablet doses of 25-400 mg until the final day of the study. Ratings on the Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation showed that Ss were significantly "less mentally ill" at the end of the washout period and underwent a statistically highly significant further improvement in the course of the mesoridazine besylate treatment. Only 2 Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale items improved significantly during the washout period. Treatment with the drug led to improvement in thinking disturbances and in psychomotor, paranoid, and depressive disturbances.—Journal summary.

2687. Amm, M. G. & Werry, J. S. (U Auckland, Medical School, New Zealand) **Methylphenidate in children: Effects upon cardiorespiratory function on exertion.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 119-131.—10 hyperactive/aggressive males were given methylphenidate (0.3 mg/kg) and an inert placebo in a double-blind, crossover design. Heart rate, respiratory rate, and work done (i.e., the number of pedal rotations) were measured under standardized conditions of rest and under light, moderate, and heavy exercise, using a modified exercycle and postexertion rest. Compared with the placebo, methylphenidate produced increases in heart rate at rest that persisted during exercise but decreased somewhat at the highest exertion levels. Respiration rate was not significantly affected, though the mean rates on methylphenidate reversed to less than those on the placebo during exercise. These results, which replicate findings by others, suggest that (a) methylphenidate increases heart rate, but that this effect can be eliminated, at least in part, by exertion, and (b) it may cause a reduction in oxygen expenditure during exercise, possibly by vasoconstriction. (16 ref) *Journal summary*.

2688. Ban, T. A.; Lehmann, H. E.; Sterlin, C. & Climan, M. **Comprehensive clinical studies with thiothixene.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 473-477.—Conducted a 2-phase clinical study to (a) examine the range of therapeutic activities of thiothixene in 60 hospitalized psychiatric patients belonging to 4 different diagnostic groups and (b) determine the place of thiothixene among various antipsychotic drugs in 90 hospitalized schizophrenic patients. Results of Phase 1 show that 4-40 mg/day produced statistically significant improvement in the total scores, Depression factor scores and Anxious Tension, Depression cluster scores of the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) in psychoneurotic Ss; and in the Depression factor scores and the Social Competence, Manifest Psychosis, and Retardation factor scores of the Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation (NOSIE) in schizophrenic Ss. In Phase 2, it was found that thiothixene produced statistically significant changes in the factor scores Social Interest, Personal Neatness, and Retardation of the NOSIE; clopenthixol produced statistically significant improvement in the factor scores Social Competence, Social Interest, Irritability, Manifest Psychosis, and Retardation of the NOSIE and the total

scores of the BPRS; and chlorprothixene produced statistically significant improvement in the factor score Personal Neatness of the NOSIE.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

2689. **Campbell, Magda.** (New York U, Medical Ctr, Children's Psychopharmacology Unit) **Psychopharmacology in childhood psychosis.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 238-254.—A review of the literature on psychopharmacology indicates that diphenhydramine is effective even in very disturbed schizophrenic children, particularly those with high IQ's. The psychomotor stimulants benzedrin and dextroamphetamine, even in very low doses, often worsen psychosis. Both chlorpromazine and thioridazine, though widely used, have negative effects on cognitive behavior and learning in general in childhood. Trifluoperidol has proved more effective than other drugs. Similarly, thioxanthene, molindone hydrochloride, hallucinogen's, and megavitamins are also used with different effects. More recently, the administration of lithium has resulted in decreasing such symptoms as hyperactivity, and aggressiveness. The therapeutic effects of levodopa in schizophrenic children have been investigated. However, the purpose of drug treatment is to make the child more amenable to other forms of therapy, and it is suggested that a particular drug therapy should be discontinued if it interferes in any way with maturation, development, and learning. (74 ref)—*A. H. Alawi.*

2690. **Conley, Daniel P.** (Arizona State U) **Effects of Ritalin on hyperkinetic children attending the Glendale elementary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1072-1073.

2691. **Connors, C. Keith.** (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **Controlled trial of methylphenidate in preschool children with minimal brain dysfunction.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 61-74.—Conducted a study with 53 6-yr-olds with minimal brain dysfunction (MBD) to determine the safety and efficacy of the use of methylphenidate with younger children. Medical and perinatal histories were obtained for all Ss who were also administered a battery of psychological tests (e.g., the Draw-A-Man and Matching Familiar Figures tests). Visual and auditory cortical evoked responses were obtained before treatment and at the end of the study. Results show the following: (a) Clinical improvement of Ss on the drug was apparent with a relatively small average dose of the drug. (b) Objective measures of intelligence and visual-motor integration showed significant enhancement in Ss given the drug compared with those receiving a placebo. (c) Measures of vigilance, seat activity, and impulsivity did not show significant enhancement by the drug even though gains were always greater than in the placebo group. (d) Parents noted a significant degree of reduction in restless and disturbing behavior in their ratings of children receiving the drug rather than a placebo. (e) The drug enhanced the cortical evoked responses in the left parietal area. (f) Side effects of the drug were generally minimal, and there was no significant weight loss during the study. Findings suggest that the results are more variable and unpredictable than in similar treatment of older MBD children. —*M. E. Pounsel.*

2692. **Connors, C. Keith.** (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **A placebo-crossover study of caffeine treatment**

of hyperkinetic children. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 132-143.—8 hyperkinetic children who had been successfully treated on either dextroamphetamine or methylphenidate participated in a double-blind, crossover study of treatment with caffeine or a placebo in counterbalanced order. Parent, teacher, and clinical observations were employed at baseline and 3 wks after the 2 treatment regimes. Measures of attention, activity level, and language function were also obtained at these times. Only 1 case showed some possible clinical benefit from caffeine. 2 factors may account for the apparent failure of this stimulant. First, the dosage level was fixed, and the minimal side effects suggest the possibility that adequate dosage levels were not reached. Second, it is possible that only certain types of children are responsive to caffeine. On the basis of the findings the use of caffeine is not recommended for hyperkinesis until further research is undertaken.—*A. H. Alawi.*

2693. **Gittleman-Klein, Rachel & Klein, Donald F.** (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Are behavioral and psychometric changes related in methylphenidate-treated, hyperactive children?** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 182-198.—Studied 39 hyperactive 6-12 yr olds to examine the relative efficacy of a placebo, methylphenidate, thioridazine, and methylphenidate and thioridazine combined. A battery of behavioral and psychological measures was administered before and after treatment. Results indicate no relationship between psychometric and behavioral improvement after 4 wks and a weak relationship after 12 wks of treatment. Data fail to support the hypothesis that psychometric and behavioral changes occur together in hyperkinetic children treated with stimulants. The notion that a primary, unitary, CNS function is ameliorated by stimulants seems unlikely. Drug effects in this population appear more complex.—*A. H. Alawi.*

2694. **Gorbov, F. D. & Uskov, F. N.** (Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Psychology, Moscow, USSR) [The psychology of drug intervention.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 39-46.—Discusses the effect of extrapharmacological variables in cases of drug intervention: physician-patient interaction, the placebo effect, the patient's negativism, and the patient's conceptual model of anticipated drug effect. Patients who lack the latter do not respond to drugs as well as those who do, hence the importance of proper procedure in drug administration. (English summary) (54 ref)—*L. Zusne.*

2695. **Greenberg, Lawrence M.; Yellin, Abrahim M.; Spring, Carl & Meicall, Mary.** (U Minnesota, Div of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry) **Clinical effects of imipramine and methylphenidate in hyperactive children.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 144-156.—37 hyperactive children between the ages of 6 and 13 who had responded well to methylphenidate were treated with imipramine, methylphenidate, or a placebo. The results of this double-blind, crossover study suggest that methylphenidate has a more rapid onset of action and produces fewer side effects than imipramine. Moreover, methylphenidate treatment was associated with improved social relatedness and coordination.

Imipramine appeared to exert a sedative effect.—*Journal summary.*

2696. Gutton, Ph.; Estrabaud, M. & Allain, J.-P. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) [Study of the alteration of psychic resistance of 53 adolescent hemopheliacs at the time of introduction of a major therapeutic technique.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 717-740.—Conducted a study to examine the effects of the introduction of a major therapeutic technique into the medical routines of 53 adolescent hemopheliacs on the psychodynamics of the organic symptoms of these Ss. The therapeutic technique, designed to enable the Ss to handle their hemophelic episodes, required them to learn to self-administer antihemophelic concentrates. Analysis of the clinical data on individual Ss revealed that the learning of the technique was met with the same resistances as those encountered when beginning psychotherapy with these adolescents. Inversely, however, the technique appeared to constitute a psychotherapeutic act.—Z. M. Cantwell.

2697. Itil, T. M. et al. (New York Medical Coll, NY) **Clinical and CNS effects of oral and i.v. thyrotropin-releasing hormone in depressed patients.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 529-536.—In Study 1, a single-blind trial with saline control, 9 patients were treated parenterally with 500 and/or 1,000 µg thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) concurrent with previous medication; in Study 2, a double-blind experiment, 4 patients were given 100 mg TRH orally for either 3 or 5 days during a 14-day study period. Both oral and iv TRH produced systematic alterations in brain function of depressive patients as determined by scalp-recorded computerized cerebral biopotentials (computer EEG). The computer EEG (CEEG) profiles of both formulations were not only very similar to each other, but also resembled the CEEG profiles of psychostimulant compounds. As in CEEG findings, TSH plasma levels also indicated that oral TRH was an active compound. Although some antidepressive effects were observed after both formulations, they were not present in every patient, and it was not always the case after repetitive TRH administration, nor were the effects on depressed mood too impressive. On the other hand, in almost all patients certain behavioral effects of TRH were seen which related to "life instincts" and "life performance." The increase of interest, desire, and drive for work, food, and sex was one of the most striking findings, particularly after iv TRH. This may be responsible for the antidepressive effects of TRH in patients in whom depression may be the result of an inhibition of instinctive functions. (20 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2698. Johnson, Walter C. **A neglected modality in psychiatric treatment: The monoamine oxidase inhibitors.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 521-525.—Attempts to show that MAO inhibitors are very useful when the proper indications for their employment are observed and are relatively safe provided that appropriate precautions such as the avoidance of cheese and other foods high in tyramine content are taken by the patients being treated with these compounds. The history, pharmacology, side effects, and

indications for their use are reviewed, and it is indicated that the MAO inhibitors are the therapeutic agents of choice in atypical depressions associated with anxiety, phobic and hysterical symptoms, and depressive illnesses (including endogenous depressions) which have failed to respond satisfactorily to tricyclic antidepressants. (20 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2699. Katz, Sidney; Saraf, Kishore; Gittleman-Klein, Rachel & Klein, Donald F. (Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Ctr, Glen Oaks, NY) **Clinical pharmacological management of hyperkinetic children.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring/Summer), Vol 4(1-2), 157-181.—Observes that the syndrome of the hyperactive child is not a single entity, and the phenomenology and treatment of the syndrome are far from precise. The etiology is considered unclear, and the subsequent course is still imprecisely known. The physician who treats these children must realize that this is a time-consuming undertaking requiring close contact with parents and school, constant review of treatment strategies, and persistence in looking for answers. As a result, hyperkinetic children can best be managed in clinics that have staff available to render a variety of services. Guidelines for the effective management of hyperkinetic children are proposed.—*Journal summary.*

2700. Latimer, P. R. & Braden, D. H. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Roussy-Levy syndrome with psychosis.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 287-289.—Presents the case of a 39-yr-old woman who had suffered from neurological disorders since childhood, who now came into hospital with worsened neurologic symptoms and paranoid ideas. There was no evidence that the paranoid symptoms were physically caused. Treatment with thioridazine cleared up the psychosis. (French summary)

2701. López-Ibor Allno, J. J.; Ayuso Gutiérrez, J. L.; Montejo Iglesias, L. & Hernández Herreros, M. (Facultad de Medicina de Salamanca, Spain) [Thyrotropic hormone (TRH) therapy for primary depression.] (Span) *Actas Luso-Espanolas de Neurologia, Psiquiatria y Ciencias Afines*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 2(2), 91-102.—Administered TRH alone (5 patients) and in association with tricyclic antidepressants (8 patients) to evaluate its effectiveness in treating chronic depression. No significant clinical improvement was noted under either condition. (English summary)—D. J. Clair.

2702. Moseley, John I. & Penry, J. Kiffin. (NIH, National Inst of Neurological Diseases & Stroke, Applied Neurologic Research Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Antiepileptic medication in chronic care facilities: Results of a review of the medical records of 773 patients in seven nursing homes, Montgomery County, Md.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 90(2), 140-143.—Examined the frequency of and the indications for the use of antiepileptic medications in chronic care facilities. The charts of 773 patients in 7 nursing homes were reviewed, and 44 patients who were on various antiepileptic medications were studied. Results show that diagnosed epilepsy was documented in the medical records of 6 of the 44 Ss. 18 of these Ss had not been diagnosed as epileptic but had had 1 or more seizures that were observed by the nursing staff or documented in their charts. Among the 44 patients on

antiepileptic medications, no documented reason for the prescription of these drugs was available for 17. The implications of these findings are discussed.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

2703. Ostow, Mortimer. Treating depression with tranquilizers, with dissenting view of lithium carbonate therapy. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975 (Apr), Vol 75(5), 693-696.—Reports that many patients who are depressed or subject to depression respond to small doses of thioxanthene or phenothiazine tranquilizer with an antidepressant effect. Above a low threshold, the effect gives way to an accentuation of depression. This antidepressant effect can be utilized for the treatment of depression in a large proportion of depressed patients. Manic depressives will be most responsive; and those depressives who exhibit an active life style during periods of remission will also respond well. The advantages of this treatment include prompt response (24-48 hrs) and relative freedom from side and toxic effects. Lithium's action in the treatment of mania is surpassed by moderate or high doses of tranquilizer; and for the deterrence of relapse during remission, low doses of tranquilizer are less toxic and more flexible than lithium, although no less potent.—*Journal abstract.*

2704. Rainaut, J. (Ctr Psychiatrique, Aix-en-Provence, France) [Statistical analysis of the comparative double-blind study of the activity of loxapine and thioridazine.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975 (Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 147-160.—Reports a comparison of loxapine to thioridazine in the treatment of schizophrenia. With either drug, chronic schizophrenics showed significant and similar general improvement as early as the 2nd wk.

2705. Safer, Daniel J. & Allen, Richard P. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School, Div of Child Psychiatry) Side effects from long-term use of stimulants in children. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975 (Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 105-118.—Recent research indicates that dextroamphetamine and methylphenidate can adversely affect the growth of hyperactive children and that methylphenidate can produce an elevation of resting pulse during the period of drug effect. Dextroamphetamine, when given for a period of 2 or more years, causes a significant suppression of gains in weight and in height. When stimulant medication is abruptly withdrawn, a significant growth rebound follows. The prolonged use of methylphenidate in hyperactive children causes a significant degree of growth suppression only if doses exceed 20 mg/day. While the use of dextroamphetamine in the treatment of hyperactivity in children causes no apparent change in the cardiovascular system, methylphenidate produces a significant elevation in resting pulse during the period of drug effect. Initially, methylphenidate results in an average heart-rate increase of 12 beats/min. During the 1st 4 mo of treatment, this averages 9 beats/min; subsequently, however, the increase is negligible. Older children have smaller pulse changes than younger ones. EEG studies reveal that rebound increases in Stage 4, and REM sleep occurs when the use of dextroamphetamine is abruptly discontinued. (36 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2706. Satterfield, James H. & Cantwell, Dennis P. (Gateways Hosp, Los Angeles, CA) Psychopharmacology in the prevention of antisocial and delinquent

behavior. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975 (Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 227-237.—Several cross-sectional studies of adult sociopaths and hyperactive children have reported similar clinical, EEG, neurophysiological, behavioral, and psychological abnormalities in these 2 separately recognized psychiatric syndromes. Longitudinal studies of children who later became sociopathic suggest that they suffer from childhood problems in many ways similar to those of hyperactives. Follow-up studies in their early and mid-teens have reported serious delinquent behavior. Family studies also suggest that there may be a familial relationship between childhood hyperactivity and adult sociopathy. These studies lead to the question of whether the hyperactive child syndrome is a precursor of juvenile delinquency and whether early treatment of the hyperactive child can prevent an antisocial outcome. A specific treatment (medication with a stimulant) has been demonstrated to be effective. Whether this also prevents subsequent serious delinquent behavior is not yet known. However, since no other treatment has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing antisocial behavior, the use of stimulant medication in treating hyperactive children seems to be a promising area for research into the prevention of juvenile delinquent and adult criminal behavior. Further long-term, clinical, and family studies of hyperactives are necessary to determine both the nature of the relationship among childhood hyperkinesis, juvenile delinquency, and adult sociopathy and whether stimulant drug treatment of hyperkinetic children prevents such later-life syndromes. (45 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2707. Shapiro, William R. (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr, Neuropsychiatric Service, New York, NY) Treatment of cataplexy with clomipramine. *Archives of Neurology*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 32(10), 653-656.—A new antidepressant drug, clomipramine hydrochloride, closely related to imipramine hydrochloride, was used to treat 1 female and 3 male 24-56 yr old patients suffering from cataplexy, sleep paralysis, and hypnagogic hallucinations. Attacks of cataplexy were associated with REM electroencephalographic patterns. Clomipramine, in doses of 25-75 mg/day, completely stopped all attacks of cataplexy, sleep paralysis, and hypnagogic hallucinations within 48 hrs of initial therapy. Ss were free of symptoms for periods of 10-21 mo. Side effects included impotence in the male Ss, but no hematologic, cardiovascular, hepatic, or renal toxic effects were observed. Available evidence suggests that such drugs inhibit those brain stem systems that control the toxic components of REM sleep.—*Journal abstract.*

2708. Smith, Ronald C. (U Southern California Medical School, Los Angeles) Amoxapine, imipramine and placebo in depressive illness. *Current Therapeutics Research*, 1975 (Aug), Vol 18(2), 346-353. Conducted a 6-wk double-blind study to compare amoxapine with imipramine and placebo in 90 19-59 yr old depressed outpatients. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression findings showed amoxapine to be superior to placebo in alleviating sleep disturbances as well as anxiety and depression, after 1-2 wks; imipramine was more effective than placebo in reducing agitation. Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale results favored amoxapine over placebo.

bo in the reduction of general depression and agitation, and amoxapine over imipramine in improving appetite; imipramine produced a greater decrease in irritability and restlessness than placebo. It is concluded that amoxapine at a daily dosage of 600 mg is an effective agent for the treatment of depressive disorders in outpatients. Side effects appeared similar in type, incidence, and severity to those produced by imipramine.—*Journal abstract.*

2709. Sprague, Robert L. & Sleator, Esther K. (U Illinois, Children's Research Ctr) **What is the proper dose of stimulant drugs in children?** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 75-104.—Reviews the literature on the use of stimulant medication with children and argues the following points: (a) Dose-response relationships are important to the clinician as well as to the more theoretically oriented researcher. (b) Dose-response relationships differ for different target behaviors. (c) The titration method uses social behavior as the main criterion for determining dosages of stimulant medication. There is evidence that the doses considered optimal when this method is used, as recommended and accepted in pediatric psychopharmacology, are well above the optimal range for cognitive performance. Both the titration method of determining dosage and the empirical facts obtained with the titration method are challenged. (58 ref)—*Journal summary.*

2710. Thornton, William E. & Thornton, Bonnie J. (Illinois Drug Abuse Programs, Chicago) **Lithium intoxication: A report of two cases.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 281-282.—Reports 2 cases of toxic reaction to lithium carbonate. One patient had symptoms resembling organic brain syndrome, although he did not have high serum lithium. The other patient had CNS signs of acute intoxication.

2711. Weiss, Gabrielle. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **The natural history of hyperactivity in childhood and treatment with stimulant medication at different ages: A summary of research findings.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spr-Sum), Vol 4(1-2), 213-226.—Conducted an observation study with 28 hyperactive preschool children and 26 matched controls. Observations were made during free play and during half-hour periods of structured play. After 3 wks, half of the hyperactive children were given a 3-wk trial of methylphenidate, and the other half was given an identical-looking placebo in a crossover design. 3 wks later, Ss on the active drug were given the placebo and vice versa. Results show great variability in the hyperactive Ss. Methylphenidate was found to be superior to the placebo in reducing hyperactivity. However, the drug proved no more useful for the "true" hyperactives than for the "situational" ones. Furthermore, the homes were more pathological for the true than for the situational hyperactives. It is concluded that there is considerable heterogeneity in the phenomenology of preschool hyperactives. (21 ref)—*A. H. Alawi.*

2712. Zura, Martha M. (Northern Illinois U) **Effects of medication on learning in hyperactive four-year-old children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2407.

Hypnotherapy

2713. Barone, David F.; Blum, Gerald S. & Porter, Marcia L. (U Wisconsin, Div of Science, Parkside) **Experimental analysis of techniques for eliminating obsessions.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 23(4), 236-248.—Conducted a study with 2 female undergraduates, highly susceptible to hypnosis (indicated by scores on the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale, Form A) and thoroughly trained in hypnotic programming techniques. The effects of 4 types of interventions on an experimentally induced obsessional thought serving a defensive or nondefensive function were compared. For the 1st 5 sec of each trial, the S was led to consciously experience obsessive concern over her mother's well-being, accompanied by an unconscious violent or nonviolent antecedent. Then 1 of these 5-sec interventions followed: (a) a posthypnotic "blank mind" in which there were no thoughts, feelings or sensations; (b) a "substitute thoughts" condition; (c) an aversive white noise; and (d) a control procedure in which the S was told simply to think about anything that came to mind. Each trial ended with a 20-sec free period for spontaneous thought. The blank mind intervention was found to be most consistently effective in immediately eliminating the obsession and in reducing its spontaneous recurrence in the free period. There were no differences associated with the violent vs nonviolent antecedent. Clinical and research implications of these findings are discussed. (German, French, & Spanish summaries) (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

2714. Bryan, William J. **Age regression before birth.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1974(Jan), Vol 15(1), 35-37.—Discusses the appropriate use of age regression beyond the moment of birth in the treatment of certain psychoneurotics and other patients.

2715. Bryan, William J. **The techniques of age regression, progression, and time distortion.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1974(Jan), Vol 15(1), 21-31.—Discusses techniques employed in both the memory and revivification types of age regression. These techniques are described in detail and include railroad, calendar, emotion, clock, and spontaneous regression. Automatic writing, age progression, and time distortion are also reviewed.—*L. M. Croghan.*

2716. Frankel, Fred H. (Beth Israel Hosp, Psychiatry Service, Boston, MA) **Physical symptoms and marked hypnotizability.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 23(4), 227-235.—Individuals with a marked trance capacity respond in terms of this capacity not only following a formal hypnotic induction procedure, but also spontaneously. A doctor-patient relationship involving repeated helpful encounters which include numerous leading questions might be complicated by such a trance. 2 case histories are presented (a 34-yr-old male and a 48-yr-old female) which illustrate how an unusual trance capacity can be mobilized to help the patient experience events resembling his distressing symptoms under controlled circumstances. This mastery over symptoms provides a new coping mechanism within the framework of psychodynamic psychotherapy. This use of hypnosis involves neither suggesting away symptoms nor uncovering-inter-

native techniques. It is hypothesized that unusual trance states can also be a potential personality responsible for the development of symptoms. (German, French, & Spanish summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

2717. Howland, John S. (Richard H. Hutchings Psychiatric Ctr., Syracuse, NY) **The use of hypnosis in the treatment of a case of multiple personality.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975 (Aug), Vol 161(2), 138-142.—Reviews the literature regarding the use of hypnosis in the therapy of multiple personality. Cautions of other authors are noted which intend to protect the patient from further "splitting" of the personalities involved. A case of a 25-yr-old woman is described in which, several months after leaving therapy abruptly, a 2nd personality appeared and prompted her re-entry into treatment. Hypnosis was employed several weeks after restarting therapy on 4 separate occasions. Therapeutic outcome was favorable with coalescence of the personality into a new whole. A rationale for the use of hypnosis in this case is presented—*Journal abstract*.

Speech Therapy

2718. Haskell, Rochelle J. & Larr, Alfred L. **Psychodramatic role training with stutterers.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 30-36.—Studied the impact of a role training program on 6 stuttering and 6 nonstuttering male prisoners. Before and after ratings of the effects of severity of stuttering on oral reading were compared. Because stuttering is considered a form of speech hesitancy in choosing between alternate ways of expressing oneself, the program was designed to promote verbal spontaneity. Roles explored included stranger, group member, fellow worker, employer, and family member. Results indicate all Ss improved considerably in their ability to read an essay onto tape. (20 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

2719. Stryker, Stephanie. (Mt Sinai Medical Ctr., Miami, FL) **Speech after stroke: A manual for the speech pathologist and the family member.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. xvii, 422 p.

Health Care Services

2720. Davenport-Slack, Barbara. (Boston Coll) **A comparative evaluation of obstetrical hypnosis and antenatal childbirth training.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 23(4), 266-281.—Compares obstetrical hypnosis and antenatal training methods in terms of philosophy, methodology, and successful outcome. A review of previous studies fails to show any differences between hypnosis and antenatal training in terms of outcome (labor length, medication requirements, overt behavioral signs of pain, subjective reports of pain, and experiential childbirth testimonies). Claims that hypnosis and antenatal training result in less medication, calmer behavior, and more positive childbirth experiences are supported. There are little data to support claims that either hypnosis or antenatal training reduces labor length or reduces the experience of pain. Future studies are needed which correct a number of methodological flaws before conclusions can be drawn concerning the specific training factors that influence childbirth outcome. Such preparation factors as relaxation, breathing training, and

verbal suggestions may be less important than factors such as doctor and staff attitudes. The most important factor may turn out to be the woman's desire and ability to participate in childbirth. (German, French, & Spanish summaries) (68 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2721. Firman, Gregory J. & Goldstein, Michael S. (U California, Los Angeles) **The future of chiropractic: A psychosocial view.** *New England Journal of Medicine*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 293(13), 639-642.—An overview of chiropractic, with an analysis of its social functions, and a projection of its future indicates that chiropractic is more congruent with the values of its lower-middle-class clientele than is orthodox medicine. Chiropractors function adequately to legitimize their patients' entrance into the "sick role" and to provide an alternative channel of therapy. The marginal role of the chiropractor in the health-care system, as compared to that of the physician, is stable and functional for the chiropractors themselves, as well as for their patients. Chiropractic likewise serves the physician, both as a boundary-defining mechanism and as a means of disengagement from troublesome patients. For these reasons, it is concluded that the role of chiropractic within the health-care system will remain stable in the future. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2722. Gallagher, L. B. **The use of hypnoanesthesia in tattoo removals: Age progression studies in the selection of candidates for cosmetic surgery.** *Journal of the American Institute of Hypnosis*, 1974 (Jan), Vol 15(1), 18-20, 31.—Describes the successful use of hypnoanesthesia in the removal of more than 4,000 tattoos in approximately 1,500 patients. It is suggested that hypnotic age progression may serve as a guide in the selection of candidates for tattoo removal and in the identification of those patients who are inclined toward recidivism in the use of tattoos.—*L. M. Croghan*.

2723. Jones, Kathleen et al. (U York, Heslington, England) **Opening the door: A study of new policies for the mentally handicapped.** London, England: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975. xviii, 260 p.—Surveys the changes which have taken place in Britain since 1969 in policies and problems in services for the mentally handicapped. Hospital provision, with special attention to nursing attitudes and problems of the "back ward," the relationship between hospitals and their surrounding communities; and the development of local authority social work and residential care services are discussed.

2724. Lee, Robert H. **Medical rehabilitation: Policy-making in the English health service.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 9(6), 325-332. Describes recent proposals for the development of medical rehabilitation in England, and examines the influence of the medical profession on the fact that the proposals were not accepted into official policy. A central feature of the plan was to establish hospital consultants in rehabilitation. (46 ref)

2725. Loo, H. et al. (Hôpital Ste Anne, Service hospitalo-universitaire de Santé mentale et de Thérapeutique, Paris, France) **[Pharmaco-clinical interest in the study of the lithium 24 hour cycle.]** (Fren) *Encephale*, 1975 (Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 97-111.—Reports that morning lithium concentration is an unreliable indicator of its concentration during the balance of waking hours, since an insufficient morning level may compensate during the

day. Serum lithium varies consistently during the day for individual patients.

2726. Mayer, Morris F. (Case Western Reserve U. School of Applied Social Science) **Program evaluation as a part of clinical practice: An administrator's position.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Jun), Vol 54(6), 379-394.—Considers the relationship between accountability and program evaluation. The importance of linking program evaluation and clinical practice so the practitioners have an integral part in the evaluation is noted. 5 reasons for practitioner resistance are presented along with the components necessary to evaluate a program (including objectives, target population, treatment methods, effectiveness, and efficiency). Proposals for program evaluation and university-based evaluative research are made.—R. Tomasko.

2727. Pearlmutter, Deanna R. (Columbia U) **Toward a definition of emotional support.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2279.

2728. Phan, Quang Dan. **Needs of children in South Vietnam.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Apr-Jun), No 30, 89-90.—Specifies the types of programs and services needed for children in South Vietnam, with special reference to socioeconomic problems resulting from the protracted war. / M. Cantwell

2729. Ringel, Erwin. (Allgemeines Krankenhaus, Vienna, Austria) [The problem of death repression in medical training.] (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 143-158.—The repression of death and dying puts medicine in a paradoxical situation. Its objective is to struggle against death and yet to remove it from its practice and research. However, in the struggle with the physical means to conserve life, medicine does not deal with the physician's feeling of omnipotence. Thus dying must be denied since it creates feelings of failure, and events of death and dying are excluded from the domain of the working through of more adequate reality. This denial may have catastrophic consequences for the physician who feels like a failure when a patient is dying and may try to escape by leaving the dying patient alone. The moribund is excluded from human community and sympathy while his physiological functions may be preserved, and he may be submitted to an objective medical technology which draws the attention away from the existential necessity of self-reconciling dying. H. Bruml.

2730. Veninga, Robert. (U. Minnesota, School of Public Health) **The management of organizational change in health agencies.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 90(2), 149-153.—Presents an approach derived from organizational development theory for changing health organizations.

2731. Room, Robin. (U. California, School of Public Health, Berkeley) **Minimizing alcohol problems.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1974(Fal), Exp Issue, 12-17.—Argues that it is unrealistic to think of "preventing" alcohol problems, since the term assumes that these problems can be eradicated or reduced to negligible dimensions. In actual fact, preventive efforts are tolerated only so long as they do not clash with substantial economic interests or cherished beliefs. A more realistic goal would be the minimization of alcohol problems. A number of approaches to minimization are discussed:

tion (direct or indirect control of the availability of alcohol); measures which deter specific behaviors (control of the individual by legal sanctions); measures which identify or treat behaviors or conditions (la... individuals for treatment programs); education and persuasion (messages of all kinds to the public, aimed either at drunken behavior or social conditions); provision of alternatives to drinking behavior (encouragement of substitute activities), and provision of insulations on behavior (time and place boundaries for drinking occasions). It is concluded that policies for minimizing alcohol problems must balance strategies to limit individual health problems and strategies to limit the social problems associated with drinking. (33 ref)—J. Davis

2732. Schulberg, Herbert C. & Baker, Frank (Eds.). (United Community Planning Corp. Boston, MA) **Developments in human services: II.** New York, NY: Behavioral Publications, 1975. x, 404 p.—Presents a series of studies on social values, economic influences, and integrated human services; development of program models for the human services; and the development of human services in new communities. Among the topics discussed are the use of manpower, mental health services and subsystems, and future expectations and realities.

2733. Thompson, M. G. (London Psychiatric Hosp. (Canada)) **Collaboration in the field of human services: A proposed model.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 291-297.—Advocates the creation of human service councils to coordinate the work of health, education, welfare, and justice agencies, as they deal with mental health problems. Such a council would set policies, would co-opt staff members of the agencies to work at mental health tasks, and would set up a central intake service for bringing clients into the service delivery apparatus. (French summary)—F. Auld.

2734. Unwin, John R.; Steinhauer, Paul D. & Conna, Sherrill A. (McGill U. Allan Memorial Inst of Psychiatry, Montreal, Canada) **Symposium: Youth in the community.** In A. B. Tulpan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds.), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Discusses (a) contemporary youth as it presents itself in hospital-based or private outpatient clinics, (b) the effects on adolescents' lives of their premature separation from the family, and (c) the positive and negative impacts of the ecology on mental health.

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

2735. ———. **A community-oriented center for severely and profoundly retarded children: Elisabeth Ludeman Center, Park Forest, Illinois.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 667-670.—Describes a 3-yr-old community center which has developed programs that give the residents a high level of interaction with direct-care staff members and with the community. Features of the program include small groups of children living together in 4-bedroom homes served by the center, vocational training for high school students, the use of the center's facilities by community

residents, and an audiovisual service for inservice training and staff communication.

2736. ———. **A rural mental health delivery system: Four Corners Community Mental Health Center, Price, Utah.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 671-674.—Describes how the staff of a community mental health center, designed to provide services to a vast, sparsely populated multiethnic region whose residents had no previous experience with mental health programs, set up a diverse delivery system using 2 central offices, 9 satellite clinics, and a psychiatric wing at a general hospital. Outreach workers and indigenous volunteers help bridge the cultural barriers and take the services to the people.

2737. Adams, Chester P. & McCloskey, Jack. (Twice Born Men, San Francisco, CA) **Twice born men.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Discusses the post-Vietnam syndrome in veterans, manifested by job instability, difficulties in relating to other people, depression, social alienation, anger and resentment, emotional irritability, poor control over aggression, alcoholism, and drug addiction. Efforts at therapeutic readjustment are examined.

2738. Allan, John. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A baby clinic in an elementary school: Towards an integration of school, family, and community life.** *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975, Vol 9(2), 102-111.—Describes how a public health nurse established a baby clinic in an elementary school and the effects it had on family, school, and community life. The nurse responded to the lack of community facilities for young mothers by encouraging the mothers to develop their own program. Involvement of the 6th and 7th graders and the role of the counsellor is noted. Other suburban communities are encouraged to devise and implement their own models. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

2739. Au-Yeung, Benjamin. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of citizen participation in a community mental health center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2033.

2740. Bartoletti, Mario D. (York U, Div for Studies in Human Relations, Toronto, Canada) **Family life centres for rural and semi-rural communities.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 27-36.—Describes and evaluates the effectiveness of a multiservice center with strong community links. Services provided include counseling, sex education, training internships, and play therapy. The development of reciprocity in the relationship between client and therapist is encouraged. (16 ref)

2741. Bergman, Robert L. (Indian Health Services, Albuquerque, NM) **The medicine men of the future: Reuniting the learned professions.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Discusses ways in which it might be wise and expedient for the successors of modern psychotherapists to emulate the Navajo medicine men. The most valuable treatment rendered by the medicine men is seen as that of pastoral care.

2742. Brounstein, Dale A. & Johnson, Homer H. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Readability of community mental health center brochures for client consumption.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 193-195.—16 Chicago community mental health centers were solicited for brochures explaining the client services they provided. 9 centers had prepared brochures and these were submitted to a readability analysis. Results indicate that 1 required a 6th-grade education to be understood, 1 required some high school, 3 required a high school education or some college, and 4 required a college education. Recommendations are made to improve the readability of materials for lower educational level target groups.—*Journal summary*.

2743. Burrue, Grace & Chavez, Nelba. (La Frontera, Tucson, AZ) **Mental health outpatient centers: Relevant or irrelevant to Mexican Americans?** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Examines the reasons Mexican-Americans do not make extensive use of mental health facilities. Some reasons are given for lack of use of these facilities: (a) Mental disorders among Mexicans are less visible. (b) Many facilities are located too far from the Mexican-American community. (c) Mexicans attach shame and stigma to mental illness. (d) Services are provided by the Anglo majority. (1½ p ref)

2744. Curtis, W. Robert. (Massachusetts Dept of Mental Health, Taunton Area Mental Health Program, Middleboro) **Community human service networks: New roles for the mental health worker.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.

2745. Doyle, Marie. (U Alaska, Anchorage) **Emerging community profiles.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 103-161.—Describes the rationale, functions, and goals of community transaction theory and community transaction analysis (CTA). The theory is used to predict patterns of transactions among people and to develop an intervention strategy by understanding the complex nature of the community within which each individual develops. The theory is based on a systems approach and conceives of community as an ecological system in which change can be brought about and a growth producing climate maintained. CTA is used experimentally to assess patterns of transactions within a community and to study an individual's transactions in relation to the total community pattern. The role of the change agent working within a community, his or her appropriate skills, and the application of data collection and interpretation procedures to work with individuals and groups in the community are described. Detailed instructions on CTA are also provided. (142 ref)—*L. Gorsev*.

2746. Flester, Alan R.; Silverman, Wade H. & Beech, Robert P. (Community Mental Health Ctr of Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, FL) **Problems involved in delivering emergency services in a hospital-based community mental health center.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 188-192.—A comparison between 269 catchment area residents and nonresidents who received services at a hospital-

based community mental health center was performed on a number of case opening, demographic, and intervention variables. 4 of the 7 case opening, and none of the demographic, and all 4 intervention variables significantly differentiated the 2 groups. Results indicate the existence of a bifurcated system of services for these 2 groups of consumers. The difficulties in adequately serving the needs of a geographically defined bloc of persons (i.e., catchment area) while operating out of a hospital-based program are noted.—*Journal abstract.*

2747. Katz, Arlene & Guthrie, Andrew. (Mystic Valley Community Mental Health Ctr, Concord, MA) **Pediatric paradox: Adolescents as change agents in the family.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Reports on a collaboration between a family physician and a consulting psychologist that has, so far, surmounted many interdisciplinary barriers and provided an effective model for community mental health intervention. Case studies of 2 15-yr-old girls are described.

2748. Maris, Ronald; Connor, Huell E. & Matthews, Daryl. (U South Carolina) **Slipping between the therapeutic cracks: The psychiatric non-respondent after crisis consultation.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 360-366.—Studied characteristics of patients in a psychiatric crisis who did not return for further treatment after an initial request for emergency care. 200 consecutive outpatients who came to an emergency unit were interviewed and given a questionnaire to obtain data about treatment, history, demography, family background, and concepts of death. About 50% of these patients did not return after their initial contact, and about 32% of these nonrespondents were followed up by interviews with themselves or relatives. Compared with respondents, the nonrespondents were slightly younger, were more often male, more often single, and were about the same on racial proportions. Nonrespondents had more drug-related problems, were slightly more self-satisfied and reported less difficulty in getting along with others. More nonrespondents claimed they did not need therapy. It is concluded that there are 4 primary reasons for the failure of nonrespondents to continue in therapy: nomadism, negative professional reactions, label avoidance, and having interpersonal resources.—*C. McCreary.*

2749. Mehryar, Amir & Khajavi, Farrokh. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Some implications of a community mental health model for developing countries.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 45-52.—Discusses problems related to socioeconomic change, urbanization, and industrialization that are expected to result in difficulties in psychosocial adjustment. A modified community mental health model is seen as best serving the needs of developing nations. (35 ref)

2750. Moen, Marilyn; Bogen, Dennis & Aanes, David. (Lakeland Mental Health Ctr, Fergus Falls, MN) **Follow-up of mentally retarded adults successfully and unsuccessfully placed in community group homes.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 754-756.—Compared 72 retarded adult patients who had been successfully placed in group homes in the community

with 13 patients who had been placed but rehospitalized (age range for both groups, 22-70 yrs). No significant differences were found between the groups on the 4 variables of sex, age at the time of the study, age at 1st admission to the hospital, and time spent in the hospital. A comparison of preplacement problems listed in the patients' hospital records with the reasons for rehospitalization of the unsuccessfully placed group suggests that both hospital staff and group home parents find aggressive behaviors a problem, but that group home parents are more concerned than hospital staff with deficiencies in self-care.—*Journal abstract.*

2751. Papp, Peggy; Silverstein, Olga & Carter, Betty. (Nathan W. Ackerman Family Inst, New York, NY) **Preventive work with "well families": New methods and techniques.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.

2752. Sandhu, H. S.; Ridick, Robert J. & Parent, Elmer K. (VA Hosp, Bedford, MA) **The community care program: An answer to the challenge of community "back wards."** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls.* University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.

2753. Skilbeck, William M. (U California, Los Angeles) **Attributional change and crisis intervention.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 371-375.—Presents a case study illustrating the role that causal attributions can have in the development and maintenance of a crisis. It is suggested that existing crisis intervention techniques can produce attributional changes and that attribution therapy complements crisis intervention.—*C. McCreary.*

2754. Spratlen, Lois P. (U Washington) **A black client group in day treatment.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 12(4), 176-182.—Describes the operation of two day-treatment mental health programs in Los Angeles with special reference to one Black client group. Fundamental to the application of milieu therapy and to the adaptation of medical approaches is an understanding of the culture and life-style of the clients. Activities provided include occupational therapy, psychodrama, nutritional therapy, recreational therapy, social events, and daily community meetings. Discussion of the milieu covers the physical environment, the structure of activities, the atmosphere, and communication.—*M. L. Hogan.*

2755. St Clair, Catherine H. (Hahemann Community Mental Health-Mental Retardation Ctr, Philadelphia, PA) **Short-term follow-up after brief inpatient treatment.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 741-744.—110 patients (mean age, 35.9 yrs) admitted to the inpatient unit of a community mental health center were followed up between 90 and 120 days after discharge to determine their level of functioning after an average hospital stay of 21 days. All but 5 of the patients were referred for aftercare, and 80 received outpatient or day hospital care after their release. 16 patients were readmitted to inpatient care within 90 days after discharge. The patients' social and community adjustment at follow-up, based on information obtained from aftercare therapists, is described.—*Journal abstract.*

2756. Stein, Sherry. (ENKI Research Inst, Encino, CA) **An earthquake shakes up a mental health system.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Reports findings of a study made following an earthquake which severely damaged a mental health center housing 150 inpatients. It is concluded that disaster preparedness should include planning for individuals and community organizations to deal with immediate and delayed emotional stress to minimize trauma after emergency situations.

2757. Talbott, John A. & Godbey, Vivian H. (Payne-Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, New York, NY) **The second-in-command syndrome.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 659-661.—Discusses role problems of individuals who are second in command in organizations. A hypothetical example of the relationship of a first-in-command and second-in-command in establishing a day hospital is presented, and the need to define boundaries on the basis of skills and personality variables and to respect individual identity is discussed.

2758. Tulipan, Alan B.; Attneave, Carolyn L. & Kingstone, Edward (Eds). (William Alanson White Inst of Psychiatry, Psychology, & Psychoanalysis, New York, NY) *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.

2759. Wirth, Marlon G. (U Arizona) **Counselor positive mental health as a factor in group participants' growth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1634.

2760. Wolkon, George H. (U Southern California, Medical School) **Changing roles: Crises in the continuum of care in the community.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 367-370.—Presents a theoretical discussion of the application of the crisis model to the understanding of the process and role changes involved in the initial phase of seeking for help in the mental health system.—C. McCreary.

Counseling & Social Casework

2761. Aldridge, Martha J. & Cautley, Patricia W. (Kirkwood Community Coll) **The importance of worker availability in the functioning of new foster homes.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Jun), Vol 54(6), 444-453.—Studied ways a social worker can use limited time resources most effectively in foster home placements. Tape recorded interviews were conducted with 115 new foster parents caring for 6-12 yr old children and with the placement worker. Results indicate that the success of a placement in a new foster home depends on the social worker's characteristics, the amount and kind of preparation given to the new parents, and the availability of the worker during the placement.—R. Tomasko.

2762. Main, Allen P. & Roark, Albert E. (South Junior High, Aurora, CO) **A consensus method to reduce conflict.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 754-759.—Describes a 5-step model of conflict reduction suitable for use by practicing counselors. The model is presented in a how-to-do-it fashion and supplemented with illustrations. The reactions of 8 counselors who used the model in 37 conflict cases are

described, along with the responses of the persons involved in the conflicts.—*Journal abstract*.

2763. Smiley, Charles W. (U Calgary, School of Social Welfare, Canada) **The flower children of Ontario.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 279-283.—Describes a summer program for providing social work services to a counterculture group in a small northern Ontario community. An informal evaluation of the effects of this program is presented.

2764. Wilson, Charles J. (Temple U) **The effects of time-limited group counseling on the level of functioning of chronic home hemodialysis patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1633-1634.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

2765. Abruzzi, William. **Severe personality disorders in an institutional setting.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Fal), Vol 35(3), 269-277.—Describes a program for the treatment of delinquent children and young adults with severe personality disorders in a residential setting. Characteristic behavior patterns are discussed, and the traditional therapeutic approach is criticized. It is maintained that the most effective approach to the rehabilitation of these patients involves a well-structured therapeutic program based on the clarification of immediate reality and a combination of interpretation and limit-setting. This program emphasizes the verbalization of frustration, anger, and conflict, and stresses the development of insight followed by positive behavior modification.—J. Adams-Webber.

2766. Dowling, Scott. (Bellefaire Residential Treatment Ctr, Clinical Services, Cleveland, OH) **Treatment in cottage programs for children with severe developmental disturbances.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Jun), Vol 54(6), 395-405.—Describes the influence of a cottage living program on children with severe personality disturbances. The unfamiliarity of psychiatry with the impact of group living is considered, and the concept of developmental disorders is offered as a complimentary explanation to the psychiatric model of unconscious conflict. The program is distinguished from family life and therapy groups. Its fundamental characteristic is the number of long-continued, 2-3 yr relationships with peers and staff. Group cohesiveness within the cottages is discussed, and a clinical example presented.—R. Tomasko.

2767. Flouriot, Marie. (U Rochester) **The residential ward as a verbal environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2595-2596.

2768. Folsom, James C. & Folsom, Geneva S. (VA, Rehabilitation Medicine Service, Washington, DC) **The real world.** *MH*, 1974(Sum), Vol 58(3), 29-33. Discusses the institutionalized world of the aged and attendant policies of staff. The retraining of staff members in open systems of communication with patients, (e.g., reality orientation and attitude therapy) is suggested. Examples of the use of reality orientation and attitude therapy are provided.—B. E. Allen.

2769. Franklin, Jack L.; Kittredge, Lee D. & Thrasher, Jean H. (State Dept of Human Resources, Management Information Systems, Raleigh, NC) **A survey of factors**

related to mental hospital readmissions. *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 749-751.—107 patients (mean age, 41.5 yrs) selected at random from those discharged from a southern state mental hospital in fiscal year 1972-1973 were followed up. An attempt was made to differentiate those who were readmitted to the hospital from those who were not on the basis of 52 factors, both personal and environmental, and to compare those who misused alcohol with those who did not. 36 patients returned to the institution and 71 did not. Findings show that in both the total sample and in the nonalcoholic subsample, those readmitted more often received income from sources other than their own employment or the employment of someone in their household. They also tended to be single, separated, or divorced. In both the alcoholic and nonalcoholic subsamples, those readmitted reported more contacts with the community mental health center after their discharge than those not readmitted. In the total sample, the readmitted patients engaged in fewer leisure-time activities and were more likely to report a drinking problem. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2770. Heinemann, Shirley H.; Yudin, Lee W. & Perlmutter, Felice. (W Philadelphia Community Mental Health Consortium, Philadelphia, PA) A follow-up study of clients discharged from a day hospital aftercare program. *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 752-754.—Assessed levels of social and individual functioning of 61 25-76 yr old former clients of a day hospital aftercare program. Results of the Katz Level of Free Time Activities Scale, Katz Level of Performance of Socially Expected Activities Scale, and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale show that Ss were more like psychiatric patients than like the normal population. Marital status and type of residential arrangement were the only demographic variables that could be correlated with level of functioning. Married clients functioned better than those who were not married, and boardinghome residents were significantly more impaired than those in other living situations. Although data do not permit conclusions about the effectiveness of the aftercare program, the need for improved conditions in boarding homes is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

2771. Hojer-Pedersen, Willy. (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) The centenary of the psychiatric department of Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen (1875-1975). *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 7-14. Describes the historical and organizational development of the 1st psychiatric department in a general hospital in Copenhagen.

2772. Kosberg, Jordan I. (Florida State U, School of Social Work) Methods for community surveillance of geriatric institutions. *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 90(2), 144-148.—Argues that cooperation between the community and geriatric institutions can be achieved in 4 ways: (a) by means of formal can be achieved in 4 ways: (a) by means of formal federal, state, and local policies with which these institutions must comply; (b) with the aid of staffs of community organizations; (c) through institutional visits and the support of professionals; and (d) through follow-up visits paid by family members and friends and by

professionals and others who originally referred the residents to the institution.—*M E Pounsel*

2773. Lawrence, Carl W. (U Texas, Austin) The relationship between climatological and behavioral variables among profoundly retarded males. *Communication Abstracts International*, 1974(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2423-2424.

2774. Maier, Henry W. (U Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle) Learning to learn and living to live in residential treatment. *Child Welfare*, 1975(Jun), Vol 54(6), 406-420.—Discusses issues related to child care within group living situations, with emphasis on the interpersonal involvement of the staff with the children. Issues considered include primary life in group care, everyday engagements, use of interpersonal association as a behavior-shaping process, the rehearsal approach in group living, and the linking of group experiences with those that must be mastered in "real life." Secondary forces relating to the impact of the institution's policy and power structure on the development of group life as a minisociety are reviewed, focusing on power distribution and the worker's power status. (24 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

2775. Main, Thomas F. (Cassel Hosp, Richmond, England) [The hospital as a therapeutic institution.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 446-452.—Presents a translation of a 1946 article about the Northfield experiment in group therapy that indicated the need to include the whole hospital in a therapeutic effort.

2776. Maurey, Gilbert. [The displaced psychiatrist.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapeutiques*, 1975(Mar), No 19, 39-46.—Sketches the author's reactions to his work as a psychiatrist in the emergency room of a general hospital. Compared to regular psychiatric cases, those in the emergency room involve a remarkable frequency of suicide attempts utilizing drugs. Such attempts may be considered communications about intolerable life situations. Emergency room patients requiring resuscitation show phenomena of affective regression and of perceptual distortion. The impact of circumstances on psychological functioning is forced on the psychiatrist's attention by his work in such a setting. (Spanish & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

2777. Milby, Jesse B. (U Alabama, Medical School, Birmingham) A review of token economy treatment programs for psychiatric inpatients. *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 651-658.—A review of outcome studies that used control procedures shows that (a) token economies were most effective in modifying inpatient work, personal care, and some psychotic behaviors; (b) studies that assessed token programs to prepare patients for community living and reduce recidivism generally affirmed the effectiveness of token procedures, but were poorly designed and lacked systematic follow-up data; and (c) almost all studies failed to examine possible chemotherapy and token economy interactions. (30 ref)

2778. Pidgeon, Virginia A. (U Minnesota, Graduate Programs) Functions and content of verbal contacts initiated by disadvantaged and advantaged preschool children with adults in a hospital. *Maternal-Child Nursing Journal*, 1974(Win), Vol 3(4, Mono 3), 167 p.

—Studied nature and frequency of verbal contacts with adults by 24 hospitalized preschool-age children as a function of socioeconomic status. So were 7 girls and 5 boys from welfare families (disadvantaged group); and 5 girls and 5 boys from intact middle to upper-class families (advantaged group). Verbal interactions of children with adults were observed and recorded verbatim in structured and unstructured situations. The major findings were that (a) advantaged and disadvantaged children did not differ significantly in the frequency of verbal contacts with adults; (b) most of the verbal contacts (60%) were information requests; approximately 20% expressed wants or requested adult action; 1% related to the experience of feelings; and (c) disadvantaged children talked less about their parents and expressed more wants for adult attention; while advantaged children verbalized more wants for hospital services. It is concluded that both advantaged and disadvantaged hospitalized children can be articulate and verbal in expressing wants, thought, and feelings and in obtaining responses from adults. (78 ref)—D. Edwards.

2779. Priestino, Sandra L. (U South Carolina) An analysis of the effectiveness of the reception and evaluation center environment in producing attitudinal changes of juvenile delinquents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1626-1627.

2780. Retterer, Russell, F. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) An exploratory study of previously institutionalized adolescents identified as deviant, and their subsequent community adjustment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 622.

2781. Rumbaut, Ruben D. (VA Hosp, Houston, TX) The hospital of Zaragoza. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 268-273.—Presents an historical account of the hospital of Nuestra Señora de la Gracia in Zaragoza, Spain, which opened in 1425. This and other hospitals in Spain of that time were noted for their humane care and enlightened treatment of mental patients. The Zaragoza hospital towered above its contemporaries, acting as an example for Europe and the New World by its unique influence on the evolution of psychiatric thought and practice. It functioned for several centuries, pioneering in good care, enlightened treatment, occupational therapy, and common sense in dealing with the mentally ill.—J. Z. Elias.

2782. Singer, Judith E. & Grob, Mollie C. (McLean Hosp, Evaluative Service Unit, Boston, MA) Short-term versus long-term hospitalization in a private psychiatric facility: A follow-up study. *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 26(11), 745-748.—A follow-up study was made of 43 short-term and 42 long-term ex-patients 18 mo after their discharge from a private psychiatric hospital. The short-term sample was different from the long-term sample on many preadmission and hospitalization variables, but it was much less different on the follow-up variables. Although most ex-patients in both samples were functioning well at follow-up, the long-term sample was doing somewhat better in all areas, according to both the former patients and their nearest relatives. Differences between the improvement of those in the short- and long-term sample increased when tested by diagnosis, with the long-term schizophrenic patients improving the most.—*Journal abstract*.

2783. Soreff, Stephen M. (Maine Medical Ctr, Portland) The impact of staff suicide on a psychiatric inpatient unit. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 130-133.—A staff nurse on a psychiatric inpatient unit committed suicide. A retrospective study of patients and staff reactions showed that the inpatients dealt openly and effectively with grieving, while staff had a great deal of difficulty with the situation. One of the nurse's outpatients required rehospitalization. Recommendations for more attention to the staff mourning process are made.—*Journal abstract*.

2784. Stine, Diane. Sex education in a psychiatric hospital. *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 6(4), 30-34.—Describes the goals, materials, structure, and results of a course in sex education offered to hospitalized psychiatric patients.

2785. Watson, Carrie M. (U Texas, Austin) The effects of feeding schedule alterations on behavior and weight in profoundly retarded humans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2426.

2786. Welner, Joseph. (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) Practice in the psychiatric department of a general hospital in central Copenhagen: The present and the future. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 32-34.—Describes a general hospital's psychiatric department whose patients generally represent the lower socioeconomic division of the city. The change of the municipality in which the hospital is located into 4 geographic districts is described. The goal of that change, which was to develop a community service intimately interwoven with the social service agency of the area and to conduct active field work, has not been achieved, and possible reasons for this development are outlined. Future plans for the department include a reception division which will include emergency rooms, a small observation ward of 4-6 beds, and a social worker. It is the intention of this section to keep most of the 1-night patients out of the ward, since it will be possible to treat them during the evening and night on reception, offer acutely needed social assistance, and, if appropriate, send them to work the next morning.—M. E. Pounsel.

Rehabilitation & Penology

2787. Carter, Tena G. (New York U) A study of the effect of behavior modification techniques upon the production, self-evaluation, and vocational adjustment of retardates. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 613.

2788. Csapo, Marg. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Verbal and non-verbal reinforcement by staff and peers in an educational rehabilitation setting for delinquents. *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 19-26.—Evaluated the consistency of 10 staff members' reinforcement schedules as applied to 3 male delinquent 15-17 yr olds. Systematic reinforcement was hypothesized to extinguish peer reinforcement of inappropriate behavior. Changes over time in modalities of communication in peer and staff reinforcement schedules were examined. Glances were the most common reinforcement mode and were applied more often by peers than

staff. Results indicate a marked decrease in inappropriate and increase in appropriate behaviors over a 3-mo period. As the staff increasingly ignored inappropriate behaviors, the peer reinforcement of these behaviors also decreased.—R. Tomasko.

2789. Duto, Kenneth R. (U Northern Colorado) **A history of vocational rehabilitation within the Veterans Administration since World War II.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2291.

2790. Graham, Daniel O. & Riede, Gregory F. (Central Missouri State U) **The effects of a prison pre-release programme on interpersonal behaviour.** *Social Defence*, 1974(Jul), Vol 10(37), 30-34.—Tested the hypothesis that a prerelease treatment program improves the interpersonal behavior of prisoners. 31 inmates were administered the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations-Behavior Scale (FIRO-B) before and after a 6-wk treatment period. Results show that the scale of "expressed control" significantly changed, with no other changes. It is concluded that prerelease treatment gives inmates greater control and ability to make mature decisions.—R. J. Albers.

2791. Haskell, Martin R. (California State U, Long Beach) **The contributions of J. L. Moreno to the treatment of the offender.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 147-156.—Discusses Moreno's image of man, which includes the concept that the offender is similar, psychologically and physically, to the nonoffender and responds to treatment in similar ways. Moreno's contributions to treatment include group therapy, the application of psychodrama to prisoner assignment, the use of psychodrama for diagnosis and therapy, and the use of spontaneity training to prepare prisoners to return to outside society. The failure of many correctional institutions to rehabilitate more offenders is attributed to institutional lack of acceptance of sociometric theory. The prison inmate has already been rejected by society and is treated throughout his stay in prison as a rejectee; the criminal group becomes the prisoner's reference group. A 3-phase plan for phasing out all reformatories and prisons is presented.—R. Tomasko.

2792. Hollander, Sharon L. **Social atom: An alternative to imprisonment.** *Group Psychotherapy & Psychodrama*, 1974, Vol 27(1-4), 173-183.—Presents a sociometric analysis of imprisonment in which inmates are seen experiencing most of their lives through memories and fantasies. Examples are given of the application of a sociatric approach to dealing with prisoners' lack of spontaneous and creative interactions. 3 telic relationships are described in relation to prisoner rehabilitation: the psychological social atom, the collective social atom, and the individual social atom. The psychological social atom consists of the smallest number of people that each person requires to feel complete; the collective social atom is the smallest number of groups or affiliates necessary for an individual to be a member of in order to achieve the same self-completion. (16 ref)—R. Tomasko.

2793. Israel, Alan R. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Predicting rehabilitation success of ex-mental patients with tests of self-concept and concept of disability.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2300-2301

2794. Lowery, Lloyd R. (U Northern Colorado) **Multivariate analysis of clinical and employment variables for psychiatrically disabled vocational rehabilitation clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2474-2475.

2795. Maxwell, Val. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Organisation interaction patterns in the rehabilitation of the physically disabled.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 68-69.—Conducted a comparative analysis of 3 organizations where intensive therapy and retraining programs were available for young adults. The hypothesis tested was that in rehabilitation, the social and personal characteristics of the actors involved would present themselves as more crucial contingencies for success rates of treatment than physiological symptoms of disease or injury per se.—*Journal summary*.

2796. Murphy, Stephanie. **Expanding horizons for MR's.** *Innovations*, 1975(Sum), Vol 2(2), 21-26.—Discusses new attitudes toward mentally retarded citizens which are changing traditional programs for their training and education, especially the increasing emphasis on allowing the client to take more risks. 4 programs are described at centers which have begun offering more challenging recreational programs for their participants. Programs include a 5-day, 25-mile canoe trip, skiing, backpacking, and other outdoor activities. Most of the participants are experiencing positive learning and growth.—S. Bowser.

2797. Prunty, Odessa. (Sickle Cell Society, Pittsburgh, PA) **Rehabilitation of the sickle cell anemia patient: A new program.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(Jun), Vol 36(6), 179-181.—Describes a federally-funded 3-agency program designed to assess the vocational potential of patients handicapped by sickle cell anemia. It is geared to provide the essential services needed by such patients to enter the job market, including medical rehabilitation, vocational testing and guidance, tuition for job training, transportation, and books. The project will serve as a model for state vocational rehabilitation agencies throughout the country.—S. L. Warren.

2798. Sweeley, John W. (Community Co!! Baltimore) **On being a correctional counselor: A guide to effective intervention.** *Journal of the Association for the Study of Perception*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 31-38.—Discusses the relationship that correctional counselors should create with youthful offenders and several critical areas within this relationship. Most offenders have not had positive, meaningful relationships; thus it is crucial to establish this type of relationship if counseling is to stimulate better behavior. The counselor should accord the offender respect as a person, look for repeated and avoided themes, let the offender know the counselor as a person, and make the offender aware of and uncomfortable in his antisocial lifestyle. The goal is to alter the offender's view of himself and the world.—J. M. Kleinman.

2799. Thorne, Frederick C. **Community psychology and correctional reform.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 163-165.—Discusses the failures of the correctional systems and of the new

reforms that are advocated periodically by social critics and prison officials. It is argued that the most destructive influences in any correctional system are the prisoners themselves and that despite humanistic objections to capital punishment, it can provide a final solution to unrehabilitable criminals.

2800. **United Nations Social Defence Research Inst.** *Criminological research and decision making: Studies on the influence of criminological research on criminal policy in the Netherlands and Finland.* *United Nations Social Defense Research Institute*, 1974(Oct), No 10, 220 p.—Presents studies designed to provide a link between research and policy, and to call attention to the ways criminological research is structured and presented to its policy-maker consumers. Research on crime and crime control is rarely reflected in action and often perceived as irrelevant. The Dutch study traces the distribution of research findings among decision makers to determine their attitudes toward the findings and criminological research in general. The Finnish study describes a program of action-oriented studies conducted by government research institute. (112 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

2801. ———. **A unit for delivering multiple drug treatment and prevention services: Connecticut Mental Health Center, New Haven.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 26(10), 663-666.—Describes a multifaceted drug treatment program whose treatment approaches include methadone maintenance, long- and short-term therapeutic communities, a day program for adolescents, and a low-intervention program using narcotic antagonists. Out of approximately 2400 applicants, 1600 have entered treatment, and 550 are considered drug-free program graduates.

2802. ———. **Evaluation system aids in improving treatment.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1974(Fal), Exp Issue, 21-24.—Describes the system used by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) to evaluate the performance of its network of alcohol treatment centers (ATCs). Each center submits a set of completed questionnaires weekly to the Institute, which compiles monthly, quarterly, and special reports from these data. The reports are sent to all ATCs, so that each can compare its operations with those of any other ATC. Suggestions for improvement are offered to individual centers. The value of the reports depends on how closely the ATC staff studies the data and follows the NIAAA recommendations. Benefits of the evaluation system include improved management and accounting procedures, reduction in costs, better use of staff, more community involvement, new efforts to find and treat the hidden alcoholic, a wider range of services (especially follow-up, aftercare, and youth programs), and expanded use of group therapy.—*I. Davis.*

2803. **Becker, Charles E. et al.** (San Francisco General Hosp, Div of Clinical Pharmacology, CA) **Rational drug therapy of alcoholism with sedative hypnotic drugs: Is this possible?** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975, Vol 252, 379-384. Reviews the evidence for the effectiveness of sedative drug therapy in treating

alcoholism. Results suggest that during the initial detoxification period, these drugs are helpful in diminishing the discomfort of the patient. In subsequent stages, however, there is little research to indicate that such medication will cause the behavioral changes necessary to alleviate problem drinking. It is concluded that additional research is needed before general conclusions as to the overall usefulness of sedative hypnotic drugs can be made.—*R. S. Albin.*

2804. **Bissell, LeClair.** (Roosevelt Hosp, Smithers Alcoholism Treatment & Training Ctr, New York, NY) **The treatment of alcoholism: What do we do about long-term sedatives?** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975, Vol 252, 396-399.—Presents evidence against the use of long-term sedatives in treating alcoholism. The dangers and contraindications of these drugs are detailed, and the history of their use in alcoholism is described. It is concluded that therapy should not entail substituting one drug (sedatives) for another drug (alcohol).—*R. S. Albin.*

2805. **Bratter, Thomas E.** (Pelham Narcotics Guidance Council, Port Chester Community Action Program, Scarsdale, NY) **From methadone maintenance treatment programs to involuntary electronic behavior control: Legacy of heroin addiction in 1984?** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 1-7.—Examines the treatment received by heroin addicts in the US from 1900 to 1975. It is argued that the politics of methadone maintenance represents a conspiracy by physicians and politicians against the addict, often involving large profits for the physician and reelection for the politicians. Furthermore, law enforcement agencies updated surveillance and control devices under the guise of ridding the community of heroin. Despite the scientific uncertainty of methadone treatment, 100,000 individuals are addicted to methadone, and the effects of this treatment on both the addict and the policies of government agencies, businesses, and mental health specialists are discussed. (50 ref)—*J. Sorokac.*

2806. **Cummings, Robert E.** (VA Hosp, Mountain Home, Alcohol Treatment Unit, Johnson City, TN) **A study of characteristics of patients who fail to complete a VA alcoholic treatment program.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(May), Vol 36(5), 139-141.—Results indicate that dropouts, as compared with those who completed the Veterans Administration alcoholic treatment program, were more likely to be older, unmarried, and less willing to take antabuse (disulfiram).

2807. **Goldfarb, Charles & Hartman, Brady.** (Adult Community Mental Health Ctr, Jersey City Medical Ctr, NJ) **A total community approach to the treatment of alcoholism.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Aug), Vol 36(8), 409-414. Presents a review of psychopathology and withdrawal in alcoholics. The use of disulfiram, milieu, and half-way houses in the treatment of alcoholic patients is described. The role of the community mental health center is outlined, and an extensive description of Palm Beach County's approach to the treatment of alcoholism is explained. This heterogeneous county offers facilities for all types of patients, from the lowest to highest socioeconomic backgrounds. Describes work in the Palm Beach Community Mental Health Center.

fully described. The half-way houses, Alcoholics Anonymous programs, and other outpatient and inpatient treatment facilities are depicted. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2808. **Kaubin, Brenda J.** (U Pennsylvania) **Sexism shades the lives and treatment of female addicts.** *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 1974(Win), Vol 3(4), 471-484.—Presents a discussion of the under-representation of female drug abusers (including alcoholics) in treatment programs, and of the roots of the under-representation. The discussion is based on a selected review of the literature and on interviews with abusers, administrators, and treatment personnel. Sources of under-representation include (a) men's needs to see women as a source of stability of a home to which to return; (b) women's ability to arrange their lives to camouflage drug abuse; (c) women's ability to obtain money through sexual acts while men commit crimes involving them with the legal system, official statistics, and treatment, often resolved in favor of the former due to guilt; and (d) unsympathetic treatment personnel, both male and female. Females in treatment encounter fewer female-oriented facilities and male-oriented concepts of roles and treatment models. Treatment program recommendations are presented.—*A. K. Hess*.

2809. **Kilmann, Peter R.** (U South Carolina) **Marathon group therapy with female narcotic addicts.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 339-342.—Studied the impact of structured and unstructured marathon therapy on 84 female narcotic addicts, 18-43 yrs old; Ss had an average educational level of junior high school. All therapists were male PhDs in psychology paired with male master's level junior therapists. Impact on the addicts was assessed by the Personal Orientation Inventory, the Adjective Check List, and a measure of self-ideal congruence. When compared with controls, marathon participants had greater self-control and achievement scores. There was evidence of overall therapeutic change. Comparisons between the structured and unstructured conditions showed no meaningful differences.—*C. McCreary*.

2810. **Kissin, Benjamin.** (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **The use of psychoactive drugs in the long-term treatment of chronic alcoholics.** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1975, Vol 252, 385-395.—Reviews recent research describing the effectiveness of psychoactive drugs in treating alcoholism. A model for the development of alcoholism in individuals is presented. The "symptom vs disease" issue as relevant to alcoholism is discussed. 2 major studies are reviewed which support the conclusion that chlorthalidopoxide is effective in keeping alcoholics in outpatient treatment. Other forms of treatment—Alcoholics Anonymous, individual therapy, group therapy, behavioral therapy, disulfiram—are discussed in terms of the stage within the model presented during which they are useful. The dangers of psychoactive medicinal treatment are cited. It is concluded that a major indication for the use of psychoactive drugs is the reduction of withdrawal symptoms to a level low enough to permit the alcoholic to achieve abstinence but high enough to motivate him to maintain abstinence. (17 ref)—*R. S. Albin*.

2811. **Lewis, M. J.; Bland, R. C. & Balle, W.** (Alberta Hosp, Alcoholism Unit, Ponoka, Canada) **Disulfiram implantation for alcoholism.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(4), 283-286.—Reports results of implanting tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD) tablets in the abdominal muscle of 13 alcoholic men. At 6-mo follow-up, 7 had not drunk at all and 2 drank less than before. Attempts to measure blood levels of TETD were equivocal, though there was some evidence from a breath test of active TETD 8 wks after the implant. Not one patient who drank alcohol had the acetaldehyde syndrome that would have been expected if pharmacologically effective levels of TETD were present in the blood. The clinical effectiveness of the implant operation can therefore be attributed to a psychological deterrent mechanism. (French summary) (17 ref)—*F. Auld*.

2812. **Panyard, Christine & Wolf, Kenneth.** (Herman Kiefer Hosp, Detroit, MI) **The use of systematic desensitization in an outpatient drug treatment center.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 329-330.—Presents a case description of the use of relaxation training and systematic desensitization with a young, male heroin addict who was afraid of withdrawal from methadone. A hierarchy involving fear of being without medication for increasing periods of time was more useful than one involving fear of withdrawal symptoms. A 1-yr follow-up found improvement in other areas of functioning—more confidence, more assertiveness, and improved relationships with females.—*C. McCreary*.

2813. **Soden, Edward W.** **The probation officer and the alcoholic client.** *Journal of Drug Issues*, 1975(Spr), Vol 5(3), 242-247.—Discusses the problems that alcoholism presents in the caseloads of probation and parole officers throughout the country. The need for probation and parole officers to be informed and knowledgeable about alcoholism is emphasized. Suggestions are made concerning the use of constructive coercion, group counseling within the officer's base of operation, and Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, and Alateen, as well as other helping agencies within the community.—*Journal abstract*.

2814. **Steinglass, Peter.** (George Washington U, Medical Ctr) **The simulated drinking gang: An experimental model for the study of a systems approach to alcoholism: II. Findings and implications.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 110-122.—Tested the hypotheses generated by the author's development of a simulated drinking gang for studying interactional behavior (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 2). The analysis involved individual dyadic, and whole group data from 3 different sources, the Cooperative Task Device (CTD), the commodity dispensing machine, and a breathalyzer (for blood alcohol determinations). 3 groups of up to 6 male 25-50 yr old alcoholics each were Ss. Marked discrepancies in individual and dyadic work performance were found in all 3 groups and there was no relationship between chips earned and chips spent. The "drinking gangs" seemed quite willing to tolerate "freeloading" when it occurred. Role performance at the CTD was inconsistent; individuals for the most part fluctuated in their role performance rather than remaining in a stable role. There was no correlation between

work time at the CTD and either work efficiency or blood alcohol levels. Group members did not pair off into consistent and stable dyads when playing the CTD. Data are inconsistent with all the hypotheses but do help to substantiate, and are consistent with, the concept of the "drinking system."—*Journal abstract*.

2815. **Steinglass, Peter.** (George Washington U, Medical Ctr) **The simulated drinking gang: An experimental model for the study of a systems approach to alcoholism: I. Description of the model.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 100-109.—Describes an experimental model for studying interactional behavior from a systems point of view. The model incorporates a research strategy using both a token economy and a simulation of a naturally occurring clinical phenomenon, the alcoholic drinking gang. The development of the model involved admitting up to 6 alcoholic individuals to a research ward designed to study experimentally induced intoxication. Each study was divided into a 7-day predrinking period, a 10-14 day drinking period, and a 5-7 day withdrawal period. A token economy was established which allowed for (a) a group of chronic alcoholics who wish to go through a drinking experience together, (b) the pooling of resources to purchase alcohol, (c) rules established by the group for sharing whatever alcohol is available, and (d) the opportunity to earn money for the purchase of additional alcohol to keep the drinking experience going. All money or tokens, could be earned only by successful performance at the Cooperative Task Device, a cooperative, 2-person game, and tokens could be used to purchase either alcohol, cigarettes, or TV time. Difficulties inherent in simulated models of natural behavior and in "doing" systems research and a series of hypotheses to explain behavior within the simulated drinking gang are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

2816. **Ardila, Rubén.** (U of the Andes, Bogota, Colombia) **Roles of the clinical child psychologist in Colombia.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 17-19.—Describes Colombian clinical child psychology: its history as a profession, training methods, and current status, and the settings where it is used.—*W. V. Adams*.

2817. **Bakare, Christopher G.** (U Ibadan, Nigeria) **The clinical child psychologist in Nigeria.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 47-49.—Contrasts Western and Nigerian cultures and differing training and functions of the clinical child psychologist in the 2 societies. *W. V. Adams*.

2818. **Blake, Richard.** (U Nebraska, Omaha) **Counseling in gerontology.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 733-737. Suggests ways for counselors to be involved in gerontology and considers some of the things counselors and counselor education must do to prepare for work in this area. Counselors can provide direct counseling services, help others who work with older persons, and help change feelings and beliefs about aging and older people. Preparation of the

counselor is encouraged through awareness of prejudices and myths regarding older people, as well as the acquisition of specific information relevant to them. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2819. **Borup, Carsten.** (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) **A twenty-four hour duty: The working day of a young Danish psychiatrist.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 27-31.—The doctors' duty in the psychiatric department at Kommunehospitalet in Copenhagen, like most of the other hospital departments, runs from 8 AM one day to 8 AM the next. The young house officer, therefore, is on duty for a total of 24 hrs. While on duty, the psychiatrist takes care of the acute psychiatric cases in the department's catchment area. If some difficult problem arises, conferences are held with a more experienced senior colleague who is on call from his home and can normally reach the department if necessary within half an hour. The acute work is done partly in the psychiatric department and partly in the general emergency room of the hospital where all new patients are first admitted.—*Journal abstract*.

2820. **Boussat, Michel & Dupuy, Marguerite.** (U Dakar, Senegal) **Intervention or expectation: The psychologist's choice in clinical child psychology in Senegal.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 60-64.—Describes disparities between Western clinical child psychology and the Senegalese culture, and the service opportunities in that country. A case study of an enuretic female adolescent is presented.—*W. V. Adams*.

2821. **Brody, Eugene B.** (U Maryland, Medical School, Inst of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Baltimore) **The right to know: On the freedom of medical information.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Aug), Vol 161(2), 73-81.—Discusses the legal and ethical aspects of the control of information about health and disease. Issues related to the generation, transmission, and accessibility of medical information and the role of the government in its generation and distribution are also examined.

2822. **Carman, Roderick S.** (U Wyoming) **Training community consultants for system change.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 62-64.—Suggests that training include systems analysis, practicum experiences involving student-initiated activity, and research and evaluation. Problems due to some mental health workers' unwillingness to expand their conceptual horizons beyond theoretical formulations of individual behavior are noted.

2823. **Cath, Stanley H.** (Tufts U, Medical School) **Narcissism and the use of the word "shrink."** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 209-221.—Discusses the origin, history, and implications of the word "shrink" as used for a psychiatrist. "Shrink" clearly describes in some psychologically satisfying way what a person consciously or unconsciously senses about psychiatrists or analysts, as well as what he fears and possibly hopes for in a therapeutic or transference relationship. The emotional involvement in the therapeutic relationship clearly parallels the tendency to idealize those upon whom one depends too much but who resentfully cherishes. At other times, "shrink" seems to

reflect a unique viciousness projected into the psychiatrist.—J. Z. Elias.

2824. Davidson, Leah. (Bronx VA Hosp, New York, NY) **The way things are: 1975.** *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Jul), Vol 11(3), 349-356.—Discusses 2 central issues: (a) the reciprocal milieu for the support of neurosis, and (b) the shifting kaleidoscope of roles in the interpersonal situation in treatment, and its relationship to the psychoanalytic process, as perceived today by the analyst and the patient. The varied factors that foster neurosis in postgraduate teachers and analysts are examined. Many of these are produced by the institutional climate in psychoanalytic training schools. In the analytic process, roles are not assumed; they struggle for recognition. They are not preordained, but emerge in the interdependent analyst-analysand relationship. A plea is made for honesty with colleagues and patients alike.—M. J. Stanford.

2825. de Trautenberg, Nina R. (Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, Child Psychiatric Clinic, Paris, France) **Clinical child psychology in France.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 24-27.—Describes the distinctions between therapist and psychologist in France, the current professional training of the 2 occupations, and a therapeutic case study.—W. V. Adams.

2826. Dowall, Richard L. (Boston U, School of Education) **An experimental study of systematic pre-practicum counselor training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1606.

2827. Dugal, Gerald. (Boston U, School of Education) **The fururists: Implications for the education of mental health professionals in primary prevention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1607.

2828. Durbak, Christine K. (Fordham U) **Effect of counselor educators and traditional approaches in counselor education on selected attitudes and personality characteristics of counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2290.

2829. Eckstein, Daniel G. (U South Carolina) **An investigation of the use of client feedback as a measure of improving counselor effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2292.

2830. Eisenberg, Mildred. (Northmount High School, Montreal, Canada) **Clinical child psychology in Montreal, Canada: Concept, role, and practice.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 15-17.

Describes services rendered by psychologists in an educational setting in Montreal. 3 brief case studies are included.—W. V. Adams.

2831. Filman, Rose M. **The changing role of the clinical child psychologist in independent practice in the United States.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 64-67.

2832. Eskedal, Glen A. (Boston U, School of Education) **Symbolic role modeling and cognitive learning in the training of counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1608.

2833. Fein, Leah G. (Private practice, New York, NY) **Clinical child psychology in the USA.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 67-68.—Presents a brief history of clinical child psychology in the US and a description of its current status.—W. V. Adams.

2834. Fellner, Michael J. (U Texas, Austin) **Avoidance of residents as a factor determining the psychologist's role in facilities for the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2293.

2835. Firth, Hedy. **Child psychology in England and Wales.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 21-24.—Describes the role of clinical child psychologists in the education and health services. History of the profession, training methods, and an illustrative case study are included.—W. V. Adams.

2836. Forestandl, Robert N. (West Virginia U) **The supervision of pre-practicum counseling experiences: Development of a counselor verbal response set in neophyte counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1613.

2837. Fournier, Erie P. **The infancy of child psychotherapy at the University of Amsterdam.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 45-46.—Depicts the current emergence of clinical services for children in the Netherlands.—W. V. Adams.

2838. Fukada, Naohiko. (Doshisha Women's Coll, Kyoto, Japan) **Clinical child psychology in Japan.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 42-44.—Discusses how clinical child psychology, a Western creation, is modified for use in an oriental culture. A brief history of the profession in Japan is presented, with comment on its current status.—W. V. Adams.

2839. Gertler, R. & Ferneau, E. (Boston City Hosp, Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hosp, MA) **The first-year resident in psychiatry: How he sees the psychiatric patient's attitudes toward death and dying.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 4-6.—Suggests measures which need be taken to counteract the views of psychiatric residents who see their patients as regularly concerned about their own deaths.

2840. Glass, George S. (U Texas, Medical School, Houston) **Incomplete role reversal: The dilemma of hospitalization for the professional peer.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(May), Vol 38(2), 132-144.—Hypothesizes that role reversal—the assumption of a new role diametrically opposed to that previously held—is never complete: vestiges of expectations and behavior from the previous role continue to be noted, and they distort acceptance of the new role by both the individual and the others around him. The careers of 3 psychiatric paraprofessionals who happened to be hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital where they formerly worked, and were treated there by their former peers, are discussed. The implications of incomplete role reversal for the treatment of medical professionals, for the traditionally defined medical roles, and for role theory are noted.—*Journal abstract.*

2841. Graves, Larry H. (Mississippi State U) **The effects of interpersonal communication training on and the interrelationship among the communication ability, the philosophical beliefs and the interpersonal perceptual accuracy of counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2296-2297.

2842. Guion, Robert M. (Bowling Green State U) **Open a new window: Validities and values in psychologi-**

cal measurement. *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 287-296. -Discusses the issue of validity in testing, with reference to new Federal equal employment regulations. Definitions of testing terms are presented and illustrated with examples from a study of packers. Definitions include criterion-related validity, construct validity, and job-relatedness. Validity is not equated with job-relatedness, and criterion-related validity is only conditional evidence of job-relatedness. The importance of considering values in hypothesis determination is stressed. Organizational climate and information content are also considered. (19 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2843. **Hafner, Bruce W.** (North Texas State U) **A comparison of the effects of various methods of practicum experiences upon subsequent behavior and skill of counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1614.

2844. **Hammer, Edson G.** (George Washington U) **The roles of professional societies as perceived by members.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 940.

2845. **Hodes, Allen L.** (Fordham U) **The development of an instrument designed to measure the counselor trainee's ability to discriminate among interpersonal behaviors and among phenomenological reports associated with personalities of mild pathology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2298-2299.

2846. **Hovestadt, Alan J.** (Northern Illinois U) **Effects of a performance objectives based instructional model in counseling practicum upon counselor trainees' levels of effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2300.

2847. **Ivey, Allen E. & Leppaluoto, Jean R.** (U Massachusetts, School of Education, Amherst) **Changes ahead. Implications of the Vail Conference.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 747-752. -Discusses the recommendations of the 1973 conference on the future of applied psychology sponsored by the American Psychological Association and the National Institute of Mental Health. Areas considered include the importance of professionals being aware of and owning their value positions, the encouragement of additional professional training to meet the service needs of the diverse cultural populations served, the creation of service-oriented as well as research-oriented professional training programs, the conduct of both individual and program accreditation, the continuation of professional development, the identification and assessment of psychologists' competencies, and emphasis on primary prevention. (23 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

2848. **Johnson, James H. & Bornstein, Philip H.** (U Texas, Medical Branch, Div of Child Psychiatry, Galveston) **A survey of behavior modification training opportunities in APA-approved internship facilities.** *American Psychologist*, 1974(May), Vol 29(5), 342-348. -Administered a questionnaire to 103 American Psychological Association approved internship training facility directors to assess behavior modification training opportunities. Results are presented in a tabular format indicating program name, number of psychology staff, their orientations, number of behavioral psychologists, didactic training availability, practice opportunities and

supervision opportunities. Results indicate that opportunities do exist for clinical training in behavior modification at the internship level. Behavior modification is generally perceived as only one aspect of the training necessary for the well-rounded clinician. *R. Tomasko.*

2849. **Jones, Linda G.** (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Computer simulated counseling: An exploratory study in counselor education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2302-2303.

2850. **Kagan, Norman.** (Michigan State U) **Influencing human interaction: Eleven years with IPR.** *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2), 74-97. -Discusses the development of the Interpersonal Process Recall (IPR) method to train counselors by means of a developmental task strategy. Examples from this film and videotape method are presented, and a study of the method's effectiveness using 36 university students is described. The Counselor Verbal Response Scale was administered and indicated a consistent pattern of change in the Ss' interview behavior. An interpersonal theory for everyday communications is presented, and a communication theory and training model is suggested to explain IPR's effectiveness. (French summary) (30 ref) *R. Tomasko.*

2851. **Kahne, Merton J. & Schwartz, Charlotte G.** (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **The college as a psychiatric workplace.** *Psychiatry*, 1975, (May), Vol 38(2), 197-223. -Examines how the interplay of certain characteristics of institutions of higher education and of professional and psychiatric orientations results in a role for the college psychiatrist that is excessively overdemanding. To reduce the resulting role strains, practitioners use a number of concepts and practices which have important consequences for the type of service given. These modes of adaptation to workplace requirements generate social and ethical problems which need to be resolved if college psychiatry is to be a forceful agency for human assistance in the colleges of the future. An analysis of college psychiatry is presented, based on a sociologically oriented review of the 60 yrs of literature devoted to the subject and on the detailed examination of the functioning of a college psychiatry service over a period of 3 yrs (23 ref) *Journal abstract*

2852. **Kasschau, Richard A.** (U Houston) **On cautions and help: Some comments.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(2), 48-49. -Describes informational resources available from the American Psychological Association to assist high school teachers of psychology.

2853. **Katzenstein-Schoenfeldt, Betti & Van Kolk, Laurencio.** (U Sao Paulo, School of Sociology & Politics, Brazil) **Clinical child psychology in Brazil.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 11-14. -Reports on current programs for training Brazilian psychologists and on a wide variety of educational settings where clinicians are needed. A case study is included to illustrate a 5-phase plan in "Brazilian practice"—*H. I. Adams.*

2854. **Knobel, Mauricio.** (U Buenos Aires, Argentina) **Child psychology in Argentina.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 15-18. -Reviews the history and current status of child psychology in Argentina, with special mention of the training of clinical

exerted by psychoanalysts, of professional difficulties, and of training methods.—W. V. Adams.

2855. Koscielska, Malgorzata. (Warsaw U, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **Clinical child psychology in Poland.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 57-60.—Discusses training and vocational opportunities for clinical child psychologists in Poland, and 4 important areas where research is being conducted.—W. V. Adams.

2856. Lenstrup, Merete. (U Copenhagen, Inst for Clinical Psychology, Denmark) **Clinical child psychology in Denmark.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 19-20.—Reports the status of clinical child psychologists in Denmark and the professional activities available to them.—W. V. Adams.

2857. MacLean, Charles B. (Michigan State U) **The effects of workshop training on the attitude behaviors of physicians and nurses toward illegal drug users: A Guttman facet analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1035.

2858. MacLennan, Beryce W. (Massachusetts Regional Mental Health Administration, W Springfield) **The personalities of group leaders: Implications for selection and training.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 25(2), 177-183.—Considers the impact of a group leader's life experiences on his ability to run counseling, growth, and therapy groups. The importance of the leader having a background similar to the group members' and the importance of the leader's expressing honesty and feelings are discussed. Leadership qualities considered include perceptiveness, warmth, understanding, empathy, self-awareness, and a capacity to be accepted as a leader. It is recommended that education and training be directed at enhancing the leader's range of understanding of a wide variety of human situations and be able to listen and respond in terms of the individual's perspective.—R. Tomasko.

2859. Marty, Howard H. (U South Dakota) **The effect of micro-training sessions on the attitude and behavior of freshman student nurses toward the terminally ill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2306-2307.

2860. Mayhew, Joseph T. (Ohio State U) **A comparative study of the ideal roles of the elementary counselor and school psychologist as perceived by school psychologist and intern school psychologists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 569.

2861. McFadden, Johnnie. (U South Carolina) **An investigation to determine the effects of two group training methods on racial prejudice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1622-1623.

2862. McLaughlin, Francis. **A discussion of the paper by Daniel Shapiro on "The training setting in training analysis: A retrospective view of the evaluative and reporting role and other hampering factors."** *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 307-309.—Comments on the paper by Shapiro (see PA, Vol 55-Issue 2). The resistance problems inherent in the training analyst-analytic candidate relationship are discussed. Implications are drawn for the role of the training analyst and analytic education.—L. Lauro.

2863. Mitchell, Anita M. (American Inst for Research, Palo Alto, CA) **Emerging career guidance competencies.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 700-703.—Discusses individual needs in relation to career development, and the competencies counselors need in order to become proactive.—G. S. Speer.

2864. Napolitani, Fabrizio & Pontaiti, Corrado. [Relational group analysis and the clinical dyadic team.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 35(4), 608-615.—Training for team work in group analysis implies an understanding of the student-supervisor relationship.

2865. Olsen, Inger S. (Kommunehospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) **The working day of a hospital matron.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 261, 21-26.—Describes a typical working day for a matron in a hospital's psychiatric department.

2866. Palsi, Anthony T. (Temple U) **Effects of multiplexity, self-confidence and different clients on the verbal, interview behavior of counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1625-1626.

2867. Parrish, Marvin J. (U Nebraska, Medical Coll, Psychiatric Inst, Omaha) **Predoxal training in clinical hypnosis: A national survey of availability and educator attitudes in schools of medicine, dentistry, and graduate clinical psychology.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 23(4), 249-265.—Mailed postcard questionnaires on the subject of training in clinical hypnosis to all doctoral training programs and internship centers in clinical psychology, dental schools, and medical schools ($N = 353$) which were fully approved by their respective accrediting associations. Considerable interest in hypnotic procedures at both predoxal and postdoctoral levels was shown by all groups (respondents, $N = 313$). Availability of training in hypnosis and favorable attitudes toward it were closely related, and both varied significantly across professional disciplines. The greatest amount of interest in predoxal training, as well as availability of training, was reported by psychologist respondents, but returns from internship centers specializing in the treatment of children ran contrary to this general trend. Medical and dental respondents were more inclined to downplay predoxal work in favor of postdoctoral training. Present findings are compared with results by C. S. Moss et al (see PA, Vol 37:4103), and possible reasons for the observed increase of interest in hypnosis are offered. (German, French, & Spanish summaries) (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

2868. Perron, Roger. **Clinical child psychology in France.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 27-30.—Discusses the history and confused current status of clinical child psychology as a profession in France.—W. V. Adams.

2869. Piene, Fiffi. **Clinical child psychology in Norway.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 50-52.—Describes the historical development of clinical child psychology, current training methods and service opportunities. A case study of a psychotic child is presented.—W. V. Adams.

2870. Pipinell-Potamianou, Anna & Leoussi, Chariclea. (Private practice, Athens, Greece) **Clinical child psychol-**

ogy in Greece. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1974(Sum), Vol 4(2), 31-33.—Enumerates the service responsibilities for clinical child psychologists, despite the fact that child psychology is not recognized as a discipline. A case study is included.—W. V. Adams

2871. Platan, Stanley R.; Dorgan, Richard E. & Gerhard, Ronald J. Some social and political ramifications of utilizing non-physicians as chemotherapists. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win-Spr), Vol 21(1), 65-69.—Considers the social and political consequences of a role innovation. The training of paraprofessionals in providing chemotherapy is described.

2872. Powers, Gerald T. (U Pittsburgh) Role conflict and its relationship to the social worker's satisfaction with his role on the interprofessional child guidance team. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2036.

2873. Richardson, Frank D. & Island, David. (US Army, Ft Lewis, WA) A model for training workshops and labs. *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 592-597.—Presents a model for training counselors and others in giving constructive feedback to leaders of training workshops.—G. S. Speer.

2874. Sabshin, Melvin. (American Psychiatric Assn, Washington, DC) Current issues affecting the mental health field. *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1974-1975(Win), Vol 6(4), 12-16.—Discusses issues relevant to psychiatrists and the delivery of psychiatric care, including accountability, peer review, and the need for continued demonstration of medical competence.

2875. Sawyer, Horace W. (Auburn U) Microcounseling as a training model for the rehabilitation initial interview. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2313.

2876. Schrieber, Waltrout. Clinical child psychology in West Germany. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 30. Reports that clinical child psychology does not exist as a professional specialty in West Germany.—W. V. Adams.

2877. Scorzelli, James F. (U Wisconsin) The evaluation of rehabilitation counselor education programs by graduates. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2313.

2878. Seltzer, Arthur; Moskowitz, Arlene S.; Lucas, Theodore & Moskowitz, Joel A. Welfare recipients as paraprofessionals: Utilization in facility for retarded patients. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Apr), Vol 75(5), 751-755. Presents a preliminary report on innovative unpaid training of 154 welfare recipients for employment in patient care positions at a metropolitan state school. Candidate selection procedures included (a) referral by public assistance centers and word of mouth, (b) intensive stress interviews, (c) background evaluation, (d) interpersonal and personal capabilities, and (e) work motivation assessment. Observation and interviews were used to judge program success. The program involved 51 hrs of training in the following topics: (a) paraprofessional careers in mental health, (b) types of mental retardation, (c) observational visits to sites, (d) growth and development of normals and mentally retarded, (e) clinical ward observation, (f) motivational training, (g)

the problems of patients' parents, (h) speech and education therapy of mentally retarded, and (i) human relations preparation for work. Role and behavior models were stressed. Overall turnover rate was 15.8%, compared to 30-45% for similar workers not trained by this program.—P. R. Sweet.

2879. Serafica, Fellicsima C. (U Pittsburgh) Clinical child psychology in the Philippines. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 53-57.—Discusses the history, current professional status, and professional roles and issues of clinical child psychology in contemporary Philippine society. A case study of an adolescent male is presented.—W. V. Adams.

2880. Seymour, Guy O. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) Role problems in community psychology internship training in community agencies. In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Attneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.

2881. Shapiro, Daniel. (Columbia U, Psychoanalytic Clinic for Training & Research) The training setting in training analysis: A retrospective view of the evaluative and reporting role and other "hampering" factors. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1974, Vol 55(2), 297-306.—Reviews the issue of communication between the training analyst and the training institution. The results of a survey of 32 graduates of a training institution regarding difficulties in the training analyst's reporting function are presented, and a model for the training analyst is proposed. (27 ref)—L. Lauro.

2882. Snowden, Lonnie & Cotler, Sheldon. (Wayne State U) The effectiveness of paraprofessional ex-addict counselors in a methadone treatment program. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1974(Win), Vol 11(4), 331-338.—Studied counselor personal characteristics associated with effective counseling of heroin addicts in a methadone treatment program. The counselors, 25 Black former addicts, were given the MMPI, the Intraversion-Extroversion Scale from the Maudsley Personality Inventory, the Social Desirability Scale, and Banta's People in General Scale. Effectiveness was assessed by comparing each counselor's clients with clients assigned to others, and was operationalized as missed medications, absences, and dirty urines each obtained at 3 program steps. The MMPI Scales (? Hs, Pa, Ma) had significant correlations with 1 dependent variable while the other personality measures and social history variables were correlated.—C. McCreary.

2883. Sodetz, Alan R. (U Missouri, Columbia) The effect of videotape microtraining on counselor behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1630-1631.

2884. Thorne, Frederick C. Games psychologists play. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 175-181.—Presents clinical analysis of the games some psychologists play based on over 40 yrs of experience in treating individual psychologists and in observing psychologists in action in the community. Being in a relatively young science, many psychologists appear to feel deeply inadequate and ineffectual in their community work and have developed a variety of defenses and games to maintain status and to advance their positions. Although based on anecdotal experience with individual

cases, generalized patterns of professional defenses are described and discussed including retreating into existential neurosis, jumping on the professional bandwagon, withdrawing into esoteric positions, and becoming involved in cultism and quackery. *Journal summary.*

2885. Van Ree, F. (Psychiatric Hosp "Vogelenzang," Bennebroek, Netherlands) **The role and training of the auxiliary worker in acute psychiatry.** *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 1974-1975(Win Spr), Vol 21(1), 53-61.—Describes the use of social workers as psychiatric auxiliaries in India. Their specific tasks include collecting paramedical and social data, searching for danger symptoms, providing explanations to patients' relatives, and educating people in preventive mental health practices.

2886. Weiss, Avraham A. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Child psychology in Israel today.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 37-38.—Describes training requirements and service opportunities for clinicians working with children in Israel.—W. V. Adams.

2887. White, Lowell D. & Chavigny, Katherine H. (Medical Dept Activities, Fort Polk, LA) **Direct tape access as an adjunct to learning.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 24(4), 295-298.—Divided 50 junior nursing students in a course in epidemiology into control and experimental groups. The study extended through 3 quarters—fall, winter and spring. Experimental Ss in the winter and spring quarters were given access to 15-min taped summaries of each week's lecture. When midterm and final examination scores were analyzed according to study group, no statistically significant differences between control and experimental group scores were computed, so that the tapes were found to have no effect on learning. However, S satisfaction with the course showed a significant increase.—*Journal abstract.*

2888. Winans, A. Paul. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **The influence of participant dogmatism on counselor and client ratings of counselor effectiveness during the early stages of the practicum counseling relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2318.

2889. Wynkoop, Daniel W. (Brigham Young U) **The application of systems techniques, modules and behavioral objectives to a counselor education model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1634.

2890. Zielinski, Casimir E. (U Houston) **Stage of ego development as a correlate of ability in discrimination and communication of empathic understanding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1635.

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2891. Baker, Jeroline A. (North Texas State U) **A study of the attitudes of parents, teachers and principals toward parental involvement in school activities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1470.

2892. Bunt, Don D. (Chicago State U) **A quantitative comparison of self- vs. group-perceptions.** *Journal*

of the Association for the Study of Perception, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 23-30. Compared self vs group perception of individual's participation in small classes. 2 classes (6 and 9 Ss) of a course on methods of teaching math rated themselves and their classmates on 8 variables related to teaching effectiveness and class participation. The comparison of the self- and group ratings indicates how realistic a student's self-perception is. It is suggested that this method could be applied to a variety of situations (e.g., contract negotiations, teacher evaluation, and counseling).—J. M. Kleinman.

2893. Butler, Broadus N. **Leadership development in higher education.** *Educational Record*, 1975(Win), Vol 56(1), 21-28. Argues that the first priority of leadership is the value judgment of what to do with the massive amount of data that can be collected and generated by technology. Society looks to the educational system to provide the training for such value judgments as well as knowledge itself. Unless the heads of the educational institutions are leaders rather than mere managers, education fails society's expectations.—R. Gutzke.

2894. Carriere, Robert H. (U Massachusetts) **Peer group violence as a factor in the high school dropout problem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1471-1472.

2895. Churchill, Stacy. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **Restructuring educational R&D in Ontario.** *Interchange*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 49-64.—Analyzes the situation in Ontario and presents a set of specific detailed proposals for discussion. The proposals cannot be applied directly to any other setting, but they do have implications that might make aspects of them useful in other circumstances.—H. E. Yaker.

2896. Grabowski, Stanley M. (Syracuse U) **Motivational factors of adult learners in a directed self-study bachelor's degree program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1052.

2897. Green, Hal K. (Indiana U) **A study of in-service adult education practices in state mental hospitals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1052-1053.

2898. Hake, Caron T. (Pennsylvania State U) **The effects of specified written comments on achievement in and attitude toward algebra and geometry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1700.

2899. Hartup, Willard W. & Lougee, Michael D. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **Peers as models.** *School Psychology Digest*, 1975(Win), Vol 4(1), 11-21.—Reviews the literature on (a) general effects of peers as models, (b) situational determinants of peer modeling, and (c) peer vs adult modeling effects. It is concluded that peer models are an incomparable educational resource and possess a strong potential for behavior change. More formalized use of peer modeling is suggested. (35 ref)—J. Prus.

2900. Hughes, Mary A. (Arizona State U) **Attitudes of wives of U.S. Army officers in the continental U.S. toward their educational and employment opportunities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1026-1027.

2901. Kodým, Miloslav. (Pedagogická fakulta, České Budějovice, Czechoslovakia) **[Conceptual symbol identification related to some types of performance.]** (Czec)

Československá psychologie, 1974, Vol 18(2), 115-126.

—Studied the relationship between the level of conceptual symbol identification (CSI) and physical ability as measured by E. A. Fleischman's tests; athletic performance as evaluated by teachers and coaches; school results in Grade 9; and intelligence as measured by D. Wechsler's 1944 test. Both the overall rationale for this study and the CSI test were derived from J. Linhart. Ss were 15-yr-old athletes: 30 hockey players, 10 male gymnasts, and 18 female gymnasts. Either t tests or Pearson r 's were computed between CSI scores and the other abilities. No significant relationship was found with either sports or athletic ability. Positively correlated for hockey players were school marks and total Wechsler scores ($p < .05$). (Russian & English summaries) (21 ref)—P. Babarik.

2902. McKinney, Ann W. (State U New York, Buffalo) A study of the relationship between self concept and achievement of elementary school children with classifications based on the factors of enrollment in Title I schools, race and Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 69-70.

2903. Morris, Harold G. (U Arkansas) Value transfer relative to socio-economic status of high school students and proximity of the high school to a university campus. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2174-2175.

2904. Narrol, Harvey & Bachor, Dan G. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) An introduction to Feuerstein's approach to assessing and developing cognitive potential. *Interchange*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 2-16. —Discusses both the underlying theory and the specific practices used by R. Feuerstein in assessing and developing the learning abilities of culturally deprived individuals. Assessment involves a test battery called the Learning Potential Assessment Device which includes an Organization of Dots test, The Raven Progressive Matrices, the Plateaux Test, and the Representational Stencil Design Test. The training techniques is called instrumental enrichment and consists of a set of paper and pencil exercises dealing with spatial and temporal relations, comparisons, numerical progressions, classifications, and syllogisms. The test problems are worked on jointly by a teacher and a group of students. The training, which takes about 200 hrs to complete, emphasizes the organization of ideas, how to make decisions, how to generalize, and how to describe what has been done. (75 ref)—H. E. Yucker.

2905. Oliveira, João B. (Florida State U) Simulation and analysis of the effects of alternative transition coefficients on student flows. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1138.

2906. Posner, George J. & Strike, Kenneth A. (Cornell U, New York State Coll of Agriculture & Life Sciences) Ideology versus technology: The bias of behavioral objectives. *Educational Technology*, 1975(May), Vol 15(5), 28-34. Suggests that behavioral objectives imply an undesirable educational ideology and should be replaced by an "empiricist approach" which is less rigid. Empiricism, as defined by the authors, requires that educational goals be capable of empirical testing, but

does not require that goals be specific, atomistic, or exhaustive.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

2907. Reiswig, Gary D. (U Pittsburgh) The parent development laboratory: A study of three group education methods and their relationship to parent-child communication. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1054.

2908. Shaheen, JoAnn A. (Northern Illinois U) A study of selected distinguishing characteristics of elementary school children as related to qualities of democratic behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2179.

2909. Sienkiewicz, Henry S. (Michigan State U) A comparative study to determine the relationship between the existing practices of selected middle schools and student performance on a standardized attitudinal measure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1007.

2910. Slavina, L. S. (Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Psychology, Moscow, USSR) [The tasks of individualized approach to re-education.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 156-161.—Suggests that a cardinal problem in helping students overcome undesirable habits, negative personality traits, and inadequate interpersonal relations is that the educator and the students may be looking at the same thing from 2 different points of view, which leads to conflict and the failure of the standard educational methods to achieve the desired change. The students' individual differences must be considered in establishing the causes of maladjustment. Specific situations in which the so-called conceptual barrier may arise are considered, and recommendations are made for overcoming such a barrier in the process of re-education. *L. Zusne.*

2911. Stanley, Gordon & Gardner, Godfrey. (U Melbourne, Australia) Independence and originality: Further enquiries into the "all-my-own-work" myth. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 72-73. Analyzes degree of independence expected for theses associated with different academic degrees in Australia. Results indicate that unanimity on expecting complete independence in working for a thesis is nowhere approached, except for PhD theses; most respondents do not expect independence in working for honors theses, and the level of expected independence increases from honors (29%) to Masters (61%) to PhD theses (86%). *Journal summary.*

2912. Stiglmeier, Lois M. (State U New York, Albany) Teachers' judgments of pupils' dependence—self-reliance characteristics mode of instruction and their relationship to achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1008.

2913. Stuhlmiller, Emilie M. (Cornell U) The development and use of instruments assess the effectiveness of para-professionals in working with low income families. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1054-1055.

2914. Van Leinsburg, John P. (Northern Illinois U) A study to determine the extent to which the perceptions of intermediate grade students, elementary school teachers, and elementary school principals differed regarding the organizational climate in selected

schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1009-1010.

2915. Wernick, Walter. (Northern Illinois U) **Career development can be a lens.** *Journal of the Association for the Study of Perception*, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 17-22. —Introduces to the field of career development the concept of conation, which is the inner urge that moves a person to action and the inner motive that ultimately determines personal choosing. It is suggested that curriculum planners might well explore the relationships between conative energy and the individual's learning of concepts such as the future, change, and adulthood.—J. M. Kleinman.

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2916. Allington, Ervin D. (U Utah) **A study of teacher behavior modification resulting from training in practical applications of Guilford's Structure-of Intellect model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2427.

2917. Barnett, Don C. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **The emergence of new concepts for teacher education experience.** *Interchange*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 44-48.—Discusses several alternative types of practicum experiences offered in preservice teacher education. The new concepts include early commitment, decentralization, community experience, teacher-aide transition, and portal schools. (15 ref)—H. E. Yuker.

2918. Batoff, Mitchell E. (Jersey City State Coll) **The unit box approach to elementary school science and mathematics teacher preparation.** *Acta Technology*, 1975(May), Vol 15(5), 9-17.—Describes a technique which has been used in elementary school teacher training. Apprentice teachers assemble unit boxes which contain materials (such as pictures, a tape cassette, work sheets, and evaluation instruments) for use during teaching. (50 ref)—C. B. Kreitzberg.

2919. Belcher, Don. (Auburn U) **A survey of counselor certification standards and counselor participation in certification practices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2286.

2920. Bernero, James A. (Loyola U, Chicago) **A critical study of the attitudes and reactions of a select group of urban elementary teachers to the concept of community control with a comparison of their reactions to those of administrators and community residents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1013-1014.

2921. Blumenthal, Darlene & Reiss, Steven. (U Illinois, Chicago) **Do open space environments encourage children to seek immediate gratification?** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 91-96. Evaluated the effects of 14-mo exposure to open space environments on preference for delayed reward. A total of 389 4th and 5th graders in open space and conventional classes were individually administered 1 of 4 tests for delay of gratification. Tests consisted of a choice between an immediate, smaller reward and the delayed, larger reward. Result of each of the 4 independent studies show that approximately the same percent of Ss from each educational environment selected the delayed alternative.—*Journal abstract*.

2922. Bush, Endilee P. (U Miami) **Alienation and self discrepancy: Desegregation effects on high school teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 996.

2923. Carner, Erwin A. (Temple U) **An exploration of the use of cognitive dissonance in changing (mis)conceptions of the pre-service teachers about the anxiety levels of children from different racial-socioeconomic backgrounds.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1691.

2924. Checkon, Stephen. (American U) **A study of the effect of moderator variables on the relationship between self-actualization and achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2431-2432.

2925. Cleveland, Bernard F. (Ohio State U) **Measuring the impact of Gordon's Teacher Effectiveness Training on teachers of social studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2432.

2926. Cohan, Sali L. (Columbia U) **The development and field test of a module designed to instruct student teachers in aspects of critical thinking and the teacher behaviors which promote critical thinking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2433.

2927. Corley, David R. (College of William & Mary) **A study of the relationship between secondary teacher satisfaction and attitude toward collective negotiations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1016-1017.

2928. Dagley, John C. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A taxonomy of counselor education objectives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1073.

2929. Dash, Adhikari S. (Utkal U, Bhubaneswar, India) **A study of the expectancy bias and the suggestion bias of teachers.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 11-14.—Studied the effects of expectancy, suggestion, and control as shown by the results of an English test given to 20 students by 30 teachers. The teachers appeared to be more prone to expectancy bias than the students.—B. Roy.

2930. Dee, Joan McH. (Boston U, School of Education) **The relationships between the perceptions of selected elementary school teachers and their principals of the principals' leadership behavior and tendencies in intergroup dilemma resolution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1521-1522.

2931. Ehrle, Elwood B. (Mankato State Coll) **Selection and evaluation of department chairmen.** *Educational Record*, 1975(Win), Vol 56(1), 29-38.—Presents guidelines for selection and periodic evaluation of department chairpersons. The selection involves 5 organizational steps and evaluation of 30 rated items, to which all interested parties may contribute.

2932. Emiley, Stephen F.; Grundle, Thomas J. & Zolik, Edwin S. (DePaul U) **Community system linkages through a school consultation program.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 196-202.—Analyzed the impact of a consultation program in a school system on the functioning and interrelationships of the component subsystem organizations. The efforts were directed both toward case-specific consultation at the school level, and programmatic organizational

consultation directed at change within the school subsystem and change in its relationships and involvements with the community system of caretaking organizations. Analysis by levels revealed specific changes at each level. The process of the development of system linkages was facilitated by the overlapping roles of the consultants.—*Journal summary.*

2933. Espirito, Tecla A. (Fordham U) **Teacher perception of professional leadership of public elementary school principals in Cebu: Its relationship to teacher morale, teacher performance, and pupil learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2205.

2934. Falbe, Ronald W. (Ohio U) **The efficacy of short-term empathy training which systematically integrates didactic, modeling, and experiential modalities of learning in teacher education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2292-2293.

2935. Farrell, Marie P. (Boston U, School of Education) **The effects of comparative feedback and interpersonal evaluation on the teaching effectiveness of college professors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1609.

2936. Fenster, Blossom L. & Cameron, Samuel M. (Northeast High School, Philadelphia, PA) **Meeting the needs of the high school psychology teacher.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spring), Vol 2(2), 30-33.—Needs discussed include better teacher training through the institution of a major in the teaching of psychology; increased professional recognition through certification procedures; and more support from universities, the American Psychological Association, and the federal government.

2937. Fincher, Cameron. (U Georgia, Inst of Higher Education) **Grand strategy and the failure of consensus.** *Educational Record*, 1975(Win), Vol 56(1), 10-20.—Analyzes 4 strategies institutions of higher learning are taking to define and solve their problems: (a) accountability, (b) alternative learning, (c) planned change, and (d) policy sciences. These strategies were necessitated by the loss of comity (civil, and humanitarian consensus) in the student protests of the 1960's. Each of the 4 has its own unique problems, but the major difficulties in all are rationale, talent, and technique. Policy sciences seem to be the most promising strategy at this time.—R. Gutzke.

2938. Fletcher, Matthew R. (Syracuse U) **A study of the feasibility of using the "Action Maze" game to identify the behavioral style of high school principals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1019.

2939. Gleason, James F. (Arizona State U) **Relationships between role perceptions and expectations of graduate teaching assistants at Arizona State University.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1021.

2940. Greer, Bobby G. (Memphis State U) **Attitudes of special education personnel toward different types of deviant persons.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(Jun), Vol 36(6), 182-184.—A study of 99 special education teachers, using the Disability Opinion Survey and the Social Distance Survey, showed a more favorable attitude toward the physically and mentally disabled than toward alcoholics. On the other hand, perceived

attitudes tended to demand more of the disabled (i.e., to extend them less special consideration) than of alcoholics.—S. L. Warren.

2941. Haber, Franklin B. (Arizona State U) **The effect of instruction in questioning strategies on teaching assistants' classroom performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2458-2459.

2942. Hamilton, Robert E. (Pennsylvania State U) **The relationship between teacher professionalization and teachers' perceptions of a principals' legitimate areas of influence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1024.

2943. Hedberg, James D. (Michigan State U) **Pupil control ideology of middle school teachers and its relationship to student alienation and to selected organizational and teacher variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1024-1025.

2944. Hooks, Mose Y. (U Tennessee) **A study of the educational, behavioral and psychological characteristics of teachers as motivators for creative and less creative students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1026.

2945. Jambor, Thomas W. (Pennsylvania State U) **Instructional, maternal, and therapeutic role behavior of day care and nursery school teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1484-1485.

2946. Kegley, John F. (George Washington U) **The role of the secondary school counselor: Perceptions of principals, counselors, and teachers in the public schools of Montgomery County, Maryland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2303.

2947. Kehle, Thomas J. (U Kentucky) **Effect of the student's physical attractiveness, sex, race, intelligence, an socioeconomic status on teachers' expectations for the student's personality and academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1131.

2948. Kerns, Wayne G. (Ohio State U) **A study of present and ideal counselor roles in Ohio's public-assisted technical colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2303-2304.

2949. Koslick, William F. (Pennsylvania State U) **An analysis of the effect of school organizational plans upon instructional modes employed in the classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1029.

2950. Kozoll, Charles E. (U Illinois) **Finding the trainers among you.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 12-15.—Suggests that prospective trainers may be checked for ability to do what an athletic coach does while exhibiting the personal qualities required to support and develop adult education efforts.—R. L. Sulzer.

2951. Lantry, Jay H. (U Colorado) **A study of faculty-principal participation in decision-making in the Seventh-Day Adventist secondary schools of the Far East.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1032-1033.

2952. Laubach, Arlene R. (Pennsylvania State U) **School-controlled conformity of dress for teenagers and its relation to selected behaviors and security-insecurity.**

ty. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1033-1034.

2953. Lennington, Harold L. (U Houston) A study of a teacher development program and change in teacher attitudes toward exceptional children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1736-1737.

2954. Lewis, James J. (U Houston) A study of attitudes of high school counselors in metropolitan centers of Texas toward the junior college. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1620-1621.

2955. Longstreth, Catherine A. (U Miami) An analysis of the perceptions of the leadership behavior of male and female secondary school principals in Florida. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2224-2225.

2956. Mann, William J. (Northern Illinois U) Administrative attitudes concerning the operationalizing of planning, programming, budgeting systems in Illinois Community Colleges. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1036.

2957. Maxim, George W. (Pennsylvania State U) Two methods of instruction and their effect upon the ability of elementary graduate students to interpret research. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1136.

2958. McInnis, Thomas J. Authenticity and leadership: A study of the relationship between principals' self-perceived authentic behavior and leader behavior and teachers' perceptions of principals' self-perceptions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2227-2228.

2959. Mitzel, William J. (Oregon State U) The role and function of the counselor as seen by selected counselor educators, counselors, principals, and counselor trainees in the state of Oregon. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2309-2310.

2960. Morrissey, William M. (Indiana U) The status and perceptions of women school board members in Indiana. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1037-1038.

2961. Nadler, Leonard. (George Washington U, School of Education) Recognition of noncollegiate learning experiences. *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 8-11.—Reports that the American Council on Education plans to recognize training courses conducted by business, industry, private organizations, and government and to provide a basis for granting college credit. It is noted that this program has both long range implications and possible pitfalls for the field of human resource development. Course evaluation will require recorded measures of student achievement, possibly replacing emphasis on later job performance. Faculty may need to be more carefully selected, but use of fewer line personnel may lower the value of courses for the organization. Examining the quality of course materials may lead to reduced innovation. Similarly, while examination of subject matter may broaden perspective in a given program and increase transfer potential of courses, it may also tend to increase emphasis on traditional topics that are of less immediate

application. It is concluded that a visit by an evaluation committee will be most valuable if training people are candid and avoid the tendency to withhold data or play other games.—R. L. Sulzer.

2962. Peters, Robert M. (U Kentucky) A study of teacher aide impact and the economics of aide usage. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 962-963.

2963. Powers, David D. (U Miami) The relationships between faculty morale and perceived leader behavior of department chairmen at a Florida metropolitan community college. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2236.

2964. Rafferty, John P. (Boston U, School of Education) A study of the effectiveness of training classroom teachers in the principles of operant conditioning and in the application of positive reinforcers in order to modify the deviant classroom behavior of second grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1709.

2965. Reed, Mary I. (U Rochester) A study of group interaction and the development of openness in a teacher education program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2445-2446.

2966. Robbins, Wayne R. (Western Michigan U) Workshop attributes as predictors of effectiveness for inservice education of school administrators. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1041.

2967. Saunders, Thomas M. (Florida State U) Analysis of behavioral tasks performed by Florida secondary counselors: An investigation of appropriateness of training and job satisfaction according to selected criteria. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1630.

2968. Scrivner, Charles H. (U Wyoming) A comparison of selected affective and cognitive variables with student teaching performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2313-2314.

2969. Shack, David M. (U Connecticut) Multivariate prediction of teacher behavior change resulting from student rating feedback. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1712-1713.

2970. Sharma, Moti L. (Maharaja Sayajirao U, Baroda, India) Initiating structure behaviour of the headmaster and school climate. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1973, Vol 48(4), 30-36.—Studied the headmasters of 95 schools having different organizational climates, using the Organizational Climate Description Questionnaire of A. W. Halpin and D. B. Croft and the Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire of A. W. Halpin and B. J. Winer. Significant differences were found between initiating scores of the headmasters of open-climate schools and their counterparts in the schools of controlled, familiar, paternal and closed-climate types.—B. Roy.

2971. Silvestri, Marco J. & Kane, Paul L. (Project Upgrade for Erie County & Buffalo, NY) How affirmative is the action for administrative positions in higher education? *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 46(4), 445-450.—Discusses a research project which used an unobtrusive technique involving fictitious position-wanted ads in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. The results supply modest empirical data suggesting reluctant

institutional commitment to locate and recruit female and minority candidates for administrative positions.

2972. Siudzinski, Lee J. (Marquette U) **The relationship between selected demographic and personality characteristics and rated effectiveness of unit leaders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2241.

2973. Snyder, Edward. (United States International U) **An empirical evaluation of the effects of an intervention program on teacher attitude toward minority and lower social class elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2030-2031.

2974. Spaulding, Arthur E. (George Washington U) **An analysis of role expectations and behavior of the pupil personnel worker in Montgomery County, Maryland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2241-2242.

2975. Spielberg, Deanna B. (Boston U) **Labeling, teacher expectations, pupil intelligence level, and conditions of learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1716-1717.

2976. Stevens, Clark A. (Iowa State U) **Perceptions and expectations of the leadership behavior of selected superintendents and their administrative teams in five midwestern states.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2244-2245.

2977. Strak, N. David. (U Pittsburgh) **The application of immediate secondary reinforcement to classroom teaching observations in clinical supervision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1140.

2978. Sullivan, John J. (American Council on Education, Project on Noncollegiate-Sponsored Instruction, Washington, DC) **The project on Noncollegiate-Sponsored Instruction. Training & Development Journal**, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 3-7.—Summarizes the continuing on-site review of 400 to 600 courses that may be recommended for academic credit. After January 1976 a national guide will be distributed to colleges.—R. L. Sulzer.

2979. Suvanachot, Chareonpol. (Michigan State U) **A study of the leadership and managerial roles of the direction of student teaching in Michigan colleges and universities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1045.

2980. Tate, Bradford L. (U Nebraska) **A model of administrative verbal behavior for principal-student interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2245.

2981. Taylor, Loren E. (U Idaho) **Predicted role of prospective activity-centered vs textbook-centered elementary science teachers correlated with 16 personality factors and critical thinking abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2415-2416.

2982. Teigland, David W. (Iowa State U) **A study of interpersonal relationships in school administration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2245-2246.

2983. Thompson, Edwin A. (Auburn U) **A study of the relationship of the self-image of teachers to teacher effectiveness and to selected demographic data.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1046.

2984. Travis, Earl J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A study of the relationships between teacher perception of the principal's role and teacher evaluation of the principal.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1046-1047.

2985. Valentine, Jerry W. (U Nebraska) **A model of administrative verbal behavior for principal-teacher interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2248.

2986. Werner, Helen H. (U Idaho) **Attitudes of Idaho school administrators toward the unified media program as recommended by the State Board of Education in the approved guidelines, "Your media program, K-12."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1049.

2987. Westerman, Carole J. (U Pennsylvania) **Personal and professional characteristics of selected guidance administrators in Pennsylvania as related to job satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2316.

2988. White, Mary L. (East Texas State U) **A comparative analysis of self-concepts and philosophic orientations of a selected group of White and Black public school teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2452.

2989. White, Rudolph T. (George Washington U) **Elementary guidance functions as perceived by selected counselors, principals, and teachers in the schools of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1972-1973.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2317.

2990. Wiley, Bennie L. (U Miami) **Variables that affect administrative behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2252-2253.

2991. Williams, R. L. & Yousser, Z. I. (Eastern Michigan U, Physical Education Research Lab) **Division of labor in college football along racial lines.** *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 3-13.—Responses by college football coaches to questionnaires and interviews provided data about (a) the percentage of Black players on each football team; (b) the demands of each position in terms of 12 mental, personality, and physical characteristics; and (c) the dominance of such characteristics in Black and White players. Study of 30 teams with over 1,000 players showed that (a) players' race was correlated with position assignments (i.e., Blacks were overrepresented in certain positions and underrepresented in others); (b) coaches judged some personal characteristics to be more important in some positions than in others; and (c) coaches rated Black players as different from White players on most of the above personal characteristics. Thus, coaches acted consistently in matching their racial stereotypes with their stereotyping of positions by assigning a disproportionately high percentage of Blacks to positions which presumably demand characteristics that coaches judged as relatively dominant in Black players. (16 ref) —Journal abstract.

2992. Wilson, Elda P. (Northern Illinois U) **Development of a teacher attitude scale for use with teachers in program for learning in accordance with needs (plan).**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1144-1145.

2993. Woolcott, James A. (U Missouri, Columbia) Characteristics and attitudes of school board members in selected stable and less stable school districts in Missouri. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1049-1050.

2994. Ycazas, Milagros R. (Catholic U of America) The relationship between school environment and authoritarian personality among the faculty of select Catholic operated colleges in the Philippines. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1050.

2995. Yerkovich, Raymond J. (U Virginia) The relationships between certain personal and situational factors and the problem-attack behavior of elementary school principals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1566.

Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

2996. Aguirre, Ree W. (U Houston) The effects of a parental involvement program on self concepts and school attitudes of Mexican-American first grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1056.

2997. Al-Ani, Raouf. (U Northern Colorado) Stimulating creative thinking in science teaching in junior high schools in Iraq. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2263.

2998. Amundsen, Arthur R. (U Pennsylvania) An investigation to determine the effects of questioning in science on questioning skill and related abilities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2411.

2999. Anderson, Charles M. (Indiana U) Attention to instructional illustrations as a function of information level, color, and task set. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1684.

3000. Barnett, Don C. (Temple U) Effects of exemplars and nonexemplars in learning the concepts "discrimination" and "minority group" by subjects at a fourth and fifth grade reading level. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1470-1471.

3001. Barnett, Jerry B. (Ohio State U) Effects of self-management instruction and contingency management to increase completion of work. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2417.

3002. Barsky, Peter D. (Hatboro-Horsham High School, PA) Individual research projects in high school psychology. *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(2), 44-47. -Suggests 9 examples of individual research projects. Problems in undertaking them in a high school setting include time, space, subjects, money, and availability of research material.

3003. Borman, Karl G. & Hall, Keith A. (IBM, Manassas, VA) Using computer-assisted instruction to test the relative effectiveness of prompting and confirmation as instructional strategies. *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 41-45. -Programmed 16 geometric figures for the IBM 1500 Instructional System and presented them to 43 paid undergraduates, using either a prompting or a confirmation sequence. The dependent variables were total number of

trials and total time required to meet the criterion of 2 consecutive errorless trials; number of items correctly identified at 1-, 7-, and 21-day intervals; and a student opinion score. Analysis indicated that the method of instruction had a significant effect on acquisition. Additional analyses indicated that Ss assigned to the prompting method required fewer trials to reach criterion. There was no significant effect of prompting or confirmation on retention. Opinion survey scores indicated that Ss assigned to the prompting procedure had a significantly more positive attitude toward computer-assisted instruction. —*Journal abstract*.

3004. Brett, Arlene T. (U Miami) The influence of effective education on the cognitive performance of kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2454-2455.

3005. Brightman, Richard W. (U California, Los Angeles) Effect of cooperative work experience program on attitudes of community college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1688.

3006. Brown, Dorothy M. (U Pennsylvania) The relationship of independent study, object visualization, and anxiety to hypothesis formation by college freshmen in the biological sciences. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2412.

3007. Bunch, Martha A. (U Missouri, Kansas City) A study of the effects on retention and on the problem-solving ability of students when geometry is used as an aid in teaching factoring of second-degree polynomials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1057-1058.

3008. Callahan, Carolyn M. (U Connecticut) The effects of the Connecticut Mark I Creativity Program on the creative thinking of sixth grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1689-1690.

3009. Cameron, Samuel M. (Beaver Coll) Teaching psychology in the high school: Symposium presented at the Eastern Psychological Association: Symposium overview. *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(2), 29-30. —Describes a symposium designed (a) to allow the high school teacher of psychology to acquaint his colleagues with the nature of secondary school psychology and (b) to encourage the teacher to become more involved in professional association activities.

3010. Camp, John S. (Columbia U) The effects of distributed practice upon learning and retention in introductory algebra. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2455-2456.

3011. Carlson, Richard T. (Northern Illinois U) An investigation into the effects student tutoring has on self-concept and arithmetic computation achievement of tutors and tutees. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2265.

3012. Chapman, Reuben E. (U Michigan) Evaluation as feedback during innovative school programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1472-1473.

3013. Cheves, Deborah A. (U Missouri, Kansas City) An experiment in developing the ability to make inferences and to ask questions which require inference

in sixth-grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2265.

3014. Christiano, John M. (McQuaid High School, Philadelphia, PA) **Setting up a high school psychology laboratory.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spring), Vol 2(2), 34-37. - Describes a laboratory for both human and animal experiments. Issues considered include space requirements, administrative attitudes, apparatus, and use of student lab assistants.

3015. Chu, Nai-suon. (Cornell U) **The social context of the elementary classroom and the socialization of national sentiments in Taiwan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2155-2156.

3016. Covault, Thomas J. (Ohio State U) **The application of value clarification teaching strategies with fifth grade students to investigate their influence on students' self-concept and related classroom coping and interacting behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2199-2200.

3017. Coyne, Timothy C. (Lower Moreland High School, Philadelphia, PA) **Body language in the classroom: Here's what you can do.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spring), Vol 2(2), 37-41. - Suggests using the study of proxemics and kinesics to focus on self-concept in a high school introductory psychology course. Several games and techniques are described.

3018. Crandall, Audrey H. (U Connecticut) **A comparison of reading attitude and reading achievement among first grade children in open concept and more formal classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2266.

3019. Dambrot, Faye H. & Popplestone, John A. (U Akron) **High school psychology revisited: Student performance in a college-level psychology course.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 129-133. - Results of a survey of 677 college freshmen show no differences in achievement in a college-level general psychology course between those who had completed a high school psychology course and those who had not. Results are discussed in terms of content, quality, and objectives of high school psychology courses. The role of school psychologists in high school level psychology courses is discussed, and future trends in the teaching of psychology at the secondary and university level are reviewed. - *Journal abstract*.

3020. DeBlauw, Robert A. (Iowa State U) **Effect of a multimedia program on achievement and attitudes of elementary and secondary students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2157.

3021. Dempsey, Terrence M. (U Miami) **Variations in value orientations among four ethnic subgroups of migratory agricultural workers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2266-2267. - *Dissertation Abstracts International*

3022. Dusavitskil, A. K. & Repkin, V. V. (Kharkov State U, USSR) **[An investigation of the development of cognitive interests in young schoolchildren under different teaching conditions.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May/June), No 3, 92-102. - Reports an educational experiment carried out over a period of 10 yrs in an elementary school in Kharkov. Experimental groups were taught by a new method, based on theoretical considerations and calculated to modify the develop-

ment of cognitive interests by emphasizing the development of cognitive skills. Between the 2nd and 4th grades the cognitive interests of the experimental groups developed from narrow interests related to school subjects to general methods of cognitive functioning and theoretical generalizations and relationships. In the 4th grade such interests were incorporated in the motivational structure and dominated it. This contrasted with the control groups, where the main interest was narrowly pragmatic (grades, success) and only a few individuals developed broader cognitive interests by the time they reached the 4th grade. (English summary) (26 ref) - *L. Zusne*.

3023. Earle, Harold F. (U Maryland) **Student attitudes toward geometry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1059-1060.

3024. Earley, Edward J. (State U New York, Albany) **Effects of extrinsic reinforcement on the reading achievement of disadvantaged retarded readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 998.

3025. Edwards, Gerald. (Adelphi U) **Perspectives on drug education.** *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 1974(Win), Vol 3(4), 485-545. - Examines the affective as well as cognitive components of behavior, specifically drug-taking behavior, and argues that schools should respond with comprehensive drug education programs. Also examined are teaching goals and atmosphere as related to student values and self-concept; efforts to coordinate and modify them are outlined, including specific techniques of communication, involvement of different "communities," and the structure of representatives of these communities into drug education teams. - *A. K. Hess*.

3026. Ehlinger, Clifford J. (Northern Illinois U) **A comparison of presentation rates of images in a multiple image presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2159.

3027. Engelbrecht, Guillermina. (Arizona State U) **Formative research in peer teaching using toys as a medium for instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 998-999.

3028. Engels, L. K. (Katholieke U Leuven, Belgium.) **Foreign-language learning processes.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(2), 237-256. - Briefly reviews the history of psychological research on foreign language teaching, and describes an approach to teaching 2nd languages that emphasizes the symbolic nature of the activity. Abstract representations of sentence structure are used as cognitive mediators to aid the student. Experience with this method at the university level is described. - *R. L. Cook*.

3029. Fallon, Robert A. (U Minnesota) **The contingency contracting learning system: Its effect upon elementary school mathematics achievement, personal and social adjustment, and attitude toward school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2268-2269.

3030. Faubion, Joan H. (U Oklahoma) **Personality change among educationally disadvantaged veterans as a function of enrollment in a junior college developmental project.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1698-1699.

3031. Fisher, Merrill E. (George Washington U) A comparative study of achievement in the concepts of fundamentals of geometry taught by computer managed individualized behavioral objective instructional units versus lecture-demonstration methods of instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2161.
3032. Folk, Michael J. (Syracuse U) Influences of developmental level on a child's ability to learn concepts of computer programming. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1125.
3033. Fox, G. Thomas; Vere de Vault, M. & Golladay, Mary A. (U Wisconsin, School of Education, Madison) A descriptor for individualized instruction: Two case studies. *Educational Technology*, 1975(May), Vol 15(5), 24-28.—Discusses a scheme for describing individualized instruction programs in terms of aims, instructional features, and management. Using this method, a 2-member team can complete a program description within a 2-day visit. 2 case studies are presented.—C. B. Kreitzberg.
3034. Friedman, Saul M. (Fordham U) A drug education program emphasizing affective approaches and its influence upon intermediate school student and teacher attitudes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2270.
3035. Frumess, Suzanne C. (U Houston) A comparison of management groups involving the use of the standard behavior chart and setting performance aims. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1733-1734.
3036. Gentile, Lance M. (Pan American U) Effect of tutor sex on learning to read. *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 726-730.—60 Mexican-American boys from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades of an Arizona school were tutored in reading for 1 hr twice a week for 8 wks. One boy from each grade was randomly assigned to each of 10 male and 10 female tutors (half of whom were Mexican-Americans and half Anglo-Americans) who were specially trained for the study. The group as a whole made a significant gain from the treatment, but improvement varied in the different grades, 4th-grade Ss tutored by males showing the most gain. Results are presented in detail and aspects needing further investigation are specified. (15 ref)—P. D. Leedy.
3037. Godde, John A. (Northern Illinois U) A comparison of young children in achievement of general skills, adjustment, and attitudes, in an individual progression curriculum organization, with young children in a traditional curriculum organization. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2164.
3038. Goshko, Robert. A developmental program for the modification of self-selected behaviors with elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1613.
3039. Groff, Patrick. (San Diego State Coll) Long versus short words in beginning reading. *Reading World*, 1975(May), Vol 14(4), 277-289.—Suggests that monosyllabic words are easier for beginning readers to read than are polysyllabic words, and that children just learning to read should be taught phonics skills with monosyllabic rather than polysyllabic words. The basic rationale for monosyllabic words as the staple vocabulary for instruction in phonics for beginning readers has never been adequately investigated. Until enough empirical evidence is gathered to settle this problem, it seems wise to continue the use of monosyllabic words for the early stages of reading instruction. (59 ref)—C. K. Miller.
3040. Hampton, Judith A. (U Missouri, Columbia) The effect of elaborative-type questions on comprehension and critical reading ability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2459-2460.
3041. Hancock, Robert R. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) A study of the interaction between sex difference, structure-of-intellect factors and two modes of teaching a mathematical relation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 664-665.
3042. Hazell, Joseph W. A goal-behavior model for self instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1702-1703.
3043. Hennuy, G. (U Moncton, Canada) [Interdisciplinarity and didacticism in philosophy.] (Fren) *Revue Belge de Psychologie et de Pédagogie*, 1974(Sep), Vol 36(147), 63-72.—Proposes a new psychoeducational orientation toward the teaching of philosophy. It would involve theoretical courses with student participation, activities aimed at developing research skills for later use, and seminars or workshops in which students and professors would collaborate.—L. A. Ostlund.
3044. Hett, Geoffrey G. (U Oregon) The modification and maintenance of attending behavior for second-, third-, and fourth-grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1128-1129.
3045. Hirata, Ernest T. (Arizona State U) An experimental study to determine the effectiveness of computer-assisted instruction in paired learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1000-1001.
3046. Hoffman, Theodore F. (Boston U, School of Education) An evaluation of selected personality changes arising from participation in independent study programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1482-1483.
3047. Horton, Ralph G. (U Michigan) Black patient-child participation in preventive-intervention programs: Implications for self-concept values and racial identification. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1703.
3048. Jakubiec, David J. (Archbishop Ryan High School for Boys, Philadelphia, PA) Group processes in the teaching of high school psychology. *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(2), 41-44.—The use of group process techniques is distinguished from sensitivity training. 2 exercises are described, along with guidelines and cautions for their use.
3049. Jenkins, Martin D. & Ross, Bernard H. (American Council on Education, Office of Urban Affairs, Washington, DC) The urban involvement of higher education. *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 46(4), 399-407.—Conducted a nationwide survey of the current status and future direction of urban affairs activities on college and university campuses. More than 99 percent of the 519 responding institutions indicated that urban involvement should be a major or minor function. The response also indicated that urban

involvement is likely to increase in the years ahead.—*E. L. Tatham.*

3050. Johnson, Dale D. & Pearson, P. David. (U Wisconsin, Madison) Skills management systems: A critique. *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 781-784. Critiques skills management systems (SMSs) on 6 counts: (a) their psycholinguistic naivete, (b) their assembly-line methods, (c) their concern for skill at the expense of interest, (d) their advocacy of sequencing separable reading skills, (e) the validity of their assessment instruments, and (f) the very notion of mastery itself. Alternatives to SMSs are suggested: a standardized reading test which would assess reading achievement in its widest sense, or some combination of informal oral and silent reading tests, or indices of attitudinal factors. Global measures like these have the virtue of requiring that the child read to demonstrate achievement.—*P. D. Leedy.*

3051. Klaff, Frances R. & Docherty, Edward M. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Children's self-concept and attitude toward school in open and traditional classrooms. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 97-103.—Compared children from a traditional school and 2 open schools using the Pictorial Self-Concept scale and the Attitude Toward School scale. Ss totaled 185 kindergartners and 1st and 2nd graders. To control for the self-selection of open school Ss, traditional school Ss were divided into those whose parents favored and those whose parents did not favor open education. 3 of the 12 analyses were significant, but not in the predicted, or in any orderly, direction. Results are attributed to chance. Attitude toward school was higher in females than males and decreased from kindergarten to Grade 2. Self-concept increased from kindergarten to Grade 2, with no significant sex differences.—*Journal abstract.*

3052. Kleederman, Frances F. (Kean Coll) Black English and reading problems: Sociolinguistic considerations. *Reading World*, 1975(May), Vol 14(4), 256-267.—Sociolinguists have proposed various beginning reading approaches to remedy the reading problems of disadvantaged Black children. Their programs reflect their biases concerning the nature of Black English and the type and degree of interference that may exist between the language of the text and the child's dialect. It is noted that teaching factors cannot be separated from their cultural and political implications. Thus the values and attitudes about language and literacy are complexly interwoven with major institutions of our society. (22 ref)—*Journal summary.*

3053. Knight, Michael E. (Fordham U) Self-concept and achievement of disadvantaged preschool children as influenced by three curriculum approaches. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2272-2273.

3054. Knudsen, Kjell R. (U Minnesota) A comparison of three methods of teaching skill in reflecting feeling. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2097-2098.

3055. Kohler, Paul T. (U Connecticut) A comparison of open and traditional education: Conditions that promote self-concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2273.

3056. Laplanche, J. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) [The teaching of psychoanalysis at the university.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 653-659.—Argues that the teaching of psychoanalysis belongs within the curriculum of the university, although, even from its origins, it has not been so placed without some debate. A structure of curriculum topics is presented to support this position.—*Z. M. Cantwell.*

3057. Lorenzen, Fred J. (Syracuse U) An investigation of the learning of advanced equality and inequality concepts by third grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1003-1004.

3058. Lutes, Arthur L. (U Rochester) The effectiveness of three types of reinforcement on word recognition learning by inner city children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2274.

3059. Marks, Joan I. (Stanford U) The use of task analytic procedures to develop individualized, self-instructional vocabulary learning materials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1135.

3060. Mazurkiewicz, Albert J. (Kean Coll) Comparative attitudes and achievements of the 1963 i.t.a. and T. O. taught students in the tenth and eleventh grades. *Reading World*, 1975(May), Vol 14(4), 242-251.—First-grade students who had been taught to read by the initial teaching alphabet (ITA) method demonstrated no negative achievement characteristics in reading, language arts, or spelling when compared, in the 10th grade, with their traditional orthography (TO) counterparts on standardized tests of achievement. The ITA-taught group showed a continuation of better spelling skills, first reported in the 3rd grade, and this better achievement in the 10th grade was almost statistically significant.—*C. K. Miller.*

3061. McKenzie, Leon. (Indiana U) Analysis of Bildungsroman literature as a research modality in adult education: An inquiry. *Adult Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 25(4), 209-216.—Discusses whether Bildungsroman literature (i.e., literary portraits of the development of a central character in fiction such as Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*) is a reliable research modality for the field of adult education. General, educational, and literary delineations of the research process are presented, and ways in which this literary genre can be used as a model of human development and behavior are examined. (19 ref)

3062. Meredith, Mitzi. (Elk Grove High School (CA)) Developing a personal theory of child development in high school. *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spr), Vol 2(2), 50-53.—Describes techniques used in high school courses designed to help students prepare for the future. A game in which students develop comprehensive statements of the basic concepts of key psychologists is described. Child abuse is covered using lectures and films provided by a local police officer. Having parents with infants attend the class, writing about one's personal philosophy, and tutoring elementary school children are also suggested.—*R. Tomasko.*

3063. Mikhailov, I. V. (Scientific Research Inst of General & Pedagogical Psychology, Moscow, USSR) [The role of psychological education in stimulating self-evaluation.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psichologii*, 1975(May-Jun)

No 3, 131-133.—Conducted a 2-yr educational experiment in the last 2 grades of high school. Experimental classes were offered an elective course in introductory psychology that stressed personality, temperament, interests, and abilities. An analysis of essays, questionnaires, and occupational choice at the end of 2 yrs showed a far greater tendency for pupils in the experimental groups to engage in self-evaluation and self-analysis, and to see the relationship between personality characteristics, abilities, temperament, and the requirements of specific occupations.—L. Zusne.

3064. Miller, Stephen D. (U Akron) **Personalized learning in high school psychology course: An experimental investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1065.

3065. Milner, Stuart & Wildberger, A. M. (Catholic U of America, Ctr of Educational Technology) **How should computers be used in learning?** *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(1), 7-12.—Discusses computer applications (a) in instruction for which there is essentially no other competition method for accomplishing the same results, (b) in situations which require nontrivial instructional capabilities, and (c) in instances where the computer is the most economical way to perform instruction. The levels of computer capabilities and educational benefits derived are discussed. (18 ref)

3066. Morrow, Elmer C. (Pennsylvania State U) **The effect of taped listening lessons on the achievement of first grade readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1136-1137.

3067. Newcomb, Lawrence H. (Ohio State U) **The effect of contract grading on student performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2175-2176.

3068. Nickel, Horst & Fenner, Hans-Jörg. (U Düsseldorf, W Germany) **[Direct and indirect guidance in presenting instructional lessons.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(3), 178-191.—Examined 4 characteristics of direct-indirect guidance in an area of instruction (questions, orders, addresses, and impulses to think) through 90 lessons taught by 30 4th grade teachers. Data included various methods of instruction as well as teachers' age and sex. Findings reveal that frequency of single instructional characteristics as well as their stability within a lesson varied significantly by subject and way of instruction but not significantly with teachers' age and sex. Different reliabilities were observed with the 4 guidance variables. Results also reveal no significant intercorrelation of the (guidance) characteristics. This is interpreted as evidence that revisions are required with respect to the view that instructors hold relatively stable characteristics of personality within the instructional role, and that a more differentiated theory concerning instructional processes may be feasible. (20 ref)—R. Scott.

3069. Norton, Fay-Tyler M.; Mandryk, Thomas R. & Nodacker, Milton W. (Ohio State U, Mershon Ctr) **The internship experience at a large urban community college.** *Behavioral & Social Science Teacher*, 1975(Spring), Vol 2(2), 54-60. Describes a program in which the behavioral science graduate student, with appropriate training and supervision, performs the professional tasks

involved in teaching. The role of the professional assistant in the intern program is described, together with the development of an internship training manual using behavioral objectives. The 2-yr college is considered an excellent site for a graduate teaching internship program because of its variety of students and focus on teaching rather than research. The importance of graduate faculties counseling their students in ways to learn how to teach is emphasized.—R. Tomasko.

3070. O'Brien, Shirley J. (Oregon State U) **The effect of television instruction on problem solving attitudes of fifth and sixth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2277.

3071. Palardy, Thomas J. (Ohio State U) **The impact of an intense program of spatial and temporal concepts on the measured intelligence of preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2176-2177.

3072. Patton, Carl V. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Extended education in an elite institution.** *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 46(4), 427-444.—Surveyed faculty members concerning the University of California's Extended University. Although many staff members may support the concept of part-time continuing education at off-campus locations, support does not necessarily evolve into participation. 5 operational guidelines are presented for those institutions considering extended education or external degree programs. The most important consideration is whether offering an external degree is potentially part of the mission of the institution. (16 ref)—E. L. Tatham.

3073. Paul, Oliver D. (Auburn U) **The relationship of student-teacher compatibility on student achievement in algebra.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1180.

3074. Quick, Custer R. (State U New York, Albany) **The effect of three reinforcement systems on spelling achievement among disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1139.

3075. Rasmussen, Aaron P. (Arizona State U) **An analysis of creative thought processes employed in the solution of selected figural problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1710.

3076. Rosner, Jerome. (U Pittsburgh, School of Education) **Adapting primary grade reading instruction to individual differences in perceptual skills.** *Reading World*, 1975(May), Vol 14(4), 293-307.—Discusses the relationship between visual and auditory perceptual skills in relation to reading instruction. Specific teaching techniques are outlined utilizing both of these major sensory modalities. The notion is stressed that a teacher must adapt to any variations which his students bring to the learning task. (15 ref)—C. K. Miller.

3077. Runyan, Ronald R. (U Idaho) **A study of the relationship between an experimental perceptual-motor skills program and self-concepts of first grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1006-1007.

3078. Schmitt, Kara L. (Michigan Dept of Education, Educational Assessment Program, Lansing) **New options for college study.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 739-745.—Discusses 2 alterna-

tives to traditional classroom learning: (a) universities' acceptance of standardized examination results as evidence of learning and (b) "external degree" programs, which involve a reorganization of the higher education system. Both of these changes will encourage and enable more people to pursue college degrees; they will also demand new or redefined roles for counselors in and out of the academic community.

3079. Semel, Eleanor M. (Boston U, School of Education) **The effects of auditory perception training on the performance of second graders on tests of auditory perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1741-1742.

3080. Shaffer, Ruth A. (Columbia U) **Maternal attitudes toward ability grouping: An analysis of feelings and attitudes toward ability grouping of a selected group of mothers of high school youngsters.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1499.

3081. Shaw, Mary A. (U Houston) **A study of a cognitive approach and human relations training of high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1713.

3082. Skeen, Elois M. (U Michigan) **The effects of attending a community controlled school on the belief and control of reinforcements and attitudes toward school of pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1715.

3083. Skellfjord, Vebjørn. (U Oslo, Inst of Educational Research, Norway) **[Some linguistic points of view on central aspects of the reading process and the teaching of reading: An empirical study and possible implications.]** (Norg) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 218-227.—Discusses the necessity of oral reconstruction in the reading process. A study in 2 kindergarten classes in Oslo indicate that as a rule, these 6-yr-olds were not able to spontaneously analyze words in units of phonemic size (only 37% succeeded, and 15% of the responses were of syllable size). Ss were trained for 22 wks daily every 2nd week with words of 3 units, stressing equally acoustic and articulatory features. In the intervening weeks, Ss were tested with separate series according to the requested position of the phoneme. After 1 wk, 63% responded with relevant units. The 1st was easiest and the 2nd the most difficult. When asked to locate all phonemes in succession, Ss still tended to make reversals. They often articulated silently. When asked to combine series of phonemes after 6 and 11 wks of training, the correlations of analysis and synthesis were 0.85 and 0.93. Reading reversals may be explained to a certain extent by difficulties with perception of the articulatory succession of segments. Stress segmentation and succession in the teaching of reading is recommended. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3084. Smith, Ruth S. (Duke U) **A study of the effect of the MacMillan Tutorial System on the reading achievement of selected first graders in Nash County.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1043-1044.

3085. Spille, Henry A. & Hartley, Allan C. **Credit for experience in practice.** *Educational Record*, 1975(Win), Vol 56(1), 55-58.—Studies the successful experience of the University of Wisconsin—Green Bay (during the

past 5 1/2 yrs) of granting degree credits for informal learning to more than 150 students.

3086. Stauffer, Russell G. & Harrell, Max M. (U Delaware) **Individualizing reading-thinking activities.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 765-769.—Urges that the directed reading-thinking activities of a group of students should be supplemented as early as possible (even in primary grades) with similar activities by individual students. To train students in methods of inquiry and research, 4 conditions must be present: (a) The student must identify a goal or problem to be investigated. (b) Resources must be available for study. (c) The teacher must guarantee intellectual and physical freedom for the student to obtain information. (d) Situations must be available in which the student can exchange his findings with others. How such an individualized program might be worked out with a group of students is described step by step.—P. D. Leedy.

3087. Swanson, Richard E. (Boston U) **Externally paced testing: A new approach to measuring externally paced programmed instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1717.

3088. Thiele, Joan E. (Arizona State U) **The effects of adjunct questions and review statements upon learning from audiovisual materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2465.

3089. Toto, Samuel E. (Boston U) **Altering parental attitudes toward child-rearing practices and its effect on adolescent self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1718-1719.

3090. Towle, Thomas O. (U Nebraska) **The effects of continuous-progress technology upon the acquisition of word-attack skills by kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2403.

3091. Van Parreren, Carel. **[Learning a foreign language from the viewpoint of the psychology of learning.]** (Germ) *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(2), 201-216.—Discusses the difficulty in attaining the goal of direct access when learning a foreign language, so that the learner does not need to translate mentally. Direct access to a foreign language can be explained by the assumption that the person concerned has 2 separate language systems in memory; however, the existence of 2 systems can also lead to interference. Traditional teaching methods do not deal adequately with this problem. Alternative instructional strategies are discussed. (English summary)—R. L. Cook.

3092. Vos, Kenneth E. (U Minnesota) **A comparison study of the effects of three instructional strategies on problem solving behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2283.

3093. Wease, James H. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An inquiry into the process of valuing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2466.

3094. White, Arthur L. & Smith, Douglas D. (Ohio State U) **A study of the effects of varying student responsibility for instructional decisions in a CAI course.** *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(1), 13-21.—Analyses of the relationships between student scores on the Myers-Briggs Personality Type Inventory and test treatments (degree of responsibility for the scope and sequence of the computer learning activities) showed significant interaction.

tions between the Sensing-Intuitive personality dimension and the treatments. The Sensing student preferred more responsibility and was more favorable toward use of behaviorally stated objectives for instructional planning. (16 ref)

3095. Williams, Ann W. (Pennsylvania State U) **Teaching mathematical verbal problems to "middle ability" sixth grade readers with an inquiry method.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1144.

3096. Williams, Barbara J. (U Washington) **Achievement as a function of modifying empirically determined structure of intellect factors among Black second-grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1721.

3097. Winkworth, John M. (U Nebraska) **Communicating with parents about college: Does the approach make a difference?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2406.

3098. Wolff, Martin E. (Northern Illinois U) **The influence of positive school reinforcement by the teacher on the self-esteem of fourth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2406.

3099. Yanoff, Jay M. (Temple U) **The effects of open teaching styles on involvement and inquiry activity of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1722.

Academic Learning & Achievement

3100. Allen, Bernadene V. (San Jose State U) **Paying students to learn.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 774-778.—Studied, over a 9-yr period, the effects of rewarding academic performance by offering 10 Black and Chicano high school and college students financial incentives. The role of the counselor is described, and the changing of incentives based on current needs is noted. At the end of the 1st academic year all Ss had altered their grades from below to above a "C" average. All the high school Ss graduated, and 5 attended college. Ss who began the program as high school students attained more years of college education than those who started after high school, emphasizing the importance of early intervention.—R. Tomasko.

3101. Anders, William J. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **An exploratory study of the relationships among organizational variables and selected cultural, psychological, and sociological factors of the Haskell Indian Institute student populations from 1955 to 1971.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 995-996.

3102. Barra, Julia A. (Catholic U of America) **Selected cultural variables and the reading achievement of Black inner-city school children of Washington, DC.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1057.

3103. Bernius, John C. (Temple U) **Effects of specific instruction in listening on the auditory attention of first graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1685-1686.

3104. Brandt, John H. (U Oklahoma) **The effects on mathematics achievement of three different practice**

amounts with elementary children in selected Title I schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1687.

3105. Brown, Joseph H. (Indiana U) **The differential effects of social reinforcement on achievement behavior across two levels of social desirability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1122.

3106. Byrne, Bobbie N. (Auburn U) **A comparison of word recognition errors in oral reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2455.

3107. Byrne, Colin J. (U Michigan) **Optimal matching of teachers and students by conceptual systems in an introductory psychology course using student achievement as criterion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1689.

3108. Cavano, Arthur T. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The relationship of academic pre-tests to self concept and subsequent academic performance of low-achieving adult post-secondary students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2257.

3109. Collingwood, Madeline D. (U Pittsburgh) **A descriptive analysis of reading achievement levels in Grade four: A follow-up of a three year experimental study of factors affecting learning to read.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1475.

3110. Crawford, Charles B. (Simon Fraser U, Inst of Behavioural Genetics, Burnaby, Canada) **Fluid and crystallized intelligence, creativity and achievement in elementary school children.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 43-48.—Administered the Culture Fair Intelligence Test (scale 2, form A), the word meaning test of the Stanford Achievement Test, and the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (form B) to 172 6th graders. Scores were correlated with school grades. Results indicate that creative thinking, although unrelated to intelligence, was related to achievement, and that creative thinking was more related to crystallized than to fluid intelligence. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3111. Cron, Cyril T. (U Houston) **The relationship between attitudes toward school and academic achievement of fourth- fifth and sixth-grade Mexican American pupils attending schools in areas of different levels of economic affluence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1695.

3112. Davis, Bruce R. (United States International U) **The high school diploma as a motivational force and as an indicator of educational achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1606.

3113. Fee, Kathryn E. (Boston U, School of Education) **The relationship of student perceptions to academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1609-1610.

3114. Fine, Jo R. (New York U) **The influence of belief in locus of control and rate of reinforcement on expectancy change, task performance, and self-evaluation of performance among lower socioeconomic status Black children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 615.

3115. Gruber, J. J. (U Kentucky) **Exercise and mental performance.** *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 28-40.—Reports research indicating that (a) perceptual motor items measuring complex coordination patterns of the arms and legs contribute more to the

mental-motor relationship than do items measuring growth, strength, speed, and power; (b) it is possible to predict a child's level of academic achievement from a motor aptitude test battery using multiple regression techniques; (c) several experimental programs have demonstrated a significant improvement in the academic performance of children exposed to a physical education program; (d) there appears to be a significant positive relationship between physical fitness and GPA; and (e) animal studies reveal positive changes in brain anatomy and chemistry as a result of an enriched activity environment. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3116. Guillotte, Henry P. (U Connecticut) Behaviors exhibited in the learning of selected generalizations in mathematics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2458.

3117. Hall, Gerald W. (U Alabama) A study of the relationships among high school achievement and perceptions regarding maternal control and locus of control among University of Alabama freshman males. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2297-2298.

3118. Hirst, L. Trimble. (U Kentucky) An investigation of the effects of daily, thirty-minute home practice sessions upon reading achievement with second year elementary pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1001.

3119. Jackson, Wilbur J. (Oregon State U) A study of the relationship between a small group discussion activity, the self-concept and reading achievement of selected fourth grade boys and girls. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2301.

3120. Jensen, Linda R. (U Texas, Austin) The relationships among mathematical creativity, numerical aptitude and mathematical achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2168-2169.

3121. Kilpatrick, Ronald N. (U Rochester) A comparison of Black male high school students who graduated, with those who dropped out. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2218-2219.

3122. Kreamer, Thomas L. (McNeese State U) Listening comprehension as a predictor of first grade reading achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1487-1488.

3123. McClennen, Sandra E. (U Michigan) Student-teacher compatibility and achievement in later elementary grades. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1705-1706.

3124. McNeal, Robert E. (George Washington U) A study comparing the relationship of broken homes to the school success of junior high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2173.

3125. Mwaniki, Mebo Kabeta. (Stanford U) The relationship between self-concept and academic achievement in Kenyan pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1138.

3126. Rankin, Charles I. (Kansas State U) The achievement, personal adjustment, and social adjustment of Black, elementary school students undergoing forced busing in Wichita, Kansas. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2280-2281.

3127. Ryan, Robert A. (U South Carolina) An investigation of psycholinguistic factors as they relate to reading ability of mentally retarded students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 3550.

3128. Salf, Ali-Akbar. (Southern Illinois U) The effects of organizational variables in meaningful connected discourse on academic performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1711.

3129. Shepherd, Richard C. (Temple U) An investigation of selected factors in oral language performance related to readiness for beginning reading instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1713-1714.

3130. Stahl, Dona K. (U Rochester) Relationships between Piaget-based criterion tasks and first grade arithmetic achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2181.

3131. Talton, Carolyn F. (Northwestern State U, Louisiana) An investigation of selected mental, mathematical, reading, and personality assessments as predictions of high achievers in sixth grade mathematical verbal problem solving. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1008-1009.

3132. Tordrup, S. A. et al. [Skill in oral reading of children with low and normal birth weights who grew up in different milieus.] (Danish) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 186-214.—Compared the pace and frequency of misreadings of 105 2nd graders with that of 431 5th graders. Grade 2 Ss weighed 2,500 gm or below at birth; Ss in Grade 5 were divided into 3 groups according to birth weight (below 1,500 gm, 1,501-2,000 gm, and 2,001-2,500 gm) and 5 socioeconomic levels. Results support the conclusion that reading rate was not (or only to a small degree) influenced by birth weight. Results also indicate that Ss' background, in a broad sense, determined the quality and rate of reading.—*Journal abstract*.

3133. Tripp, Verna A. (U Utah) Reading achievement and personality characteristics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1505-1506.

3134. Westcott, Donald B. (U Texas, Austin) Personality factors affecting high school students learning a second language. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2183.

3135. Yancey, Lawrence H. (Ohio U) The self-concept of academic ability and significant others of rural and urban southern sixth grade elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2285.

3136. Zagarow, Herber W. (U Connecticut) The prediction of academic success for Black and White college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1634-1635.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

3137. Agin, Aulis P. (Arizona State U) A selective profile of 180 community college students enrolled in a reading course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 995.

3138. Baird, James E. (U Utah) Social behavior of students in team teaching and self-contained classes.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1012.

3139. Barwegen, William J. (Illinois State U) **A study of attitude change: A comparison of students' attitudes toward independent progress instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1012-1013.

3140. Bernardo, Patrick C. (U Akron) **The effects of a pilot work-study program on the school adjustment of delinquent male youth returning from institutions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1512-1513.

3141. Borovicka, Michael J. (New Mexico State U) **Nonverbal behaviors associated with open-mindedness among prospective teachers during face-to-face interviews.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1514.

3142. Cooper, Gary L. (U Manchester, Inst of Science & Technology, England) **The impact of marathon encounters on teacher-student relationships.** *Interpersonal Development*, 1974-1975, Vol 5(2), 71-77.—Hypothesized that an intensive encounter group experience between teacher and students can improve their relationship. G. T. Barrett-Lennard's Relationship Inventory, which measures the degree of level of regard, empathy, unconditionality, and congruence in relationships, was given to 2 classes of university students at the beginning and end of their academic term. One class ($n = 36$) participated with their faculty member in a 24-hr marathon encounter group near the beginning of the course, whereas the other ($n = 24$) did not (although they were provided with additional group seminars to control for absolute contact time). Students attending the encounter group with their teacher showed significant increases in their perceptions of their teacher on his level of regard and congruence and a movement in the direction of significance on his empathy. In contrast, no change was observed on any of the Relationship Inventory scales for the control students. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3143. Cordry, Ronald E. (U Tulsa) **A comparative study of opinions regarding selected guidance services among Negro and Caucasian secondary school students of different socio-economic levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A)564-565.

3144. Cornelson, William H. (United States International U) **A comparative study of academic achievement and social adjustment of high school students in relation to their attendance at coeducational and single-sex high schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1475-1476.

3145. Cox, Elaine B. (Florida State U) **The relationship between the school racial composition and the motivational orientation of primary grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1694-1695.

3146. Crittenden, Kathleen S.; Norr, James L. & LeBailly, Robert K. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Size of university classes and student evaluations of teaching.** *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 46(4), 461-470. For 981 undergraduate classes at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, mean student ratings of instruction decreased with increasing class size. 10 other

variables (including percentage of majors, mean expected grade, mean GPA, and rank of instructor) were analyzed to examine their effects. When these variables were held constant, this negative relationship remained strong. There were 5 evaluation dimensions (interpersonal, professional, motivation, structure, evaluation) and an overall rating of student learning. The relationship between size and rating was basically monotonic for all 6 measures. Students' t tests were used for directional orthogonal comparisons between 4 size categories (5-25, 26-50, 51-100, and 101-600 students). It is suggested that ratings be normed separately for different size classes so that unfair comparisons are avoided. Large classes may also need increased allocation of resources and personnel rearrangement to match teaching skills with teaching assignments. (17 ref)—E. L. Tatham.

3147. Cronia, Robert C. (U Michigan) **A study of certain psychological correlates of school absenteeism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1695-1696.

3148. Dorow, Laura G. (Columbia U) **The effect of teacher approval/disapproval ratios on student music selection behavior and concert attentiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2157-2158.

3149. Ellery, M. D.; Blampied, N. M. & Black, W. A. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Reduction of disruptive behaviour in the classroom: Group and individual reinforcement contingencies compared.** *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 10(1), 59-65.—Studied 7 emotionally disturbed and/or socially maladjusted children. 5 disruptive behaviors were investigated: (a) talking without permission, (b) talking or whispering to neighbor, (c) more than 1 person at a time questioning teacher, (d) calling out to the teacher, and (e) making unnecessary noise. A reversal design (ABACA) with a replication was used (A = baseline, B = individual contingency, C = group contingency). Results indicate that disruptive behavior in the classroom can be suppressed by reinforcement contingent on its nonoccurrence, since the observed frequency of disruptive behavior in this study was a function of the presence or absence of the reinforcement contingencies. It was also shown that the group contingent reinforcement condition was at least as effective as the individual contingencies in suppressing the disruptive behavior. Since both group and individual contingencies produced essentially zero frequency of disruptive behavior, neither is judged superior to the other. Results are interpreted as supporting the use of group contingent reinforcement as a practical technique for the control of disruptive classroom behavior. Some of the disadvantages of this method are outlined. (21 ref) —M. E. Pounsel.

3150. Fangman, Paula J. (U Kentucky) **A comparison of the interrelationships of personality factors involved in student enrollment in institutions of higher education as measured in four geographically related institutions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 999.

3151. Flavin, Marillyn F. (State U New York, Buffalo) **An investigation of selected aspects of the verbal behavior of primary teachers in an informal classroom.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1480.

3152. Gary, Clifton F. (U Oklahoma) Effect of unannounced examinations on achievement, test anxiety, and attitude in certain junior college mathematics courses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1481-1482.

3153. Gesinde, Samuel A. (Columbia U) Congruence of basic personal orientation with vocational training: Its relationship to conditions of choice and to performance and satisfaction in selected vocational training programs in Nigeria. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2293.

3154. Gilly, Michel; Martin, Mireille & Rohrer, Brigitte. (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie scolaire, Aix-en-Provence, France) [A contribution to the study of students' perceptions of teachers.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 800-810.—Conducted an experimental study to test the hypothesis that students' perceptions of teachers' behaviors follow a flexible hierarchy whose structure is influenced primarily by the relationship perceived between student and teacher. The judgments of 136 boys on 36 items referring to teaching behavior were analyzed by principal components and cluster analysis techniques. Results support the hypothesis. Unfavorable perceptions on certain of the 36 items were characteristically made by pupils who were perceived poorly by their teachers. (21 ref)—Z. M. Cantwell.

3155. Grotzky, Howard S. (U Virginia) The relationship of internal-external locus of control and honesty behavior of fourth grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1699.

3156. Gum, Harvey S. (Oregon State U) A study of dropout propensity of selected community college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2297.

3157. Harrington, Alma J. (State U New York, Buffalo) The interrelationships among reading achievement, attitude toward school, and attitude toward reading for third and fifth grade pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1701-1702.

3158. Herson, Phyllis E. (U Maryland) The biasing effects of diagnostic labels and sex of pupil upon teachers' views of pupils' mental health. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 567.

3159. House, Peggy A. (Kansas State U) The learning environment as a predictor of the academic self-concepts of ninth grade mathematics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2460.

3160. Irwin, Jack L. (Pennsylvania State U) An investigation of the effects of student self-evaluation and marking on achievement of cognitive and affective objectives of a basic mechanical drawing course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1484.

3161. Janisch, Richard W. (Marquette U) The prediction of educational goals from selected variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2301-2302.

3162. Johnson, Arris M. (Kansas State U) Internal-external locus of control as a correlate of level of

occupational aspiration and change of college major. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2302.

3163. Johnson, Russell H. (Oregon State U) The effects of four modified elements of a classroom's physical environment on the social-psychological environment of a class. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1002.

3164. Johnston, Allen C. (U Pittsburgh) A study of the statistical interaction of student belief systems, teacher belief systems and student perception of teacher performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1130-1131.

3165. Johnston, Herbert J. (U Miami) The effect of grouping patterns on first-grade children's academic achievement and personal and social development. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2461.

3166. Jones, Charles H. (Northern Illinois U) The relationships of self-esteem, general anxiety and test anxiety in Black and White elementary school student in grades four through six. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1131.

3167. LeRoy, Jack A. (Arizona State U) The effects of interaction analysis and feedback procedures on the verbal behavior patterns of teachers and the creative thinking ability of their students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1134.

3168. Leroy, Judith M. (U Wisconsin) Classroom climate and student perceptions: An exploration study of third-grade classrooms in selected open space and self-contained schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 568.

3169. Many, Margaret A. (Northern Illinois U) The relationship between task and self-esteem in grades four through eight. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1134-1135.

3170. McDonald, James M. (Pennsylvania State U) Pupil attitudes toward school bussing. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1004-1005.

3171. McLaughlin, T. F. (U Kansas) An analysis of self-control procedures in the maintenance of behavior. *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 12-16.—Reviews classroom research utilizing self-control procedures, examines its effectiveness in maintaining behavior change, and suggests possible methods to evaluate and achieve maintenance of behavior change across time, setting, or behaviors. The research indicates that no clear-cut approach to the problem of maintaining behavior change can be presented. If self control is to be a viable alternative to create behavior maintenance, then future research will need to be addressed to the use of (a) follow-up data, (b) control groups, (c) yoking procedures, (d) parameters of experience with external reinforcement, (e) natural back up reinforcers in the classroom and (f) the influence of possible external control. (24 ref) J. Srokac.

3172. Miller, Kenneth A. (U Maine) Parent and student attitudes toward selected issues and concepts relevant to higher education: A longitudinal analysis.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2308-2309.

3173. **Millet, June E.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Social power analysis of the dyad in the classroom setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1706.

3174. **O'Neill, Margaret R.** (Fordham U) **A study of critical thinking, open-mindedness, and emergent values among high school seniors and their teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2278-2279.

3175. **Painter, Barbara C.** (U of the Pacific) **A scale of social functioning studied in relationship to persistence or withdrawal by junior college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 571-572.

3176. **Perkins, David S.** (Swarthmore Coll) **Aspects of student discontent: 1975.** *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 46(4), 471-477.—Discusses 3 major areas of student discontent (curricular irrelevance, demand for increased student participation in decision making, and student apathy) in the 4-yr liberal arts college. It is suggested that if professors were to revive the debate over general educational goals, involving students in that debate, the curriculum would take on a meaning adaptable to the needs of society and of the individual. Taken to an extreme, this would require the professor to justify every new datum along some vague utilitarian line (the position of many students in the 60s). A middle course, however, might transform the destructive conflict between the necessary discreteness of the curriculum's parts and their necessary cooperation towards a whole into a constructive tension.—*E. L. Tatham.*

3177. **Proctor, Lois P.** (American U) **The audibility of student voices: Is everyone heard? A study of relationships among student opinions, membership in school groups, and teacher estimates of student opinions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2177-2178.

3178. **Purdue U, Measurement & Research Ctr.** **Freedom to read issues.** *Purdue Opinion Panel Poll Report*, 1974(Aug), No 100, 24 p.—Studied attitudes of secondary students to censorship of reading materials. Respondents were a stratified nation-wide sample of 973 students in public and private schools in Grades 10-12; nonresponse was high among schools in the rural South. Attitudes were related to demographic characteristics, students' perceived educational objectives, liking for their English course, and skills in the English language. Most students expressed attitudes rejecting censorship, though there was a small hard core of pro-censorship respondents. The latter tended to score low on vocabulary tests, to make more use of radio and television, and to be the children of poorly educated parents. Subsidiary findings showed relationships between vocabulary achievement, English grades, liking for English, and out-of-school activity related to English; females were more involved with English than males, although no sex differences were found in attitudes to censorship. Comparison with results of a similar survey in 1961 showed the amount of time spent in out-of-class English study had marginally decreased. It is inferred from the overall results that the classroom teaching of English has

implications not only for cognitive development, but also for the development of values. (20 ref)—*C. K. Knapper.*

3179. **Ree, George E.** (State U New York, Albany) **The relationship of religiosity to school behavior of public high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1041.

3180. **Rivera, Carmen E.** (Fordham U) **Academic achievement, bicultural attitudes and self-concepts of pupils in bilingual and non-bilingual programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2238-2239.

3181. **Ruperts, Liga Z.** (U Michigan) **Exploration of some personality and moral character differences between high school athletes and nonathletes and among subgroups of athletes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1629.

3182. **Sinclair, Alan.** (Boston U) **A study of the resultant motivation of junior college students in a risk taking situation as a function of socioeconomic status and age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1714-1715.

3183. **Trachsel, Marlene D.** (Marquette U) **Survival and attrition among seminarians.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2315.

3184. **Van Alst, Jane A.** (Boston U) **The effects of influenced teacher and student expectations on student performance in tenth grade science.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1732.

3185. **Wallace, Marvin E.** (U Pittsburgh) **A comparative study of potential dropouts and potential nondropouts in relationship to their personality and work motivation profiles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1720.

3186. **Woolfolk, Robert L.** (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of systematically varied teacher verbal and nonverbal evaluative behavior upon student perceptions and attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2407.

Special & Remedial Education

3187. **Akamu, Tom.** (Honolulu VA Regional Office, HI) **Facilities and services for handicapped students at colleges in Hawaii.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(May), Vol 36(5), 134-138.—Presents the results of a survey covering 13 out of 15 colleges in Hawaii. Although special consideration for handicapped students varied widely, all reported architectural adaptations on campus and 70% reported special registration privileges. Only 2 maintained an outreach program while none modified established admissions requirements. A brief summary is given of each institution's policies.—*S. L. Warren.*

3188. **Bishop, Bruce K.** (U Oregon) **The relationship between changes in child social behaviors and reading ability resulting from a concurrent program of counseling for mothers and remedial reading for their children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1072.

3189. **Cargill, Jonathan D.** (U Oklahoma) **Evaluation of developmental first grade classes in Oklahoma City Public Schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1690.

3190. **Carpenter, Richard P.** (Boston U, School of Education) **Self-confrontation techniques with emotion-**

ally disturbed children in special classes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1691-1692.

3191. Champion, Richard R. (U Northern Colorado A) A comparison of three auditory modes of presentation with children having visual perceptual handicaps. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2419.

3192. Chapman, Billy G. (Texas Tech U) The development of a sex manual for youth and adults with limited reading ability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1732.

3193. Coop, Richard H.; Eckel, Elaine & Stuck, Gary B. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) An assessment of the Pictorial Test of Intelligence for use with young cerebral-palsied children. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 287-292.—Administered the Pictorial Test of Intelligence (PTI) to a sample of 46 cerebral-palsied schoolchildren 4-6 yrs old. The Columbia Mental Maturity Scale and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test were also given. The PTI proved to be a superior predictor of the children's classroom achievement. (French & German summaries) —P. W. Pruyser.

3194. Cordier, J.; Lowenthal, F. & Heraux, C. (U Libre, Bruxelles, Belgium) [Teaching problem children mathematics and language.] (Fren) *Enfance*, 1975(Jan-Apr), No 1, 111-125.—Used a graphic method of teaching mathematics to 16 educationally retarded boys and girls, 8-17 yrs old. Instruction was essentially nonverbal. The child described a situation mathematically by means of diagrams, representing each object by a point and relationships by different colors. Considerable progress was made, especially by the younger children. General verbal facility (an area in which they were all deficient) developed, mathematical understanding increased markedly, and behavior in general and attitudes toward school showed noticeable improvement. (English summary)—S. S. Marzolf.

3195. de Graaf, Carl A. (Southern Illinois U) Teaching action concept utilization to institutionalized retardates with systematic instructions and still pictorial illustrations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1733.

3196. Dorfman, Nancy B. (Pennsylvania State U) A prescriptive match of teaching material to selected diagnostic descriptions for educable retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1733.

3197. Durham, Linda L. (U Wyoming) An investigation of the remedial reading program and its alternatives for seventh graders in Laramie Public Schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2290-2291.

3198. Freehill, Maurice F. (U Washington, Seattle) Intelligence, empathy and methodologic bias about teaching the gifted. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1974(Win), Vol 18(4), 247-248. Results of 3 tests administered to 93 educators in a workshop on gifted education, which included The Concept Mastery Test, an Empathy scale based on Sherman and Stotland, and an interactionist vs behaviorist bias scale yielded correlations between -0.2 and 0.12 between the measures. —J. C. Gowan

3199. Geller, Daniel. (Yeshiva U) Teachers select, count, and chart the behaviors of TMR pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2422.

3200. Gickling, Edward E. (Southern Illinois U) The interaction effects of sensory-motor and aspiration variables on the prediction of reading subtest scores for institutionalized mentally retarded students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1734.

3201. Goodman, Libby. (Temple U) The efficacy of visual motor training for orthopedically handicapped children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1734-1735.

3202. Griffin, Ruth McC. (U Connecticut) Standards for residential secondary schools for the emotionally disturbed. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1735.

3203. Harmony, Bonnie J. (Ohio State U) The effect of a concentrated physical education program on children classified as trainable mentally retarded. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2423.

3204. Hoover, Dean W. (U Oklahoma) The effect of method of material presentation upon eye movements and comprehension. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1483.

3205. Levi, Phillip M. (Arizona State U) The effects of the performance reading strategy on the reading achievement of 4th, 5th, and 6th grade special reading pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2170.

3206. Long, Daniel M. (United States International U) College education for youth in correctional institutions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1738.

3207. McCormick, Joseph J. (Boston U, School of Education) Stimulus variations, verbal and motor mediation in verbal learning with trainable retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1739.

3208. McGuire, Daniel J. (State U New York Albany) An analytical survey of the attitudes of school administrators and teachers of educable mentally retarded children and the quality of educational programs provided for educable mentally retarded children within selected school districts in New York State. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2226-2227.

3209. Mills, Barbara N. (U California, Los Angeles) Attitudes of decision-making groups toward gifted children and public school programs for the gifted. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1739-1740.

3210. Mojkowski, Charles G. (Boston U, School of Education) The effectiveness of cognitive control treatments in remediating primary reading disabilities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1707-1708.

3211. Mosely, Mac R. (U Hawaii) Attitude difference toward disabled persons as a function of educational integration. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1740.

3212. Nearine, Robert J. (Boston U) **The effects of a program of compensatory services on selected urban youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 624-1625.

3213. Penner, William J. (U Connecticut) **Effects of cue word form class on the solving of arithmetic word problems by the mentally handicapped.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2424.

3214. Peterson, Gerald F. (Boston U, School of Education) **Certain factors related to the attitudes of normal children toward their educable mentally retarded peers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1740-1741.

3215. Reed, Kathryn L. (U Washington) **A comparison of cross- and intra-modal discrimination training of children with visual perceptual deficiencies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1741.

3216. Sargent, Robert E. (United States International U) **Relationship between participation in educationally handicapped classes and changes in self-image.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1712.

3217. Selig, William G. (U Massachusetts) **The effects of contingent praise and token reinforcement on the classroom behavior of emotionally disturbed primary students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1741.

3218. Shotel, Jay R. (Temple U) **Basic and conceptual learning ability differences of a low IQ population dependent upon socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(3-A), 1742-1743.

3219. Smart, Rosemary F. & Wilton, Keri M. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Social participation and special class attendance in mildly-retarded children.** *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 10(1), 66-74.—Results of a study with a total of 50 normal and mildly retarded children indicate that the assumption that placement of mildly retarded children in special classes is more beneficial to such children than is their retention in regular classes may not be well founded and that admission to a special class may actually inhibit rather than facilitate a young mildly retarded child's social adjustment.

3220. Wall, Mary J. (Oregon State U) **The effectiveness of therapeutic self-directive play in self-concept of educationally handicapped children in Saratoga, California elementary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2315-2316.

3221. Warner, Joan M. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The effects of two treatment modes upon children diagnosed as having learning disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1142-1143.

3222. Warshaw, Joyce P. (Yeshiva U) **The effect of time factors on sequencing in children in EMR classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2404.

3223. Withrow, Margaret S. (Catholic University of America) **The effects of different modes of captioning motion picture films on the learning of visual symbol association tasks of deaf adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1011.

3224. Young, John R. (U Pittsburgh) **The effect of a special training class on the self-esteem of Upward Bound participants during a summer residential program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1050-1051.

Counseling & Measurement

3225. Adams, E. N. (IBM, Thomas J. Watson Research Ctr, Yorktown Heights, NY) **On scoring a mastery learning system control test.** *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 50-58.—Describes the dichotomous outcomes model in which a student's state of learning is modeled to agree with the outcomes Mastery and Nonmastery made on a control test. The quality of the test item is characterized by 2 error parameters equal to the probabilities of errors of testing, and a scoring algorithm is specified based on the probabilistic theory of interference. A bootstrap system for determining error parameters is described and is shown to converge to true values of the parameters in a system for which the underlying model is valid. The possible application of the ideas to control test scoring is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

3226. Aldridge, Ernest E. & Ivey, Allen E. (Westfield Clinic Child Guidance, MA) **The microcounseling paradigm in the instruction of junior high school students in attending behavior.** *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2), 138-144.—Tested the validity of the microcounseling paradigm in teaching a basic counseling and interpersonal skill, attending behavior, to 9th graders. The experimental design involved training of 8 Ss in attending skills and comparing their interviewing effectiveness with 8 untrained Ss. Training involved video models, self-observation, cue discrimination, and reinforcement of desired behavior. The experimental group demonstrated significantly increased verbal and nonverbal attending behaviors on 7 of 13 comparisons. Implications of microcounseling for the teaching of communication skills to clients are discussed. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

3227. Amigues, R. et al. (U Provence, Groupe de Recherche en Docimologie, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[Evaluation of pupils' production: Search for explanatory model.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 793-799.—Proposes a systematic model for evaluating pupils' production. The model is accompanied by a discussion of some of the problems involved in evaluating behavior in a natural environment, determinants of the behavior of the evaluator, and anchor effects of evaluative judgments.—Z. M. Cantwell.

3228. Bahros, Anthony N. (Boston U, School of Education) **A study to determine the effect of intensive small group interaction on the attitudes of high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1685.

3229. Benson, Arland N. & Blocher, Donald H. (Roseville Schools, MN) **The change process applied to career development programs.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 656-661.—Conducted a needs assessment to assist in the development of a K-12 career education program. As a first step following analysis of the results, a K-6 pilot project was funded on a 3-yr basis; this project is described. Evaluation data at

the end of the 2nd yr lacked evidence to support positive changes in students' outcomes at the elementary level. As a consequence, it was decided to use a more specific focused approach at the junior and senior high levels. —G. S. Spurr.

3230. Borsenhofer, William D. (Lehigh U) Clients' perceptions of counselors in the counseling relationship. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1604.

3231. Brees, Thomas F. (U Connecticut) Evaluating the educational product: A methodology for educational objectives. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1687.

3232. Cain, William H. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) A comparison of reinforcement and model-reinforcement techniques in influencing verbal participation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2287.

3233. Checkley, S. M. (Northern Alberta Inst of Technology, Edmonton, Canada) A professional decentralized approach to counselling: An experiment in counselor visibility. *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2), 112-116.—Describes a decentralized approach to counseling that was initiated at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology following an examination of the effectiveness of the previous centralized approach. A counselor was located in the mainstream of student and staff movement. It was expected that this relocation would reduce instructor-counselor barriers to counseling by placing counseling in an "educational model" where the counselor was located and integrated into the scene of action, as contrasted to the usual "medical model" where the student-staff must seek out the counselor at some distant point. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

3234. Church, LeRoy A. (Florida Atlantic U) A study of personal-social development programs for disadvantaged students in the community-junior college. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2288-2289.

3235. Ciarrella, Vincent. (Fordham U) A comparative study of ethnic versus dominant culture group counseling, an interaction process analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2289.

3236. Clanché, Pierre. [The process of expression in spontaneous writing: An attempt to work out a content evaluation model for written themes.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 811-820.—Discusses selected theoretical issues related to content analysis of written material and presents a model for content analysis derived from theory and research. A quantitative analysis of 711 themes written by 33 students 7-9 yrs old illustrates application of this model. Data from the analysis are summarized to show different profiles of expression for each S. Inspection of profile data suggests research on the apparent synchronization of Ss' personality characteristics and their different profiles of expression. (22 ref)—Z. M. Cantwell.

3237. Clark, Andrew K. (U Alberta, Faculty of Education, Edmonton, Canada) Career entry skills: Gap in the guidance chain. *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2), 126-131.—Advocates strengthening of career entry skills as a bridge to enable job-seekers of high school age to successfully enter the world of work.

Research is reported which indicates that the career entry skills possessed by job applicants in this age group are not rated highly by personnel officers, nor do they figure largely in extent or importance in vocational guidance programs. A proposed guidance curriculum unit on career entry skills is outlined and discussed. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

3238. Come, Gene S. (Ohio U) Guidance problems of students who transfer from the Ohio University regional campuses to the Ohio University central campus in Athens. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2289-2290.

3239. Cook, Laverne C. (New Mexico State U) The effects of verbal and monetary feedback on the WISC scores of lower-SES Spanish American and lower- and middle-SES Anglo students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1693-1694.

3240. Cormany, Robert B. (Pennsylvania State U) Faculty attitudes toward standardized testing in the public schools of Pennsylvania. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1605.

3241. Crookshanks, J. Doug & Herman, Al. (Brandon Mental Health Ctr, Canada) Predictors of success and status of college students. *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2), 117-125.—Assessed the ability of entrance tests as well as selected background variables to predict GPA for 882 1st-term full-time freshmen enrolled in an Alberta college. The entrance tests included the Wonderlick Personnel Test, the Van Wagenen Rate of Comprehension Scale, and the Costello-Comrey Need Achievement Scales. Background variables included age, sex, and last completed grade of each S. None of the entrance tests were able to differentiate between dropouts and nondropouts. The mental ability test was a significant predictor within certain academic programs. (French summary) (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3242. DeFleur, Lois B. & Menke, Ben A. (Washington State U) Learning about the labor force: Occupational knowledge among high school males. *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 48(3), 324-345.

3243. Dupont, Jean-Blaise. (U Lausanne, Inst de Psychologie Appliquée, Switzerland) [The objectives of vocational and school guidance (in particular in dual situations).] (Fren) *Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 4(1), 7-19.—Formulation of objectives by collective sources (professional societies, international organizations, legislators) and by prominent individuals stress self-actualization of the whole person and its integration into society. The role of the guidance counselor is to make information available to the client regarding job requirements and job market conditions and provide active assistance in solving personal and professional problems associated with making a choice or change. The type of intervention depends on the occasion and the client but in general will contain elements of psychometric testing as well as clinical analysis.—M. G. Strobel.

3244. Dyer, Calvin O.; Neigler, Cynthia & Milholland, John E. (U Michigan, Combined Program in Education and Psychology) Rater agreements in assigning Stanford-Binet items to Guilford's Structure of Intellect operations category. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 114-118.—19 school psychologists

assigned the 142 items in the Form L-M of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale to the 5 operations categories of Guilford's structure of intellect model, following flow charts prepared for this purpose by M. Meeker (see PA, Vol 39:15303). On the average, one rater agreed with another on about half the items, and their model assignments agreed with Meeker's assignments on only 81 (57%) of the items. These levels of agreement are judged not to be high enough to justify classifying Stanford-Binet items in accordance with the structure of intellect operations of Intellect Operations categories.—*Journal abstract.*

3245. Fairchild, Thomas N. (U Idaho, Guidance & Counseling) **Accountability: Practical suggestions for school psychologists.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 149-159.—Describes 6 techniques of accountability, noting that increased emphasis on accountability in education has led to an increased emphasis on accountability for the school psychologist. Traditionally, school psychologists have been associated with diagnostic testing and special education programs. It is posited that criticism of psychological tests and special class placement is placing school psychologists in a precarious position. Because psychologists will be called upon to justify their presence in the schools, it is imperative that they provide substantive proof regarding the efficacy of their performance.—*Journal abstract.*

3246. Gill, Kenneth F. (Northern Illinois U) **An investigation of congruent and incongruent value systems between college students and teachers as it affects student evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2162-2163.

3247. Glendy, David G. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of n Achievement training on undergraduates in a residence hall setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(3-A), 1079.

3248. Gockley, Gilbert C. (U Rochester) **The effect of vocational awareness games on the self-concepts of sixth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2295-2296.

3249. Goodyear, Rodney K. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Evaluation of six counselor designed strategies for use with potential dropouts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2296.

3250. Groff, Patrick. (California State U, San Diego) **Reading ability and auditory discrimination: Are they related?** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 742-747.—Challenges the emphatic acceptance by some writers of the thesis that auditory discrimination is causally related to reading success. J. M. Wepman's Auditory Discrimination Test (ADT) is critically discussed, particularly his procedures for classifying a child as "adequate" or "inadequate" in auditory discrimination, doubtful procedures leading in turn to biased statistical results. Research studies which cast further doubt on the validity of the ADT are cited. It is noted that provocative statements made by F. Smith (1971, 1973), although not proved, call for serious study. There is enough negative evidence to warrant a cautious attitude toward the supposed relationship between auditory discrimination and reading ability. (21 ref)—*P. D. Leedy.*

3251. Gumaer, Jim; Bleck, Robert & Loesch, Larry C. (Alachua County Schools, Gainesville, FL) **Affective**

education through role playing: The feelings class *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 53(8), 604-608.—A series of counselor-initiated role-playing sessions as an approach to affective education in the classroom appeared to successfully reduce the potential for physical aggression among the children.—*G. S. Speer.*

3252. Haladyna, Thomas M. (Arizona State U) **Theoretical formulation and empirical validation of a construct of creativity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1700-1701.

3253. Hansen, Lorraine S. & Tennyson, W. Wesley. (U Minnesota) **A career management model for counselor involvement.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 638-645.—Presents a perspective of the present status of society in relation to career guidance, development, and education. A career development program from kindergarten through post-high school, which can be adapted to adult life, is described. It is suggested that in order to shape and influence career education programs through career guidance, counselors need a framework for intervention consistent with their traditional concern for human development. An example of such a model is presented.—*G. S. Speer.*

3254. Hersvall, Marie; Lindell, Ebbe & Petterson, Inga-Lill. [On quality in the written language of upper secondary school students.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1974(Nov), No 253, 67 p. Compositions written by 12th graders were rated by teachers as to overall quality, and these general ratings were compared with a number of more objective and detailed linguistic indicators. Among the detail indicators that correlated highly with general ratings were general productivity (number of words) and word knowledge (different words). Possible educational implications of these and other findings are discussed. (24 ref) *English abstract.*

3255. Hillman, Bill W.; Penczar, John T. & Barr, Reginald. (U Arizona, Coll of Education) **Activity group guidance: A developmental approach.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 761-767.—Activity Group Guidance (AGG) is discussed as a useful tool for counselors who wish to include developmental guidance in their repertoire. The content, process, and group dynamics of AGG are illustrated, and a comprehensive AGG program is described and evaluated. Specific suggestions to counselors who wish to start activity groups are given. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3256. Honel, Milton F. (Northern Illinois U) **The effectiveness of reading expectancy formulas for identifying underachievers in reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 3167-2168.

3257. Horton, Eloise B. (Ohio State U) **An experimental study to compare the effectiveness of two methods of group counseling for Black junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 567-568.

3258. Howard, William J. (U Rochester) **Vocational decision-making ability and its relationship to the theory of thinking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2473.

3259. Hymmen, Phyllis. (Donview Heights Junior High, Don Mills, Canada) **Group-guidance classes: An anachronism?** *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(2),

98.101. Reviews the literature to indicate that the concept of guidance classes is not an anachronism. Definitions and research conclusions are not noted, and the failure of many guidance classes is attributed to a mismatch of content and process. The use of alternate approaches to guidance, such as individual and group counseling, is discussed. (French summary) (16 ref)—*R. Tomasko*

3260. Jackson, Robert M.; Cleveland, John C. & Merenda, Peter F. (U Wisconsin, Educational Service & Research Institute) The longitudinal effects of early identification and counseling of underachievers. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 119-128.—Examined the effects of early identification and psychological services on underachievement through a follow-up study conducted 6 yrs later. 117 Grade 4 underachievers had been identified through a regression equation and were divided into experimental and control groups. Experimental Ss received psychological services during their 4th, 5th, and 6th grades from a team of university professors. Psychological services were primarily adult centered, focusing on the redirection of parents and teachers who were the primary influence on the lives of these underachievers. Follow-up studies of them at high school graduation indicated that differences between these groups reached at least the 0.05 level of significance for class rank, the American College Testing Program composite, the Iowa Tests of Educational Development composite and its subtests, and level of educational and vocational performance after high school graduation.—*Journal abstract.*

3261. Kaufman, Jean-Pierre. [Observation of pupils by their teachers: An attempt to construct trait scales to evaluate school behavior of junior high students.] (Fren) *Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 4(1), 51-76.—Describes an evaluation scheme which standardizes the normative assessment of students by their teachers. Based on semantic descriptions, a scale was developed measuring 60 traits. Factor analysis revealed 22 traits loading high on intelligence, motivation, and academic interest; 38 traits loaded on personality factors and characteristics appreciated in the school environment. In a first application, there were no differences between students in grades 3-6, and this finding is interpreted as evidence that the teachers judged students not on an absolute scale but against a standard appropriate for the student's level.—*M. G. Strobel.*

3262. Kenny, Francis X. (Lehigh U) The comparative effect of three guidance practices on middle school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1617-1618.

3263. Keogh, Barbara K. et al. (U California, Los Angeles) School psychologists' services in special education programs. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 142-148.—Conducted a study of school psychologists' services in special education programs. 58 credentialed school psychologists in 10 school districts were interviewed individually about background and training, professional duties, favored clinical techniques, and opinions and recommendations for improved services. According to self-reports, the bulk of time was devoted to activities directly related to

assessment of pupils with little involvement in research, in-service training, or other clinical activities. Professional association memberships were primarily local. Assessment techniques tended to be limited to a few standardized tests. Overall findings support sample psychologists' expressed concerns as to need for changes in preservice and in-service training.—*Journal abstract.*

3264. Kimball, Olive M. (Northern Illinois U) Development of norms for the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory: Grades four through eight. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1131-1132.

3265. Kleier, Ekkehard. [On the construction of differential category systems for teachers.] (Germ) *Psychologische Beiträge*, 1974, Vol 16(4), 554-604.—Demonstrates a method of calculation in constructing differential category systems to overcome category errors in teacher judgments. Selection criteria are specified, and 14 criteria are set up a priori which can be differentially confirmed as correlating uni-methodically with tests for 10 categories and multi-methodically with situational items for 7 categories. With regard to the differential degree, the constructed system proves to be superior to existing systems, such as trait judgment categories or school subjects. (French summary) (25 ref)—*Journal summary.*

3266. LaFrieda, Dorothea. (U Miami) The relationship between special programs and the community adaptation and marital adjustment of wives of foreign students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2304-2305.

3267. Lautin, Devora J. (North Texas State U) The effects of systematic desensitization on test anxiety, general anxiety, and attitude toward school among fifth grade pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1619-1620.

3268. Leonard, George E. & Vriend, Thelma J. (Wayne State U) Update: The developmental career guidance project. *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 668-671.—Reviews the 10-yr history of a career guidance program for disadvantaged youth. The project demonstrated that the educational aspirations of youth from lower socioeconomic areas could be improved, and that the youth could be assisted in developing realistic occupational aspirations.—*G. S. Speer.*

3269. Lester, Bruce G. (U Virginia) A comparison of relationship counseling and relationship counseling combined with modified systematic desensitization in reducing test anxiety in middle school pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1620.

3270. Lewis, William E. (Oregon State U) Effects of rate and accuracy of test responses, removal of test time-limits and teacher expectancies on achievement test scores of disadvantaged third grade students in Denver. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2170-2171.

3271. Liston, Curtis T. (North Texas State U) Level of manifest anxiety as a predictor of attitude change through group vocational counseling. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1621.

3272. Lombardi, Rober A. (U Southern California) Are community college students with majors congruent

with the Holland Vocational Inventory typologies more persistent in their pursuit of educational goals? *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2305.

3273. Lumpkin, Frederick D. (U Virginia) **Descriptive analysis of the child-rearing skills of low socioeconomic parents: Implications for counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1621-1622.

3274. Macdonald, James B. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Some moral problems in classroom evaluation testing.** *Urban Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 8(1), 18-27.

-Proposes 5 major points for describing the nature and classroom function of evaluation and suggests consequent moral implications of teachers' choices in testing and evaluating their pupils. It is concluded that teachers act immorally if their testing and/or evaluation procedures serve society rather than their students. *B A Anthony*.

3275. McCarthy, Denis P. (Jefferson County Schools, Denver, CO) **The feasibility of a group Bender-Gestalt test for preschool and primary school-aged children.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 134-141. -Using a sample of 144 5-9 yr olds, a method was devised and tested for group administration of the Bender-Gestalt Test for Young Children that would be feasible for screening large groups of beginning school-age Ss. Secondary considerations of the study were the reliability of the method as well as the predictive validity of test results gathered using the technique. Results indicate that the group method of presentation using E. M. Koppitz's (1961, 1964) developmental Bender scoring system can yield results as valid and reliable as the traditional individual method. -*Journal abstract*.

3276. McCullough, Charles W. (George Washington U) **Student perceptions of counselor services in junior and senior public high schools of Montgomery County, Maryland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2308.

3277. McKinnon, Byron E. & Jones, G. Brian. (Mesa Public Schools, AZ) **Field testing a comprehensive career guidance program, K-12.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 663-667. -Describes the development of a career education program in a school district of 28,000. Following a detailed needs assessment, curriculum development, evaluation strategies, and other steps, a comprehensive career guidance program was developed by counselor/teacher teams. 24 units, K-12, were completed, representing 250 hrs of instructional materials. -*G. S. Speer*.

3278. McNamara, J. Regis. (Ohio U) **Ways by which outcome measures influence outcomes in classroom behavior modification research.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 13(2), 104-113. -Identifies 3 ways by which outcome measures influence outcomes in classroom behavior modification studies. Inadequacies in selecting a dependent variable are attributed to the lack of fit between the conceptual category system used by the behavior modifier and that used by the referral agent in the classroom. Recommendations for modifying the selection process are made which include the use of reciprocal target behavior, the incorporation of special control Ss for whom the response is not problematical, and the simultaneous assessment of attitude and beha-

vior change responses. Reliability characteristics of the dependent variable are examined from the point of view of demand characteristics operating within the recording situation and statistical efforts peculiar to the analysis of recorded data. The utility of outcome measures are examined from the point of view of their impact on influencing others in the applied research environment. (43 ref) -*Journal abstract*.

3279. McNeill, Earle D. (Boston U) **Change of instrumental dependency in lower socio-economic males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1623.

3280. Mendekohn, Robert D. (Western Michigan U) **Using the construct of instructor credibility to forecast student decision-making behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2783-2784.

3281. Mohrabi, Rezaamirah. (U Utah) **The role of counseling and guidance in the educational system in Iran.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1707.

3282. Mordant, Gilberte. [Guidance and counseling at the university: Reflections on the situation in the United States.] (Fren) *Revue Belge de Psychologie et de Pédagogie*, 1974(Sep), Vol 36(147), 41-62. Reports the observations of a Belgian university professor during visits to 8 American universities, including descriptions of guidance services, personnel, programs, etc. Fundamental differences exist between the total university community in the 2 countries and of differences in the philosophy of guidance and counseling services. In the US there is more choice, and more diverse curricula, with guidance and counseling available throughout the student's career. Likewise unique is the American concept of an education which fosters development of the entire personality and the achievement of self-realization. It is asserted that drastic changes will be necessary before such goals can become possible in Belgium. At present Belgian officials in higher education are merely considering changes, while the students themselves are demanding them. -*I. A. Ostlund*.

3283. Newcomer, Phyllis L. & Hammill, Donald D. (U Texas, Austin) **ITPA and academic achievement: A survey.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(May), Vol 28(8), 731-741. -Reviews and analyzes the results of 50 studies which investigated the predictive and diagnostic validity of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (ITPA). The primary assumption underlying the ITPA is that it can be used to identify deficits related to academic failure. The research literature fails to validate this assumption. Even using a less than stringent criterion, 9 of the 12 subtests have no relation to any area of academic achievement. Findings are presented in detail and their important implications for school practice are discussed. It is concluded that the ITPA's value is limited to gathering broad descriptive information about children's learning characteristics; its use for individual diagnosis is not supported or recommended. (2 p ref) -*P. D. Leedy*.

3284. O'Keefe, Edward A. (Boston U) **A comparison of group counseling approaches with behavior-problem boys in an urban elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1625.

3285. Oliver, Rose. (Queensborough Community Coll, City U New York) **Overcoming test anxiety.** *Rational*

Living, 1975(Spr), Vol 10(1), 6-12.—Examines test anxiety within the framework of rational emotive therapy offering suggestions and specific techniques for intervention. It is posited that statements to one's self (activating events), based on various irrational beliefs create anxiety. Challenging the irrational beliefs, practicing thought blocking, self-reinforcement, overcoming blocking, and accepting anxiety are suggested steps for combating the anxiety.—G. J. Frankel.

3286. Parker, Luther A. (Memphis State U) **A study of the effect of peer counseling on the concept of self and others of ninth grade students at Christian Brothers High School.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1626.

3287. Phillips, John M. (Oregon State U) **A study of a counseling practicum in facilitating the self-actualization process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2310-2311.

3288. Platt, Lynton M. (Northern Illinois U) **The relationship of presenting problem and counselor activity to client gains.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2311.

3289. Pringle, Marlene B. (U Michigan) **The responses of counselors to behaviors associated with independence and achievement in male and female clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1627.

3290. Rexroat, Vernon L. (Indiana U) **Effects of a semistructured listening group experience on freshmen residence hall students at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 572-573.

3291. Rhodes, Charles I. (West Virginia U) **An evaluation of the self directed search and the effect of group or independent use in facilitating career development of secondary school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1628.

3292. Richins, James A. (Brigham Young U) **The reliability and validity of an instrument for evaluating teacher effectiveness in the seminaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1139.

3293. Roberts, George. (U Houston) **Differential perceptions of counselor tasks among five selected groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1628-1629.

3294. Rust, James O. (U Virginia) **The influence of knowledge of results and goal setting on performance with a multiple choice academic test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1710.

3295. Schmitt, Lee C. & Furniss, Larry E. (Leipsic Local High School, OH) **An elementary adjunct: High school helpers.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 53(10), 778-781. Describes a program in which 20 high school seniors volunteered to work individually with elementary school children to improve the children's social behavior. The training sessions, program operation, and evaluation are reviewed.

3296. Sharma, K. L. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Rational group counseling with anxious underachievers.** *Canadian Counsellor*, 1975 (Apr), Vol 9(2), 132-137.—Investigated the effectiveness of a rational group approach in the academic recovery of underachievers. 84

anxious high school underachievers were divided into 4 equal groups and were exposed to one of the following: rational group counseling, teaching of rational ideas, teaching of study skills, or no treatment. Immediately after the termination of treatments the Ss receiving rational group counseling showed significantly greater reduction in irrational beliefs and, 5 mo later, they showed significantly greater improvement in school marks. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

3297. Sherrill, Jeffery D. **The effects of group experiences on the personal-vocational development of vocationally undecided college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 573-574.

3298. Shisler, Clifford L. (U South Carolina) **A study of test performance of first graders under three conditions of motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1714.

3299. Steinmetz, Andres. (U Virginia, Evaluation Research Ctr) **The ideology of educational evaluation.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(May), Vol 15(5), 51-58.—Describes how evaluation has evolved from a process of personal judgment to a process of measuring outcomes, and finally to a process of providing systematic and continuous feedback. The ideology underlying "evaluation for program improvement" is discussed. It is suggested that evaluation might include consideration of the value structures implicit in a given conceptualization rather than ignoring the social context within which a program is carried out. To do this, the evaluator can turn to methods developed in the field of organization development, ethnography, and philosophical analysis.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

3300. Stimac, Michele F. (Boston U) **The effects of long-term group counseling on academic performance and certain noncognitive personality variables of students in a general education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1631.

3301. Thompson, Ralph B. (U Nebraska) **The relationship of intelligence, spelling, and selected aspects of reading to the solving of anagrams.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2402.

3302. Thoni, Richard J. & Olsson, Patricia M. (Augsburg Coll) **A systematic career development program in a liberal arts college.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 672-675.—Describes the development of a program of career growth during the college years. 7 stages were included in the process of development: building expectations, self-assessment, exploration, formation of tentative career goals, reality testing, access into the world of work, and re-entry into college.—G. S. Speer.

3303. Tillery, Winifred L. (Pennsylvania State U) **A comparison of the Pictorial Test of Intelligence (PTI) and Stanford-Binet (S-B) with disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1009.

3304. Trentham, Landa L. (Indiana U) **Anxiety levels, distraction conditions, and instruction types in a creativity testing situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1141-1142.

3305. Tscherner, Klaus & Masendorf, Friedrich. (Private Practice, Kettering, OH) **[Analysis of personality ratings and grading of different teachers.]** (German)

Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht, 1974, Vol 21(3), 135-149.—Using 25 pairs of bipolar traits, 36 teachers in 4 larger northern Germany cities rated the personalities of their 810 students in Grades 7-10. The schools were of 3 levels, and included 15 classes with retarded students. 5 factors were extracted in a factor analysis with varimax rotation: self-control, ambition, intelligence, conformity, and toughness. 3 major groups in each class were detected by using cluster analysis. For some teachers 2 factors were sufficient to separate the groups; others used all 5. The degree of influence of the 5 dimensions on grades varied strongly from teacher to teacher. The multiple correlations between ratings and grades for different classes and subject areas ranged between 0.38 and 0.99, and were mostly significant to very significant. On the average, correlations were higher for boys than for girls. (English summary) (16 ref)—W. O. Horn.

3306. Tuck, B. F.; Hanson, A. L. & Zimmerman, M. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **The WISC-R: A Zealand study of norms and validity.** *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, 1975(May), Vol 10(1), 52-58.—Tested the validity of the WISC-R for a stratified sample of 60 urban and 40 rural New Zealand 11-12 yr olds. Ss were stratified according to Otis Intermediate deviation IQs, sex, geographical location, age, and fathers's occupation, and were administered a modified version of the WISC-R. Results indicate that the WISC-R Full Scale has a high degree of concurrent validity with the Otis and the Progressive Achievement Tests. As expected, there were higher correlations between the WISC-R Verbal scale and the standardized tests than there were between the Performance scale and the standardized tests. Rotated factor analysis indicated that there were positive correlations between all of the tests in the domain; unrotated factor analysis emphasized that the correlations within the verbal and performance clusters were higher than the correlations between clusters. Females had a higher WISC-R Full Scale mean than the males, and urban Ss had a higher WISC-R Full Scale mean than rural Ss. It is suggested that further studies be conducted with children varying in age and ethnic background before the test is widely used in New Zealand. M. E. Pounsel.

3307. Varelas, James T. (State U New York, Albany) **Effects of the human potential seminar on the self concept, academic achievement and social adjustment of community college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1631-1632.

3308. Veach, Davia M. (U South Carolina) **A comparison of the ability of a specific and a global measure of self concept to predict school achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1719.

3309. Vermacien, Cherie J. (Northwestern State U) **A study of changes in semantic meanings of selected concepts of high school students participating in mathematics, sciences, and languages on a pass-fail basis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1010.

3310. Watson, Michael A. (Northern Illinois U) **Developmental and validation of a group test of developmental learning skills and its relation to similar**

individual tests in the field. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1143.

3311. Williams, Hartie R. (Ohio State U) **Educational guidance activities in selected secondary grammar schools of Western State, Nigeria.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2317-2318.

3312. Wilson, Soderia M. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **A study of the relative effectiveness of Black and White counselors counseling Black youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-A), 574-575.

3313. Wollman, Michael; Johnson, Diane A. & Bottoms, James E. (U Minnesota, General Coll) **Meeting career needs in two-year institutions.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 676-679.—Describes a career planning seminar that was designed to aid community college and vocational-technical school students in examining occupational areas available. It is suggested that such a course can be beneficial when used along with the more traditional career education counseling.

3314. Wright, Arthur J. (Pennsylvania State U) **The entering behavior concept as related to the problem of qualitative analysis of changes taking place during art instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1145.

3315. Wyatt, Macy A. (U Kentucky) **A study of the interaction between personality traits, IQ, and achievement in Negro and White fourth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1145-1146.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

3316. Gavrilov, V. E. (All-Union Research Inst of Vocational-Technical Training, Leningrad, USSR) **[An attempt at a taxonomic analysis of the cognitive professions.]** (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 84-91.—Used taxonomic analysis to construct a psychological classification of 76 cognitive occupations (those having to do with examination, diagnosis, identification, or research). Each occupation was first described in terms of 49 characteristics pertaining to its subject matter, object, work conditions, work tools, and the main modality of the information processed. The 76 occupations fell into 15 categories designated as sorters, checkers, laboratory workers, guardians, correctors, merchandise experts, controllers, experts, inspectors, auditors, art experts, researchers, natural scientists, humanists, and symbol experts. (English summary)—L. Zusne.

3317. Herbert, Anders. (U Stockholm, Inst of Applied Psychology, Sweden) **Measurement of perceived work difficulty.** *Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, U Stockholm*, 1974, No 52, 11 p.—Performed a study with a total of 93 psychologists, telephone maintenance men, and insurance claims adjusters to determine (a) whether individuals rate the difficulty of their work tasks in a consistent way, (b) the agreement among individuals rating the difficulty of the same tasks, and (c) whether results obtained by different rating methods differ from each other. Ss rated the average difficulty of tasks

belonging to their job. The rating methods were pair comparisons, and graphic, category, and numerical scales. The ratings were examined with regard to intra- and interrater reliability, and the rating scales compared with regard to the distribution of rating scores and the capacity for discrimination. The median rank correlation between an individual's repeated ratings ranged between 0.70 and 0.90. Interrater reliability was about 0.60. The rank order of difficulty among tasks was almost the same, irrespective of rating method used, but the total distribution of ratings differed conspicuously. In a group where preference for different tasks and uncertainty about outcome were measured, results indicate that the more difficult tasks were preferred, and that a fairly strong relationship existed between uncertainty about outcome and perceived difficulty.—*Journal abstract.*

3318. Hoc, Jean-Michel. (Lab de Psychologie du Travail de l'E.P.H.E., Paris, France) [Remarks on the analysis of job functions and on the training of the systems programmer.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(16-17), 857-859.—Discusses systems analysis and the systems programmer for the purpose of arriving at a method of observing and studying programmer behavior.—Z. M. Cantwell.

3319. Singer, Robert N. (Florida State U, Division of Human Performance) **Sports psychology.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 29(4), 115-120.—Sports psychology is described as the science of psychology applied to athletes and athletic situations. While experts from various allied health fields have been associated with athletes, only recently have psychologists in the US begun to show an interest. 6 areas are indicated where psychology may make a valuable contribution: (a) the identification of athletes with ideal psychological attributes that will be useful to the team; (b) the understanding and treatment of younger athletes; (c) helping athletes to progress as quickly as possible from performance potential to performance realization; (d) the motivation of athletes before and during the season and specific events; (e) the development of team morale, effective competition and cooperation, and understanding of group dynamics and leadership; (f) understanding the psychological problems of individual athletes.—D. R. Marino.

3320. Vinson, Earl. (U Washington, Seattle) **An empirical investigation of differences in job motivation, performance, and satisfaction between Black and White employees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2106-2107.

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

3321. Becker, Marshall H. & Katatsky, Marilyn E. **Persons denied admission to medical schools: A case of blocked career choice.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(6), 333-338.—Followed the career paths of a cross-national sample of 9,123 students who were refused admission to the 1966-1967 entering class in US medical schools. The sample of rejectees was stratified by geographic region and by sex. Data were gathered using a mailed questionnaire which covered the respondent's personal and academic background, sources of influence in career choice, perceptions of the rejection, and variables affecting ultimate career choices

Hypotheses were developed relating academic ability and performance, professorial encouragement, expectancy of acceptance, and perceived reasons for rejection to likelihood of persistence in reapplication and subsequent career decisions. 52% of the sample entered fields unrelated to health and medical care, and almost half did not even consider a different health career upon rejection. While females had relatively better grades and test scores, they tended to view their rejection as "fair" and were less likely than males to reapply, to hold positive self-perceptions, and to choose careers with higher educational requirements and prestige. Male persisters (12 of whom ultimately became physicians) were those who reported difficulty with the hard sciences, achieved lower grades, received less encouragement from instructors to continue study, expected acceptance, and attributed rejection to factors outside themselves.—*Journal abstract.*

3322. Brolin, Donn E. (U Missouri, Undergraduate Program in Rehabilitation Services Education, Columbia) **Agency settings for career guidance.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 686-690.—Reviews some of the current career guidance agencies and services (including manpower, rehabilitation, and social service agencies). Recommendations are made for needed changes, and suggestions offered for a more competency-based orientation by agency personnel. It is concluded that career guidance agencies can make a significant contribution by identifying special needs and assisting clients in moving toward occupations that will meet those needs. Many individuals need to build self-confidence so that they believe they can be successful.—M. E. Pounsel.

3323. Feldman, Howard S. (Boston U, School of Education) **The effects of a career planning experience on the vocational maturity, self concept and vocational choice among inmates of penal institutions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1610-1611.

3324. Geurin, Virginia S. (U Arkansas) **Educational and occupational achievements of rural youth in relation to educational and occupational aspirations: A follow-up study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2293-2294.

3325. Gysbers, Norman C. & Moore, Earl J. (U Missouri, Coll of Education, Columbia) **Beyond career development—life career development.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 647-652.—Argues that present theories of career development are more appropriate than traditional theories, but most current theories still separate work roles, settings, and events from other roles, settings, and events in the life of the individual. It is proposed that the meaning of career should be expanded to encompass the individual's total life.—G. S. Speer.

3326. Harwood, Richard K. (U Virginia) **A comparison of the effects of counseling and a self help booklet on placement readiness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1614-1615.

3327. Hood, V. G. (Tavistock Clinic, London, England) **The use of symbolic meanings in career counselling.** *British Journal of Psychology*, 1975, 66(1), 1-10.—Discusses

ses the extent to which the interpretation of test materials in vocational guidance and career counseling should rely on universal symbolic meanings in contrast to the individual client's own private symbols. A review of studies which examined the relationship between Freudian symbols and culturally determined ones provided evidence for 3 hypotheses: (a) cultural and experiential factors are more important than Freudian sexual identification by shape and function in establishing the sexual significance of symbols; (b) many more symbols are associated with masculinity than with femininity; and (c) no symbols are universally masculine or feminine. Material from current consultations is used to illustrate difficulties in interpreting symbolic content in test responses.—J. Adams-Webber.

3328. Littig, Lawrence W. (Howard U) **Personality, race, and social class determinants of occupational goals.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Sum), Vol 17(2), 2-6, 13-16.—Reviews the author's research on occupational goal determinants for Black and White American and English youth of college age. Examining effects of needs for achievement, affiliation, and power on aspirations to enter traditionally closed occupations (upward mobility), the investigations revealed the following: (a) For women, no identifiable relationship appeared between occupational aspirations and the motivational variables, race, and social class. (b) For working-class Black men, achievement needs were linked to aspiration to closed occupations. (c) For middle-class men overall, affiliation needs were related to closed-occupation aspiration. Since the American occupational structure is moving toward sponsored mobility, which favors affiliation motivation, the future is uncertain for achievement-oriented working-class people. (35 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

3329. Mahan, Linda C. (U Alabama) **Work experience as a correlate of the vocational maturity of college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2305-2306.

3330. Manaster, Guy J. & Perryman, Thomas P. (U Texas, Austin) **Early recollections and occupational choice.** *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 1974(Nov), Vol 30(2), 232-237.—Studied the ability of the manifest content of early recollections to differentiate between persons choosing different occupations. Written early recollections were obtained from 81 university students. Results indicate that the number of nursing and medical school Ss who mentioned "mother" character types was significantly higher than Ss in any other group except counseling. Other variables showed significant differences between groups of Ss in teaching, counseling, nursing, biology, and accounting. These differences were explainable within the occupational groups sampled. (22 ref) R. Tomasko

3331. Miller, Juliet V. & Benjamin, Libby. (Oakland School, Pontiac MI) **New career development strategies: Methods and resources.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 694-699.—Maintains that expanded goals for career guidance are necessary for effective implementation of life career concepts. Careful evaluation of guidance strategies and the development of new strategies are necessary as goals expand. A selected group of career guidance strategies are proposed, and

sources for further exploration are cited. (58 ref)—G. S. Speer.

3332. Pietrofesa, John J. & Splete, Howard. (Wayne State U) **Career development: Theory and research.** New York, NY: Grune & Stratton, 1975. xi, 254 p.—Provides an overview of several career theories and their current research substantiation. Self-concept in relation to work values and attitudes, occupational personality patterns, social influences, and decision making are examined. (644 ref)

3333. Robinson, Harold R. (U Nebraska) **A comparison of American Indian and White student occupational interests with respect to family background factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2312.

3334. Schlossberg, Nancy K. (U Maryland) **Programs for adults.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 681-685.—Discusses some of the issues surrounding the attainment of preferred career goals. It is argued that one of the principal problems in assessing goals, particularly among the 30-60 yr olds, is an information void. The community-based guidance program is suggested as one solution to this problem, and 6 such programs are briefly described.—M. E. Pounsel.

3335. Tiedeman, David V. (ERIC Clearinghouse in Career Education, Northern Illinois U) **Structuring personal integration into career education.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 706-711.—Argues that counselors need to structure comprehension of personal career reintegration during times of successive vocational differentiation. 2 levels of integration that have been designated as needed in facilitating career development are discussed: the level of career theory and the level of organization for career education. (23 ref)—G. S. Speer.

3336. Triki, Mahmoud. (Ohio State U) **Perception of role strain by outside salesmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2106.

3337. Varga, F. Louis. (United States International U) **Employment counseling: Categories of involvement and results.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1632.

3338. Walz, Garry R. (ERIC Counseling & Personnel Services Information Ctr, U Michigan) **Swinging into the future.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(May), Vol 53(9), 712-716.—Anticipates some of the demands that will have an impact on the career development of the citizen of 2000 A.D. An attempt is made to examine career guidance strategies which should be employed now in preparation for the future. Exploring and experiencing are considered to be of the utmost importance in career guidance. It is concluded that the career guidance program must be an integrated and sequential approach rather than unitarian.—G. S. Speer.

Personnel Selection & Training

3339. ———. **"Talking paper" to improve technical training.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 30-32.—Notes that for some training, printed materials and classroom instruction may be replaced by the "sound page system." The system consists of text, drawings, and other technical information on the front side while the back is coated

with magnetic film capable of holding up to 4 min of recorded sound.—R. L. Sulzer.

3340. Fairbanks, Jesse R. (Ohio State U) The relationship of selected secondary school and non-school variates to post-school employability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2160.

3341. Gleason, Edwin M. (U Tennessee) Stability of dogmatism and relationship of dogmatism to performance in two Air Force officer schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2295.

3342. Morano, Richard. (Xerox Corp, Manufacturing Div, Rochester, NY) Measurement and evaluation of training. *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 42-46.—Suggests that no training department can afford to neglect the vital functions of measurement and evaluation. Criteria are the greatest problem because of the difficulty of selecting standards that genuinely reflect the value of training to the organization's objectives. A 3-step procedure is proposed. Identify parameters for ranking training needs, determine the kind of training required, and set standards for evaluation and measurement tools. Another integral part of a measurement and evaluation program is systematic screening and counseling to determine who should be taught and the validity of employee training requests.—R. L. Sulzer.

3343. Porret, J. & Frischknecht, E. (Office d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle, La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland) [The automobile mechanics' apprentices: A study of the validity of a selection procedure.] (Fren) *Psychologie: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 1975, Vol 34(2), 141-159.—4 successive classes ($N = 289$) of candidates for automobile mechanics' apprenticeships were subjected to aptitude and arithmetic achievement tests. The hypotheses guiding the choice of the tests were compared with the results of a factor analysis of the battery and with the predictive validities calculated against success criteria obtained at the end of the apprenticeship. Significant validity coefficients were found for the reasoning (geometric type) and for the psychomotor and/or spatial tests, whereas the visuo-spatial learning tests and a complex pattern test yielded near-zero correlations. The longitudinal study of the sample of Ss revealed difficulties in evaluating the relationships between the aptitudes measured in a predictive psychological examination and those measured at the end of the vocational training. (German & English summaries) (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3344. Wood, Milton E. (Arizona State U) Transfer from audiovisual pretraining to an instrument flight task. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1722.

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

3345. Gerd, M. A. [Man's capacity for work under a special regime in an isolation chamber.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 123-128. Studied the effect of changed day-night rhythm on work performance and nonwork activities of 3 Ss isolated in a $2 \times 3 \times 4$ m chamber inside a submarine. Ss were on a schedule of 6 hrs of sleep, 6 hrs of work, and 6 hrs of other activities and rest. The 18-hr cycles continued to be

the same for each S throughout the experimental period of 20 cycles, except that they were staggered so that one of the Ss was always asleep. Ss were tested throughout the experiment on work activity, reaction time, word associations, and mental arithmetic problems. Adjustment to the new sleep-waking schedule occurred after 11 to 12 cycles when deep and quiet sleep was re-established and sleepiness during the waking periods disappeared. Work performance, however, never reached the pre-experimental level. It is suggested that emotional factors prevented Ss from working at their best.—L. Zusne.

3346. Hwang, Kwo Yann. (U Oregon) An investigation of test-taking behavior and validation of Oregon insurance agents' license examinations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1129-1130.

3347. Mullins, Rebecca J. (U Oklahoma) Evaluation and prediction of success of volunteer counselors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 1708.

3348. Obermayer, Richard W.; Vreuls, Donald & Conway, Ernest J. (Manned Systems Sciences, Inc, Northridge, CA) Combat-ready crew performance measurement system: Phase IIIA crew performance measurement. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-108(IV), 61 p.—Notes that research for the improvement of US Air Force combat-crew training, and the efficient execution of current training programs, are heavily dependent upon good sources of information about trainee performance during and at the end of training. To improve training performance information, the present study was directed to systematic definition of performance and development of methods for measurement. Initially, emphasis was placed on pilot performance, but with the recognition that the performance of, and interaction between, other crewmembers had more serious consequences than desired, follow-up data collection visits were made to 2 additional combat-crew training units other than the original 6 pilot training units (described in the Phase I report of this project). The present report includes data on crews of fighter and heavy multiengine aircraft, specific related measurement systems, and data processing problems. It is stressed that adequate training methods can be produced through research to resolve crew training and measurement problems and to discover and develop better methods of crew interaction.—B. McLean.

3349. Oliver, Richard L. (U Wisconsin) Expectancy theory predictions of salesmen's performance and determinants of the motivational antecedents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2101.

3350. Smith, Charles R. (Pennsylvania State U) A study to analyze and model the decision-making process of automobile insurance underwriters. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 951.

Management & Management Training

3351. Asman, Mark F. (U Missouri, Columbia) An empirical investigation of the association between CPA-MAS client relations and effectiveness of management advisory services. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 929-930.

3352. Cousins, Roland B. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **The effects of task and sex of coactor on female expectancy level and performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 937-938.

3353. Goulet, Waldemar M. (Michigan State U) **An analysis of the variables affecting a company's decision in the choice of markets for its common stock.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 939-940.

3354. Johnson, Thomas E. & Werner, David J. (U South Florida, Coll of Business Administration) **Management education: An interdisciplinary problem solving approach.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 276-287.—Describes the Management Problem Laboratory, which is an interdisciplinary program for the development of managerial problem solving skills. Students investigate current problems of organizations through interaction with an extensive data base and view the problems from the perspectives of several courses in which they are simultaneously enrolled. Data on changes produced are presented.—*Journal abstract.*

3355. Kuhlmann, Henry G. (Ohio State U) **A study of the attitudes toward women in business.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2098.

3356. Lebestky, D. A. & Tuggle, F. D. (U Kansas) **Manager-consultant conflict: An experiential approach.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 375-381.—Developed a multipurpose classroom experience using an intentionally misdesigned simulation model. The design philosophy was completely counter to the maxims and precepts found in standard reference texts: Make the model as analogous as possible to reality, within time and money constraints, and with due regard to the need for parsimony. The purposes of misdesigning the model were to teach a class of 25 managers about the usefulness of simulation models, how to detect inadequate simulation models, and procedures for employing consultants. All 3 aims were accomplished.—*Journal abstract.*

3357. Preston, Paul L. (U Colorado) **Horizontal career mobility patterns of voluntary trade and professional association executives as related to characteristics of individual orientation and organization structure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 947-948.

3358. Reimann, Bernard C. (U Pennsylvania, Wharton School) **Organizational effectiveness and management's public values: A canonical analysis.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 224-241.—Canonical correlation analysis of data from 19 manufacturing firms with 200-2,000 employees demonstrated that organizational "competence" (executive ratings of organizational performance and executive turnover) was not strongly related to situational variables like organization size, structure, and technology. Instead, competence was related primarily to management's values regarding the firm's publics, such as customers, suppliers, employees, and government. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3359. Schwimmer, Martin J. (City U New York) **A study of authoritarianism within an industry.** *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 949-950.

3360. Sena, James A. (U Kentucky) **A replication and modification of Graen's instrumentality theory of work motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 950.

3361. Stoms, James T. (Florida State U) **An analysis of a managerial decision-making profile: Skill requirements, need fulfillment and conflict considerations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 952.

3362. Wolz, William T. (U Pittsburgh) **Computer augmented management by objectives: Contributions of selected performance, satisfaction and personality variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 955.

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

3363. Armenakis, Achilles A.; Feild, Hubert S. & Holley, William H. (Auburn U) **Organizational development in a public agency: A case study.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 29(4), 52-55.—Describes the procedures of 6 university professors who came in as change agents to investigate organizational improvement in a previously mismanaged state government department with 60 employees. After interviewing all employees, a written questionnaire was developed. This resulted in identifying 33 problem areas, later reduced to 12 critical problems. These were ranked for criticality by employees and categorized as internal or external to the organization. Recommended fixes were then developed and discussed. This led to a new analysis of the jobs and new job descriptions, a reorganization guided by current objectives transactions and congruent with available resources. Since space was a critical problem, a new building was designed. A reputable group was recruited to evaluate the effectiveness of the department's progress. This simple approach to organizational development met with enthusiastic support by the agency's personnel.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

3364. Bulák, Jozef. (Ústav ekonomiky a organizácie stavebnictva, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[The structure of the wage stimulus.]** (Czech) *Československá psychologie*, 1974, Vol 18(2), 97-114.—A factorial analysis of responses of 200 construction workers to a questionnaire yielded 4 factors: (a) direct and controlled exchange of work for wages; (b) social recognition of the work, leading to long-term remuneration; (c) retention of individual choice and control of work behavior; and (d) preference for attractiveness of the work and social affiliation over wage-stimulus value. The 1st and 3rd factors were correlated with job dissatisfaction and turnover; the 2nd factor was correlated with efficiency, satisfaction, and job stability. These results indicate that every stimulus is related not only to present needs but to anticipated future needs which modify present behavior. Since direct control of behavior through the wage system lacks long-term influence, it is less effective than interpersonal relationships and the social environment for structuring reward. (Russian & English summaries) (25 ref)—*P. Babarik.*

3365. Cangemi, Joseph P. & Mitchell, Dewayne W. (Western Kentucky U) **A brief psychology of healthy**

and unhealthy organizations. *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 46-50.—Behavioral cues found within organizations having serious difficulties are noted, with jealousy considered a strong motive leading to organizational dysfunction. Organizations are encouraged to maintain a sense of positive personal worth for their members; superior-subordinate relations should be supportive and ego building. 12 questions are presented as indicators of an organization's orientation. Self-actualization and leadership are discussed, and 31 of A. Maslow's (1965) assumptions about people in organizations are reviewed.—R. Tomasko.

3366. DiMarco, Nicholas. (U Missouri, St Louis) **Life style, work group structure, compatibility, and job satisfaction.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 313-322.—Reports results of a study examining relationships between life-style, work group structure, compatibility, and job satisfaction. Life-style, life-style-group structure, co-worker life-style, and superior-subordinate life-style dimension compatibility variables were found to provide predictive capabilities. (24 ref)

3367. Downey, H. Kirk; Sheridan, John E. & Slocum, John W. (Oklahoma State U) **Analysis of relationships among leader behavior, subordinate job performance and satisfaction: A path-goal approach.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 253-262.

3368. Fetters, Michael L. (U Wisconsin) **Accounting for extraordinary gains and losses: An empirical analysis of the behavioral consequences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 931.

3369. Guido, Lawrence C. (United States International U) **Utilizing value analysis to diagnose individual and group enhancement or deprivation in organization development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2026.

3370. Hall, Kevin R. & Ritchie, Eric. (DSIR, Physics & Engineering Lab, Wellington, New Zealand) **A study of communication behaviour in an R & D laboratory.** *R & D Management*, 1975(Jun), Vol 5(3), 243-245.—The main factors influencing communication flow in a pharmaceutical applied research and development laboratory are identified and the role of basic human characteristics in determining both communication behavior and performance are studied and discussed.

3371. Hartman, James B. (Algoma U Coll, Saulte Ste Marie, Canada) **Collective bargaining in the university.** *Interchange*, 1975, Vol 6(1), 32-43. Discusses the background of bargaining, its subject matter, problems, effects, current state, and future prospects. A section on methods of impasse resolution considers bargaining as a mode of conflict resolution lying between limited war and problem solving, and discusses techniques such as advisory arbitration, compulsory arbitration, and strikes.—H. E. Yaker.

3372. Kalra, Satish K. (Fertilizer Corporation of India, New Delhi) **Deteriorating performance and morale.** *Indian Manager*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 204-205.—Describes the working environment in an engineering company to illustrate how defective human relationships can lower employee performance and cause dissatisfaction among employees. It is also pointed out

that employee morale can be lower if professional skills are not properly utilized.

3373. Knowles, M. C. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Interdependence among organizational variables.** *Human Relations*, 1975, Vol 28(5), 431-449.—Investigated the interrelationships between organizational variables, using a matrix analysis assessing 10 variables in 14 work organizations within a company. Variables included production, quality, cost, job satisfaction of operatives, job satisfaction of supervisors, work anxiety, accidents, absence, labor turnover, and industrial unrest. Individual ranking measures of sections showed wide and consistent differences between sections, while variables were clearly interrelated within sections. This interdependence of organizational behavior was characterized in one group by high performance achievement, favorable attitudes, and organizational stability; another group was characterized by low achievements, considerable dissatisfaction, and organizational instability. Both types of situations tended to be self-reinforcing and self-perpetuating. (32 ref)—W. W. Meissner.

3374. Leister, Douglas V. & MacLachlan, Douglas L. (US Dept of Transportation, Washington, DC) **Organizational self-perception and environmental image measurement.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 205-223.—Reports relative perceptions of 12 higher educational institutions in western Washington state with respect to organizational self-perception and environmental image. Organizational and managerial implications inherent in the relative perceptions are drawn. The research methodology employed is multidimensional scaling and multidimensional unfolding. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3375. Mauer, K. F. (Chamber of Mines, Human Resources Lab, Johannesburg, South Africa) **The utility of the Leadership Opinion Questionnaire in the South African mining industry.** *Journal of Behavioural Science*, 1974, Vol 2(2), 67-72.—Administered the Leadership Opinion Questionnaire to a sample of 190 mine overseers and shift bosses in the South African gold mining industry to investigate the psychometric properties of the instrument. Neither a varimax rotation nor an orthogonal target rotation of the 2 factors extracted approximated the findings of other researchers. An oblique target rotation produced the closest, although relatively unsatisfactory, solution. The correlation between the factors was much higher than that found in other studies. While the poor results may be a function of the mining sample, caution is advised about applying the instrument to other South African populations before the instrument has been more thoroughly investigated. (25 ref) *Journal abstract*.

3376. Peterson, Richard B. (U Washington, Seattle) **The interaction of technological process and perceived organizational climate in Norwegian firms.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 208-209.

Tested the link between technological process and perceptions of organizational climate for 136 professional, technical, and managerial employees in 18 large Norwegian firms. The firms broke down by technology as follows: small batch, 2; large batch mass, 9; and process, 4. 3 firms were not associated with a production technology. Results bear out earlier work by R. B. Stogdill

(1964). M. Fullan (1970), and J. Woodward (1958, 1965, 1970) showing more open climates in small batch and process technologies than for mass assemblies. (37 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3377. Petty, M. M. & Lee, Gordon K. (U Alabama, Graduate School of Business) **Moderating effects of sex of supervisor and subordinate on relationships between supervisory behavior and subordinate satisfaction.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 624-628.—165 employees of an academic institution described their supervisors with the Supervisory Behavior Description and completed the Job Descriptive Index. Major findings show that (a) supervisor consideration was generally positively correlated with subordinate satisfaction, (b) initiating structure was generally uncorrelated with subordinate satisfaction, and (c) these relationships applied to both male and female subordinates.

3378. Rub, Robert A.; White, J. Kenneth & Wood, Robert R. (Medina & Thompson, Inc, Chicago, IL) **Job involvement, values, personal background, participation in decision making, and job attitudes.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 300-312.—Reports results of a study showing job involvement to be affected by both individual differences and characteristics of the job situation. Job involvement may also be a poor moderator of relationships between job characteristics and attitudes. (31 ref)

3379. Schwartz, Theodore M.; Moscato, Donald R. & Shapiro, H. Jack. (Iona Coll, Graduate Div of Business) **Characteristics of organizational climate and managerial job satisfaction: An empirical study.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 299-305.—Investigated the impact of perceived organizational climate on managerial job satisfaction of 114 managerial personnel (mostly males under age 35) who completed a 3-part questionnaire which solicited demographic information and the identification of and preferences for specific characteristics of organizational climate. Ss had a strong preference for open as opposed to closed characteristics of organizational climate; to the degree they claimed to be familiar with the behavioral science theories of management there was an increasingly favorable disposition toward the theories; and among those Ss who perceived closed characteristics, there was a desire for a diminution of the impact of those characteristics. (16 ref)

—*Journal abstract*.

3380. Shearer, Richard L. & Steger, Joseph A. (US Air Force Space & Missile Systems Organization, Los Angeles Air Force Station, CA) **Manpower obsolescence: A new definition and empirical investigation of personal variables.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 263-275.—Of 12 major determinants of managerial and technical job obsolescence, high need achievement and high levels of organizational participation were found to be the major contributors to nonobsolescence. Respondents to a questionnaire were 451 officers and civilian personnel of the US Air Force. All were professionals, and 165 of them were also managers. Average age was 36 yrs and average government service experience was 13 yrs. Managerial obsolescence, as opposed to professional obsolescence, tended

to depend more on experience and less on education. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*

3381. Stecker, Albert L. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **A two factor behavioral theory of industrial absenteeism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 951.

3382. Stinson, John E. & Johnson, Thomas W. (Ohio U, Ctr for Leadership Studies) **The path-goal theory of leadership: A partial test and suggested refinement.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 242-252.—Tested hypotheses derived from the path-goal theory of leadership: (a) The relationships between leader initiating structure and satisfaction variables and role clarity variables are more positive under conditions of low task structure, low task repetitiveness, and high task autonomy than under high task structure, high task repetitiveness, and low task autonomy. (b) The relationships between leader consideration behavior and satisfaction variables and role clarity variables are more positive under conditions of high task structure, high task repetitiveness, and low task autonomy than under conditions of low task structure, low task repetitiveness, and high task autonomy. Data were obtained from a total of 90 23-60 yr old military officers, Civil Service personnel, and project engineers. Results support the theory with respect to consideration but tend to counter the theory regarding initiating structure. An extension of the path-goal theory is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

3383. Tagliere, Daniel A. **What an executive should know about organization development.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 29(7), 34-40.—Summarizes the relatively new field of organizational development with emphasis on its potential help in meeting the needs of owners, clients, and society as well as making the organization itself more successful.—R. L. Sulzer.

Human Factors Engineering

3384. Malfetti, James L. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Reeducation and rehabilitation of the drunken driver.** *Journal of Drug Issues*, 1975 (Spr), Vol 5(3), 255-269.—Describes a course designed to deal with the problem of persons driving while intoxicated (DWI). The development, content, and evaluation of the course are described, and 3 instruments designed to measure DWI knowledge and attitudes are outlined (the DWI Knowledge Inventory, the Drinking and Driving Opinion Survey, and Behavioral Description Scales). Data from pre- and postcourse evaluations of participants are presented. Adjunct counseling services that can be provided and guidelines for assisting the problem drinker are discussed. (23 ref)—L. Gorsey.

3385. Strub, M. H. **Automated aids to on-line tactical data inputting.** *US Army Research Institute for the Behavioral & Social Sciences Technical Paper*, 1975(Feb), No 262, 21 p.—Describes a computer-assisted message inputting aid (CAMI) designed to provide useful additional formatting instructions to operators of automated information systems. Data from 60 enlisted men show that no significant differences in speed or accuracy could be attributed to the use of the CAMI aid or a checklist method format. Over 80% of the total input

errors were types which would not have been detected by a computer error-checking routine.

3386. **Thoman, W. H.; Drury, C. G. & Zajkowski, M. M.** (State U New York Buffalo) **Ergonomics in action: Human factors at SUNY at Buffalo.** *Applied Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 159-163.—Reviews the historical background of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo and describes past and ongoing teaching efforts, theoretical and applied research, and future plans. Described is the work being conducted in the Human Factors laboratory—work combining techniques of traditional industrial engineering and experimental psychology (e.g., research in the areas of highway safety, environmental impact, health services applications in medicine and dentistry, and application of ergonomics techniques in hospitals and ambulances). The soon-to-be commissioned Industrial Engineering building with its human factors laboratory complex is discussed. The heart of the complex is to be a dedicated real-time control minicomputer, specified to provide monitoring and control of a variety of instructional and research experimental tasks.—*P. O'Brien*.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

3387. **Berland, Theodore.** (Northwestern U, School of Journalism) **Silence for society's sake.** *Humanitas*, 1975(May), Vol 11(2), 133-146.—Describes adverse effects of noise on speech, sleep, and arousal. (28 ref)—*W. K. Redican*.

3388. **Brown, Lester R.** (Overseas Development Council, Washington, DC) **Putting the brakes on population growth.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Apr-Jun), No 30, 51-59.—Argues that ecological stresses caused by continually increasing demands for food are beginning to undermine major food-producing systems, and constant population growth is tending to reduce individual options for development. The stabilization of population growth is therefore considered essential.—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

3389. **Carpenter, Stanley S.** (United States International U) **User satisfaction with a planned physical environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-A), 2025.

3390. **Leroy, Claude.** (Inst Marcel Rivière, Le Mesnil-St-Denis, France) **[Housing and mental health: Essay on spatial-temporal parameters of city dwellers.]** (Fren) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(4-5), 237-270.—Draws data from several field studies to specify the relationships between the territory of human city dwellers, their self-images, and those of others. When certain conditions are not met, various mental illnesses arise. This is noted to be because, in territorial spatial arrangement, the need to consider the complexity of urban living and planning is governed by financial decisions. It is concluded that savings in financial planning in city management is an excessive price to pay for impaired health and welfare. (69 ref) *English abstract*.

3391. **Mehrabian, Albert & Russell, James A.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Environmental effects on affiliation among strangers.** *Humanitas*, 1975(May), Vol 11(2), 219-230. Discusses effects of physical surroundings on 3 polar pairs of emotions (pleasure-displeasure,

arousal-nonarousal, and dominance-submission) in studies of affiliation among strangers.—*W. K. Redican*.

3392. **Platzer, Willard B.** (U Arkansas) **An analysis of ecologically motivated consumer purchase behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2101-2102.

3393. **Shepherd, Michael.** (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Pollution and mental health, with particular reference to the problem of noise.** *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(4-5), 226-236.—Argues that, although the adverse psychological effects of noise as an environmental pollutant are well recognized, much of the relevant work has been focused on the ambiguous concept of "annoyance." A review of the evidence suggests that the relationship between noise and mental illness calls for more direct investigation. In particular, the marked individual variation in reactions to noise requires elucidation. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3394. **Suavé, Jeanne.** (Ministry of the Environment, Ottawa, Canada) **Population growth and natural resources.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Apr-Jun), No 30, 44-50.—Asserts that solution of the major problems inherent in population growth, food shortage, etc, depends on recognition of fundamental links between population and resources, of the interdependency among nations, and of the need to adapt styles of life to these realities.—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

Marketing & Advertising

3395. **Charlton, P. & Pymont, B.** (London Business School, England) **Evaluating marketing alternatives.** *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2), 90-103.—Illustrates the use of the Mini-Test Market operational procedure and models of buyer behavior to measure and evaluate a specific marketing promotion. Their use in building a comprehensive body of information on consumer dynamics is detailed.

3396. **Fennell, Geraldine.** (Fordham U) **Motivation research revisited.** *Journal of Advertising Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(3), 23-28.—Suggests the use of "motivation" to refer to the conditions under which brand purchase behavior is activated and to the general direction of the behavior activated. 5 motivating situations are identified, each consisting of an activating condition and a behavior mode. This situational emphasis of the motivational typology is expected to increase the ability of personality constructs to explain brand purchases.—*Journal summary*.

3397. **Gronhaug, Kjell.** **How new car buyers use advertising.** *Journal of Advertising Research*, 1975(Febr), Vol 15(1), 49-53. Examined personality and demographic variables of 96 Norwegian new car purchasers' use of advertising as input for making their buying decisions. Interview results show that, compared with non-ad readers, ad readers were higher in driving experience, innovativeness, interest, and venturesomeness and lower in general self-confidence.—*J. C. Franklin*.

3398. **Harrell, Gilbert D.** (Pennsylvania State U) **Modeling physician prescribing behavior: Attitudes, normative beliefs, motivation to comply, confidence, behavioral intention and behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 940-941

3399. **Hodgson, Peter.** Sampling racial minority groups. *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2), 104-106.—Reviews the difficulties of sampling racial minorities in Britain and suggests that survey research does not adequately represent them. The radical differences of opinion held by ethnic minorities and their underrepresentation in election registers are noted.

3400. **Horowitz, Irwin A. & Kaye, Russell S.** (U Toledo) **Perception and advertising.** *Journal of Advertising Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(3), 15-21.—Self-theory, cognitive dissonance, product attributes, pupillography, and direction of gaze are discussed in terms of their perceptual roles in consumer response to advertising. (39 ref)—J. C. Franklin.

3401. **Horton, Raymond L.** (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Personality as a moderator variable in the purchase decision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 942.

3402. **Jarvis, Lance P.** (Pennsylvania State U) **An empirical investigation of cognitive brand loyalty and product class importance as mediators of consumer brand choice behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 943.

3403. **Pickering, J. F.** (U Manchester, Inst of Science & Technology, England) **Verbal explanations of consumer durable purchase decisions.** *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2), 107-113.—Qualitative explanations from respondents (282 households) for the timing of decisions to buy or not buy included ability, need, and willingness to buy, along with peer group and family pressures. Forecasters are encouraged to concentrate on influences likely to change in importance over time.

3404. **Riley, Stuart & Palmer, John.** (U Lancaster, Tourism Research Unit, England) **Of attitudes and latitudes: A repertory grid study of perceptions of**

seaside resorts. *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 1975(Apr), Vol 17(2).—Used the repertory grid technique to map 60 respondents' attitudes to seaside resorts. The technique was used in full, not merely as a device for construct elicitation, and various complementary types of analysis were applied to the data. Results indicate considerable pay-off to extending this "qualitative" technique into the quantitative area. Future analytic developments are considered briefly as is the decisional outcome of the research.—*Journal summary.*

3405. **Schuhmann, Frank K.** (U Colorado) **Personal values and consumer behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 949.

3406. **Singh, P.** (Xavier Labour Relations Inst, Jamshedpur, India) **Fear appeals in advertising.** *Indian Manager*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 178-192.—Presents an analysis of the concept of fear and reviews studies on the use of fear appeals in advertising. No support is found for their use.

3407. **Taylor, Robert H.** (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Development and test of a procedure for defining market segments using purchasing behavior and household descriptors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 952.

3408. **Tongberg, Richard C.** (Pennsylvania State U) **An empirical study of relationships between dogmatism and consumer attitudes toward foreign products.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 953-954.

3409. **Woodside, Arch G. & Waddle, Gerald L.** (U South Carolina) **Sales effects of in-store advertising.** *Journal of Advertising Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(3), 29-33.—Reports that sales of instant coffee were increased by a reduced price and by point-of-sale advertising, and increased even more when the 2 promotion methods were combined.—J. C. Franklin.

BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX

Entries in the Brief Subject Index are derived from a 4,000-term *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. Only those terms representing subject matter content covered in this monthly issue are listed. A thesaurus term missing from the listing indicates that no material of major relevance to the concept is included in the issue. Records are indexed at the level of specificity contained in each document. Each index entry also refers the reader to more specific concepts related to each term. Thus, a reader interested in articles concerning childhood psychosis may find additional relevant information under "early infantile autism."

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The Author Index is intended to be a name index only and not a person index. "Adams, P." will be listed separately from "Adams, Paul" even though the names may refer to the same person however, two listings for "Adams, P." may refer to two different authors. All authors are listed, not just primary authors.

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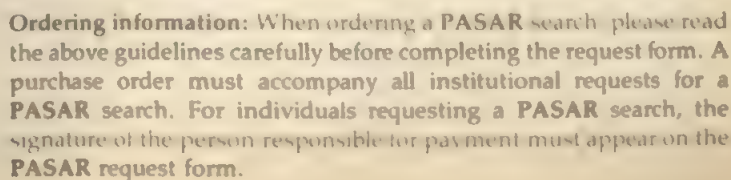
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Psychological Abstracts

Nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines

Volume 55

March 1976

Number 3

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS 1976 CHANGES

Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

Dissertation Abstracts International. In 1976, *PA* will resume coverage of *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*. Since coverage was suspended in mid 1973, there will be a period of catching up to insure that all material will be included in the 1975-1977 Cumulative Index and that no gaps will appear in the retrospective data base. The relevant dissertations for the last half of 1973, all of 1974 and 75 will be cited in the 1976 issues of *PA*. In 1977, all relevant dissertations from 1976 and 77 will be covered. The 1978 issues will include *DAI* as one of the regularly scanned journals on a current basis.

GUIDE TO PsycINFO

The *Guide* describes innovations in *Psychological Abstracts (PA)* as well as derivative products and services designed to facilitate selective access to the world's scientific literature in psychology and related disciplines. Copies of the *Guide* are available upon request from:

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Psychological Abstracts (PA) provides nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines. Over 850 journals, technical reports, monographs and other scientific documents provide material for coverage in *PA*. About 20% of the records published in *PA* are bibliographic citations or annotations which are used to cover books, articles peripherally relevant to psychology, or articles that can be represented adequately in approximately 30-50 words.

Issue. The monthly issues contain abstracts listed under 16 major classification categories, with some categories having subsections, as shown in the Table of Contents. Under each classification heading, the abstracts are arranged alphabetically by first author. Abstracts are numbered consecutively in the two volumes produced each year.

Indexes. An author and brief subject index appear in the issues. An expanded and integrated Volume Index is published every six months. Three-year cumulative indexes are also available.

PsycINFO. *PA* records published since 1967 are now on machine readable tapes which provide the basis for automated search and retrieval services known as Psychological Abstracts Information Services (PsycINFO). For more information on these products, uses, and costs write to PsycINFO, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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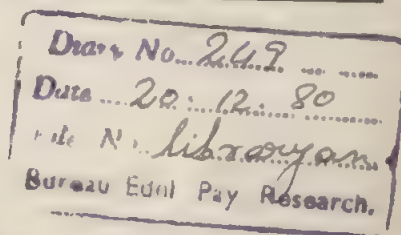
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KEY TO THE TEXT

The examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

¹1271. ²Conger, Anthony L. & Coie, John D. (Duke U) ⁴Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." ³*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 43(2), 179-182.—⁶Reanalyzed data reported by T. S. Langner et al ⁷(see PA, Vol. 52:8150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences.⁸ (15 ref.)—¹⁰*Journal Abstract*.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 4—Article title, including subtitles: If the original article is in a foreign language, the translated title is given in brackets and the language of the original article is indicated in parentheses.
- 5—Primary publication title and bibliographic data.
- 6—Text of abstract.
- 7—Reference to a previous entry in *Psychological Abstracts*. If an abstract number is unavailable at time of publication, the issue number is given. Consult the Author Index of the PA issue noted in order to determine the record number for the article.
- 8—Summaries included in the primary publication are listed when in language(s) other than that of the article.
- 9—Number of references is included when there are 15 or more listed.
- 10—Abstract source.

BOOK CITATION

¹1703. ²Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) ³The adolescent in group and family therapy. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvii, 10286 p. \$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Designation of editor.
- 4—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 5—Book title: If the book is in a foreign language, the original title is given followed by a translated title and the language of the book is indicated in parentheses.
- 6—Place of publication.
- 7—Publisher.
- 8—Year of publication.
- 9—Prepagination.
- 10—Total pagination.
- 11—Price.
- 12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

¹1641. ²Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) ³Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy. In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvii, 286 p. \$13.50

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author only.
- 4—Chapter title.
- 5—Referral to the whole book and its bibliographic data.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: PA has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are:

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPPS	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360.

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iran	= Iranian
Aibe	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Polh	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Slov	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slvak	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Sscr	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukrn	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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Number 3

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

3410. **Coutts, Larry M. & Schneider, Frank W.** (U Windsor, Canada) **Recruitment of experimental subjects.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 142.—Reports results of a study concerned with the influence of S's sex and E's sex on the rate of volunteering for and, particularly, the rate of participation in an experiment. It was found that males were more likely to volunteer when recruited by a male than by a female E.

3411. **Snizek, William E.** **The relationship between theory and research: A study in the sociology of sociology.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 415-428.—Examined data concerning the theoretical orientation and methodological procedures employed by the authors of 1,434 articles (in 5 substantive areas) which have appeared in 9 major sociological journals during 1950-1970. Data reveal the presence of a strong affinity between the utilization of a realist theoretical perspective, centering upon the study of group properties, and the employment of less empirical research techniques. Conversely, those authors who used a nominalist theoretical approach, and hence those focusing upon individual properties, used more empirical techniques and procedures in their research. Further analysis of the relationship between the theoretical and methodological orientations utilized by the authors surveyed appears to indicate some tendency for one's mode of data analysis to be as much a reason for, as a function of, one's theoretical perspective. (37 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

Parapsychology

3412. **Eisenbud, Jule.** **Evolution and psi.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 70(1), 35-53.—Discusses the possible role of psi in evolution. Several biologists have speculated that "if psi didn't exist, something like it might have to be invented to account for still outstanding puzzles in the field." The questions considered include the following: Is there an evolutionary factor beyond selection and mutation, and if so, what is it? Can genetic material be acted upon directly by psi? Could psi communication exist among members of different species and thereby play a role in selection? What is the basis for the overall interrelatedness of all the systems of nature? And finally, what might be the evolutionary role of precognition? (52 ref) *R. A. White.*

3413. **Pratt, J. G. & Stevenson, Ian.** (U Virginia) **An instance of possible metal-bending indirectly related to Uri Geller.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical*

Research, 1976(Jan), Vol 70(1), 79-93.—One side effect of Uri Geller's reported metal-bending activities has been the discovery of a number of other persons said to be capable of bending metal objects such as knives and spoons by stroking them gently or only wishing them to bend. Many such accounts have appeared in newspapers and in books directed to the general public, but a search for detailed reports of incidents of metal-bending (and associated phenomena, such as unexpected starting of long-stopped watches) in the scientific literature on parapsychology has revealed only 2 published accounts. An instance of the "Geller effect" is described in which a knife appeared to bend paranormally. It is hoped that this presentation will lead other scientists to publish detailed reports of similar incidents which they may witness.—*Journal abstract.*

3414. **Stanford, Rex G. & Stio, Angela.** (St John's U) **A study of associated mediation in psi-mediated instrumental response.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 70(1), 55-64.—Examined extrasensory (ES) response to a need by testing (a) the "strength-need" hypothesis (response to a need is proportional to the strength of the need) and (b) the "associative-mediation" hypothesis (response occurs through facilitation or triggering of ready or available responses). The reaction time (RT) of college-age males taking a free association test was measured. The nonvolitional ES task required the S to produce his shortest RT (facilitation contingency) or his longest (inhibition contingency) in response to a randomly chosen key word of a list. He was mildly rewarded or punished according to whether he did or did not produce the required RT. Ss did not know that their RT on one of the words would have consequences; it was assumed that they would unconsciously use psi in the service of their need, of which they were unaware, to choose the correct RT. The associative-mediation hypothesis was confirmed; the strength-need hypothesis was not, at least under these experimental conditions.—*Journal abstract.*

3415. **Stevenson, Ian.** (U Virginia) **A preliminary report of a new case of responsive xenoglossy: The case of Gretchen.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 70(1), 65-77.—Describes a case of xenoglossy, or the ability to speak an unknown language (in this case German) intelligibly. The xenoglossy was manifested during hypnosis in which a German-speaking trance personality was revealed, calling itself "Gretchen." A content analysis was made of the words used and the efforts to discover whether or not the S could have picked up a speaking knowledge of German by normal, albeit unconscious, or forgotten, means is described. However, normal explanations of the case appear to be ruled out. Several "paranormal"

hypotheses to account for the described phenomena are discussed.—R. A. White.

History & Philosophies & Theories

3416. Anderson, Richard J. (U Florida) **The untranslated content of Wundt's *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie*.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 381-386.—Notes that limited translation into English has entailed loss of awareness of the nature and scope of W. Wundt's system of psychology. There is no English translation of the original edition (1873-1874) of Wundt's *Grundzüge der Physiologischen Psychologie* and E. B. Titchener's translation of the 5th edition (1902-1903) includes only the 1st of 3 volumes. Titchener translated what was vital to his system of structuralism.—C. M. Franks.

3417. Bakan, David. (York U, Toronto, Canada) **The authenticity of the Freud Memorial Collection.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 365-367.—Questions the authenticity of the Freud Memorial Collection housed in the Library of the New York Psychiatric Institute, which purports to be part of Freud's personal library.—C. M. Franks.

3418. Bever, Thomas G. & Mehler, Jacques. (Columbia U) **Reason and un-reason.** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 83-84. Considers the sociopolitical stance of A. R. Jensen's research on IQ. The logical distinctions presupposed by his research program are considered: that there are "races," that there is a society-free capacity called "intelligence," and that IQ measures it. These are necessary prerequisites for his conclusion that one race is more intelligent than another, thus "presupposing" racism. The importance of developing a theory of the relation between behavioral science and its social context is stressed.—R. Tomasko.

3419. Birley, J. L. (Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hosp, England) **The history of psychiatry as the history of an art.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 393-400. Analyzes the development of psychiatric theories in terms of the problems faced by various types of artists (e.g., the problem of transforming data, by a process of symbolic transformation, into what appears to be truth). Reasons for the confused mixture of theories which abound in contemporary psychiatry, implications for psychiatric education, and the concept of theories as "art forms" are examined.

3420. Buss, Allan R. (U Alberta, Ctr for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology, Edmonton, Canada) **Psychology's future development as predicted from generation theory.** *Human Development*, 1974, Vol 17(6), 453-459.—Predicts that the future development of psychology as an academic discipline will become severely retarded. This general conclusion is arrived at by considering present socioeconomic conditions affecting the discipline of psychology and the long-term consequences of such conditions in light of K. Mannheim's (1952) theory of generations. Of particular importance in this argument is the idea that in order to have a living psychology (i.e., a psychology that is developing and is responsive and adaptive to external and internal events), a constant flow into academia of

new generations of psychologists is required. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3421. Collins, Allan M. & Loftus, Elizabeth F. (Bolt Beranek & Newman Inc, Cambridge, MA) **A spreading-activation theory of semantic processing.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 407-428.—Presents a spreading-activation theory of human semantic processing, which can be applied to a wide range of recent experimental results. The theory is based on M. R. Quillian's (1967) theory of semantic memory search and semantic preparation, or priming. In conjunction with this, several misconceptions concerning Quillian's theory are discussed. A number of additional assumptions are proposed for his theory to apply it to recent experiments. The present paper shows how the extended theory can account for results of several production experiments by E. F. Loftus, J. F. Juola and R. C. Atkinson's (1971) multiple-category experiment, C. Conrad's (1972) sentence-verification experiments, and several categorization experiments on the effect of semantic relatedness and typicality by K. J. Holyoak and A. L. Glass (1975), L. J. Rips et al (1973), and E. Rosch (1973). The paper also provides a critique of the Rips et al model for categorization judgments. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3422. Cullen, C. N. (Bryn-Y-Neuadd Hosp, Llanfairfechan, Wales) **"Behaviourism and Education": A reply.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 35-38.—Questions the relevance of J. C. Quicke's (see PA, Vol 54:8247) criticism of radical behaviorism, specifically rebutting 2 points: that behaviorism is both mechanistic and reductionistic, and that it is not humanistic.—J. L. Zimmerman.

3423. Evans, Rand B. (U New Hampshire) **The origins of Titchener's doctrine of meaning.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 334-341.—The traditional view that E. B. Titchener developed the doctrine of meaning to oppose the work of the Würzburg School on imageless thought is rejected in favor of the theory of a more gradual development during the 1890s which eventually made it impossible for Titchener to accept the Würzburg findings.—C. M. Franks.

3424. Friedman, Robert M. (Jewish Board of Guardians, Brooklyn, NY) **The child psychology of Maurice Merleau-Ponty.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3), 469-480.—Discusses M. Merleau-Ponty's Sorbonne lectures on child psychology and philosophy. The lectures are grouped under the headings the child's perceptual world, social development, language development, and the psychoanalytic theory of the child. (19 ref)

3425. Green, Robert L. (Michigan State U) **The social responsibility of psychology.** *The Black Scholar*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 6(10), 32-35.—Uses statistics and outlines of social problems to illustrate areas of inequality and injustice in order that psychology, psychiatry, and sociology can work toward improving the quality of life. Scholarly neutrality is viewed as both impossible and undesirable. An environmental approach to psychological stress is suggested, and psychologists are encouraged to become more involved in American politics. Implications for psychologist training programs are noted.—R. Tomasko.

3426. Hanmer, Patricia M. (Hartford Seminary Foundation) **Wholemaking in man: An interpretation of R. D. Laing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 393.

3427. Heims, Steve. **Encounter of behavioral sciences with new machine-organism analogies in the 1940's.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 368-373.—The Macy Conferences on Cybernetics (1946-1953), an interdisciplinary group whose members have little in common, are reviewed in terms of the group's ability to survive for 7 yrs, given its distinguished but varied membership. Special attention is given to the influence of W. Koehler and his apparently conflicting Gestalt viewpoint.—C. M. Franks.

3428. Hensley, Michael L. (United States International U) **Holism as expressed in the philosophy of Jan C. Smuts and the psychology of Abraham H. Maslow.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1724-1725.

3429. Kanekar, Suresh. (U Bombay, India) **Attitudes in behavior theory.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 72-82.—Several behavioristic analyses of the concept of attitude are critically discussed, and empirical evidence in support of the classical conditioning approach to attitudes is presented. An attitude is considered to represent a habit between an attitudinal stimulus and an attitudinal response, the latter being an internal emotional response. Extensions of the classical conditioning approach are offered, along with some speculations regarding the nature of the attitudinal response. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3430. Koteskey, Ronald L. (Asbury Coll) **An integration of statistics and Christianity.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 195-201.—Argues that the Christian world-view has implications for statistics at the philosophical level as well as the theoretical and applied levels. At the philosophical level, statistics can be regarded as reflecting reality, man's ignorance, or both ignorance and reality. At the theoretical level the Christian viewpoint influences the statistics used in teaching. Finally, at the applied level, Christian faith must be reflected in our use of statistics in testing, counseling, and grading. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3431. Lewis, Elaine F. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The psychology of the ego—East and West.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 875-876.

3432. Loreto, D. & Tonoli, C. (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale, Como, Italy) **[Behavior theory and its clinical applications.]** (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 1-26.—Reviews the basic concepts of J. Dollard and N. E. Miller's S-R theory of learning (drive, cue, response, reinforcement) and its contribution to the understanding of the dynamic structure and development of personality. 4 child-rearing situations (nutrition, cleanliness training, sex education, and control of aggression) are examined in view of their importance in the potential development of adult psychopathology. Behavioristic interpretations of conflict, the unconscious, defense mechanisms, some emotional disturbances, and psychotherapy are discussed. Experimental evidence supporting the theory is present-

ed together with some criticisms. (38 ref) (French & German summaries)—*English summary*.

3433. Mawhinney, Thomas C. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Operant terms and concepts in the description of individual work behavior: Some problems of interpretation, application, and evaluation.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 704-712.—Problems of interpretation, application, and evaluation of operant terms, concepts, and principles are examined by reference to examples of the problems in the extant literature. The complex terms and concepts commonly used in the operant paradigm rarely appear in the industrial-organizational literature, resulting in both conceptual and operational problems with the application of other operant terms, concepts, and principles. The absence of control or comparison groups and use of between-Ss research designs in tests of operant principles are observed to be potential sources of overstatement and understatement of the value of the principles, respectively. Recognition of these problems is considered the 1st step in their solution. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3434. Mazur, James E. (Harvard U) **The matching law and quantifications related to Premack's principle.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 374-386.—Premack's differential-probability principle states that more probable responses will reinforce less probable responses, and less probable responses will punish more probable responses. The present experiment demonstrates that equations derived from R. J. Herrnstein's matching law successfully generate quantitative predictions related to this principle. The duration 5 male Lashley rats spent running in a wheel and drinking a sucrose solution were recorded when both were continuously available. These durations were used to predict the durations of the behaviors in conditions where the proportion of drinking time relative to running time was controlled. The obtained durations approximated the predictions but on the average were slightly longer than predicted. The duration of running increased in some conditions, and for 4 Ss drinking increased in other conditions. Results indicate that the matching law can be applied to situations where Premack's principle has provided qualitative predictions.—*Journal abstract*.

3435. Mendelsohn, Mark B. (George Mason U) **Nonautonomous free man.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(1), 117-119.—Offers the concept of nonautonomous free man as a replacement for consequence-uncontrolled man. Nonautonomous free man construes events and arranges the contingencies influencing his behavior.—S. M. Levin.

3436. Michael, Jack. (Western Michigan U) **Positive and negative reinforcement, a distinction that is no longer necessary; or a better way to talk about bad things.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(1), 33-44.—Describes the historical development of the distinction between positive and negative reinforcement. Difficulties are noted with the current practice of defining positive reinforcement as a behavior-strengthening presentation of a stimulus and negative reinforcement as a behavior-strengthening removal. These problems include the opposite implications of negative reinforcement to the layperson and the difficulties in discriminating between

stimulus presentation and removal. A need is seen to distinguish between "good" and "bad" environmental events. The suggested solution is to refer to the positive, or behavior-strengthening things as reinforcers and reinforcement, and the negative, or behavior-weakening things as punishers and punishment, and to dispense with the distinction between positive and negative reinforcement.—S. M. Levin.

3437. Mixon, Don. (U Massachusetts, Boston) **Away with positive and negative reinforcement.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(1), 45-47.—Points out that the behavior-strengthening meaning of negative reinforcement is at variance with its negative or aversive connotations in ordinary English. Lay people as well as many professional psychologists commonly confuse "punishment" and "negative reinforcement." The proposal is made to substitute the single term "reinforcement" for "positive reinforcement" and "negative reinforcement."—S. M. Levin.

3438. Nandy, Ashis. (Ctr for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, India) **New responsibilities in psychology: Experience, values, and alternatives.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 337-342.—Reviews the works of A. Maslow, H. C. Kelman, and several contemporary British social scientists to indicate that psychology is moving from a positivist and pragmatic orientation toward a more open and pluralistic culture of science.

3439. Nelson, R. J. (Case Western Reserve U) **Behaviorism, finite automata, and stimulus theory.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 249-267.—Argues that certain stimulus-response learning models which are adequate to represent finite automata (acceptors) are not adequate to represent noninitial state input-output automata (transducers). This circumstance suggests the question whether or not the behavior of animals, if satisfactorily modeled by automata, is predictive. It is argued in partial answer that there are automata which can be explained in the sense that their transition and output functions can be described (roughly, Hempel-type covering law explanation), while their behaviors are in principle not predictable short of possession of their complete histories or of information concerning present internal states by indirect observation.—*Journal abstract*.

3440. Pope, Whitney. **Durkheim as a functionalist.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 361-379.—Argues that functionalism is basic to E. Durkheim's sociology. Like other functionalists, he focused on the problem of order and the positive effects of social institutions, explaining their existence in terms of their functionally necessary contributions. The most distinctive, and yet widely ignored, aspect of his approach is the implicit argument that as a powerful, self-conscious entity controlling the behavior of its individual members, society can perpetuate the social conditions of its own existence. It is concluded that many of the characteristic strengths and weaknesses of Durkheim's sociological theory may be traced to his functionalism. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3441. Sardello, Robert J. (U Dallas) **A phenomenological approach to development: The contributions of Maurice Merleau-Ponty.** *Human Development*, 1974, Vol

17(6), 401-423.—Attempts to clarify the importance of the relation between psychology and philosophy for the understanding of child development. The writings in child development of the philosopher-psychologist M. Merleau-Ponty are considered in detail as examples of the fruitfulness of such a relationship. A critical stance is adopted toward the presuppositions of a strictly empirical approach to human development. These presuppositions are brought to light, not necessarily to reject them, but to better understand that empirical and experimental approaches to child development contain an implicit view of human consciousness and that this view guides traditional developmental psychology. The positive contributions of Merleau-Ponty's phenomenological approach to developmental psychology are examined in the areas of perception, language acquisition, and the child's relations with others.—*Journal abstract*.

3442. Schwebel, Milton. (Rutgers State U, Graduate School of Education, New Brunswick) **The inevitability of ideology in psychological theory.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974-75(Win), Vol 3(4), 4-26.—Argues that qualified scientists have often in the past upheld group differences in scholastic achievement that are inherent, genetic, or due to social classification. Although earlier contentions about the inferiority of certain groups have not been borne out, theories about the inferior intelligence of groups are inevitable. They will persist because they are the product of an ideology that helps maintain class, race, and sex differences in the distribution of resources, and are as durable as that ideology. Only biased theories are formed which rationalize the existing inequalities in education. Recent efforts are a perpetuation of ideological thinking in psychology, designed to resist the newest waves of demands for better education for more children. To reduce dependence upon ideological thinking it is considered necessary to understand the reasons for its inevitability. (35 ref)—A. H. Alawi.

3443. Spero, Moshe H. **Anticipations of dream psychology in the Talmud.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 374-380.—Various statements in the Babylonian and Palestinian Talmud about dreams, their nature, validity, and analysis are discussed in terms of modern theories of dream psychology. Contrary to the unsystematic categorizations of earlier writers on the topic, these statements, when carefully examined, indicate advanced concepts of dream study and interpretation.—C. M. Franks.

3444. Suppes, Patrick. (Stanford U) **From behaviorism to neobehaviorism.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 269-285.—Cites earlier definitions of behaviorism and proposes an informal definition of "neo-behaviorism" which has as its basic issue the concept of reinforcement. Sampling, conditioning, and response axioms are set forth, and an improved version of the author's (1969) theorem of determinate reinforcement is presented. Learning theory is extended to arbitrary partial recursive functions, using the concept of unlimited register machine, and theoretical difficulties inherent in this extension are discussed. It is noted that organizing the hierarchy of tasks to be mastered by the learner is a traditional problem in formulating curricula, and it is stressed that the internal hierarchy is as much subject to

control and variation as the external. Because the complex psychological aspects of human activities cannot be predicted from knowledge of the mechanism of the physical hardware of the brain, it is suggested that the name of the fundamental psychological study be changed from "behaviorism" to "neobehaviorism."—*B. McLean.*

3445. Theophanous, Andrew C. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **In defense of self-determination: A critique of B. F. Skinner.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(1), 97-115.—Criticizes Skinnerian emphasis on determination by environmental consequences and offers an approach and set of guidelines for behavior modifiers designed to preserve the notion of self-determination.—*S. M. Levin.*

3446. Weiss, Fred T. (U California, Santa Cruz) **Images and false consciousness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1266.

3447. Weisz, George. (U Paris VII, Centre des Etudes Comparatives des Systemes d'Enseignement Supérieur, France) **Scientists and sectarians: The case of psychoanalysis.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 350-364.—Notes that early psychoanalysts often behaved more like followers of a religious sect than like scientists. Features and events in the history of the psychoanalytic movement which represent interactions and conflicts between sectarian characteristics, the norms of science, and the institutional imperatives of scientific life are analyzed. It is suggested that professional success in the US destroyed the passionate relationships and utopian zeal which animated the school at first, and may have signaled the disappearance of intellectual initiative and scientific creativity.—*C. M. Franks.*

3448. White, William H. (U Pittsburgh) **The twentieth-century cultural climate as a potential factor in the disintegration of man: A consideration of the modern concept of contingency and a theistic alternative in terms of life-integrative potential and implications for counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3076.

3449. Wiegand, Jeffery W. (United States International U) **Toward a transcendental psychology: An heuristic study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1736-1737.

3450. Yandell, David P. (Arizona State U) **Trigant Burrow: Perspectives in philosophy, psychology and education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1266.

3451. Zuriff, G. E. (Wheaton Coll, MA) **Where is the agent in behavior?** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(1), 1-21.—Contrasts behavior viewed as automatic conditioned movements and as actions brought about by an agent. As a result of their commitment to scientific objectivity, major behaviorists claim to use an action-neutral approach in which responses are seen as movements. However, behaviors are frequently described as actions. The question is raised whether the notion of agency can be included in a strictly behavioristic approach. The proposed answer is that certain relationships between a movement and its context mark it as an action. These include sensitivity to antecedents and consequences, and dependence on other bodily

events and dispositions established in the past. (39 ref)
S. M. Levin.

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

3452. Alluisi, Earl A. (Old Dominion U) **Optimum uses of psychobiological, sensorimotor, and performance measurement strategies.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 309-320.—The selection of a criterion, index, or output to measure when an experiment is planned will influence not only the conduct of the study, but also the findings and generalizations that can be made on the basis of the results. Guidelines for making such selections among psychobiological, sensorimotor, and performance measurement domains are presented, based on the summary findings of research in 4 areas: the behavioral effects of (a) occupational exposure to inorganic lead, (b) exposure to carbon monoxide, (c) sleep loss, and (d) infectious disease. 3 dimensions that must be considered in order to optimize the selection are the purpose, immediate and distal, of the specific study; the degree of specificity vs generality of the organismic changes involved; and the desired area(s) of generalization of the findings of the study. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3453. Bolz, Charles R. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The development of cluster analytic theory: An experimental comparison of two models.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 846.

3454. Clofu, I. (Inst de Psihologie, Bucharest, Hungary) **Audiospectral analysis in lie detection.** *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 170-180.—Describes the methods used in an exploratory psychophysiology study; these consisted of (a) processing by an audiofrequency analyzer of verbal responses and of the sound aspect of the EKG, and (b) a new method of using these indices, with electric shock as a punishment for fake answers in a 1st experimental phase; by generalization, the emotion appears conditioned to any further lie. Results point to quantitative spectral response values which clearly differ from the quantitative point of view under lie and truth circumstances. Theoretical and practical implications for research are discussed. (German summary) (25 ref)—*Journal summary.*

3455. Gadlin, Howard & Ingle, Grant. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Through the one-way mirror: The limits of experimental self-reflection.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 30(10), 1003-1009.—Discusses questions about the validity of the knowledge that comes from experimentation. The uncertainty of some psychologists about the external validity of the results of laboratory experiments and the impact of the E-S relationship on the results are considered. The suitability of the experimental method to evaluate itself is also questioned. The shaping of experimental methods to fit the phenomena, and the development of a method in which both researcher and participants mutually explore psychological phenomena, are encouraged. (36 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

3456. Getty, Richard E. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **The speculative instruments concept and social science methodology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1256.

3457. Goldiamond, Israel. (U Chicago) **Alternative sets as a framework for behavioral formulations and research.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spring), Vol 3(1), 49-86.—Contrasts the present unilinear formulation of behavior with a proposed formulation emphasizing alternative sets. The unilinear approach describes target behaviors in terms of the contingencies into which they enter. The proposed formulation requires description not only of relations between behaviors and environmental events but also of alternative sets of behavior-environment relations. The suggested framework emphasizes the development of constructional theory and procedures as opposed to the pathological theory and eliminative procedures which currently characterize many applied settings. Therapeutic efforts of a constructional nature would seek to program alternate behavioral repertoires designed to achieve consequences which are currently achieved by maladaptive means.—S. M. Levin.

3458. Hartley, L. & Graham, P. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Computer programmes for signal detection theory.** *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 23-24.—Describes a computer program that is designed to perform the normal analysis of signal detection data as described by D. R. Grey and B. J. Morgan (see PA, Vol 48:6072). The program provides a maximum-likelihood solution to the computation of the parameters of data collected by the ratings methods of signal detection.

3459. Isaksson, Anders & Wennberg, Arne. (Royal Inst of Technology, Karolinska sjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden) **An EEG simulator: A means of objective clinical interpretation of EEG.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 313-320.—L. H. Zetterberg and K. Ahlin described in 1975 an analog simulator, based on a previously developed model theory, which could reproduce practically all types of stationary, as well as a number of non-stationary, EEG signals. This simulator is used to demonstrate the relation between the properties of a signal in the spectral domain and in the time domain. Attempts are made to determine what the EEG signal corresponding to the frequency spectrum looks like if one starts from this spectrum. Attention is drawn to the usefulness of the simulator in connection with training and as an instrument for testing computer and other systems of EEG analysis.—*Journal summary.*

3460. Jacobs, Keith W. (U Southern Mississippi) **Dimensions of research: An expansion and clarification.** *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 203-208. Outlines a multidimensional model of psychological research. The 7 dimensions of the model are normative exploratory, ahistorical-historical, naturalistic manipulative, atheoretical theoretical, single S group, animal human, and part whole. It is suggested that these dimensions can be used to characterize psychological research and that researchers can profit from looking at their science as a whole rather than as one type of research. Comparisons of these models to similar ones proposed by B. R. McCandless (1967) and H. W. Reese and L. P. Lipsitt (1970) are presented, and the concept of "non-independence" is examined in relation to each of the 7 dimensions. *Journal abstract.*

3461. Jones, Homer W. (Oregon State U) **An investigation of the effects of feedback on variability and central tendency of group opinion while employing the Delphi Technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2361.

3462. Kehoe, Jerard F. & Cliff, Norman. (U Southern California) **INTERORD: A computer-interactive FORTRAN IV program for developing simple orders.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 675-678.

3463. Mahoney, Robert & Druckman, Daniel. (Ctr of Naval Analysis, Arlington, VA) **Simulation, experimentation, and context: Dimensions of design and inference.** *Simulation & Games*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 235-270.—Examines the trend among simulation designers toward the construction of models of the middle range. The models are designed to resolve the tension between the "contextual particularity" of events and the apparent order and organization of events in the form of general laws and theory.—D. E. Anderson.

3464. Mehta, Prayag & Mohta, Nirmala. (U Udaipur, India) **Achievement motive research in India.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 320-336.—Reviews the literature, focusing on the development of methodology, the level of need achievement and its relation to performance, the social implications of research results, and attempts designed to develop motivation. Achievement motivation is related to intelligence, level of aspiration, and personality variables. Implications for the psychological training of teachers and students are noted. (3 p ref)—R. Tomasko.

3465. Meyers, William R. (U Cincinnati) **The politics of evaluation research: The Peace Corps.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 261-280. Discusses the major political problems evaluation research must solve if it is to be effective in an innovative agency, using Peace Corps annals as illustrations. In solving these problems, the consultative and entrepreneurial role of the "inside" researcher, the role of the "outside" researcher, the relative merits and demerits of contracts and grants for evaluation, and the constructive impact careful research can have on an innovative agency's program and mission are examined. (30 ref)

3466. Midlarsky, Manus & Midlarsky, Elizabeth. (U Colorado) **Analysis of research efficiency: Costs and information gain.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 607-617.—Provides a method for the examination of research efficiency in terms of costs to the Ss and information gain for the researcher. The basic problem of maximizing the differentiations among Ss on a dependent variable is equivalent to the problem of maximizing information gain for a given cost in behavioral science research procedures. The distribution resulting from this maximization process, under certain circumstances, also minimizes 2 cost quantities of interest in such procedures, the average cost per S and the average cost per unit of information. 2 data sets are examined to illustrate the use of this criterion of research efficiency. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*

3467. Morris, John D. (U Florida, Rehabilitation Research Inst) **A computer program to create a population with any desired centroid and covariance matrix.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*,

1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 707-710.—Presents a program written in FORTRAN IV which will create a population of desired size with marginally normal score vectors manifesting any desired centroid and covariance matrix. Uses and documentation are provided.

3468. Reynolds, Thomas J. & Cliff, Norman. (U Southern California) **IRIS: A computer-interactive APL program for recovering simple orders.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 671-674.—Describes a computer program, the objective of which is to obtain an individual's simple ordering of a set of stimuli in as few paired comparison preference judgments as possible.

3469. Rezek, Milan & Havlicek, Victor. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **A chronic intracerebral cannula.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 263-264.—Describes the preparation of a chronic intracerebral cannula from disposable regular and dental needles. The arrangement enables one to perform the infusions of experimental substances by a remote control in unres-trained, freely moving animals.

3470. Smith, Judith M.; Renault, Pierre F. & Schuster, Charles R. (U Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine) **A mild restraint and chronic venous catheterization system for cats.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 713-715.—Describes a restraint system which protects temporary connections to chronic physiological implants during recording sessions and permits free movement of the head and extremities. Procedures for construction and implantation of a venous catheter device are included.

3471. Smith, M. Brewster. (U California, Santa Cruz) **Beyond journalistic scouting: Evaluation for better programs.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 290-297.—Comments on W. R. Meyers's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) analysis of political problems in evaluation research. The author's experiences with a Peace Corps evaluation project in Ghana is described to demonstrate the importance of adapting to cross-cultural elements in evaluation research, and the advantages and disadvantages of summative and formative evaluations and prospects for social research in a political context are discussed.

3472. Turner, Francis J. **Reflections on clinical practice: Enough of art, more of science.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 128-134. After reviewing 3 clinically oriented books, a strong argument is made for carefully designing research projects to objectively identify areas of clinical effectiveness. Several study suggestions are made.

PSYCHOMETRICS

3473. Anderson, Norman H. (U California, La Jolla) **On the role of context effects in psychophysical judgment.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 462-482. Applied functional measurement and A. Parducci's (1974) range-frequency theory to the analysis of an iterative technique for category ratings propounded by S. S. Stevens. Range-frequency theory is shown to provide a theoretical foundation for the iterative technique that is testable. It also provides a basis for

interpreting the limit function from the iterative technique as the psychophysical law. This perspective is extended to context effects in general. Among other things, the functional measurement diagram is used to show that in contrast to the traditional approach based on magnitude estimation, functional measurement (a) allows context effects to be treated as substantive phenomena, interesting in themselves, useful in scaling, not just undesirable biases; (b) provides a clear conceptual definition of interval scale; (c) does not require sensation to be conscious; and (d) derives the psychophysical law from the more basic psychological law. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3474. Ash, Ronald A. & Edgell, Steven L. (Arizona State Personnel Div, Phoenix) **A note on the readability on the Position Analysis Questionnaire (PAQ).** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 765-766.—The Position Analysis Questionnaire (PAQ) is a structured job analysis questionnaire composed of worker-oriented job elements. 4 readability indexes—the Dale-Chall, the Flesch, the FOG (R. Gunning), and the SMOG (H. McLaughlin)—were applied to both the directions and questions of the PAQ. The PAQ directions reach a college readability level using the Flesch and SMOG indexes and reach the college graduate level using the Dale-Chall and FOG indexes. The PAQ questions reach the college graduate readability level on all 4 indexes. Implications regarding the use of the PAQ in light of its difficult level of readability are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

3475. Berch, Daniel B. (U New Mexico) **Measures of sensitivity and response bias for the probe-type serial memory task.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 149-158.—Describes several measures of sensitivity (unbiased retention) and response bias and evaluates them in terms of their applicability to the probe-type serial memory task. Suggestions are made regarding the major factors that should be considered when selecting an index for one's data. (20 ref)

3476. Bruvold, William H. **Judgmental bias in the rating of attitude statements.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 605-611.—Judges (107 26-73 yr olds) holding divergent attitudes toward high contact uses of water reclaimed from community sewage rated 2 sets of attitude statements regarding this issue. Results show a close linear relationship between item scale values obtained from positive and negative attitudinal groups, and also a somewhat reduced range of ratings for judges holding unfavorable personal attitudes toward reuse. These findings, and the findings of previous research on this issue, are seen as being consonant with an item displacement theory of rating performance and supportive of equal interval measurement.—*Journal abstract.*

3477. Bull, Patrick E. (U Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand) **Structure of occupational interests in New Zealand and America on Holland's typology.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 554-556.—Compared the correlations of scores on the Campbell-Holland Interest Scale for 150 American men and women, half of whom were psychology undergraduates, and 147 New Zealand psychology undergraduates. The

factor structure was shown to be similar in the 2 samples.
—*Journal abstract.*

3478. **Cascio, Wayne F.** (Florida International U) **Accuracy of verifiable biographical information blank responses.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 767-769. Potential verifiability is frequently cited as a deterrent to falsification of biographical information blanks, yet little empirical evidence exists on this question. The present study investigated the relationship between reported and verified responses to 17 biographical information blank items for 112 officers of a metropolitan police department and determined the frequency and magnitude of biographical information blank discrepancies. Overall reported responses were strikingly accurate, correlations ranging from 0.41 to 1.0, with a median correlation of 0.94. These relationships were not appreciably modified by age or length of employment.—*Journal abstract.*

3479. **Drude, Kenneth P.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A study of the construct validity of self concept measures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 850-851.

3480. **Feild, Hubert S.** (Auburn U) **Effects of sex of investigator on mail survey response rates and response bias.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 772-773.—Conducted a study to determine if the investigator's sex in a mail survey concerning attitudes toward women had any effect on (a) return rates and (b) expressed attitudes toward women. The Attitudes Toward Women Scale was sent to 306 randomly selected university faculty members (215 questionnaires returned). No significant differences were found due to the investigator's sex for return rates or for expressed attitudes.—*Journal abstract.*

3481. **Friedman, Hershey H. & Goldstein, Larry.** **Effect of ethnicity of signature on the rate of return and content of a mail questionnaire.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 770-771.—Of 1,200 travel agents sent a questionnaire dealing with topics of current interest to them and signed by either a Jewish, Hispanic, or ethnically unidentifiable name, 770 responded. It was hypothesized that if ethnic bias existed it would be reflected in significantly different rates of return and/or by significantly different responses. Analysis of data suggests that the ethnicity of the signature has no significant effect either on the respondents' returning of the questionnaire or on the content of their responses.—*Journal abstract.*

3482. **Gensch, Dennis H. & Golob, Thomas F.** (U Wisconsin, School of Business Administration, Milwaukee) **Testing the consistency of attribute meaning in empirical concept testing.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 348-354. Notes that consumers' preferences are derived in part from their perceptual evaluations of alternatives and argues that the consistency of these alternatives should be tested. An empirical example, based on mass-transit concept testing, is used to illustrate the perceptual comparison method. (22 ref)

3483. **Green, David M. & Luce, R. Duncan.** (Harvard U, Lab of Psychophysics) **Parallel psychometric functions from a set of independent detectors.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 483-486.—Discusses the

problem of combining several elementary detectors by the extreme decision rule of responding "no" only when all elementary detectors respond "no" and "yes" otherwise. The question of which psychometric functions for the detectors have the property that the resulting psychometric function is simply the original function displaced in the logarithm of the physical scale is then answered.—*Journal abstract.*

3484. **Huber, Joel.** (Purdue U) **Predicting preferences on experimental bundles of attributes: A comparison of models.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 290-297.—Tested the ability of various models to predict individual preferences on stimuli defined by physical characteristics. Data are drawn from analysis of a convenience sample of 22 university students' preferences among tea mixes. Within all models, metric routines were superior to nonmetric routines. Across models, differences in predictive ability were not found to be great compared to pragmatic or theoretical differences. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3485. **Kaufman, Alan S. & Kaufman, Nadeen L.** (U Georgia) **Social-class on the McCarthy Scales for Black and White children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 205-206.—Explored the relationship of social class to the cognitive and motor Indexes yielded by the D. McCarthy (1972) scales for representative groups of 2½–8½ yr old Blacks ($n = 154$) and Whites ($n = 862$). For both groups, Ss categorized as middle class scored significantly higher than working-class Ss on each of the 6 indexes. The pattern of mean Indexes for different occupational groups resembled the pattern of mean IQs found in previous studies.—*Journal abstract.*

3486. **Keating, Daniel P.** (U Minnesota) **Possible sampling bias in genetic studies of genius.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 657-662.—Analyzes the data from L. M. Terman's *Genetic Studies of Genius* (1925-1959) relating to sample size, mean IQ, and variance of IQ scores in terms of their conformation to the theoretically projected statistics derived from a consideration of the normal curve. Deviations from the theoretical projections lead to the probable conclusion that the sample size was too small, with the IQ scores clustered more closely about a significantly higher mean than projected. Although the major findings of the *Genius* study are not cast into doubt by this analysis, caution is urged with respect to comparisons to a normal sample when the differences are not large.—*Journal abstract.*

3487. **Kitwood, Tom M. & Smithers, Alan G.** (U Bradford, School of Research in Education, England) **Measurement of human values: An appraisal of the work of Milton Rokeach.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 175-179.—Argues that methods currently available for studying values within a sociopsychological framework are inadequate. If the interrelationships between values and education are to be systematically explored it is essential that approaches be devised which reflect more accurately the nature of human valuing. Some of the problems associated with present methods are illustrated by examining in detail one of the latest and, most impressive to become available—the Rokeach Survey of Values. It is suggested

that, in spite of its simplicity and ready appeal, it suffers from important weaknesses (notably its inadequate conception of human values) which are liable to distort the information which it appears to give. Some of the requirements for an adequate questionnaire method of studying values are outlined, but the importance of obtaining corroborative evidence from idiographic and field approaches is also stressed.—*Journal abstract.*

3488. Kraut, Allen I.; Wolfson, Alan D. & Rothenberg, Alan. (IBM, Personnel Research, Armonk, NY) **Some effects of position on opinion survey items.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 774-776.—Tested the effect of putting opinion survey items in different positions in a questionnaire. Equivalent samples of 284 and 281 employees in an industrial corporation completed similar questionnaires in which the placement of 46 Likert-type items were reversed. Respondents answered with less extreme responses and were slightly more likely to omit replies when items were placed later in the questionnaire. Findings suggest that comparisons of responses to identical items used in different surveys may be misleading if they appeared in different position or context.—*Journal abstract.*

3489. Lawrence, Raymond J. (U Lancaster, England) **Consumer brand choice: A random walk?** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 314-324.—Examines A. A. Kuehn's (1961, 1962) discussion of a possible connection between consumer brand-buying behavior and R. R. Bush and F. Mosteller's (1955) stochastic model of learning. It is shown that this linear learning model is a method for calculating a moving average and has no necessary connection with human psychological processes. (29 ref)

3490. Messick, Samuel. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ) **The standard problem: Meaning and values in measurement and evaluation.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 30(10), 955-966.—Discusses the concepts of construct and content validity, the requirements of convergent and discriminant evidence, norm and criterion-referenced interpretations, values in measurement and the uses of counterhypotheses, and the identification of bias. The importance of construct-referencing all measurement is noted. The need for a dialectical evaluation where a particular thesis is confronted with its antithetical elements is stressed. This approach should help uncover assumptions and ideologies implicit in many measurement and evaluation activities. (61 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

3491. Nevo, Barukh; Shor, Eli & Ramraz, Rachel. (U Haifa, Israel) **ITANA-III: A FORTRAN IV program for multiple-choice tests and item analysis.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 683-684. Describes a 2-phase program that permits computation of psychometric characteristics of multiple-choice examinations including test statistics (Phase I) and item statistics (Phase II). Consisting of 280 statements, the program can handle up to 200 items with not more than 9 alternatives from samples of examinees not exceeding 2,000.

3492. Pras, Bernard & Summers, John. (Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, Cergy, France) **A comparison of linear and nonlinear evaluation process models.** *Journal of Marketing Re-*

search, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 276-281.—Reports the findings of a comparative analysis of linear and nonlinear evaluation process models using 3 (number of models) \times 3 (levels of number of attributes) \times 2 (levels of acceptability of alternatives) factorial design. Results suggest nonlinear models may provide important vehicles for understanding consumer preference formation. (21 ref)

3493. Prytulak, Lubomir S. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Critique of S. S. Stevens' theory of measurement scale classification.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 3-28.—Numerous observations are incongruous with S. S. Stevens-tradition theory of scale classification: (a) ratio scales, when available, are not necessarily preferred to interval scales; (b) the same scale changes classification depending on the use to which it is put; (c) a scale considered in isolation cannot be classified; (d) performing an inadmissible transformation on a scale entails no loss of information; and (e) the ratio scales of psychophysics do not qualify as interval scales. These incongruities result from such theorists' (a) belief that they classify scales when they really classify functions between scales; (b) belief that scientists seek new rules for assigning numbers to familiar events when, in fact, they seek new events to assign numbers to using familiar rules; and (c) confusion of function type with judgment type, leading to the erroneous claim that the ratio scales of psychophysics are distinct from other behavioral scales. Implications of the above interpretation are that (a) ranking of scales according to desirability is situation-specific—a situation-free ranking clashes with scientists' frequent preference for "inferior" scales and (b) proscriptions against mathematical manipulations or tests of statistical significance apply not to a single scale but to inferences from one scale to another. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3494. Schmidt, Frank L. & Wilson, Terry C. (Michigan State U) **Expectancy value models of attitude measurement: A measurement problem.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 366-368.—Discusses the use of the multiplicative functional form for the independent variables in expectancy value models and presents 2 approaches to an important scaling consideration in tests of multiplicative models. (17 ref)

3495. Schroeder, Lee L. (Burlington County Coll) **A program system for the estimation of characteristics of the test score distribution resulting from test items with given statistics.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 685-687.

3496. Sims, Henry P. & LaFollette, William. (Indiana U) **An assessment of the Litwin and Stringer organizational climate questionnaire.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 28(1), 19-38.—Investigated the factor structure of C. H. Litwin and R. A. Stringer's 1968 Organizational Climate Questionnaire (OCQ). Responses of 997 medical center employees on the OCQ were factor analyzed resulting in 6 factors labeled (a) affect toward other people; (b) affect toward management; (c) policy and promotion clarity; (d) job pressure and standards; (e) openness of upward communication; and (f) risk in decision making. These factors were not related to the original authors a priori scales and showed that the OCQ

is primarily a people-oriented measure of organizational climate. The importance of other aspects of organizational climate and the lack of validity for a priori scales are discussed. (29 ref)—*J. McKillip.*

3497. Singh, Ramadhar. (Purdue U) **Affective implications of the weighting coefficient in attraction research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A)3545-3546.

3498. Smetana, Frederick O. (North Carolina Science & Technology Research Ctr, Research Triangle Park) **Mapping individual logical processes.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 679-682.—Presents a technique to measure and describe concisely a certain class of individual mental reasoning processes. Results obtained on a limited number of investigations suggest the technique may be useful for studying various aspects of mental performance.

Test Construction & Validation

3499. Baker, Robert F. & Young, Forrest W. (U North Carolina) **A note on an empirical evaluation of the ISIS procedure.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 413-415.—Used incomplete and complete ISIS (interactive scaling with individual Ss) procedures with 6 and 7 Ss who each made 201 and 435 judgments, respectively, of pairs of stimuli (animal names). Individual and group correlations were computed. 4 nonmetric scaling solutions were then computed and correlated with the standard solution. The standard configuration and the 2 ISIS configurations were assessed with respect to interpretability of the stimulus groupings; all nonmetric solutions provided perfect classification. Results extend the findings of previous ISIS experiments to multidimensional configurations and demonstrate that the ISIS procedure appears to be a viable implementation of an incomplete design for collecting real and simulated data.—*B. McLean.*

3500. Ball, Gwendolyn W. (U California, Los Angeles) **A method of identifying the potential unwed adolescent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3128-3129.

3501. Barrett, James E. (Boston U, Medical School, Psychopharmacology Lab) **Sjöbring personality dimensions: Norms for some American populations.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(2), 107-115.—Administered an American version of the Marke-Nyman Temperament (MNT) Inventory (Sjöbring personality dimensions) to 3 separate groups of American adults ($N = 1,553$). Normative data on the Sjöbring dimensions, including correlational data between the dimensions, is reported for these groups and compared to published normative data from prior studies in Sweden and the United Kingdom. For the American groups, correlations between dimensions were negligible or very small, in accord with Sjöbring theory. There were similar patterns to the scale scores and to the correlational data for the American groups and comparable Swedish groups. Results suggest that the American version of the MNT Inventory is a valid tool for obtaining Sjöbring dimension scores on American Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

3502. Bell, Gail L. (Georgia State U, School of Arts & Sciences) **Graphic representation of emotion: The**

development of indices of reception and expression. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 845.

3503. Bradley, James V. (New Mexico State U) **The optimal-pessimal paradox.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 321-327.—Considers that, for a certain common type of experimental situation, the better the Ss' performance (i.e., the more skilled he is, or the easier his task—perhaps due to good human-engineering design) the more markedly skewed his distribution of scores tends to be and the more nonrobust parametric tests tend to be. It is concluded that because of these effects, when performance conditions are optimal, test conditions tend to be pessimal, and vice versa.—*Journal abstract.*

3504. Bürli, A. [**Computer-assisted and branched test administration.**] (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 130-141.

3505. Cleary, T. Anne; Humphreys, Lloyd G.; Kendrick, S. A. & Wesman, Alexander. **Educational uses of tests with disadvantaged students.** *American Psychologist*, (Jan), Vol 30(1), 15-41.—Presents a report, written in response to a manifesto by the Black Psychological Association asking for a moratorium on the use of psychological tests with students from disadvantaged backgrounds, which attempts to clarify the nature of psychometric tests, their uses, and their abuses, and propose some alternatives for standardized assessments. Possible causes for Blacks' lower performances on verbal and nonverbal intelligence tests are considered in relation to social attitudes. It is noted that test use makes no causal assumptions about the effects of heredity or environment. Other topics in the report include (a) a comprehensive definition of abilities, particularly general intelligence; (b) some common classes of misuse and misinterpretation; (c) an account of the kinds of statistical information needed to use a test effectively; and (d) a discussion of existing alternatives to ability tests. The need for more diagnostic and mastery tests, tests which measure important qualities other than intelligence, more regression comparisons and normative data, and more adequate studies of moderator variables is examined. (34 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

3506. Cronbach, Lee J. (Stanford U) **Five decades of public controversy over mental testing.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Jan), Vol 30(1), 1-14. Discusses the conflict over the validity of intelligence testing, using it as an example of what happens when scientists and academicians enter the area of public policy-making. Political and social aspects of Arthur Jensen's 1969 article and resulting controversy are examined, and some possible generalizations (e.g., the zeitgeist and the media, how the scientist conducts himself in public, and the consequences of knowledge) are discussed. (62 ref)

3507. Davis, Joan C. (U Maryland) **The development and validation of an instrument to measure affective meaning of abstract symbols.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3132-3133.

3508. Davis, Kenneth L. (U South Carolina) **S's "appropriateness" ratings of semantic differential concept-scale combinations: Generality with respect to synonymous concepts, relationship to rating polarity, and ability to differentiate Ss' labelling of the mid-scale**

rating position. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 388-389.

3509. Duer, William F. (U Houston) **A comparative study of three measures of achievement motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 390.

3510. Engelbrecht, Walter. (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg, W Germany) [Validation of a vocational aptitude battery and application of the results in computer-assisted vocation-oriented test interpretation: II.] (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 97-106. —Data obtained with a test battery consisting of 7 ability and 24 self-report and interest measures were subjected to a discriminant function analysis. For members of 18 vocations, 4 interpretable discriminant functions are reported. A form is presented based on these 4 dimensions and 18 vocational groups. It is filled out by computer and indicates (a) the closeness (in centour values) of an individual to the centroid of each of the groups, (b) whether the ability levels are sufficient for success in the vocations of interest, and (c) the level of the scores on each measure in relation to each vocational group.—M. Morf.

3511. Farrell, Margaret F. & Gumley, Dianne. (Queen Elizabeth Hosp for Children, Cambridge, England) **The "Animals Questions" technique: A short projective instrument.** *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 31-32.—Describes the Animal Questions, a brief projective technique involving 6 questions and a scoring system based on Erikson's developmental stages.

3512. Faschingbauer, Thomas R. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A short written form of the group MMPI.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 409.

3513. Fifield, Mary R. & Ommanney, Pierce C. (United States International U) **The measurement of self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1745-1746.

3514. Finch, A. J.; Kendall, Philip C.; Nelson, W. M. & Newmark, Charles S. (Virginia Treatment Ctr for Children, Richmond) **Application of Faschingbauer's abbreviated MMPI to parents of emotionally disturbed children.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 571-574.—Investigated the potential usefulness of T. R. Faschingbauer's abbreviated MMPI with 180 22-37 yr old parents of emotionally disturbed children referred for residential treatment. Ss' MMPI profiles were scored for this short form, and scores were compared with norms from the standard MMPI. While correlations were significant, many mean scores on the Faschingbauer were significantly different from those on the full MMPI. Modest correspondence between the 2 formats on indexes of psychopathology, profile peaks, and validity criteria was found. It is concluded that use of this form is not justified with the present population.—Journal abstract.

3515. Flann, Colln. (Borough of Havering, England) **An abbreviated W.I.S.C. compared against the fully administered W.I.S.C. AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal**, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 18-22. —Compared IQs derived from the fully administered WISC and from an abbreviated version consisting of the

Similarities, Vocabulary, Block Design, and Object Assembly subtests. Ss were 105 English schoolchildren referred for psychological services. With a correlation of 0.92 between the 2 forms, this abbreviated version appears to provide a suitable alternative to the fully administered WISC in instances where a bare statement of intellectual status is required.—I. L. Zimmerman.

3516. Fuchs, Albert. (U Bonn, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **[A study of metric problems in the semantic differential technique.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 114-124. Semantic ratings are scaled by the categorical judgment model. Comparing the interval widths thus obtained with the assumed ones suggests that the assumption of equality of intervals usually made when applying a semantic differential is inaccurate. Nevertheless, scale and concept structures obtained by the direct and indirect scaling methods are in strong agreement. (22 ref)—English summary.

3517. Gardner, P. L. (Monash U, Faculty of Education, Clayton, Australia) **Attitude measurement: A critique of some recent research.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 101-109.—Examines some recent British research in attitude measurement and contends that a few of these studies display serious faults in instrument design and usage. It is posited that effective research in this field demands the construction of attitude scales which clearly reflect some underlying theoretical construct; it requires distinct variables to be kept separate and not added together to produce meaningless total scores; and it requires instruments chosen as outcome measures in research on treatment effects to display some defensible connection with the treatment being studied. (19 ref)—Journal abstract.

3518. Gergen, Paul C. (U Washington, Seattle) **Factor structure and method effects among major personality inventory item properties.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1748.

3519. Hansen, Holger & Kruuse, Emil. (School-psychological Office, Albertslund, Denmark) **[An investigation of reading level in grades 3-7 in Albertslund with the silent reading tests FII and FIII.]** (Danh) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 283-298.—Describes FII and FIII as relevant forced-choice paragraph tests requiring understanding beyond the literal reading. The FII was administered to Ss in grades 3 and 4 and, 1 yr later to Ss in grades 3-7 in the Albertslund school district. Approximately 400-600 students served as Ss (the response rate was 80-90%). Tentatively, it is concluded that compared to earlier norms (1962) there was greater deviation (i.e., more good and bad readers with bad understanding).—Journal abstract.

3520. Hensley, Doris R.; Hensley, Wayne E. & Munro, Hugh P. (Bloomington Hosp, IN) **Factor structure of Dean's alienation scale among college students.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 555-561.—D. G. Dean's alienation scale was developed to measure the subscales of powerlessness, normlessness, and social isolation. Whether or not the 24 items of his scale actually measure these 3 types of alienation was not tested by Dean. R. A. Dodder (1969) found that, for a sample of 201 Kansas housewives, the Dean scale yielded 8 factors, none of which fit Dean's typology. The

present study also found 8 factors for a sample of 240 undergraduates, though the resultant factors differed slightly from Dodder's. While the Dean scale does appear to measure several forms of alienation, it does not appear to measure in any pure form what it was designed to measure. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3521. Hofmann, Richard J. (Miami U, OH) **The concept of efficiency in item analysis.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 621-640.—Derives a new item analysis index, e , as a function of difficulty and discrimination to represent item efficiency. It is demonstrated algebraically that the maximum discriminating power of an item may be determined from its difficulty, and then item efficiency is defined as the ratio of observed discrimination to maximum discrimination. The magnitude of the e -index will range from zero to unity and will provide additional information for item analyses.—*Journal abstract*.

3522. Hogan, H. Wayne. (Tennessee Technological U) **Validity of a symbolic measure of authoritarianism.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 539-543.—A symbolic, nonverbal measure of authoritarianism, the SF (Symbolic Fascism) Test, was responded to by male and female, White and Black business school students, undergraduates, and graduate social work students ($N = 287$). Scores on the measure showed low (0.35-0.39) predictable "known groups" validity and were generally correlated, as theoretically anticipated, with both objectively measured and self-perceived conservatism, birth order, religious fundamentalism, subjective social-class position, and intrafamilial consistency of psychological attributes and sociopolitical ideologies. Given the methodological limitations of verbal authoritarianism measures, these results suggest some potential advantages of the presently reported nonverbal test of the authoritarianism dimension. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3523. Katz, Jeremy M. (U Michigan) **The validity of self-appraisals of mental health.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1751.

3524. Kaufman, Alan S. (U Georgia) **Note on interpreting profiles of McCarthy scale indexes.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 262. Used a formula derived by F. B. Davis (1959) to provide a simple empirical technique for assessing a child's relative strengths and weaknesses on the McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities. The technique requires determining whether each scale index earned by a child differs significantly from his own average index.

3525. Kaufman, Alan S. (U Georgia, Coll of Education) **Factor structures of the McCarthy Scales at 5 age levels between 2½ and 8.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 641-656. Factor analyzed the McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities (MSCA) at 5 age levels: 2½, 3 ¾, 4 ¼, 5 ½, and 6½ 7½ 8½ yrs. The standardization sample ($N = 1,032$) provided the source of data. Varimax rotated factors akin to 4 of the 6 MSCA scales—General Cognitive, Verbal, Memory, and Motor—appeared at age 2½ and tended to appear at all older age levels. Factors akin to the Perceptual-Performance and Quantitative scales emerged at ages 3 ¾ and 5 ½, respectively. Overall findings are interpreted from a developmental perspective, and the data offer evidence for the constraint validity if the MSCA. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3526. Kearns, Jack & Meredith, William. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ) **Methods for evaluating empirical Bayes point estimates of latent trait scores.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 373-394.—Empirical Bayes point estimates of latent trait scores, derived under the assumptions of one of several test theory models, display a certain degree of instability unless the sample size is sufficiently large. A measure of this instability over repeated sampling is the distribution of the overall expected squared error loss which converges, both in probability and in the mean, to the minimum (Bayes) overall expected loss as sample size increases. An asymptotic distribution theory is developed, and the resulting large sample approximation is compared with results obtained from simulated data. Attention is also given to the effects of using a smoothing procedure. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3527. Keaveny, Timothy J. & McGann, Anthony F. (U Wyoming) **A comparison of behavioral expectation scales and graphic rating scales.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 695-703. Compared ratings derived from behavioral expectation scales developed by 147 personnel management students with ratings based on graphic rating scales. The rates were 4 college professors, and the raters were the 183 students in their classes. The behaviorally anchored scales resulted in less halo error, or alternatively, more independence in ratings of different dimensions of performance. The behaviorally anchored scales did not correct for leniency in ratings. These results were observed both among raters who participated in developing the behavioral expectation scales and among similar raters who did not take part in this process. The factor structures of the 2 rating formats were essentially equivalent in "cleanness." Neither solution was judged superior to the other. However, the behavioral expectation scale format possessed greater discriminant validity. *Journal abstract*.

3528. Langfeldt, Hans-Peter. (School of Pedagogy, Heidelberg, W Germany) **[A contribution on the factor structure of the Leistungsprüfsystem (LPS).]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 123-129.—Reports a cross-validation of the Leistungsprüfsystem (LPS, W. Horn, 1962), a German differential abilities inventory. The sample consisted of 58 male and 48 female teachers enrolled in a pedagogy course. Factor analysis of the 15 subtests of the LPS yielded 2 factors, a result differing markedly from Horn's 7-factor solution. The means of the new sample on Horn's original factors are higher and its variances are smaller than those obtained by Horn's sample. The factorial structure and norms of the LPS appear to be sample specific.—*M. Morf*.

3529. Lewis, Willard LeG. (Coll of William & Mary in Virginia) **The development of a counselor selection scale through an item analysis of the California Psychological Inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3065.

3530. Milgram, Norman A. & Milgram, Roberta M. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **Dimensions of locus of control in children.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 523-538.—Developed the Tel-Aviv Locus of Control Scale, a multidimensional measure which includes 3

dimensions of content, time, and orientation toward success-failure outcomes. The scale, together with IQ and personality measures, was administered in 2 studies to 298 average and 166 gifted Israeli 4th-8th graders. Content was measured in 3 important settings in the Ss' life: school, home, and neighborhood. The time dimension referred to the difference between assuming responsibility for events of the present and past vs the expression of competence to affect future outcomes. Internal consistency and reliabilities of the new instrument were adequate, especially for the Future scale, and the 3 dimensions were empirically distinguishable. Relationships were found between locus of control and age, scholastic achievement, and personality variables. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3531. Miron, Mordechai. (Tel-Aviv U, School of Education, Israel) **A study of cross-cultural factorial structure of intelligence.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 92-94.—Studied the degree to which the primary mental abilities found in American samples appear in Ss with a different cultural and linguistic background. The Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test, Level A, Form 1, was translated into Hebrew and administered to 180 Israeli 4th, 5th, and 6th graders. Results indicate that the factor structure of the translated test is consistent with the English original and that the test items retain their characteristics with translation and administration in another culture.—*R. Tomasko*.

3532. Nakatsuka, Zenjiro & Okumoto, Takaaki. (Osaka City U, Japan) [The work curve of Uchida-Kraepelin Psychodiagnostic Test: I. Analysis by two components model.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 68-75.—Describes the construction of a mathematical model of the work curve of the Uchida-Kraepelin Psychodiagnostic Test. The proposed model is composed of 2 components—learning and fatigue. A theoretical curve, which includes 5 parameters, was derived from the model, and D. W. Marquardt's (1963) method was used to estimate these parameters. It is argued that an estimation of these parameters can be performed for individual work curves.—*English abstract*.

3533. Perlman, Lawrence M. (New York U) **The consistency of measures of temporal extension and orientation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1281-1282.

3534. Reilly, Richard R. **Empirical option weighting with a correction for guessing.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 613-619. Because previous reports have suggested that the lowered validity of tests scored with empirical option weights might be explained by a capitalization of the keying procedures on omitting tendencies, a procedure was devised to key options empirically with a "correction-for-guessing" constraint. The new procedure was used with Graduate Record Examinations data taken from 2 samples totaling 9,916 answer sheets. Results show smaller increases in reliability than those observed when unconstrained procedures were used, but validities for quantitative subforms were not appreciably lowered. Validities for verbal subforms were lowered slightly, however.—*Journal abstract*.

3535. Reimer, Donna C.; Eaves, Linda C.; Richards, Ronni & Crichton, John U. (Health Ctr for Children, Vancouver, Canada) **Name-printing as a test of developmental maturity.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 486-492.—Attempted to derive a practical scoring technique for name-printing by 5-6 yr olds as a quick test of skills and maturity. The relationship of the Print-Your-Name test scores to other established tools of developmental assessment was examined. Teachers' assessments of Ss' readiness for academic promotion and of those with school problems tend to correlate with test scores. (French, German, & Spanish summaries)—*Journal summary*.

3536. Rothman, Carole R. (City U New York) **Clinical application of WISC subtests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1284-1285.

3537. Schmitz-Scherzer, Reinhard; Rudinger, Georg & Hecht, Rainer A. (U Bonn, Psychological Inst, W Germany) [Remarks on the interpretation of the TAT according to Murray: A generalisability study.] (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 115-123.—Reports on separate analyses of variance for 8 males and 6 females. The factors (sampling 3 universes) were raters (4), TAT cards (10), scoring categories (46). In both analyses little variance was attributable to sources involving the raters and to the Ss \times Categories interaction. The study concludes that interrater reliability is high, but that the test's ability to discriminate between the Ss is small.—*M. Morf*.

3538. Schneider, Thomas E. (Georgia State U) **S.C.R.I.P.T.: The development of a new projective technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 425.

3539. Skovron, Mark A. (Utah State U) **The mini-mult: Its reevaluation and improvement as related to a profile analysis classification system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1761.

3540. Smart, Reginald G. (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Recent studies of the validity and reliability of self-reported drug use, 1970-1974.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 326-333.—Reliability studies of self-reports concerning drug use are rare. Validity studies suggest that self-reports are typically accurate, with only small tendencies to underreport. Various methods used to support the previous statements are described. (French abstract) (20 ref)—*B. L. Kintz*.

3541. Strassberg, Donald S. & Anchor, Kenneth N. (U Utah) **Rating intimacy of self-disclosure.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 562.—Rescaled the Intimacy Rating Scale to form a 3-point system of low, medium, and high intimacy and used it to rate 21 personal statements. The latter were presented to undergraduates for intimacy rating. Correlation of students' ratings with the authors' was 0.96, indicating support for the consensual validity of the Scale.

3542. Wilde, Warren D. (Michigan State U) **A facet design to measure reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3195.

3543. Worbois, G. M. (Detroit Edison Co, MI) **Validation of externally developed assessment procedures for identification of supervisory potential.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 28(1), 77-91.—Studied the

validity of J. J. McConnell and T. C. Parker's 1972 assessment procedure for identifying supervisory potential. Results of assessment workshops for 48 male 1st-line supervisors from engineering, production, and construction areas of 1 company were compared with ratings of these supervisors by their own supervisors on (a) a specific behavior questionnaire, (b) scales measuring the 12 abilities included in the assessment procedure, and (c) an overall rating of performance. Assessments of both overall supervisory potential and the level which the supervisor was expected to reach in the company showed significant positive correlations with all 3 criterion measures. Assessments of the 12 abilities correlated positively with the scales measuring these abilities. Limitations of the criterion measures are discussed. (19 ref)—J. McKillip.

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3544. Armenakis, Achilles A. & Feild, Hubert S. (Auburn U) **Evaluation of organizational change using nonindependent criterion measures.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spring), Vol 28(1), 39-44.—Describes a statistical method for evaluating organizational change from time series data.—J. McKillip.

3545. Bortz, Jürgen. (Technischen U Berlin, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany) [Critical remarks on the employment of non-Euclidean metrics in the framework of multidimensional scaling.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 196-212.—J. B. Kruskal's nonmetric multidimensional scaling technique is occasionally used to find the best Minkowski-Metrik underlying the data. The problem of the uniqueness of such a decision is examined. Examples confirm the conjecture that the question of best metric cannot be answered definitely using this technique. Furthermore, configurations are obtained which cannot be interpreted uniquely. (20 ref)—English summary.

3546. Brown, Morton B. **The asymptotic standard errors of some estimates of uncertainty in the two-way contingency table.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 291-296.—Proposes estimates of conditional uncertainty, contingent uncertainty, and normed modifications of contingent uncertainty for the 2-way contingency table. The asymptotic standard errors of the estimates are derived.

3547. Carroll, Robert M. & Nordholm, Lena A. **Sampling characteristics of Kelley's ϵ^2 and Hay's ω^2 .** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 541-554.—Reviews and evaluates statistics used to estimate the population correlation ratio. The sampling distributions of Kelley's ϵ^2 and Hays's ω^2 are studied empirically by computer simulation within the context of a 3-level 1-way fixed effects analysis of variance design. These statistics have rather large standard errors when small samples are used. As with other correlation indices, large samples are recommended for accuracy of estimation. Both ϵ^2 and ω^2 are negligibly biased. Heterogeneity of variances has negligible effects on the estimates under conditions of proportional representativeness of sample sizes with respect to their population counterparts, but combinations of heterogeneity of variance and unrepresentative sample sizes yield especially poor estimates. *Journal abstract.*

3548. Chamberlain, Howard & Van Fleet, David D. (Texas A&M U) **A computer program to determine relations among genuine dichotomies: The Phi and G statistics.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 721-722.

3549. Dhaliwal, Amar S. & Sharma, Jiwan P. (Guru Nanak U, Amritsar, India) **Identification and measurement of academic over- and underachievement.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 95-103.—Cites the inadequacy of the theoretical assumption that a perfect relationship between the measures of criterion and predictor variables is approachable. Results of the present empirical study show that this assumption is not tenable. 164 female pre-university students were administered a verbal intelligence test, and marks in 2 examinations for 3 study subjects were used as achievement measures. 29 overachievers and 27 underachievers were identified from the results. Results of t tests show that the over- and underachievers did not differ in terms of intelligence but did differ significantly in terms of academic achievement (i.e., the 2 differing groups were equated in terms of the predictor variable and differed in terms of the criterion variable). A scientifically sound method of identifying over- and underachieving pupils is proposed. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3550. Dziuban, Charles D.; Shirkey, Edwin C. & Peebles, Thomas O. (Florida Technological U) **On the independence of variable sets.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 539-540.—An illustration of a test for independence is provided with a mixed set of variables. The matrix consists of 10 tests of interest and 4 random deviates in which the relationship between sets is demonstrated to be minimal. The result is discussed for a situation in which factoring methods might be considered.—*Journal abstract.*

3551. Evans, William J. (U Pennsylvania) **Estimation of class parameters utilizing matrix sampling.** *Divertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2384-2385.

3552. Greene, John F.; McCook, William M. & Archambault, Francis X. (U Bridgeport) **A computer program to calculate adjusted and unadjusted interrater reliabilities for sets and subsets of judges.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 689-691. Describes a program which, given judges' ratings on a set of variables pertaining to Ss or events, will produce for each variable a printed analysis of variance summary table for between Ss events, within Ss events, and between judges sources of variability; a reliability coefficient, an adjusted reliability coefficient and means and standard deviations for each rater. Further, analysis of variance and reliability output for subsets of judges is generated.

3553. Henry, Franklin M. (U California, Berkeley) **Absolute error vs "E" in target accuracy.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 227-228.—The composite error E (i.e., square root of $\sigma^2 + \epsilon^2$) yields multiple R approximating unity with the variable error v and constant error c , however v is not adequately represented in all of the absolute error scores A , as verified by a lower multiple correlation.

3554. Jackson, Douglas N. & Skinner, Harvey A. **Univocal varimax: An orthogonal factor rotation program for optimal simple structure.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 663-665.—Describes univocal varimax, a strategy particularly relevant to research problems in which each rotated factor should be marked by a relatively tight cluster of variables. A FORTRAN IV program, UNIVMX, is described for the efficient analysis of large input factor loading matrices.

3555. Jäger, Reinhold. (U Mannheim, Fachbereich Psychologie, W Germany) **[The standardization of principles governing moderating variables: Possibilities and limits.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 97-113.—Examines the need to unify moderating variables in an attempt to limit the effect of such variables in psychological research. The problem has been the different aspects of partial samples, which make it difficult to come to significant general conclusions. The procedure of smoothing out subvariables to reduce the influence of these moderating effects is studied. Extensive mathematical considerations are employed to determine the relative significance of moderating variables, using probability factors. Human intelligence is used as an example of the need to control the moderating variables. (English abstract) (17 ref)—C. D. Bauer.

3556. Jäger, Reinhold. (U Mannheim, Otto-Selz-Inst für Psychologie und Erziehungswissenschaft, W Germany) **[Statements whose validity depends on the statistical method: Some limiting factors.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 253-264.—Suggests that some statements made on the basis of correlation-oriented designs should be considerably restricted, because methodological artifacts may reduce the extent of correlation coefficients. It is therefore doubtful whether such data have any relevancy at all. Further processing of such data in statistical analyses is considered pointless.—English summary.

3557. Korth, Bruce & Tucker, Ledyard R. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **The distribution of chance congruence coefficients from simulated data.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 361-372.—Notes that all attempts to study the stability of factors depend on having some useful statistic that measures the degree of similarity between factors. This study attempts to provide some normative data about the distribution of one measure of similarity, the congruence coefficient, through a Monte Carlo technique. The matching of "chance" factor patterns was done by the method of L. R. Tucker (1951). Statistical tests of the results, based on similarities of the method to canonical and multiple correlation, seemed satisfactory. The tabled results can be used as guides to the significance of congruence coefficients for some cases. The consistencies of the data indicate that a functional resolution may be possible, but none was found. (28 ref)—Journal abstract.

3558. Kuncze, Joseph T. & Miller, Douglas E. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Random variables and correlational overkill.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 529-534. Argues that research findings may be more publishable if significant results are reported. This type of publication bias would increase the likelihood of "chance" relationships being

disseminated. The implications of these assumptions were empirically investigated in a correlational analog study with 220 college graduates. A large number of significant relationships were found in several groups of Ss between their actual scores on 45 SVIB scales and scores on 10 "experimental" scales which were determined by a set of random numbers. Furthermore, "logical" factors were shown to underlie relationships which existed among scores on a given random scale with its significant correlations to SVIB scales. Considerations in such overkill in simple correlational studies are the S-to-variable ratio, variable independence, and more stringent probability levels.—Journal abstract.

3559. Levy, Kenneth J. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Some multiple range tests for variances.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 599-604.—Notes that the E frequently is interested in making inferences about treatment variances instead of, or in addition to, inferences about means. 3 multiple range tests are proposed for the purpose of specifying which treatment variances or sets of variances are homogeneous. The procedures are based upon the F_{max} statistic, Cochran's statistic, and a normalizing log transformation of the sample variances. All 3 tests depend heavily upon the underlying assumption of normality.—Journal abstract.

3560. Lukesch, Helmut & Kleiter, Gernot D. (U Konstanz, Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft, W Germany) **[The use of factor analysis: Description and criticism of the practice of a method.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 265-307.—Investigated the application of factor analysis to empirical data in articles in 5 German journals between 1953 and 1972. In judging the articles some of the criteria used are valid for empirical studies in general and others are appropriate for factor analytical studies alone. This criticism indicates why factor analytical investigations do not possess the theoretical significance which is assumed by many publications that use this method. (9% p ref)—English summary.

3561. Macready, George B. (U Maryland) **The structure of domain hierarchies found within a domain referenced testing system.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 583-598.—Assessed conditional states of item mastery found among items from different item domains and the effectiveness of various procedures for identifying such conditional relations. The item domains considered were from the curriculum area of multiplication of whole numbers, and were defined by a domain referenced testing system. Data were gathered during pilot and main studies from a total of 400 5th graders. It was possible to infer from the results of this study that the domain referenced testing system considered produced items which across domains showed strong conditional relations. Comparisons of goodness of fit were made among domain hierarchies with similar numbers of specified conditional relations generated by 2 different empirical procedures and by experts' judgment. Additional comparisons were made among models generated by the same procedure but with different numbers of specified conditional relations. Support for the validity of empirically generated hierar-

chies with moderate numbers of conditional relations among domains was provided.—*Journal abstract.*

3562. McClelland, Gary H. & Coombs, Clyde H. (U Colorado) **ORDMET: A general algorithm for constructing all numerical solutions to ordered metric structures.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 269-290.—ORDMET is an algorithm applicable to structures such as are obtained from additive conjoint measurement designs, unfolding theory, general Fechnerian scaling, some special types of multidimensional scaling, and ordinal multiple regression. A description is obtained of the space containing all possible numerical representations which can satisfy the structure, the size and shape of which is informative. The Abelson-Tukey maximin r^2 solution is provided.—*Journal abstract.*

3563. Pandey, Tej N. & Shoemaker, David M. (California Dept of Education, Program Evaluation & Research, Sacramento) **Estimating moments of universe scores and associated standard errors in multiple matrix sampling for all item-scoring procedures.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 567-581. Describes formulas and computational procedures for estimating the mean and 2nd-4th central moments of universe scores through multiple matrix sampling. Additionally, procedures are given for approximating the standard error associated with each estimate. All procedures are applicable when items are scored either dichotomously or polychotomously.—*Journal abstract.*

3564. Peay, Edmund R. (Flinders U South Australia, Bedford Park) **Nonmetric grouping: Clusters and cliques.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 297-313. —Presents a class of related nonmetric (monotone invariant) hierarchical grouping methods. The methods are defined in terms of generalized cliques, based on a systematically varying specification of the degree of indirectness of permitted relationships (i.e., degree of "chaining"). This approach to grouping provides a useful framework for grouping methods based on an a priori specification of the properties of the desired subsets, and includes a natural generalization for "complete linkage" and "single linkage" clustering, such as the methods of S. C. Johnson (1967). The central feature of the class of methods is a simple iterative matrix operation on the original disparities (inverse-proximities or dissimilarities) matrix, and one of the methods also constitutes a very efficient single linkage clustering procedure. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3565. Ramsay, J. O. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Solving implicit equations in psychometric data analysis.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 337-360. —Many data analysis problems in psychology may be posed conveniently in terms which place the parameters to be estimated on one side of an equation and an expression in these parameters on the other side. A rule for improving the rate of convergence of the iterative solution of such equations is developed and applied to 4 problems: the principal axis communality problem, individual differences multidimensional scaling, L , norm multiple regression, and L , norm factor analysis of a data matrix. The rule results in substantially faster solutions or in solutions where none would be possible without the rule. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3566. Rhenius, Detlef. (U Hamburg, Fachbereich Psychologie, W Germany) [Remarks on the procedure of bilateral linear transformation.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 125-130.—Points out some special properties of transformation procedures, due to G. Fischer and J. Roppert and to G. Krebs. Several of these properties are discussed as aids to interpretation of data and comparisons of research methods.—C. D. Bauer.

3567. Shine, Lester C. **Independence problems for certain tests based on the Shine-Bower error term.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 535-537.—Shows that, for the Shine-Bower single-S analysis of variance (ANOVA), the numerator and denominator of all F tests based on the Shine-Bower error term are independent of each other. It is also shown that the same property holds for all such tests in the Shine Combined ANOVA except for the test for the Trial \times S interaction.—*Journal abstract.*

3568. Straton, Ralph G. (U Sydney, Australia) **Obtaining paired comparisons data from multiple rank orders using partially balanced incomplete block designs.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 555-566.—Complete paired comparisons data were obtained by the method of multiple rank order (MRO) in the context of gathering rank order preferences of Grade 6 students, their parents, and their teachers for instructional objectives. Partially balanced incomplete block designs with 2 associate classes were used in the MRO instruments. The use of partially balanced designs may yield several benefits to a researcher including a reduction in the number of blocks of stimuli to be ranked, a measure of the internal consistency of S's choices, and a concentration of experimental effort upon comparisons of the most critical stimulus pairs. The benefits and associated costs of using these designs are discussed in the light of the data obtained in the study. It is recommended that whenever rank orders or paired comparisons data are called for in a study that serious consideration be given to the use of the MRO method. Furthermore, it is suggested that the overall purposes of a study may best be served by the use of a partially balanced rather than a balanced incomplete block design in the MRO method.—*Journal abstract.*

3569. Swain, A. J. (U Adelaide, Australia) **A class of factor analysis estimation procedures with common asymptotic sampling properties.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 315-335.—Considers a general class of estimation procedures for the factor model. The procedures are shown to yield estimates possessing the same asymptotic sampling properties as those from estimation by maximum likelihood or generalized least squares, both of which are special members of the class. General expressions for the derivatives needed for Newton-Raphson determination of the estimates are derived. Numerical examples are given, and the effect of the choice of estimation procedure is discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3570. Trichter, D. L. & Pedrini, D. T. (U Nebraska, Omaha) **A computer program for Fisher's exact probability test.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 717-719.—Presents a mathematical

discussion and algorithm for Fisher's test. The computer program for small and large (N of about 500) samples is available. Such technology, in most instances, makes approximation methods unnecessary.

3571. Turner, Charles F. (Columbia U) **The path analysis of complex recursive systems.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 667-669. Discusses methods for the path analysis of complex (i.e., not fully recursive) causal models. A computer program, PATHL, which simplifies analysis of such models and provides an option for automatically deleting marginal paths is described.

3572. Vegelius, Jan. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **CORALL, a FORTRAN IV program for correlation measures.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 711-712.—CORALL can compute a great number of different correlation and other statistical measures. The user is free to select among the measures and also among the variables that are read by the program. When a particular set of variables has been treated in the prescribed way, a new set may follow together with new measure definitions.

3573. Vegelius, Jan. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **SIEGEL, a FORTRAN IV program for nonparametrical methods.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Aut), Vol 35(3), 713-715.—SIEGEL can perform any one of those nonparametric statistical methods that is mentioned in S. Siegel's (1956) work on the subject. The user is free to select among the methods and also among the samples that are read by the program. When a particular set of samples has been treated in the prescribed way, a new set may follow together with new method definitions.

3574. Wang, Ming-mei. (Purdue U) **The multidimensional analysis of preference data.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 401.

3575. Wherry, Robert J. (Ohio State U) **Underprediction from overfitting: 45 years of shrinkage.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 28(1), 1-18.—Reviews the problem of shrinkage in use of the multiple regression model in industrial prediction, based on 45 yrs of investigation. It is concluded that work done on cross validation with this model makes it more appropriate than analysis of variance, discriminant analysis, multiple contingency analysis, or canonical correlation for prediction, since these latter models are more liable to show shrinkage than the multiple regression model and they have not been studied in terms of the problem of cross validation. (21 ref)—J. McKillip.

3576. Zimmerman, Donald W. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Probability spaces, Hilbert spaces, and the axioms of test theory.** *Psychometrika*, 1975(Sep), Vol 40(3), 395-412.—Notes that a branch of probability theory that has been studied extensively in recent years, the theory of conditional expectation, provides just the concepts needed for mathematical derivation of the main results of the classical test theory with minimal assumptions and greatest economy in the proofs. The collection of all random variables with finite variance defined on a given probability space is a Hilbert space; the function that assigns to each random variable its conditional expectation is a linear operator; and the properties of the conditional expectation needed to derive the usual test-

theory formulas are general properties of linear operators in Hilbert space. Accordingly, each of the test theory formulas has a simple geometric interpretation that holds in all Hilbert spaces. *Journal abstract*

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

3577. Allington, Richard L. (Michigan State U) **An evaluation of the use of color cues to focus attention in discrimination and paired-associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3127-3128.

3578. Eksner, Donald A. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Lincoln Hosp, Yeshiva U) **Age simulation in perceptual and cognitive functioning: Age progression to 80 years in a college sample.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 115-118. The effect of age simulation by 40 college students was examined by age progression to 80 yrs through the use of instructions to imagine. Results indicated no age progression effects on the cognitive tasks (Vocabulary, Spatial Relation, and Digit Span). However, there were significant decrements in performance on the perceptual task (Hidden-Figures Test) under the age progression conditions. Data suggest age progression may be a worthwhile technique in the assessment of age-related perceptions. The discrepancy between the simulated perceptual and cognitive performance could have been due to negative stereotypes regarding visual perception and loss of speed in the elderly. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3579. Ernest, Carole H. (U Western Ontario, Canada) **Spatial-imagery ability and the recognition of verbal and nonverbal stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 434-435.

3580. Fisher, Ronald P. (Ohio State U) **An examination of the unitization hypothesis as an explanation of the word apprehension effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 893.

3581. Gescheider, George A.; Sager, Lawrence C. & Ruffolo, Lydia J. (Hamilton Coll) **Simultaneous auditory and tactile information processing.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 209-216. Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 8 college students and 1 faculty member. Ss were required to perform perceptual tasks when stimuli were presented simultaneously in the auditory and tactile modalities and when they were presented in 1 of the modalities alone. Results indicate that when the demands on cognitive processes are small, auditory and tactile stimuli presented simultaneously can be processed as well as when stimuli are presented in only 1 modality. In a task which required a large amount of cognitive processing, it became difficult for Ss to maintain high levels of performance in both modalities and the distribution of attention became an important determinant of performance. The data are consistent with a theory that cognitive, but not perceptual, processing is disrupted when Ss have difficulty performing 2 perceptual tasks simultaneously. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3582. Lantinga, Larry J. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **The experimental development of a generalized instruction-**

following response class. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2391-2392.

3583. Lowe, Randall H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) A new look at the relationship between arousal and performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 876-877.

3584. Meeker, Frank L. (U Montana) An examination of the within-subjects CS intensity phenomenon in human eyelid conditioning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 897.

3585. Melamed, Leslie. (Southern Illinois U) Behavior prediction: Situational and individual differences. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1776-1777.

3586. Naidu, R. K. & Sinha, Durganand. (Allahabad U, India) Reciprocal facilitation and impairment in perception, learning and memory. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 279-284.—80 male university students were shown 6 taboo and 6 neutral words while 40 controls were exposed to 12 neutral words under increasing illumination. Recognition threshold was measured for each word. The Ss then learned paired associates formed by associating the same words with nonsense trigrams. Learning recall was tested 10 min later. If an S's threshold for taboo words was higher than the mean threshold of controls, his threshold for the neutral words was lower. A similar phenomenon was observed in learning and memory. This is interpreted as indicating limited channel capacity of the perceptual apparatus and some common mechanism underlying the 3 processes.—*Journal abstract*.

3587. Primavera, Louis H. (City U New York) Context effects in comparative judgment scaling of multidimensional stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1779-1780.

3588. Restle, Frank et al (Eds). *Cognitive theory: I*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. x, 303 p. Presents 13 papers on contemporary issues in speech perception, judgment, models of short-term memory, and cognitive structures.

3589. Singer, Martin H.; Lappin, Joseph S. & Moore, L. Pete. (Vanderbilt U) The interference of various word parts on color naming in the Stroop test. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 191-193.—Compared the interfering effects of various word parts on performance of the Stroop task, using 20 undergraduates as Ss. In different conditions, the 1st, middle, and last 2 letters of a color word formed color patches. While no condition produced as much interference as the control condition, the 1st part of a color word interfered with color naming more than other word parts. The addition of unrelated letters had little or no effect on the interference produced by the 1st part of the word. Results are consistent with suggestions that word perception often involves the activation of an articulatory motor program which is initiated by the 1st part of the word.—*Journal abstract*.

3590. Swezey, Robert W. (U Maryland) An investigation of stimulus-surround brightness contrast: Effects on recall of projected material. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 906-907.

3591. Wack, Dennis L. (Pennsylvania State U) An exploratory study of experiential focusing. *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1304-1305.

Perception & Motor Processes

3592. Brantley, Helen T. (Duke U) A study of motoric variables and their relationships with intellectual and personal adjustment characteristics of children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 846-847.

3593. Carlow, T. et al. (VA Hosp, Ocular Motor Neurophysiology Lab, Miami, FL) Saccadic eye movement latencies to multimodal stimuli: Intersubject variability and temporal efficiency. *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1257-1262.—Studied the saccadic latencies to multimodal stimuli of 10 Ss to determine the range of inter-S variations and to derive values which are representative of the normal population. Responses to simple step and pulse-step stimuli were measured where the target mode and pulse width were randomized. A matrix notation was introduced to describe all of the relevant latency variables without ambiguity. In comparing these results with other studies, the importance is emphasized of considering differing experimental conditions. It is concluded that (a) inter-S variation is a significant factor in data interpretation, (b) temporal efficiency is inherent in saccadic decision making, and (c) new visual information is continuously available to alter the latency or cause the cancellation of the initial saccade.—*Journal abstract*.

3594. Chen, Wen-Yen. (City U New York) Two-dimensional stimulus generalization following redundant discrimination training. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1255.

3595. Claxton, Guy. (U London, Inst of Education, England) Why can't we tickle ourselves? *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 335-338.—When we tickle ourselves something prevents the sensation from being as strong as when someone else does it. It is suggested that the "something" may be the predictability of the stimulus, the presence of feedback from the movement of the arm doing the tickling, the presence of a corollary discharge from the voluntary movement of the tickling arm, and the absence of a social-sexual contact. 49 25-45 yr olds rated perceived "tickle-strength" in situations where they were tickled: (a) with their eyes closed; (b) with their eyes open; (c) with their own arm doing the tickling, but being moved by someone else; (d) by themselves. One group of Ss was divided into same-sex and different-sex S-E pairs. Results show significant effects of predictability and sensorimotor feedback.—*Journal abstract*.

3596. Eisler, Hannes. (U Stockholm, Sweden) Subjective duration and psychophysics. *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 429-450.—Proposes 3 models concerned with the behavior of Ss estimating 2 successive durations. The accepted model assumes that the subjective total duration (sum of 1st and 2nd durations) and the 2nd duration are each accumulated in a separate sensory register. 5 experiments conducted with a total of 12 undergraduates are reported. In a duration-matching experiment, for instance, the difference between the contents of the 2 registers is matched to the content of the 2nd register. This model is accepted because (a) it

does not include any memory, thereby eliminating certain difficulties connected with coding and storing of duration; (b) it copes with characteristic features of duration discrimination; and (c) it can satisfactorily explain data obtained in 4 scaling experiments (magnitude estimation, matching, halving, and doubling of 10 durations between 1.3 and 20 sec). As a by-product, S. S. Stevens' power law is uniquely derived, and exponents are computed from matching data, thus eliminating the Ss' numerical behavior. The model also accounts for the time-order error for time. (36 ref) *Journal abstract*

3597. Epstein, William & Broota, Krishan D. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Attitude of judgment and reaction time in estimation of size at a distance.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 201-204. Exp I, with 10 undergraduates, obtained scalar (absolute) size estimates under full cue conditions for rectangular standards that were presented at distances ranging from 1.22 to 3.05 m. Size-estimate reaction times increased linearly with increasing viewing distance. Reaction times for distance estimation were the same at all distances. Exp II, with 16 university Ss, obtained size estimates over distances ranging from 1.22 to 5.49 m under objective and phenomenal size-estimation instructions. Only objective size-estimate reaction times increased with distance. Phenomenal size estimates were faster than objective estimates and were the same for all viewing distances. It is concluded that the cognitive operations involved in objective size estimation were responsible for the effects obtained in Exp I and the similar findings reported in earlier studies by K. O. Broota and W. Epstein (see PA, Vol 51:8222).—*Journal abstract*.

3598. Folb, Sidney A. (U Western Ontario, Canada) **The role of articulation mechanisms in speech perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 436-437.

3599. Fucci, Donald J.; Curtis, Ann P. & McCaffrey, Patrick. (Ohio U) **Lingual vibrotactile threshold alterations in response to varying stimulation levels of intensity and duration.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 127-133.—Obtained lingual vibrotactile thresholds at a frequency of 250 Hz by using an ascending-continuous series of stimulation during 5 sessions. Each of 3 adult male Ss attended a control session which included a prescribed period of constant tongue positioning, a preexperimental session where the mean of 6 thresholds was obtained as a basis of further testing, and 3 experimental sessions. In the experimental sessions vibrotactile thresholds after exposure to vibratory stimulation of varying levels of intensity and duration were obtained. Findings of the control session reflect a slight pattern of decreased lingual sensitivity indicative of the influential factor of constant maintenance of tongue positioning. Results from the experimental sessions demonstrate shifts toward progressively decreased lingual sensitivity after exposure to vibratory signals of increased levels of intensity and duration. A recovery phase to near-normal sensitivity followed each stimulus presentation.—*Journal abstract*.

3600. Guastella, Martha J. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Towards a psychophysics of form perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1773.

3601. Jamieson, Donald G. & Petrusik, William M. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **The dependence of time order error direction on stimulus range.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 175-182.—In an experiment with 24 undergraduates, the time-order errors found in comparisons of 300-msec duration stimuli reversed direction with changes in within-session stimulus range. With restricted stimulus range, time-order errors were positive while with a very wide stimulus range, time-order errors were instead, negative. With durations near 5000 msec, time-order errors were negative and appeared to be independent of stimulus range. In each case the magnitude of the time-order error tended to decrease with an increase in intersubject interval. Neither existing models of duration perception nor general explanations of time-order errors can account for these effects. (French summary) (16 ref) *Journal abstract*

3602. Jones, Bill. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **What do Notterman and Page (1962) show? A reply to Notterman.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 219-220.—J. M. Notterman (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) argued, contrary to an article by the present author (see PA, Vol 52:9114), that the data obtained by Notterman and D. F. Page (see PA, Vol 38:1887) confirm the important role of proprioception in skilled performance. It is argued that these data are in fact ambiguous when it comes to distinguishing the effects of proprioception from those of outflow control.

3603. Kameguchi, Kenji. (Kyushu U, Fukuoka, Japan) **[The effects of feedback and postures upon the process of "projection" of positional image.]** (Japan) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 76-82.—Attempted to examine the interaction between positional image and action. In the prefeedback phase of the study, blindfolded Ss were instructed to point out 10 times an imagined positional image of a specific part of their body; in the feedback phase, Ss completed the same task in each of 4 1-leg standing postures. It was assumed that the changes of posture, and correct and false feedbacks would have different effects on the process. Results show that (a) positional image was not changed in the ordinal standing posture, while the stability of positional image disappeared in 1-leg standing postures, especially in 2 contralateral postural patterns, and (b) in correct feedback, pointed positional images were closed to the real position. In false feedback, the pointed positional images were more distant from the real position and were closed to the false position except in left ipsilateral postural pattern. (15 ref)—*English abstract*.

3604. Less, Menaheim; Eickelberg, Warren B. & Cookrish, Neil. (Adelphi U) **Effects of manipulation of augmented knowledge of results and work surface angle on performance of a serial positioning task.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 327-333.—Studied the effects of manipulating augmented information feedback on performance efficiency of 24 18-45 yr old males in a simple motor skill. The 3 levels of information feedback were no augmented knowledge of results, positive augmented knowledge of results, and negative augmented knowledge of results, using light and tone as signal modes. The motor skill was a serial-positioning movement, simulating many industrial as-

sembly tasks, and was given at 3 work surface angles (0°, 9°, and 18°), utilizing an automated geometric work station. Results indicate that, disregarding the signal mode, feedback had no effect on performance. However, when light was utilized as a mode of signal, results were superior at 0° and 18° when positive knowledge of results was provided. Work surface angle had little effect on performance efficiency, the 18° angle being slightly superior to the 0° and 9° angles.—*Journal abstract.*

3605. Ludwig, Arnold M. (U Kentucky, Medical Ctr) **Sensory overload and psychopathology.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 357-360.—Discusses clinical aspects of sensory overload in man. Comparisons of recent findings on sensory deprivation and sensory overload are presented which suggest that they act in opposite ways on the subjective sense of time, particularly in males. In sensory overload Ss tend to overestimate the passage of time, and in sensory deprivation, Ss tend to underestimate it. "Psychodelic" effects of sensory overload are noted. Compared to normals, schizophrenics appear to function at an optimal level only within a very narrow range of normal sensory stimulation. Psychological adjustment and maladjustment to sensory overload are considered, emphasizing how people in large cities have adapted. (15 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

3606. Murphy, Brian J.; Kowler, Eileen & Steinman, Robert M. (U Maryland) **Slow oculomotor control in the presence of moving backgrounds.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1263-1268.—Two experienced and 2 naive Ss were able to use slow control to maintain a steady line of sight for 4.5 sec on a stationary point in the center of a 4° dia field containing a high contrast squarewave grating that moved horizontally at either 5', 48', or 480' /sec. A small influence of the grating movement on drift velocity was observed. It was reduced by more than a factor of 2 when the point was replaced by an annulus. These results were not restricted to brief exposures to the moving grating. Drifts were still largely independent of the background movement after 3 min of exposure. Ss could also switch at will between keeping the eye in place and tracking the moving grating. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that there is a single low velocity eye position control subsystem. It is concluded that the input to this subsystem is determined by choice and attention and not by the nature of the stimulus. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3607. Notterman, Joseph M. (Princeton U) **Comments on Jones' query: "Is proprioception important for skilled performance?"** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 217-218.—Based in part upon research reported by J. M. Notterman and D. E. Page (see PA, Vol 38:1887), B. Jones (see PA, Vol 52:9114) has argued that the question "Is proprioception important for skilled performance?" should be answered largely in the negative. The earlier study is elucidated, and a conclusion opposite to that of Jones's is drawn.

3608. Smith, Howard V.; Fuller, Raymond G. & Forrest, Derek W. (Trinity Coll, Dublin, Ireland) **Coin value and perceived size: A longitudinal study.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 227-232.—Decimalization of the Irish currency presented an opportunity to study the perceived size of coins as they were

introduced or withdrawn and to examine the accentuation of differences between coins. Estimates were obtained of the sizes of 4 coins from 478 undergraduates in 3 groups tested at different times: just after decimalization or 2 or 3 yrs later. A newly introduced coin was significantly underestimated in size at first but came to be significantly overestimated later, while all familiar coins were always significantly overestimated. The amount of overestimation of a coin depended on its value, not its size, leading to an accentuation of the difference between any 2 coins if the larger coin was also the more valuable but sometimes to the opposite if the smaller coin were of higher value than the larger member of the pair.—*Journal abstract.*

3609. Stang, David J. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **When familiarity breeds contempt, absence makes the heart grow fonder: Effects of exposure and delay on taste pleasantness ratings.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 273-275.—10 female undergraduates tasted and rated for pleasantness small quantities of 15 spices 10 times each in Session I, and 1 wk later (Session II). Ss made 4 additional tastes and ratings of each spice. Pleasantness ratings were a decreasing concave upward function of trials during each session, the decay in pleasantness being more rapid in Session II than in Session I: Initial trials in both sessions did not differ in rated pleasantness. Results suggest that some satiation effects dissipate with time while others are cumulative.—*Journal abstract.*

3610. Williams, L. R. & MacFarlane, D. J. (U Otago, School of Physical Education, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Reaction time and movement speed in a high-velocity ball-catching task.** *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 63-74.—A ball-throwing machine was used to test the reaction time (RT) and movement time (MT) of 30 Ss. 4 velocities (57, 65, 84, and 123 mph) were used. In comparison to control conditions, RT decreased significantly while MT increased. Data are interpreted as demonstrating that Ss learned to anticipate as the velocities increased. Catching ability deteriorated with the increases in velocity and was explained in terms of the interaction of the RT and MT components of the response with the total ball-flight time. The low reliability coefficients found for ball-velocity and accuracy were found to be of no practical hindrance in conducting the experiment. (17 ref) *Journal abstract.*

3611. Wilsoncroft, W. E. & Stone, Jeffrey D. (California State U, Northridge) **Information processing and estimation of short time intervals.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 192-194.—Assessed duration estimates by the method of reproduction with filled reproduction intervals. Mental arithmetic, reading, and mirror-image drawing were used in pairs as initial and/or reproduction tasks. All 9 possible pairs of tasks were used in a 9 × 5 × 5 mixed design with 5 Ss/task pair and 5 interruption intervals for each initial task. Results indicate that, when arithmetic was used as the initial task, Ss underestimated the duration of the initial interval. When arithmetic was used as the reproduction task, Ss overestimated the duration of the initial interval. A significant correlation was obtained between arithmetic outputs and the length of the duration estimates. Results are interpreted as supportive of W. Burnside's

(1971) interpretation of R. E. Ornstein's (1969) storage-size hypothesis.—*Journal abstract.*

3612. Wrisberg, Craig A. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **A note on motor learning without post-response knowledge of results.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 221-225.—The common conclusion that some form of extrinsic postresponse error information is necessary in order for Ss to acquire a criterion motor response was contradicted in an experiment using a linear positioning task. Findings are discussed in terms of recent theoretical positions by J. A. Adams (see PA, Vol 48:2177) and R. A. Schmidt (1975).

3613. Yairi, Ehud & Cavaness, Denise. (Texas Tech U) **Successive versus simultaneous presentation on forms in oral stereognostic testing.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 233-234.—2 forms of 55 pairs of plastic forms were orally presented 1 at a time to a group of 30 adults at 5-sec intervals and to 30 other adults simultaneously. The latter Ss made significantly more errors, particularly between classes of forms.—*Journal abstract.*

3614. Yen, Wendy M. (CTB/McGraw-Hill, Monterey, CA) **Independence of hand preference and sex-linked genetic effects on spatial performance.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 311-318.—Compared separately the paper-and-pencil spatial performances of right- and left-handed high school students for 1,236 males and 1,241 females. Handedness differences in favor of right-handed Ss were found among males only. Analysis of data for a subgroup of 555 Ss indicated that handedness and sex-linked genetic effects acted independently and additively on spatial performance. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Visual Perception

3615. Alderman, Irving N. (U Rochester) **The detection of contours in two dimensional dot patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 887.

3616. Anderson, Nancy S.; Pine, Steven M. & Rosenfield, Azriel. (U Maryland) **Derived scales for degree of simultaneous contrast in six Benussi ring figures.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 289-292.—Gestalt psychologists have explained the reduction of simultaneous contrast in the Benussi ring figure as a result of laws of mental organization (i.e., "good continuation"). The present study investigated the properties of these laws by studying 6 variations of the basic Benussi figure, which varied with respect to the type of boundary used to divide the ring. Scale values related to the dimension of degree of simultaneous contrast were derived using the method of paired comparisons. Data from 88 undergraduates support an explanation based on apparent separation between parts of the figure and degree of figure-ground symmetry rather than good continuation.—*Journal abstract.*

3617. Battro, Antonio M.; Mazzotti, Tarso B. & Cabral, Reinaldo J. (Ctr de Investigaciones Filosoficas, Buenos Aires, Argentina) **[Toward a psychophysical urban scale.]** (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 147-152. Studied the reactions of 120 Ss who first observed public squares of various sizes, then, in a

large field, staked out the estimated perimeter of the observed square. Underestimation increased with size of square. For areas less than 2,000 m square, 20 Ss overestimated and 48 overestimated size, and individual responses showed a characteristic variation. For areas greater than 2,000 m square all Ss except one underestimated size. Cognitive processes in large-scale estimation remain relatively neglected.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3618. Burt, Peter J. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Computer simulations of a dynamic visual perception model.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(4), 529-546.—Argues that perception should be regarded as a dynamic process in which patterns of neural activity are developed and which change in ways which reflect changes in the visual field. A model is described to suggest how the visual system may keep track of perceived objects as their images move on the retina. It is postulated that at some level of the visual system, the position of these objects relative to the observer is represented by a pattern of neural activity. Such a pattern of activity must move as a unit as the object it represents moves: the pattern cannot be continually regenerated during motion. In the model, information is represented by activity in 2-dimensional homogeneous layers of neuron-like elements. Object velocity, which cannot be directly sensed at the level of the retina, is isolated and represented analogically. This representational isolation of object- and observer-related velocity is used to explain several illusions of motion perception, including induced motion and the "waterfall effect."—*Journal abstract.*

3619. Cameron, Robert B. (U Kentucky) **The correlation of reversal of apparent depth-perspective organization of separated but identical ambiguous figures (Necker cubes) in the visual field.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1291-1292.

3620. Comerford, James P. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Stereopsis with chromatic contours.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 891.

3621. De Valois, Karen A. (Indiana U) **Phase- and color-specific adaptation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1770.

3622. Dev, Parvati. (Neurosciences Research Program, Boston, MA) **Perception of depth surfaces in random-dot stereograms: A neural model.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(4), 511-528.—Presents a model which segments the visual field into spatially disjoint regions, each region characterized by a specific feature such as a texture or color. The neural connectivity hypothesized to be necessary is formulated in mathematical terms, and the corresponding neural network simulated on the digital computer. The properties of the network that result from the postulated patterns of excitatory and inhibitory connectivity are investigated. It is shown that the required connectivity is that of excitatory connections only between neurons detecting similar features, and inhibitory connections between all feature-detecting neurons. The model explains the phenomenon of stereopsis as investigated through the use of random-dot stereograms. The process of depth perception through stereopsis is viewed as a segmentation process with each segment characterized by a specific retinal disparity. It is shown

that the model suffices to detect the different depth surfaces embedded in the random-dot patterns.—*Journal abstract.*

3623. Didday, Richard L. & Arbib, Michael A. (U California, Information Sciences, Santa Cruz) **Eye movements and visual perception: A "two visual system" model.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(4), 547-569.—Notes that eye movement is one of the few externally measurable activities of visual perception, providing a checkpoint for models of perceptual processes. In the present paper, the authors' model (1971) is compared with that of D. Noton and L. Stark (1970, 1971), and is found to predict the same behavior but without requiring explicit storage of eye movement commands. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3624. Doehrmann, Steven. (U Michigan, Inst for Human Adjustment) **Superiority of recognition over detection in judgments of visual orientation.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 179-184.—Tested 2 human female Ss in 2 separate visual psychophysical tasks, detection and recognition. Using tachistoscopic presentation, single lines were shown at 5 different exposure durations. It was determined that it is easier to judge which of 2 lines, differing only in orientation, was flashed than to judge whether or not a given line was presented. The statistically significant superiority of recognition over detection occurred along a wide performance range, roughly 60-90% correct. Data indicate that the effect is not peculiar to a simultaneous detection-recognition task or to a midrange performance level, both of which were used in a previous study. Other relevant data and theoretical explanations of the effect are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

3625. Emerson, Phillip L. & Semmelroth, Carl C. (Cleveland State U) **Filter model for lightness and brightness on different backgrounds.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Oct), Vol 65(10), 1101-1105.—Proposes a filter model to account for the effects of background luminance on perceived brightness or lightness of a target area. Special attention is focused on a crispening effect describable as a local increase of the rate of change of brightness with target luminance, as target luminance passes through the level of background luminance. The model is based on the assumption of competition, in the form of mutual-shunting-feedback inhibition, between target and surround. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3626. Epstein, Sheldon. (New York U, School of Engineering & Science) **A study in visual persistence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 893.

3627. Finlay, D. C. & Caelli, T. M. (U Newcastle, Australia) **The Poggendorff Illusion and estimates of transverse extent.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 143-148.—Tested the underestimation of transverse extent relative to longitudinal extent, in the Poggendorff Illusion, by varying oblique line orientation, interparallel line distance, and presence or absence of obliques. 20 Ss made estimates of the transverse extent on both a longitudinal and transverse extent. Results indicate that, although underestimation was found for some stimulus conditions, overestimation was found for others. It is argued that, even though presence of

obliques affected judgmental error, the longitudinal-transverse illusion could not form a basis for the Poggendorff Illusion. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3628. Fudin, Robert; Garcia, Margarita & Solomon, Nathan A. (Long Island U) **Identification of tachistoscopically exposed symmetrical and asymmetrical letter arrays.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 103-106.—6-letter arrays containing symmetrical (e.g., H, M, T, or asymmetrical letters, e.g., J, K, R) were tachistoscopically exposed bilaterally for 100 msec to 100 college students. Significantly more asymmetrical than symmetrical letters were identified, and significantly more Ss identified more asymmetrical than symmetrical items. This experiment, which incorporated methodological considerations suggested by E. R. Harcum (see PA, Vol 39:11134) and M. P. Bryden (see PA, Vol 43:8983), corroborates their findings. Their ideas and other findings were used to account for the data. Asymmetrical letters have more intrinsic left-to-right directionality than symmetrical elements. The rapidly fading after-stimulation of tachistoscopically presented alphabetical material is usually scanned from left to right. Individual array letters might also be scanned in the same direction. Confluence of directionality of letter and scan, which obtains only with asymmetrical letters, might have typically allowed asymmetrical targets to be scanned more rapidly and, consequently, more efficiently than symmetrical displays.—*Journal abstract.*

3629. Götz, Karl O. & Götz, Karin. (Academy of Fine Arts, Düsseldorf, W Germany) **Color preferences of art students: Surface colors: II.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 271-278.—In a previous study by the present authors (see PA, Vol 53:10832) the preferences of 14 surface colors were analyzed. While this set contained only 1 red, 1 blue, 1 yellow, etc, the color set of the present investigation was extended, and the preferences of 5 different reds, blues, yellows, etc were analyzed. Ss were 113 male and 77 female academy of arts students. Between the 5 variations of red and yellow, respectively, the greatest affective differences were found, while the opposite was true for the 5 oranges, pinks, and grays. The most preferred colors are 2 reds, 2 blues, and 2 yellows; least preferred are a greenish yellow, a penetrating red-violet, and all 5 pinks. Significant sex differences were found for 8 colors.—*Journal abstract.*

3630. Greengart, Barry J. (New York U, School of Engineering & Science) **Inhibition and disinhibition of sequential blanking as a function of inter-stimulus interval and on-time off-time ratio.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1293-1294.

3631. Hatta, Takeshi. (Osaka U of Education, Japan) **[Functional hemispheric asymmetry in perception of random forms.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 152-161.—Conducted 2 experiments in which a total of 30 Ss made "same-different" judgments with respect to a pair of random forms which were serially presented to the right and left visual fields (VF) tachistoscopically. In Exp I, the stimulus materials were solidly painted random forms, and in Exp II they were contour forms. Results of both experiments indicate that the right VF-lead condition produced more errors

than the left VF-lead condition, and that the high complexity form group produced more errors than the low complexity form group. The tendency of left VF-lead superiority was more pronounced when the interval between the 2 stimuli was longer. Findings suggest the possibility of the right hemisphere's superior function concerning the perception of random forms. (24 ref)—*English abstract*.

3632. Hennessy, Robert T. (Human Factors Research, Goleta, CA) **Instrument myopia.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Oct), Vol 65(10), 1114-1120.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 43 18-32 yr old emmetropes to investigate the basis for instrument myopia, the tendency to accommodate inappropriately while viewing through an optical instrument. Exp I demonstrated that the distance of a peripheral surround, analogous to a field stop, influences accommodation but that the magnitude of the effect cannot account for instrument myopia. Exp II reexamined the hypothesis that perceived distance can affect accommodation. Data indicate that perceived distance is unlikely to influence accommodation and does not provide an explanation of instrument myopia. Exp III tested the hypothesis that instrument myopia is a manifestation of the return of accommodation to an intermediate state of rest or equilibrium in the absence of an adequate stimulus for accommodation. Implications of the intermediate-resting-state hypothesis are discussed. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3633. Jaeger, Ted. (U Georgia) **Effects of changes in fin-length on apparent shaft-length and depth in the Müller-Lyer illusion.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 79-84.—Back-illuminated Mueller-Lyer figures with outgoing fins, and 20 undergraduates judged both apparent shaft length and depth. With the angle between the fins constant, progressive increases in fin length produced first an increase in the apparent shaft length and then a decrease. Changes in fin length, however, had no significant effect on apparent depth. Data are interpreted as inconsistent with an account of the Mueller-Lyer illusion in terms of perspective theory, since the latter predicts systematic changes in perceived shaft length to be associated with systematic changes in perceived depth. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3634. Jones, Paul D. & Wilkinson, Hilde. (U Louisville) **Latency differences to monochromatic stimuli measured by disjunctive reaction time.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 55-59.—Conducted 2 studies to assess the effects of wavelength on visual perception latency as measured in a disjunctive reaction time (RT) paradigm. Results of Exp I, employing 4 adults with normal color vision, though not statistically significant, suggested a trend toward shorter RT to longer wavelength stimuli. In Exp II, using well-practiced adults, significant differences were found between disjunctive RT to red and green stimuli. Results suggest that latency differences as a function of wavelength are demonstrable in an experimental situation in which the S must react to chromatic information, as differentiated from brightness information.—*Journal abstract*.

3635. Jones, Robert M. & Tulunay-Keese, U. (U Wisconsin, Medical Ctr, Madison) **Local retinal adaptation and spatial frequency channels.** *Vision Research*,

1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1239-1244.—Results of an experiment, which assessed the effects of human Ss of local retinal adaptation by maximizing and minimizing it through stabilizing the adaptation and test gratings, indicate that local retinal adaptation is not the cause of spatial frequency tuned channels.

3636. Kitterle, Frederick L. & Leguire, Lawrence E. (U Toledo) **The effects of borders and contours on threshold during early dark adaptation.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1217-1224.—Conducted 4 experiments with the 2 authors and an additional adult as observers to investigate whether the drop in threshold during early dark adaptation was due to activity with a receptor or whether the drop in threshold reflected the decay of activity extending over a lateral spatial region. Results show that conditions maximizing lateral effects increased the magnitude of the drop in threshold during early dark adaptation; and that spatial integration of light rapidly changed during the course of early adaptation. It is concluded that early dark adaptation reflects a mechanism sensitive to the spatial distribution of light and consequently rules out an interpretation of early dark adaptation as a process arising solely within a receptor. It is argued that the mechanism responsible for these changes may not be retinal. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3637. Kitterle, Frederick L.; Leguire, Lawrence E. & Riley, John A. (U Toledo) **The effects of target orientation on threshold during early dark adaptation.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1294-1296.—Experimental results in human Ss support the hypothesis that changes in the spatial integration of light during early dark adaptation may reflect changes in the activity of cortical channels which respond to spatial frequency.

3638. Kubovy, Michael & Tzelgov, Joseph. (Yale U) **A test of Vitz and Todd's model of the judged complexity of straight-line figures.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 186-190.—Conducted an investigation with 10 undergraduates. 2 sets of stimuli, each consisting of 9 geometric patterns, were computer-generated: in 1 set, the patterns were squares which were partitioned randomly into rectangles; in the other, the patterns were squares which were partitioned randomly into polygons. Ss gave magnitude estimates of the complexity of the stimuli. The index of complexity of P. C. Vitz and T. C. Todd (see PA, Vol 46:Issue 4109) was not a consistently better predictor of estimated complexity than the ratio of the number of lines in each pattern to an index of symmetry. Moreover, the power function relating the complexity estimates of the rectangular partitions to the Vitz and Todd index was significantly different from the power function relating the complexity of the polygonal partitions to the Vitz and Todd index. It is concluded that the Vitz and Todd model requires major additional assumptions in order to be a candidate for a process model of pattern perception.—*Journal abstract*.

3639. Leibowitz, H. W. & Owens, D. A. (Pennsylvania State U) **Night myopia and the intermediate dark focus of accommodation.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Oct), Vol 65(10), 1121-1128.—The phenomenon of night myopia, the tendency to overaccommodate for distant objects as luminance is decreased, results

from the passive return of accommodation to an individually determined intermediate resting or dark focus. More generally, accommodation is viewed as a compromise between the S's individual resting focus and the accommodative stimulus. Under optimum viewing conditions, accommodation tends to correspond to the distance of the stimulus, but is biased progressively toward the dark focus as the adequacy of the accommodative stimulus is degraded by decreased luminance. 4 control experiments were conducted, 3 which employed a total of 59 normally seeing undergraduates and one which used 4 myopic, emmetropic, and 2 hyperopic adults. Results suggest that optical aberrations are not major factors which contribute to night myopia. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3640. Levine, David M. (New York U, School of Engineering & Science) **Effects of delay times and noise fields on pattern recognition of sequential inputs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 896.

3641. Locher, Paul J. (Temple U) **Influence of structural complexity and eye movement patterns during learning and recognition of two-dimensional shapes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 858-859.

3642. Makino, Tatsuro. (Waseda U, Tokyo, Japan) **Comparison process as a factor of size-distance relationship.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 104-109. —Considers how 2 stimuli presented at different distances compare with each other and how the degree of size-constancy is determined by the matching method. "Mental slide" and "mental sliding" are considered in comparing the 2 stimuli presented at different distances. Both the gradient of mental slide and the mental sliding distance determine the degree of size-constancy. A formula is suggested which predicts both the degree of size-constancy by the matching method and a size-distance relationship. —*Journal abstract.*

3643. Matin, Ethel. (Long Island U, C. W. Post Ctr) **The two-transient (masking) paradigm.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 451-461. —Discusses the logic of masking experiments and other experiments employing a similar temporal paradigm. Contrary to the usual theoretical assumptions, it is suggested that 3 classes of neurons could be responding, at least in some cases, to the 2 stimuli presented in such experiments. The 1st of these consists of neurons stimulated by the target, and the 2nd consists of neurons stimulated by the mask (or other inducer). Neurons of the 3rd class respond minimally, if at all, to either of these stimuli alone, but are fired by their combined presentation at appropriate temporal intervals. The possibilities for thinking with this additional degree of freedom are illustrated with visual lateral masking. Some specific points considered are the effects the postulated 3rd class of neurons could have on the temporal properties of metacontrast, the possible role of these neurons in producing a strong metacontrast and a weak paracontrast, and the relation they could have to the well-known correlation between apparent movement and masking. It is suggested that some members of the 3rd class could be involved in the sensation of motion. Others, tuned to a broad range of velocities including

some very high ones, could be involved in saccadic suppression and visual masking. (2 p ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3644. Meyer, Bruce F. (U Utah) **Exploratory analysis of visual scale, complexity, and proportion factors in architectural form perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1260.

3645. Mikaelian, H. H. (U Georgia) **Movement-induced modulation of orientation-specific color after-effects.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 18(2), 172-174. —Conducted an experiment in which the intensity of the McCollough effect was modified when, following exposure to the inducing chromatic stimuli, the achromatic test gratings were seen oscillating orthogonally to their orientations. 20 Ss with normal color vision participated. Green aftereffect seen on stationary test gratings was enhanced by oscillations, while pink aftereffect present on the stationary gratings faded upon oscillation of the test stimulus. These opponent changes are tentatively accounted for in terms of an interaction between Fechner-Benham type induced color and processes that mediate the orientation-specific chromatic aftereffects. —*Journal abstract.*

3646. Monk, Timothy H. & Brown, Brian. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, U Sussex, Brighton, England) **The effect of target surround density on visual search performance.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 356-360. —In an earlier study (1975), the authors defined the area of display immediately adjacent to the target to be the "target surround." Using highly specific configurations of nontargets in the target surround, they showed that congested target surrounds act to camouflage the target. The present 2 experiments, with 16 normally seeing psychology students, tested these results under more general conditions where no specific configurations were enforced. A linear increasing function was found between geometric mean search time and target surround density, using 3 measures of the latter. The implication of this result to studies of overall nontarget density is discussed. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3647. Moulden, Bernard. (U Reading, England) **Eye movements and the movement after-effect.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1169-1170. —Discusses 3 possible ways in which the differential sensitivity to movement in a particular direction (movement aftereffect, which occurs as a result of prolonged exposure to movement in that direction) might manifest itself when a stationary stimulus is subsequently viewed. Experimental data are reported which show that eye movement-generated retinal image movements do not constitute a necessary condition for the production of a movement aftereffect.

3648. Murray, Donald C. (U California, Los Angeles) **An investigation of the impact of complex visual stimuli on the psychological refractory period.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 443-444.

3649. Newmark, Joseph. (New York U, School of Engineering & Science) **Visual information processing (the effect of display time and word length on sequential blanking).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 897-898.

3650. Osaka, Naoyuki. (Kyoto U, Japan) **Target size and luminance in apparent brightness of the peripheral**

visual field. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 49-50. 4 target sizes between 15 and 120 min of arc with 6 luminance levels covering the range between 398.1 and 1.26 cd/m² in steps of 0.5 log units were presented to 0, 20, 40, 60, and 80° nasal retinal loci. In both peripheral and foveal viewing, magnitude estimates to apparent brightness judged by 12 graduate students changed as a function of target size and luminance. The exponent of the power function was not dependent on retinal loci but on target size. However, when target size increased, the apparent brightness was slightly greater with peripheral viewing than with foveal viewing.—*Journal abstract.*

3651. Owens, D. A. & Leibowitz, H. W. (Pennsylvania State U) **The fixation point as a stimulus for accommodation.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1161-1163.—Experimental data in undergraduate observers imply that the accommodative response to a small luminous stimulus was determined primarily by the particular S's resting focus rather than by the stimulus distance, consistent with H. A. Schober's (1954) intermediate resting focus hypothesis. (21 ref)

3652. Phillips, Richard A. & Kondig, Walter. (Foster Grant Co, Leominster, MA) **Recognition of traffic signals viewed through colored filters.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Oct), Vol 65(10), 1106-1113.—Experimental results provide an empirical basis for establishing color standards for sunglasses. It is stressed that limits should be set for both apparent color shift and reduction of apparent luminosity as seen through the lens.

3653. Potts, M. J. & Harris, J. P. (U Bristol, Medical School, England) **Movement aftereffects contingent on the colour or pattern of a stationary surround.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1225-1230.—Cites studies which have shown that movement aftereffects (MAEs) contingent on several visual dimensions, such as color, texture, luminance, or depth, can be obtained from suitable stationary test fields if the appropriate characteristics of the moving stimulus are varied during adaptation. In the present 4 experiments with a total of 19 Ss, contingent MAEs were obtained from an adaptation paradigm in which only the direction of movement of a moving stimulus was changed while the color or pattern of a surrounding stationary area was varied. Stationary test fields then elicited MAEs contingent on the color or pattern of their surround. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3654. Rogers, Steven P. & Gogel, Walter C. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Relation between judged and physical distance in multicue conditions as a function of instructions and tasks.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 171-178.—Using a rod adjustable in distance, 48 undergraduates produced equal depth intervals along a floor of a visual alley (interval reproduction) or bisected a given depth interval into 2 equal parts (bisection). Also, verbal reports were obtained of a depth interval located at a near and farther distance from observer (absolute judgments). 2 kinds of instructions, "apparent" and "objective," were used with different observers with each of the 3 tasks. There was an overall tendency ($n = .05$ on 2 of 3 tasks) for apparent instructions to produce less overconstancy or more

underconstancy of distance than that produced by objective instructions. This tendency is consistent with a cognitive interpretation of overconstancy of distance. Clear overconstancy was obtained only by the combination of objective instructions and the bisection task. Clear underconstancy was obtained only by the combination of apparent instructions and the method of absolute judgments. The reason for the effect of task on magnitude of distance constancy is not understood.—*Journal abstract.*

3655. Ross, John & Hogben, J. H. (U Western Australia, Perth) **The Pulfrich effect and short-term memory in stereopsis.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1289-1290.—Experimental results in human Ss (a) confirm B. Julesz and B. White's (1969) finding that delay in vision's response to a light source, caused by filtering or attenuating the light, is the proper explanation for the Pulfrich phenomenon, (b) give an estimate of delay for a 1-log unit filter, and (c) confirm the authors' (see PA, Vol 53:6573) finding concerning memory effects.

3656. Scanlon, L. A. (Hughes Aircraft, Culver City, CA) **Visual time compression: Spatial and temporal cues.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 337-345.—Research by J. D. Moll and L. A. Scanlon (1972) and by L. A. Scanlon et al (1971) has demonstrated the improved target detection performance resulting from the coherent motion cues provided by a visually time-compressed radar display. As the detection task becomes more difficult because of increased noise and clutter, the improvement due to time compression increases. The results further indicate that, if the spatial aspect of the target could also be enhanced, additional target detection improvement might be realized. The present study, with 24 paid university students, compared target detection performance on a standard time-compressed display with performance on 2 displays that provided both spatial and temporal target cues. A 4th display providing primarily spatial cues was also included in the comparison. Results indicate that the addition of spatial cues improves the detectability of a target under conditions of high noise and that at least 5 frames of storage are required for best performance.—*Journal abstract.*

3657. Sedgwick, Harold A. (Cornell U) **The visible horizon: A potential source of visual information for the perception of size and distance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1301-1302.

3658. Silverman, Wayne P. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The perception of identity in simultaneously presented complex visual displays.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1302.

3659. Skavenski, Alexander A.; Robinson, David A.; Steinman, Robert M. & Timberlake, George T. (North-eastern U) **Miniature eye movements of fixation in rhesus monkey.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1269-1273.—Recorded 2-dimensional eye movements from 4 juvenile male monkeys during training on 2 tasks aimed at showing they were capable of as accurate fixation control as man. Extensive training on a difficult acuity-vigilance problem caused only 3 Ss to occasionally fixate the display for periods over 10 sec with stability of eye position comparable to man. Changing the task

numbers of long fixations and produced human-like fixation stability in all 4 Ss. It is concluded that monkeys, like man, used slow control to maintain fixation. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3660. Tolhurst, D. J. (U Cambridge, Physiological Lab, England) **Sustained and transient channels in human vision.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1151-1155.—The sensitivity for 4-msec flashes of sinusoidal grating was determined at various times during and after a subthreshold 800-msec flash of grating of the same spatial frequency. The author served as observer. At frequencies of 2 c/deg and below, the sensitivity to the short flash was transiently changed for about 100 msec after the onset and offset of the long flash. If the gratings in the long and short flashes were spatially in phase, the sensitivity to the short flash was increased at the onset of the long flash but was decreased at the offset. A phase-shift of 180° caused an inversion of these effects. At higher spatial-frequencies, the sensitivity to the short flash was increased to a new steady level for the duration of the long flash, when the gratings were in phase. A phase-shift of 180° did not cause an inversion: the sensitivity was changed transiently at the onset and offset of the long flash. The results can be explained by supposing the existence of 2 types of channel at these spatial-frequencies.—*Journal abstract.*

3661. Tolhurst, D. J. (U Cambridge, Physiological Lab, England) **Reaction times in the detection of gratings by human observers: A probabilistic mechanism.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1143-1149.—Reaction times (RTs) were measured in 1 observer (the author) for sinusoidal gratings which were flashed on with various temporal waveforms. The contrast was close to threshold. At low spatial-frequencies, RTs were grouped just after any sudden transient in the stimulus, even when this was at the end of the stimulus. At higher spatial-frequencies, RTs were not related to the time of sudden changes in contrast but were distributed throughout the body of the stimulus; the longer the stimulus duration, the greater was the chance that the stimulus would be detected. Results can be explained if a stimulus can be detected at any time when the visual system's response to it is moderately high and not simply at the time when the response is greatest. At low spatial-frequencies, the channels have transient step-responses; at higher frequencies, the responses are sustained. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3662. Tynan, Paul & Sekuler, Robert. (Northwestern U, Cresap Neuroscience Lab) **Simultaneous motion contrast: Velocity, sensitivity and depth response.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1231-1238.—Conducted 3 experiments with 3 naive and 1 experienced paid adult Ss in which a center and surround of spatially random dots were used to study the effect of surround motion on the center's (a) perceived velocity, (b) perceived depth, and (c) visibility. The velocity of the surround influenced the center's velocity and depth in similar, complex ways. However, surround speed had no effect on the luminance detection threshold of the center dots. Results with these dependent measures bear on theories of motion perception and on processing in other sensory domains. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3663. Young, Rockefeller S.; Cole, Robert E.; Gamble, Michael & Rayner, Martin D. (U Hawaii, Medical School, Manoa) **Subjective patterns elicited by light flicker.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1291-1293.—From a study with human Ss conducted to describe aspects of some patterns in order to understand how contours are seen in a totally homogenous stimulus field, results infer that (a) the mechanisms underlying the subjective patterns are not identical and (b) the honeycomb pattern does not arise from shadows cast by features of the retinal anatomy.

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3664. Balling, John D. (U Massachusetts) **Habituation as a measure of perceptual integration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 432.

3665. Berkhout, Jan. (U South Dakota) **Test-retest stability of auditory flutter perception using synthetic stimuli.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 341-349.—Describes a method for determining the auditory flutter fusion threshold which is well suited for human-performance field studies. The technique, which uses paired comparisons, is relatively portable, easy to administer and score, and apparently stable within the 6-min subtest time frame.

3666. Cole, Ronald A.; Cooper, William E.; Singer, Joel & Allard, Fran. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Selective adaptation of English consonants using real speech.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 227-244.—Most English consonant-vowel (CV) syllables have other CV syllables embedded within them. In 9 experiments with a total of 132 college students successively longer segments were spliced from naturally spoken CV syllables to produce sequences of CV syllables which varied in discrete acoustic steps. Random presentation of syllables in each series resulted in identification functions with typically sharp phoneme boundaries. Following the identification test, Ss listened to 180 repetitions of either the 1st or last syllable in the test series and were again required to identify randomly presented syllables from the test series. A shift in the phoneme boundary toward the repeated (adapting) syllable was observed for 11 of the 12 repeated syllables. Adaptation was selective in that syllables near the phoneme boundary were most affected by the adapting syllable. A shift in the phoneme boundary was also observed for 2 different continua when the adapting stimulus contained an acoustic feature identical to syllables in the test series. A 2nd major result was an asymmetrical adaptation effect. A greater shift in the phoneme boundary was observed following repeated presentation of the 1st syllable in each series than for the final embedded syllable. Results are discussed in terms of 2 different models of selective adaptation. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3667. Deutsch, Lawrence J. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Auditory sensitization in the human stapedius reflex.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 301-304.—Reports results of 3 experiments with a total of 25 normal-hearing young adults, which demonstrated that the threshold of the acoustic reflex decreased following white noise stimulation. Sensitization was

evident following relatively intense stimulation for an extension period and even following short bursts of moderate intensity.

3668. Forcucci, Richard A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Preschoolers' verbal reaction time in perceiving various phonetic features.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 909.

3669. Foulke, Emerson & Lass, Norman J. (U Louisville) **The effect of oral reading skill on the comprehension of time-compressed speech.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 297-300.—Reports results of an investigation into the effect of oral reader skills on the comprehension of time-compressed speech. An analysis of variance revealed that comprehension of 480 listeners to selections of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test at 175, 225, 275 and 325 words/min did not vary systematically with the experience and reading skills of the reader nor with the reader's sex.

3670. Hartley, Harold V. & Hetrick, R. Dennis. (Clarion State Coll) **Ambiguities in visual identification of responses in respiration audiometry.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 305-311.—Reports experimental results with 5 normal-hearing young adults. Results indicate that judges can be trained to a high level of agreement as to the presence or absence of a wave-form variation, but the fact that an unacceptably high number of these variations occurred in the absence of any auditory stimuli makes the method's clinical utility questionable.

3671. Hendrickson, A. E. & Hendrickson, D. E. **An auditory illusion predicted by a theory of brain function.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 279-289.—A theory of brain function has resulted in the hypothesis that dichotic auditory stimuli of differing intensities would be subjectively heard to occur at different times if presented together. The louder of the 2 tones would always be heard first. Results of an experiment designed to test the hypothesis have established that the predicted illusory judgment will invariably be made. Ss were 3 teenage boys and a female in her early 20's. The further prediction that the magnitude of the effect would closely parallel certain reaction time data was substantiated. It seems reasonable to conclude that the same paradigm must underlie both sets of data. The theory and results provide a possible neurophysiological basis for the perception of rhythm. A review of the literature has shown that results analogous to those reported here have previously been reported for the visual and tactile modalities, as would be predicted from the general considerations of the theory which gave rise to the specific hypotheses tested in this experiment.—*Journal abstract.*

3672. Leventhal, Gloria. (William Patterson Coll, Wayne, NJ) **The effect of category set on auditory word recognition.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 313-319.—Tested the ability of 10 normal-hearing Ss to perceive words presented in noise with an appropriate semantic category given before the stimulus (Pre), after the stimulus (Post), or not at all (Control). Results showed that $P(C/Post) > P(C/Pre) = P(C/Control)$, where $P(C)$ —probability of a correct response—is the measure of intelligibility. (28 ref)

3673. Pastore, Richard E. et al. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Discrimination of intensity differences on formant-like transitions.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 224-226.—M. F. Dorman (see PA, Vol 53:2223) studied the discrimination of intensity differences on formant transitions in and out of syllable context. He interpreted his results as suggesting that the acoustic features of his stop-consonant-vowel syllable were recoded into a phonetic representation, then stored in an inaccessible form of auditory short-term memory. The Dorman results were replicated with analogous pure-tone and FM-glide conditions, using 7 normal-hearing adults, 6 of whom were experienced as psychoacoustic listeners, as Ss. Results of both studies are explained in terms of specified acoustic properties of the signals and thus provide no evidence for a special phonetic recoding.—*Journal abstract.*

3674. Perrott, David R. & Briggs, Renee. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Effects of apparent motion of the masker upon the binaural masking function.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 328-332.—Reports results of 2 experiments with 5 normal-hearing experienced and naive young adults. Results parallel those of P. Kolars (1963) on visual masking with apparent movement maskers. In both studies, the changes in perceived spatial relationships between masker and target invoked by the apparent movement effect generated no concomitant change in the masking function.

3675. Perrott, David R.; Brooks, Richard & Fobes, James L. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Instability of auditory perceptual experience: II. Reports of spontaneous shifts in pitch loudness and locus.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 220-223.—In 2 experiments, a total of 71 naive college students and young adults consistently reported detecting spontaneous shifts in apparent locus, pitch, and loudness of pure tones in the absence of objective stimulus changes in 10-min sessions. While a number of task and stimulus variables were manipulated, no explanation for these effects is suggested at the present time.—*Journal summary.*

3676. Redden, Robert B. (Boston U, School of Education) **The effects of frequency compression and transposition on the intelligibility of monosyllabic words in normal hearing listeners.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1601.

3677. Soderquist, David R. & Hoenigmann, Natalia. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Infant responsivity to pure tone stimulation.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Oct), Vol 13(4), 321-327.—Reports results of a study in which non-nutritive sucking initiation and cessation to pure tone stimuli were investigated to discern the usefulness of these 2 discrete response indices as measures of auditory sensitivity in 2½-mo-old infants. A signal detection theory analysis yielded sensitivity indices which resulted in a significant main effect for intensity when non-nutritive sucking cessation was considered.

3678. Swetzer, Richard S. (Boston U, School of Education) **Contralateral threshold shifts produced by low level pure tone maskers of varying durations.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1602.

3679. Voroba, Barry. (City U New York) **Binaural masked thresholds with reproducible noise bursts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1602.

3680. Ward, Lawrence M. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Sequential dependencies and response range in cross-modality matches of duration to loudness.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 217-223.—10 college students matched durations of keypresses to loudnesses of pure tones. Resulting duration responses were found to be assimilated to the value of the immediately preceding stimulus and responses from 1 to at least 6 trials back in the sequence of loudness stimuli. Responses were contrasted with the values of stimuli 2-6 trials back in the sequence. These sequential dependencies and other properties of the data were predicted by a cognitive model in which cross-modality matches are mediated by category judgments of stimuli on both continua, and Ss use heuristic strategies to reduce response uncertainty. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Cognitive Processes

3681. Alexander, Ernest R. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **The limits of uncertainty: A note.** *Theory & Decisions*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 363-370.—Posits that discussions of decision making by individuals and organizations invariably touch on the issue of uncertainty. Decision theory axiomatizations are based on the assumption that uncertainty cannot be unlimited, but that there must exist a minimal interval of value stability. The present paper makes explicit that assumption for individual choice. For group and organizational decision making, a proof is presented which deduces a limit to uncertainty from the existence of deliberate social action. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3682. Bensch, R. & Schuster, M. (U Köln, Pädagogisches Seminar, W Germany) **[The dependence of concept formation on experience.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 181-195.—Attempted to determine which properties of a stimulus pool are relevant for concept formation. The number of drawings in a group of drawings of men, and characteristics of the drawings, were varied systematically. Ss had to decide if a drawing differing slightly from the rest still belonged to that group. It was found that the number of drawings as well as their characteristics significantly influenced these decisions. With increasing numbers of drawings a more tolerant and a broader concept formation resulted. Findings are discussed within the framework of F. Klix's theory of concept formation. —*English summary*.

3683. Bierhoff, Hans W. (U Bonn, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **[Cognitive representation of alternative actions in their relation to positive and negative outcomes.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 131-146. 88 11th and 12th graders participated in a study to demonstrate the cognitive representation of propositions derived from exchange theory. Starting with a logical model of the theory, 3 hypotheses were derived concerning the preference for social actions in everyday situations. The situations made 2 alternatives

of action salient and Ss were required to make probability estimates under these circumstances. Hypothesis 1 claimed that the preference for one alternative of action can be predicted by the conditional probability of this alternative (given that positive outcomes occur). This was confirmed. Hypothesis 2, concerning the structuring of relevant cognitions, was also supported, indicating that Ss with higher structuring of cognitions are more predictable on the basis of Hypothesis 1. There were no differences in the direction of Hypothesis 3: "Optimistic" and "pessimistic" Ss did not differ in their predictability. (15 ref)—*English summary*.

3684. Burgoyne, John G. (Lancaster U, Management Teacher Development Unit, England) **The judgement process in management students' evaluation of their learning experiences.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 28(6), 543-569.—Investigated the process of judgment underlying the formation of evaluative opinions by 6 management development program participants. The methodology of protocol analysis was employed. This involved an inductive analysis of the content of recordings made when a person is asked to "think aloud" while making a decision. Results show that many of the features of valid judgment (e.g., the use of objectifiable criteria and control-group logic) are present, to some extent, in the judgment process underlying evaluative opinions. This suggests that a certain amount of validity can be attached to opinion-based follow-up studies and that there is the possibility of designing such studies to encourage these processes.—*Journal abstract*.

3685. Castro-Bonilla, Luis. (U Texas, Austin) **Identification and experimental manipulation of some informational processes which determine major cognitive response classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 891.

3686. Conrad, Kelley A. (Iowa State U) **Environmental factors in cognitive complexity: Performance differences on multiple-cue tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 449.

3687. Corbin, Ruth M.; Olson, Chester L. & Abbondanza, Mona. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Context effects in optional stopping decisions.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 207-216.—Each of 16 undergraduates performed 120 trials on an optional stopping task, by sequentially seeking the maximum number in a stack of 5 cards, where only the current observation could be selected. With the prescription of the optimal strategy held constant, Ss' probability of selecting a given number was significantly influenced by several contextual variables including the magnitude of the given number, the magnitude of previous numbers in the stack, and the upward or downward trend exhibited by the previous numbers in the stack. This experimental task appears to be a convenient paradigm for investigating real-life aspects of decision making such as context effects and the option of not choosing from some given set of alternatives. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3688. Fehr, Jo Ann & Trotter, William D. (Marquette U) **Visual perception by speechreaders of selected syntactic structures.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 31-34.—That the perceptual unit for the comprehension of visually presented speech is

syntactic structure was concluded from giving instruments to assess the visual perception of basic sentence patterns and selected transformations to 118 undergraduates. The order of Ss' correct responses to syntactic structures is provided in an appendix.—*Journal abstract*.

3689. Fishburn, Peter C. (Pennsylvania State U) **A theory of subjective expected utility with vague preferences.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 287-310.—Demonstrates how notions of vagueness in preferences and judgments of personal probabilities can be accommodated, within an axiomatization of subjective expected utility, by the use of extraneous scaling probabilities and gambles on consequences. The representational form obtained says that the subjective expected utility of one act exceeds the subjective expected utility of a second act whenever the first is preferred to the second. The possibility is explored of obtaining this representational form under L. J. Savage's formulation, which does not use extraneous probabilities, and difficulties encountered in this approach are discussed. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3690. Funaro, Joseph F. **An empirical analysis of five descriptive models for cascaded inference.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 186-206.—Examined the ability of 5 models to predict Ss' cascaded (i.e., multistage) odds in a probabilistic inference task based upon unreliable reports of binomial events. 3 different groups of 30 male naval aviation trainees each served under various conditions. Results suggest that Ss' cascaded odds can best be predicted from the odds estimated in a single stage inference task in which the likelihood ratio of a datum is equivalent to the formally appropriate likelihood ratio of a datum in the cascaded condition. Findings suggest that Ss may be using the same process to aggregate evidence in both single stage and multistage inference tasks. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3691. Gavurin, Edward I. & Murgatroyd, Dorothy. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Spatial aptitude and permutational ability.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 77-80.—Investigated the relationship between spatial aptitude and the ability to permute letters and numbers by presenting the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board (MPFB), a letter rearrangement test (LRT), and a number rearrangement test (NRT) to separate samples of 94 and 53 undergraduates. For every comparison (MPFB vs LRT and MPFB vs NRT) and for males and females alike, significant positive correlations were obtained. In addition, a high positive correlation between the 2 permutational tasks (LRT vs NRT) was observed. Results confirm the hypothesis that spatial aptitude is associated with permutational skill and suggest that the former may also be associated with some of J. P. Guilford's (1967) divergent production factors.—*Journal abstract*.

3692. Henderson, Leslie. (U Waterloo, Canada) **On the vicissitudes of the visual information extracted from a single glimpse.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 393-394.

3693. Jacobson, Jacob Z. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Effects of association upon masking and reading latency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 438.

3694. Jensen, Richard E. (Miami U) **Cognitive dissonance and behavioral freedom in the forced compliance paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1726-1727.

3695. Kjellberg, Anders. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Effects of sleep deprivation on performance of a problem-solving task.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 479-485.—Hypothesized that sleep deprivation could affect problem-solving performance by lowering Ss' standard of performance, provided that the task was such that S found failures acceptable. S would then spend less time on task and leave more items unsolved. In 2 experiments with a total of 32 paid undergraduates, a group informed that there were insoluble items was compared with a group who did not get this information. The results from Exp I indicate a lowered standard of performance in both groups after sleep deprivation. This was interpreted as a result of the extreme difficulty of the task which, in itself, might make failures acceptable. In Exp II the task was made easier, and only the group who knew about the insoluble items spent less time on the task after deprivation.—*Journal abstract*.

3696. Kleiter, Gernot D. & Wimmer, Heinz. (U Salzburg, Psychologisches Inst, Austria) **Information seeking in a multistage betting game.** *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 213-230.—Bets can be characterized by their variances. For a multistage decision task a model is developed in which the decision maker is assumed to have an ideal variance level for changes of the utility of his running fortune. The model is investigated theoretically and compared with other models on the basis of experimental data. (2 p ref)—*English summary*.

3697. Lemond, Luther C. (Vanderbilt U) **The influence of degrees of stimulus complexity, incongruity, and pre-exposure on the familiarity effect in visual selection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1775.

3698. Lowe, Douglas G. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Components of memory for brief visual displays.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 397-398.

3699. Marciniak, Kenneth A. (Loyola U, Chicago) **An integrative approach to resistance to attitude change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 441.

3700. Nelson, Douglas L.; Brooks, David H. & Wheeler, Joseph W. (U South Florida) **Sensory and meaning features in stimulus recognition and associative retrieval.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 711-719.—3 experiments, with a total of 122 undergraduates addressed the problem of isolating the effects of sensory similarity on subprocesses involved in coding paired associates. In Exp I the standard recognition-recall procedure was used, and stimulus similarity, concreteness, and frequency were varied. However, because of concern with the validity of this recognition procedure as a measure of functional stimulus contact, an alternative was developed. This alternative led to Exp II in which only stimulus similarity was manipulated. In Exp III similarity was varied, and the pairs were either associatively compatible, unrelated, or incompatible. Results

using the new procedure indicate that similarity consistently disrupted functional stimulus contact but not associative retrieval. By contrast, associative relatedness facilitated both subprocesses.—*Journal abstract.*

3701. **Palef, Sandra R. & Olson, David R.** (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **Spatial and verbal rivalry in a Stroop-like task.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 201-209.—Examined the adequacy of P. Fraisse's (see PA, Vol 44:11728) empirical rule that reading is faster than naming and its generalization to the notion that reading interferes with naming as an explanation of Stroop-like interference effects. A spatial analog of J. R. Stroop's (1935) experiment was used, in which a total of 12 paid graduate and undergraduate students responded either to the meaning of the words "above" and "below" or to their above and below positions on a screen. Exp I showed that when spatial position was processed faster than word meaning, incongruent spatial positions interfered with decisions about word meaning, but incongruent word meanings did not interfere with decisions about spatial position. Exp II showed that when word meaning was processed faster than spatial position, the direction of interference was reversed, and when the processing times were approximately equal, interference was bidirectional. It is concluded that whether one obtains verbal interference effects on nonverbal decisions or nonverbal interference effects on verbal decisions depends on the relative speeds with which the 2 forms of information are processed. (French summary) (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3702. **Payne, John W.** (U California, Irvine) **Contingent information-processing in decision making under risk: The role of the basic risk dimensions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 898.

3703. **Phillips, James K.** (U South Carolina) **Opinion justification: A factorial analysis and cross-validation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 399.

3704. **Polyshyn, Zenon W.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Minds, machines and phenomenology: Some reflections on Dreyfus' "What computers can't do."** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 57-77.—Discusses the criticisms H. L. Dreyfus (1972) directs at the information processing approach to cognitive psychology. The notion of what it means to "understand" cognition is used to separate the phenomenologist from the cognitive psychologist. Areas considered include computer simulation theories, artificial intelligence, phenomenology and scientific understanding, analogue computation, the role of the body in the development of intelligence, heuristics, fringe consciousness and focusing of attention, relations of parts to wholes, and problems in describing perceptual structure. (27 ref) *R. Tomasko.*

3705. **Rose, Barbara J. & Birnbaum, Michael H.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Judgments of differences and ratios of numerals.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 194-200.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 68 undergraduates. Each S performed 2 tasks, dividing a line segment so that either (a) the ratio of subjective lengths corresponded to the ratio of the magnitudes of 2 numerals or (b) the

difference in length was proportional to the numerical difference. Had Ss actually performed 2 operations on the same scale, the responses would have been nonmonotonically related. Instead, data for the 2 tasks were nearly identical and ordinally compatible with either a ratio or a subtractive model. The ratio model implied scale values for numerals that were a positively accelerated function of numerical value, inconsistent with previous results. With a nonlinear response function for graphic length, the subtractive model fit well, yielding scale values that were a negatively accelerated function of numerical value and a linear function of previously obtained scales. Results, together with other recent findings, suggest that Ss may perform the same operation in spite of instructions to judge ratios or differences and that this operation can be best represented by a subtractive model. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3706. **Schneider, Klaus.** (Ruhr-U, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **[Subjective uncertainty and decision time.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 147-169.—Reports 2 studies which show that the amount of time needed to predict success or failure on a psychomotor task (decision time) can be considered an index of subjective uncertainty. The correlation between decision time and Ss' estimates of their confidence was high. Both confidence and decision time correlated significantly with the information theory measure "H," and the 3 correlates of subjective uncertainty (confidence, decision time, and H) predict choice among tasks varying in task difficulty. Ss prefer difficulty levels where their subjective uncertainty is a maximum. (2 p ref)—*English summary.*

3707. **Schwabish, Ralph.** (New York U) **The relationship between preconscious activity, defensiveness and environmental context on ideational fluency and originality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3158.

3708. **Schwartz, Robert M.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Free recall: Organization and long-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 900.

3709. **Shinar, David.** (Ohio State U) **Context effects on processing strategies for recognition of rotated forms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 900-901.

3710. **Simonton, Dean K.** (U Arkansas) **Creativity, task complexity, and intuitive versus analytical problem solving.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 351-354.—Using 38 paid college students, the relative effectiveness of intuitive and analytical problem solving (thinking mode) was determined as a function of creativity (as measured by the Barron-Welsh Art Scale) and task complexity. A 3-way analysis of variance yielded a significant Thinking Mode \times Task Complexity \times Creativity interaction. More creative Ss found intuition more effective for a complex task, analysis on the simple task; this relation was reversed for the less creative Ss. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3711. **Solman, R. T.** (Australian National U, Canberra) **Influence of similarity between target and irrelevant items on visual information processing.** *Perception & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 43-48.—6 undergrad-

uates searched circular stimulus displays of upper case letters of the alphabet for a prespecified single target letter. Displays were given a masked exposure of 100 msec, and contained 1, 5, 11, or 17 irrelevant items which were either similar or dissimilar in shape to the target. It was anticipated that these conditions would provide a test of U. Neisser's (1967) notion of attention. Results, which show that similarity, numbers, and their interaction were significant, could not be explained by wholly serial or parallel models of information processing as they failed to account for the interaction. To explain the interaction it was necessary to consider processing by preattention and focal attention.—*Journal abstract.*

3712. Sternberg, Daniel P. & Beier, Ernst G. (U Utah) **The effects of listening to compressed speech on some intellectual processes of children of lower socioeconomic status.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 238-246.—Explored whether listening to compressed speech (which gradually accelerated from 165 to 400 words/min on 15 successive days) would positively influence certain processes involved in listening. 42 lower socioeconomic status 3rd and 6th graders heard either compressed speech, normal speech, or music for 22 min/day. Pre- and posttest data on each S were obtained with the WISC, and with standardized tests of listening ability. Listening to compressed speech significantly improved the Vocabulary subscale score of the WISC. It is stated that this indicated an improvement in abstraction, a process noted to be similar to deriving the essence from information. (20 ref)—*Journal summary.*

3713. Thorndyke, Perry W. (Stanford U) **Conceptual complexity and imagery in comprehension and memory.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 359-369.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 32 undergraduates to test the hypothesis that verbs are represented in memory as combinations of primitive actions and relations which encode their underlying conceptual structure. In Exp I, comprehension latencies and cued recall probabilities were obtained for sentences of varying conceptual complexity. Increasing the complexity of conceptual structures resulted in longer comprehension latencies and lower recall levels when the verb was part of the target for recall. Results support the conceptual complexity hypothesis, but were confounded with imagery value of the verbs. In Exp II, imagery value and conceptual complexity were manipulated orthogonally. Results reject complexity in favor of imagery as the predictor of performance. Recall data from both experiments suggest that imagery had a discrete effect on memory for verbs only and did not serve to integrate individual sentences into holistic units. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3714. Watkins, Michael J. & Watkins, Olga C. (U Toronto, Canada) **A categorically postcategorical interpretation of the modality effect: A reply to Nilsson.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 733-735.—M. J. Watkins (see PA, Vol 49:6078) found the modality effect undiminished when 4-syllable rather than 1-syllable words were used, and concluded that the effect has a postcategorical origin. L. G. Nilsson (1975) replicated this result and also found that with entirely unfamiliar words the effect was greater with 1-syllable words than

with 4-syllable words. Nilsson considered his findings to be in support of a precategorical origin of the effect. This reply argues that, to the contrary, Nilsson's findings are not only consistent with a postcategorical interpretation, but also inconsistent with a precategorical interpretation.—*Journal abstract.*

Learning & Memory

3715. Adam, John H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The efficacy of modeling as a process for learning verbal response patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 844.

3716. Akamatsu, Tsuneo J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Observer characteristics and the imitative process: A test of a new formulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1267.

3717. Anderson, Rita E. (U California, San Diego) **Individual differences in the use of imaginal processing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 887-888.

3718. Barry, Norman J. (U Toledo) **Preschooler's problem solving ability as a function of learning set training and color or form preference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 888.

3719. Bellezza, Francis S.; Geiselman, Ralph E. & Aronovsky, Linda A. (Ohio U) **Eye movements under different rehearsal strategies.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975 (Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 673-679.—Eye movements were recorded while undergraduates studied lists of simultaneously presented words. The 24 Ss in the storage group studied for immediate recall, and the 24 Ss in the coding group studied primarily for a later, final recall. Those Ss in the coding group had longer eye fixations and fewer regressions than did Ss in the storage group. In addition, the Ss in the coding group recalled fewer words in immediate recall and more words in final recall. Results are interpreted as supporting the elaboration hypothesis of coding in rehearsal, which states that coding into long-term store consists of rehearsing both old and new information in short-term store. The results do not support the concentration hypothesis, which states that coding into long-term store consists of intensively rehearsing a smaller number of items than rehearsed under a storage strategy. Eye-movement data also indicate that Ss read about twice as many words as they overtly rehearse. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3720. Bencome, Armando A. (U Arizona) **Recognition of pictures and words: Reaction time as a function of depiction and similarity of distractors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 888.

3721. Brown, Evan & Deffenbacher, Kenneth. (U Nebraska, Omaha) **Forgotten mnemonists.** *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 342-349.—Suggests that experimental studies of persons with unusually good memories, carried on in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, have been largely ignored. These studies, particularly those by A. Binet, G. Mueller, and T. Susukita, are reviewed and possible reasons for this neglect are proposed.—C. M. Franks.

3722. Bucher, Bradley. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Establishing discriminative stimulus control**

within generalized oddity performance, without reinforcement. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 38-50.—In 2 oddity learning studies, 10-12 yr old short-term psychiatric patients were reinforced for oddity (or nonoddity) responding on line-tilt or dot numerosity problems. Interposed form and color problems were not reinforced. No instructions to make oddity choices were given. In Exp I it was found that reinforcement for oddity or nonoddity responding on tilt and numerosity problems produced the corresponding tendency toward oddity or nonoddity performance on these problems and also on the nonreinforced form and color problems. Results show a generalized oddity phenomenon similar to generalized imitation. In Exp II a 3rd type of nonreinforced problem was presented in this same format: compound stimuli permitting either a color or a form solution. It was found that immediate prior training with nonreinforced form problems, interpolated among the reinforced tilt and numerosity problems, led to form-oddity choices in the compound problems. Similarly, color pretraining produced color-oddity choices. Results show that selective discriminative stimulus control can be obtained in oddity learning, without reinforcement for choices on either of the 2 dimensions involved. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3723. Burns, Kenton L. (U Utah) Effects of variations in pretraining on the use of hypothesis-testing and associative learning styles in concept identification learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 889.

3724. Byrnes, Dennis L. (Brandeis U) Attention and retrieval: Input and access to short-term memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 432.

3725. Casey, Marian B. (Brown U) The effect of training conditions on the amount of two-cue learning in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 847.

3726. Clarke, James C. (State U New York, Stony Brook) Mirror-image discrimination in young children: A new look. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1292.

3727. Cohene, Lee S. (U Iowa) Iconic memory of dot patterns: Preliminary report. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 167-170.—Used pairs of complementary dot-pattern stimuli, whereby each stimulus pair forms a bigram, in an iconic memory paradigm. Variables of stimulus duration, interstimulus interval, dot intensity, and letter field were all shown to affect recognition performance of 15 naive college students.—*Journal abstract*.

3728. Cole, Ronald A. & Young, Michael. (Queens U, Kingston, Canada) Effect of subvocalization on memory for speech sounds. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 772-779.—20 paid university staff and students, in 2 groups, were presented with sequences of 6 consonant-vowel syllables for ordered recall. Ss in both groups were trained to suppress subvocalization. Only Ss in the feedback group were asked to suppress subvocalization during the experiment, while Ss in the no-feedback group were allowed to subvocalize during the memory task. Analysis of the EMG records showed a large decrease in

subvocalization in the feedback condition, and results of the memory task revealed an increase in errors for this group. However, a comparison of errors within each group revealed an identical pattern of overall errors and intrusion errors on subvocalization and nonsubvocalization trials, and these results were identical in both groups. Results suggest that requiring Ss to simultaneously suppress subvocalization and remember syllables depresses performance slightly, but encoding of speech sounds in short-term memory occurs independently of subvocal activity during the memory task.—*Journal abstract*.

3729. Derogowski, Jan B. & Jahoda, Gustav. (U Aberdeen, Scotland) Efficacy of objects, pictures and words in a simple learning task. *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 19-25.—Required 50 adult females, mostly housewives, to memorize positions associated with 12 common objects, their pictures, and their names. Both written and spoken names were used. It was found that learning was fastest with the objects and slowest with verbal symbols and that pictures occupied an intermediate position. The data suggest that the errors observed were partly due to differential forgetting of various types of stimuli and partly perhaps to differential difficulty in making deductions from them. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

3730. Ditkoff, Gail S. (State U New York, Albany) Effects of positive and negative reinforcement and reinforcement magnitude on the frustration effect. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3133.

3731. Dockstader, Steven L. (U Denver) The blank trials effect as a response strategy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 434.

3732. Durning, Kathleen P. (U Arizona) Children's discrimination learning as a function of positive and negative consequences and orienting responses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 892-893.

3733. Federico, Pat-Anthony & Montague, William E. (US Navy Personnel Research & Development Ctr, San Diego, CA) Recognition memory as a function of encoding strategy & stimulus codability. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 680-688.—Investigated how imaginal and verbal encoding strategies interact with various stimulus characteristics to either enhance or retard recognition, and tested the conceptual coding hypothesis of H. C. Ellis (1972). A between-groups multivariate factorial analysis of covariance experiment and a within-Ss multivariate factorial analysis of variance experiment were conducted with a total of 140 undergraduates. In Exp I it was found that low-codability shapes were better recognized under the verbal than the imaginal encoding set; high-codability shapes were recognized equally under the imaginal and verbal encoding sets; and high-codability shapes were not better recognized than low-codability shapes. However, in Exp II, where instructional set was a within-Ss factor, it was found that low-codability shapes were not better recognized under the verbal than the imaginal encoding set. (28 ref) *Journal abstract*.

3734. Fillenbaum, Samuel. A note on memory for sense: Incidental recognition of warnings phrased as conditionals, disjunctives, and conjunctives. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 293-294. —In a study with 62 undergraduates, warning sentences were phrased as either conditionals, conjunctive sentences, or disjunctive sentences with the 1st clause negated. Ss judged the warnings in terms of their equivalence of meaning. Performance on an incidental recognition test after a cover rating task showed that there was much confusion among the different phrasings of warnings even when these involved such radically different sentence operators as *if*, *and*, and *or*. Results suggest that memory is responsive to sense or meaning rather than the particular form in which it is realized. —*Journal abstract*.

3735. Franken, R. E. & Davis, J. (U Calgary, Canada) Predicting memory for pictures from rankings of interestingness, pleasingness, complexity, figure-ground and clarity. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 243-247. —10 university students ranked pictures used in the test phase of a picture-recognition task for interestingness, pleasingness, complexity, figure-ground, and clarity. The scale values obtained were then correlated with the errors made by other Ss in the test phase of the picture-recognition task. (2 groups of Ss—54 and 46 university students—were tested with a 100-msec exposure duration, while a 3rd group of 52 students was tested under 1,000 msec). Figure-ground and clarity were found, for the most part, to be reliable predictors of the errors made to both the "old" and "new" subsets of pictures in 2 experiments. Complexity, while not as consistent a predictor of either figure-ground or clarity, was a reasonably good predictor. Interestingness and pleasingness were not reliable predictors of errors. —*Journal abstract*.

3736. Fritzen, James. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) Intralist repetition effects in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 756-763. Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 96 undergraduates to explore the conditions under which the presence of strong (repeated) items in a free recall list results in the reduced recall of weak (once-presented) items. In Exp I the effect of repeating items more than once was examined under 2 conditions, one in which Ss had to designate at recall which were the repeated words, and one in which there was no such requirement. In Exp II the once-presented words appeared either before or after the Ss had the opportunity to keep track of the repeated words. In Exp III the influence of paired once-presented words upon the recall of words presented alone was examined. Results are taken to indicate that the strength of the repeated items is not as important as are conditions which conceivably lead to changes in the rehearsal of once-presented items. —*Journal abstract*.

3737. Furedy, John J. & Ginsberg, Stanley. (U Toronto, Canada) Test of an orienting-reaction-recovery account of short-interval autonomic conditioning. *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 121-129. Examined electrodermal and plethysmographic components of the orienting reaction in 24 paid undergraduates in a conditioning-analog arrangement (tones and lights

patterned analogously to CS and UCS presentations) in order to test the orienting-reaction-recovery (ORR) account, according to which apparent short-interval autonomic conditioning (SIAC) can be completely accounted for by an ORR effect. The form of the test was to see whether ORR following change from a repeatedly presented forward (CS-UCS) analog would exceed that to change from a backward (UCS-CS) analog, as is the case in SIAC with CS-alone test trials following repeated CS-UCS vs UCS-CS pairings. Results do not support the ORR account, although they are consistent with the relevant experimental literature and provide internal evidence for the adequacy of the present test of this particular formulation of the ORR account of SIAC. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3738. Ghatais, Elizabeth S.; Levin, Joel R. & Subkoviak, Michael J. (Weber State Coll) Rehearsal strategy effects in children's discrimination learning: Confronting the crucible. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 398-407. —Used a correlational methodology in an experimental context to determine the functional components of rehearsal strategies in 120 5th and 6th graders' discrimination learning. As anticipated on the basis of previous research, when a discrimination list was administered in the absence of explicit rehearsal instructions, Ss' ability to discriminate situational frequencies proved to be an important predictor of performance. However, when the same list was administered in the company of either an imagery or vocalization rehearsal strategy, frequency discrimination ability as a predictor was supplanted by Ss' ability to discriminate between previous usages and nonusages of the strategy. Results are discussed in terms of B. J. Underwood's (1975) individual differences crucible for theory construction. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3739. Goedel, George D. (Southern Illinois U) Connotative evaluation and concreteness in short-term memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1771-1772.

3740. Hakoda, Yuji & Nakamizo, Sachio. (Kyushu U, Japan) Dual-encoding hypothesis in short-term memory: How does the nature of interpolated task affect information loss? *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 91-97. —Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 95 undergraduates with normal or corrected-to-normal vision to demonstrate that the encoding in the short-term memory (STM) system is 2-dimensional in nature. Exp I was designed to retest K. Heyer and B. Barrett's (1971) hypothesis under the conditions of similar and dissimilar interpolated stimuli. Results of Exp I indicate that the identity information was encoded both acoustically and pictorially and that the position information was encoded pictorially. Exp II was designed to examine the effect of time lapse on the dual-encoding. Results suggest that 200 msec after the offset of the original stimulus, position information was encoded pictorially and identity information was encoded pictorially and acoustically in the STM system. A dual-encoding model is proposed based on the results of these experiments. —*Journal abstract*.

3741. Havens, Ronald A. (West Virginia U) Using modeling and information to modify hypnotizability.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1749.

3742. Hayes, Michael E. (U Michigan) **A study of the relationship between the type of behavior to be modeled and the model's similarity to the observer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1723.

3743. Hiew, Chok-Choong. (U Colorado) **The acquisition and generalization of a general strategy in conceptual rule learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1725.

3744. Hogan, Robert M. (U Colorado) **Search patterns in memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1294-1295.

3745. Humphreys, Michael S. & Galbraith, Richard C. (Northwestern U) **Forward and backward associations in cued recall: Predictions from the encoding specificity principle.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 702-710.—Used unidirectional associates in a test of the encoding specificity principle with single items. 208 undergraduates served in 3 experiments. Strong preexperimental associates were effective retrieval cues even when encoding conditions were not conducive to the establishment of a target-cue association. While the length of the association from the target to the cue may have been involved in the cuing effect, the most important consideration was the presence of an association from the cue to the target. A comparison of the results from Exps I and II suggested that the presence of weak cues on the test reduced the effectiveness of strong cues. Exp III confirmed this finding. The generality of these findings to the encoding specificity principle is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

3746. Jackson, Donald A. (U Utah) **Performance on a visual discrimination problem under different combinations of feedback and reward.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1774.

3747. Jahnke, John C. (Miami U, OH) **Stimulus and response prefixes interfere differentially with short-term recall.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 727-732.—Contrasted the effects of 1 and 3 redundant elements on the recall of 50 undergraduates when the elements prefixed either the stimulus or the response. Recall was the same when a single redundant element was included in the presentation of the stimulus and when it was required in response. Relative to this level, recall improved slightly when 3 redundant elements were included in the stimulus and was degraded significantly when the 3 were required in response. Results are taken to indicate that both stimulus and response prefixes contribute to the load on memory, but that the mechanisms whereby this occurs are different. The relations of the stimulus and response prefix to the stimulus and response suffix are also considered.—*Journal abstract.*

3748. Johnson, G. J. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Transfer of serial learning as a function of interlist positional relations.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 183-194.—Transfer from one serial list to another was analyzed in terms of the degree of correspondence of interlist positional associations. This analysis implies that transfer of serial learning

is inversely related to the number of positions that items are displaced in the transfer list relative to their list locations. 3 experiments were conducted with a total of 168 undergraduates and 120 4th and 5th graders. These studies involved a serial-serial transfer design, while a serial-spatial discrimination transfer paradigm was used in the 3rd. Results of each study are consistent with the generalization that transfer of serial learning decreases as the degree of positional remoteness of the items, from one task to the next, is increased. These results and those of recent studies concerning H. Ebbinghaus's (1913) derived-list paradigm are readily interpretable in terms of a "positional" version of the concept of remote associations. (French summary)—*Journal abstract.*

3749. Johnson, Robert A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Recognition memory for similar nonsense form pairs as a function of the duration of the interpresentation time.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 896.

3750. Kazaoka, Katsushige. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The role of attitude statements used as reinforcers in a two-choice simultaneous discrimination learning task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 396.

3751. Kolars, Paul A. (U Toronto, Canada) **Memorial consequences of automatized encoding.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 689-701.—Exp I tracked the acquisition of skilled reading as 12 undergraduates read as many as 160 pages of geometrically inverted text. The logarithm of reading time decreased linearly as a function of the logarithm of amount of practice, and performance on inverted text approached performance on normal text remarkably rapidly. Exp II assessed the consequence for memory of skill at reading. 8 undergraduates unpracticed at reading inverted text remembered for lengthy intervals the inverted sentences they read, when Ss acquired skill with the typography, their memory for inverted sentences was poorer. Results are interpreted in terms that emphasize an operational basis to memory—pattern-analyzing procedures rather than conscious contents. This view is contrasted with 3 other accounts of recognition. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3752. Koppell, Steven; McClure, Michael K.; Schulte, Ann. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Evidence for inter-item associations following the learning of a categorized list.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 475-478.—Following study of a categorized list of words, 20 undergraduates were tested for both free and cued recall. Order of words within categories was preserved and utilized by Ss in both tests. Results cannot be accounted for by N. J. Slamecka (see PA, Vol 42:9945 and 48:10374) or by D. Rundus's (see PA, Vol 50:2315) model of recall from categorized lists, or by a model in which order information is preserved by simply tagging items with their serial position. Data are consistent with the simple hypothesis that Ss learning categorized lists do acquire interitem associations.—*Journal abstract.*

3753. Kuo, Shang-wu. (U Connecticut) **Digit letter differentiation in a memory search task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1774-1775.

3754. Leavitt, Jack & Ball, Terry. (U Windsor, Canada) Effect of instruction on recall of movements. *Conceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 124.—Employed a 4×4 factorial design with repeated measures across retention intervals and instructions to determine the effect of instruction on recall ability of movement information from short-term motor memory. Each of 16 male college students received all 16 possible treatment combinations. While both retention interval and instruction showed significant effects, there was no significant interaction. The reverse-order instruction was affected by the length of the retention interval while the no-prior-item, last-distance, and drop instructions were uninfluenced. No evidence supported the trace-decay hypothesis of forgetting. Ss seem easily able to remove information from memory or ignore information input so it is not represented in memory.—*Journal abstract*.
3755. Lemke, Elmer A.; Harris, Elizabeth & Manning, Keith. (Illinois State U) The use of generalized learning curves as a means for identifying strategies in a concept attainment task. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 58-60.—85 undergraduates were administered the California Test of Mental Maturity, the 16 PF, and Raven Progressive Matrices along with 12 conjunctive-type concepts. Concept time-to-criterion scores were factor analyzed to obtain generalized curves. Factor scores on these curves were then computed and studied to identify concept attainment strategies. 3 such strategies—conservative focusing, hypothesis testing, and association learning—were so identified. The psychological measures could be seen to be differentially related to these concept attainment strategies.—*Journal abstract*.
3756. Loo, Robert. (U Calgary, Canada) Storage and retrieval of verbal information under various cueing conditions in a multitrial experiment. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 467-470.—Examined the availability-accessibility hypothesis concerning recall for meaningful words. 10 undergraduates were assigned to each of 4 cuing conditions: cued learning, cued recall; cued learning, noncued recall; noncued learning, cued recall; and noncued learning, noncued recall. The stimuli were 40 meaningful words, each from a different category of either high or low taxonomic frequency. Trial recall demonstrated that cued recall was significantly more effective than noncued and that high taxonomic frequency words were more frequently recalled than low. Trend analysis of the 6 trials showed similar results.—*Journal abstract*.
3757. Lowenkron, Barry. (California State U, Los Angeles) Performance in intra- and extra-dimensional shifts as a function of solution mode in concept-identification problems. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 447-454.—In an initial concept-identification problem with 1 relevant dimension, 128 undergraduates learned to respond to 12 stimuli, 4 of which occurred only on nonoutcome trials where feedback was never provided. After criterion or 48 overtraining trials, Ss were given a 2nd problem with novel stimuli in which either the initial dimension remained relevant (intradimensional shift) or a new dimension became relevant (extradimensional shift). Behavior on nonoutcome trials was taken as an indicator of a conceptual or nonconceptual mode of learning. Performance in the 2 shifts varied as a function of the solution mode Ss attained, while overtraining had no effect on the shift performance of either conceptual or nonconceptual Ss.—*Journal abstract*.
3758. Lyons, James J. (Ohio State U) The retention of ignored information. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 896.
3759. Manning, Susan K.; Pasquali, Paula E. & Smith, Carole A. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) Effects of visual and tactual stimulus presentation on learning two-choice patterned and semirandom sequences. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 736-744.—3 experiments compared the effects of visual and tactual stimulus presentation in 2-choice sequential learning situations requiring a predictive response. In Exps I and II a total of 104 undergraduates received a 5- or 6-unit repeating pattern; in Exp III 28 Ss received a semirandom sequence. Tactual as compared to visual stimulus presentation resulted in less trials to criterion in predicting a repeating pattern and in earlier frequency matching in predicting a semirandom sequence. Results suggest an unusual tactual adeptness in binary serial learning. Additionally, a new method of analyzing conditional responding in the probability learning paradigm is described and applied to the data in Exp III.—*Journal abstract*.
3760. McDonald, David G. & Johnson, Laverne C. (U Missouri, Medical School Columbus) Classical conditioning of autonomic responses in alert and drowsy subjects. *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 101-112.—69 17-24 yr old male US Naval Hospital Corps students in conditioning and pseudoconditioning groups were subdivided into alert and drowsy groups on the basis of EEG recordings during conditioning trials, giving a total of 4 groups: conditioning-alert, conditioning-drowsy, pseudoconditioning-alert, and pseudoconditioning-drowsy. Using the latency criterion to define responses, significant conditioning occurred only in the conditioning-alert group for skin resistance anticipatory and UCS-omission responses and finger plethysmograph anticipatory response. Both conditioning groups showed evidence of conditioned UCS-omission plethysmograph responses. Discussion centers primarily on (a) the implications of the results on the question of the feasibility of learning during sleep and (b) the importance of including EEG recordings in studies of classically conditioned autonomic responses. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
3761. McKelvie, Stuart J. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) Strategies of encoding in memory for schematic faces. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 896.
3762. Miller, James T. (U Colorado) The effect of contextual cue change during reversal training on postdiscrimination generalization gradients. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1297-1298.
3763. Nomura, Yukimasa. (Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya, Japan) [The spacing effect in short-term memory task and confirmation of the boundary strength

hypothesis.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 162-165.—Performed 2 experiments to examine the adequacy of E. Saltz's (1971) boundary strength hypothesis in accounting for the so-called spacing effect in short-term memory task. Exp I was designed to investigate the problem manipulating both the spacing interval and the intervening task difficulty. In Exp II, the intervening task difficulty in both the spacing and the retention intervals were manipulated. Results of Exp I show the interaction of these independent variables, thus supporting Saltz's boundary strength hypothesis. However, Exp II showed no interaction of these independent variables and did not confirm the hypothesis.—*English abstract*.

3764. O'Neill, Paul J. (U Georgia) **Stylistic differences in human maze learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3152.

3765. Ohta, Nobuo. (Tottori U, Japan) **[Organization and its transfer effects in serial verbal learning.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 132-141.—Argues that when a serial list is learned by using the organization strategy, the organizational structure may be strengthened as the serial learning proceeds. The present study was designed to clarify the effect of the organization of the 1st learning on the 2nd learning (transfer task). 80 Ss were divided into 4 groups having different degrees of 1st-list learning. The degrees of learning were defined in terms of 4 criteria: 1/2 perfect trial, 1 perfect trial, 3 successive perfect trials, and 5 successive perfect trials. Results support the hypothesis that negative transfer appears in a U-shaped curve. The amount of negative transfer increased with the strengthening of the organization of the 1st learning and then decreased with more strengthening of it. (26 ref)—*English abstract*.

3766. Otis, James P. (State U New York, Albany) **The effects of response delay interval and instructions on the magnitude of force in a nonreinforcement induced frustration paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1731.

3767. Paulson, James A. (Stanford U) **An evaluation of instructional strategies in a simple learning situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3153-3154.

3768. Petzel, Sue V. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Response attributes and anxiety (drive) in paired-associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 398.

3769. Prinz, Wolfgang & Mannheim, Hans-Rainer. (Ruhr-U, Psychologisches Inst, Bochum, W Germany) **[Two mechanisms of selective identification.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 126(2-4), 231-252.—Suggests 2 possible types of explanation to account for the dependency of response performance on the degree of similarity between the stimulus alternatives. (a) According to conflict theory, the inferiority of performance which is caused by similarity is due to response conflict arising from the similarity of the response codes (i.e., the stimulus conditions that are necessary for response execution). (b) The abstraction theory holds that the response codes are reduced selectively so that the number of attributes for the control of responses is reduced. It is shown in a binary classification task, with

letters as stimuli, and introducing similarity by sameness of letters that selectivity of response control is warranted by abstraction for the positive response and by response conflict for the negative response.—*English summary*.

3770. Raeburn, Vicki P. (Yale U) **Priorities in item recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 444.

3771. Read, J. Don & Wilbur, Rodney G. (U Lethbridge, Canada) **Availability of faces and names in recall.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 263-270.—Compared the ease of recalling a name given an individual's photograph or an image of a face given an individual's name in 2 studies, using a total of 176 undergraduates. Significantly more correct recalls of faces than names were reported; however, the numbers of reported states of partial recall varied both as a function of visual familiarity and experimental conditions. Results are interpreted in terms of the importance of access to the verbal-symbolic memory system for recall of either the face or the name at low levels of visual familiarity.—*Journal abstract*.

3772. Ridley, Dennis R. (U California, Santa Barbara) **A preliminary study of the role of language in color memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 898-899.

3773. Robinson, Janet K. (U Michigan) **Storage and retrieval processes under conditions of proactive interference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1780-1781.

3774. Salim, Anthony P. (Syracuse U) **Acquisition and extinction in discrimination learning as a function of reinforcement combinations, task complexity, and grade level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1300.

3775. Saraswathi, T. S. (Maharaja Sayajirao U of Baroda, Gujarat, India) **Production and mediation deficiency in children's free-recall.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 298-304.—Conducted a multitrial free-recall study with 63 kindergartners and 3rd and 6th graders. 3 experimental conditions were used: control, production, and mediation. The memory items consisted of 24 pictures, 6 taken from each of the common categories of animals, furniture, clothing, and vehicles. Results show that item recall increased with increasing grade level and with increasing number of trials. Mediation instructions facilitated clustering at all age levels but did not increase total recall. Data are interpreted as evidence of production, mediation, and retrieval deficiencies in young children.—*Journal abstract*.

3776. Schopper, Aaron W. (Arizona State U) **In search of conditioned emotional responding in humans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1733.

3777. Schwartz, Steven. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Encoding specificity and recognition memory for words.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 279-281.—Determined whether performance in recognition memory tasks depends on the recognition of a specific interpretation of a word (as originally encoded) or on its physical (orthographic-phonemic) representation, using a model of the recognition process based on signal-detection theory. 36

undergraduates studied lists of common and rare words in which each word was paired with a weakly associated cue. On a subsequent recognition task, old words were presented along with strongly associated cues. This change in accompanying cue impaired recognition for common but not for rare words. Differential recognition rates were not, however, associated with different levels of retention; rather, the effect was due to the cautious decision criterion employed for responses to common word meanings. Data suggest that recognition of a word depends upon its physical representation as well as its meaning and that the latter functions so as to affect response biases and not retention.—*Journal abstract.*

3778. Schwarz, Werner & Salzberg, Philip M. (U Colorado, Inst for the Study of Intellectual Behavior) **Free-recall performance as a function of input cue accessibility.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 764-771.—A list of 28 unrelated words was presented to 128 undergraduates with or without associated input cues on a single trial and was tested for free and cued recall. Accessibility of the cues was manipulated by having Ss learn none, half, or all of the cues prior to presentation of the word list. Relative to uncued-input control groups the non-cues condition produced poorer free recall, and the all-cues condition exhibited enhanced free recall. Furthermore, the half-cues conditions showed a diminished reduction in free recall compared to the non-cues group, free recall comprising primarily those words whose corresponding cues had been prelearned. Results demonstrate the Ss' covert use of input cues during free recall and indicate that the reduction in free recall with cued input is due to reduced accessibility of E-produced input cues compared to cues generated by the Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

3779. Shine, Lester C. (Texas A&M U) **Reanalysis of some free recall data using a new version of the Shine combined analysis of variance.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 334.—Used a new version of the L. C. Shine et al (see PA, Vol 49:6055) combined analysis of variance to analyze the complete set of data for a previously reported free recall experiment. Except for a general reduction in the strength of subject sources of variation, results are essentially the same as those for the original analysis.

3780. Smith, William R. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Role of semantic features in recognition memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 901.

3781. Sperling, Kenneth A. (U Tennessee) **Awareness of response-reinforcement contingencies as a function of level of congruence in self-concept between parents and their fifth and sixth grade sons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1303.

3782. Steinke, Joann M. (Northern Illinois U) **Paired-associate learning as a function of test anxiety and audience effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1265.

3783. Stelmach, George E.; Kelso, J. A. & Wallace, Stephen A. (U Wisconsin, Motor Behavior Lab, Madison) **Preselection in short-term motor memory.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 745-755.—Recent studies by

B. Jones (see PA, Vol 52:175) have posited that accurate movements in short-term motor memory (STMM) are mediated by the S's ability to preset effector mechanisms and monitor their efferent output. 3 experiments were conducted with a total of 130 paid right-handed Ss to examine this hypothesis. Exp I involved comparisons between the reproduction of the end-location and the reproduction of the distance of a preselected movement. Results reveal that preselected location was superior to preselected distance, indicating that the efference attached to movement extent was not primary. Exp II examined whether location cues were primarily encoded independent of the movement presentation mode. Ss recalled target locations under preselected, constrained, and passive movement conditions. Recall in the preselected condition was superior to that in the constrained and passive conditions, suggesting that afferent are interpreted information per se was not totally responsible for recall accuracy. Exp III examined the processing requirements of preselected, constrained, and passive location information by filling the retention interval with interpolated processing activity. While preselected location was clearly superior, the 3 conditions were not differentially affected by processing activity. Findings are interpreted as contrary to Jones and point to the importance of preselection in short-term memory. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3784. Strand, Bonnie Z. (Kean Coll) **Effects of instructions for category organization on long-term retention.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 780-786.—The effect of different organizational instructions in free-recall learning on 5-7 day retention was studied in 2 experiments with a total of 121 undergraduates. In each study all Ss learned an identical list of words, with instructions and input blocking suggesting use of either subjective organization or else categorization, according to sensory-dominance categories; categorization was either linear or hierarchical. In both experiments, instructions to use categories used by the Ss are considered as the primary explanation of the findings.—*Journal abstract.*

3785. Svinicki, Marilla D. (U Colorado) **Facilitation of complete concept learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 901.

3786. Tamler, Howard M. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The temporal course of perceptual closure in syntax recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 902.

3787. Tzeng, Ovid J. (U California, Riverside) **Sentence memory: Recognition and inferences.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(6), 720-726.—60 undergraduates learned 3 different paragraphs and then were tested for their memory after 1 of the 3 test intervals. The test was either a recognition test or an inferential test. Results show differential decay functions for recognition and inferential memory. Furthermore, the Ss' performance in the recognition test with respect to different types of test sentences suggests an editing process with certain decision rules. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3788. Wackwitz, John H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Probability learning: Uncertain binary decision**

making: Memory and decision making: Memory and decision factors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 902-903.

3789. Wilson, William P.; Witryol, Sam L. & Hust, B. Edward. (U Connecticut) Differential incentive motivation in recency and primacy during children's free recall. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 131-145.—Presented 36 5th-grade boys and girls with 5 18-word lists within which individual items were associated with \$.10 or \$.01 rewards. Three independent groups were exposed to items associated with high, low, or randomly distributed values in the last 5 input positions. Results show (a) higher recall in recency for \$.10 over \$.01 words concentrated in the final 5 positions, (b) higher recall in primacy for \$.10 over \$.01 words for Ss exposed to the higher values in early list portions, (c) superiority for high incentive words on all 3 retention measures, and (d) both storage and retrieval processes operating to determine incentive effects in delayed recall. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3790. Wiseman, Sander & Tulving, Endel. (U Toronto) A test of confusion theory of encoding specificity. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 370-381.—24 undergraduates studied and were tested for recognition and recall of target words on 4 successive lists of cue-target word pairs. List-cued recall was higher than recognition of target words in the absence of list cues in all lists, suggesting that recognition failure of recallable words is independent of Ss' familiarity with the task requirements. Results do not support explanations that attribute phenomena of encoding specificity to various sources of confusion in the method and procedure used in previous experiments. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3791. Yoblick, Darryl A. (State U New York, Buffalo) A structural analysis of human facial features. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 903-904.

3792. Yoshida, Hajime. (Kyushu Fukuoka, City, Japan) [The effect of awareness of learning steps on performance gains in concept conditioning: Analysis of response processes.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 100-108.—In a study with 39 6th graders, the relationship between awareness of learning steps and performance gains was examined by analyzing response processes of concept conditioning. Through an interview, Ss were classified into those who were unaware of the contingency (no awareness group), those who were aware of the contingency only (association group), and those who had acquired the concept (concept group). Results show that (a) successful conditioning occurred only in the concept group, (b) the concept group showed performance increment only during the postawareness phase, (c) the association group did not show performance increment during the pre- or postawareness phase, and (d) responses not reinforced on the preawareness trials occurred significantly more often on subsequent trials. Responses which received 1, 2, or 3 reinforcements during the preawareness phase did not increase on subsequent trials. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive control of concept conditioning.—*English abstract*.

3793. Yoshida, Hajime. (Miyazaki U, Japan) The effect of awareness on performance gains in concept conditioning. *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 79-86.—Investigated the temporal relationship between performance gains and awareness in concept conditioning. 41 high school students were each required to select 1 of the 4 words of 4 different concepts. Awareness of the concept and the contingency between responses and reinforcement was evaluated by means of a postconditioning interview. Successful conditioning was found in Ss who had acquired the concept. The performance increased after Ss acquired the concept, though performance in these Ss did not increase prior to reports of the concepts. Performance gains were not found in Ss who were merely aware of the contingency, nor in Ss who were not aware of the contingency. Results suggest that performance gains in concept conditioning are not mediated by awareness of the contingency, but mediated by awareness of the concept. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3794. Zeller, Michael D. & Fite, Gay M. (Emory U) Reinforcement of responding and not responding: Alternative responses. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 276-278.—After 8 adults earned points according to a VI schedule for pressing a key, they could earn points either by pressing or not pressing that same key for 10 sec. Decrements in response rate depended on the availability of explicit alternative responses. If 1 or 2 other keys were available, responding decreased to the target key, even though responses to the other keys had neither a scheduled nor a historical relation to point increments. Thus, the conjoint scheduling of point presentation for responding and not responding attenuated response rate only when explicit other responses were available.—*Journal abstract*.

Motivation & Emotion

3795. Berger, Chris J.; Cummings, L. L. & Heneman, Herbert G. (U Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Research Inst, Madison) Expectancy theory and operant conditioning predictions of performance under variable ratio and continuous schedules of reinforcement. *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 227-243.—Extended a study by G. Yukl et al (see PA, Vol 47:11899) by testing directionally different predictions derived from operant conditioning and expectancy theory in a 3×5 split-plot repeated measures design. 15 18-32 yr old females were randomly assigned to 3 schedule and magnitude of reinforcement conditions (continuous reinforcement—\$.025, VR-2—\$.25, or VR-2—\$.50). When additional pay was contingent upon performance, performance increased significantly. However, response levels and response rates were not significantly different between the 3 experimental groups. Composite scores derived from an additive expectancy model accounted for significant additional increments in explained variance after controlling for baseline performance and schedule of reinforcement. Results stress the need to include both environmental and perceptual variables in accounts of work behavior. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3796. Birkhill, William R. & Schale, K. Warner. (U Michigan, Dearborn) The effect of differential rein-

forcement of cautiousness in intellectual performance among the elderly. *Journal of Gerontology*, 1973(Sep), Vol 30(5), 578-583. Investigated the effects of differential reinforcement of cautiousness upon intellectual performance in the elderly employing 56 females and 32 males with a mean age of 73 yrs. Cautiousness was manipulated by systematically varying pretest instruction conditions involving the reinforcement of 2 levels of risk and of response omission when taking the Primary Mental Abilities Test. Results suggest that performance in intelligence tests is much influenced by situational variables involving motivational components. Ss exposed to low-risk conditions performed significantly better on cognitive tasks than those exposed to high-risk conditions only when they were able to exercise the option of responding or not responding to individual task items. Implications for a reconstruction of conventional intelligence measures are discussed. *Journal abstract*

3797. Bracco, Howard F. (U Kentucky) Physiological, cognitive, and affective responses to film induced stress: An analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1270.

3798. Cartledge, Norman D. (U Maryland) An experimental study of the relationship between expectancies, goal utility, goals and task performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 448.

3799. Catano, Victor M. (St Mary's U, Halifax, Canada) Relation of improved performance through verbal praise to source of praise. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 71-74.—Administered verbal praise to 60 undergraduates performing mirror tracing on hard and easy tasks either by E or a member of S's peer group. Results show that only E's praise led to improved performance on both tasks. Verbal praise did not affect the rate of improvement. Verbal praise was interpreted as operating through an information feedback-incentive mechanism.—*Journal abstract*

3800. Coon, Dennis L. (U Arizona) Incentive, choice, and subjective utility as determinants for affective evaluation of stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1292.

3801. Harris, Neil S. (West Virginia U) Dimensions of fear: A multivariate analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 413.

3802. Herman, Charles P. (Columbia U) The role of external and internal cues in the smoking behavior of light and heavy smokers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 437.

3803. Hill, Samuel W. & McCutcheon, N. Bruce. Eating responses of obese and nonobese humans during dinner meals. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep/Oct), Vol 37(5), 395-401.—Videotaped 7 obese and 7 nonobese male undergraduates as they ate 4 dinner meals, 2 low and 2 high in preference, under low and high hunger conditions. As hunger and preference increased, the amount of food eaten, the meal length, and the number of bites significantly increased. Time bite decreased as hunger and preference increased. Obese Ss ate more g/sec than the nonobese Ss. Obese Ss also ate more high preference food and less low preference food than nonobese Ss. Findings are discussed in terms of S. Schachter's (1971) theory of differential stimulus orienta-

tion of obese and nonobese people and in terms of the set-point theories of R. E. Nisbett (1968) and A. Schaffner and L. Kluge (1974). (16 ref) *Journal abstract*

3804. Jahara, Raymond F. (U Maryland) The effect of high and low anxious experimenter behavior on the performance of high and low anxious subjects in a complex verbal learning task. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 895.

3805. Jacobs, Keith W. & Suess, James F. (U Southern Mississippi) Effects of four psychological primary colors on anxiety state. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 207-210.—Assessed effects of the 4 psychological primary colors by randomly assigning 40 undergraduates to 4 treatment groups, with each group receiving either red, yellow, green, or blue illumination. Anxiety state was assessed at 5-min intervals using the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The red and yellow groups had significantly higher A-state scores than the blue and green groups, and these values did not change significantly during the 15-min testing session.—*Journal abstract*

3806. Kallin, V. K. (Simferopol State U, USSR) [The effects of emotional tension on the efficiency of volitional efforts.] (Russ) *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1975(May-Jun), No 3, 111-115.—Studied muscular effort of 31 sportsmen who were instructed to pull on a finger ergograph to the limits of endurance. In an experiment 2 wks later, ergograph performance below previously established levels was to be punished by electric shock, although none was actually administered. Under these conditions 8 Ss worked harder, 8 worked less hard, and effort by the 15 others fluctuated in various ways. Observations of the 1st group of sportsmen in actual competition showed that most of them performed better in competition than in training, while the 2nd group performed better in training than in competition ($p < .01$). Measures of the strength of the nervous system showed that most sportsmen who performed well under stress had a strong nervous system, while those who did not perform as well usually showed a weaker nervous system. The shock system (Exp II) markedly inhibited the muscular effort put forth by individuals with weak nervous systems. (28 ref)—L. Zusne.

3807. Mansueto, Charles S. (Catholic U of America) Effects of temporal information and false heart-rate feedback on fear reaction following shock threat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1776.

3808. Maurer, Robert J. (U Houston) Risk taking and the risky shift in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 442.

3809. Mendel, Raymond M. (Iowa State U) An experimental analysis of expectancy, instrumentality, valence, and ability as determinants of effort and performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 449-450.

3810. Molbo, Arthur I. (U Arizona) Effects of task type and difficulty level on rates of self-reinforcement in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1279-1280.

3811. Schmitt, Neal. (Michigan State U) A causal-correlational analysis of expectancy theory hypothesis.

Psychological Reports, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 427-431.

—Expectancy theory proposes that job effort is a function of the values individuals place on work outcomes and the expectations they have concerning the likelihood of attaining these outcomes. Another hypothesis states that effort or work motivation produces changes in performance level. Utilizing cross-lagged correlations to evaluate the expectancy-effort and effort-performance relationships, it was found that 53 undergraduates' grades in an introductory psychology course may have affected effort. Some support was also indicated for the contention that performance causes attitudes toward both performance (good grades in psychology) and work (studying psychology). (15 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3812. Speidel, Gisela E. (U Hawaii) **The reinforcement effects of contingent self-reward.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 428.

3813. Stephens, Joan M. & Gounard, Beverley R. (State University Coll New York, Buffalo) **Task solubility and motivational level in word categorization.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 522.—Repetition of word choices across trials by undergraduates was more frequent with an insoluble than with a soluble task. This relative inflexibility in responding among Ss with the insoluble task was more pronounced when motivational level was high.

3814. Stukalin, Joel J. (Long Island U, Brooklyn Ctr.) **A study of disadvantaged eleven-year olds' risk-assumption as related to locus of control flexible thinking and demographic factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1762-1763.

3815. Tice, Thomas E. (Iowa State U) **Fishbein's model of behavioral intentions: Artifact or reality?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 451.

3816. Wachtel, Alan R. (U Montana) **The application of a motivational theory of personality to the study of incidental stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 886.

3817. Worchel, Stephen; Lee, Jerry & Adewole, Akanbi. (U Virginia) **Effects of supply and demand on ratings of object value.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 906-914. In 2 experiments, a total of 200 female undergraduates rated the value and attractiveness of cookies that were either in abundant supply or scarce supply. In the scarce condition, the cookies were either constantly scarce or they began in abundant supply and then decreased. Ss were told that this decrease in supply was either due to an accident or to a high demand for the cookies. In the abundant condition, the cookies were either constantly abundant or first scarce and then abundant. The increase in supply was either due to an accident or to a lack of demand for the cookies. These conditions were crossed with a manipulation in which Ss thought either a high or low number of additional Ss were still to participate in the study. Results indicate that (a) cookies in scarce supply were rated as more desirable than cookies in abundant supply; (b) cookies were rated as more valuable when their supply changed from abundant to scarce than when they were constantly scarce; and (c) cookies scarce because of high demand were rated higher

than cookies that were scarce because of an accident. With regard to abundance, cookies that were constantly abundant were rated higher than cookies that began scarce but later became abundant. Results extend commodity theory. Reactance was hypothesized as an intervening process responsible for some of the results. The 2nd study was performed to rule out the possibility that demand characteristics were responsible for the obtained results.—*Journal abstract*.

3818. Zimmerman, Stephanie M. (Ohio U) **Emotional responsiveness to the facial expression of emotion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 886-887.

Attention & Consciousness States

3819. Ashear, Victor. (Claremont Coll, Graduate School) **An experimental study of fantasy association and relaxation as components of free association in the recall of repressed material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1766-1767.

3820. Basow, Susan A. (Brandeis U) **The effect of white noise on physiological arousal and attention as a function of manifest anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 386.

3821. Fyffe, Donald L. (Texas Tech U) **The effects of hypnotism on literalism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1722.

3822. Iwata, Osamu. (Shikoku Women's U, Tokushima.) **An analytical study on the effect of acoustic environment upon a continuous addition task.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 61-71.—Analyzed individual differences in the effect of noise on a continuous addition task (Uchida-Kraepelin Psychodiagnostic Test). 94 university and junior college female students worked the task in both quiet and noisy conditions. Radio news and a cross-talk comedy were presented during the noisy condition. High and low scorers were selected in terms of performance level, fluctuation of performance, strain of willpower, errors, and effect of rest which were obtained from the quiet and pre-rest condition. Comparisons of these 2 groups showed that the effect of noise upon the task was different in the indices of performance and that those whose performance characteristics were different showed different performance patterns. A rating of seriousness of noise disturbance was related to task performance.—*Journal abstract*.

3823. Iwata, Osamu. **[Concentration on performance as a determinant in the effect of acoustic environment upon performance.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 91-99.—Conducted 2 experiments to examine the degree of concentration on performance as a determinant in the effect of acoustic stimuli upon performance. In Exp I 2 groups of female college students, whose concentration on performance was high or low, took part in a choice reaction-time task in which 2 visual signals were presented in 2 conditions. One was a quiet condition and the other was an instrumental music condition. In Exp II a group of medium-concentration Ss was added to the 2 groups and radio news and cross-talk were presented to S instead of music. Results show that concentration on performance was a very important determinant in the effect of

acoustic stimuli upon performance. (28 ref)—*English abstract.*

3824. Kroon, Hillevi R. (Columbia U) **An idiographic study of affective interpersonal reactions in waking life and recalled dreams.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 416-417.

3825. Sleck, William A. (U Wisconsin) **Reliability, reactivity and therapy: A review and study of behavior monitoring.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 884-885.

3826. Walker, Paul M. (U Florida) **Sleep onset as a function of auditory stimulation rates, response requirements, and novelty of the environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 446.

3827. Walls, Virginia M. (U Texas, Austin) **A theoretical study of daydreaming activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 865-866.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

3828. Archer, John. (U Sussex, School of Biological Sciences, Brighton, England) **The Maudsley reactive and nonreactive strains of rats: The need for an objective evaluation of differences.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 411-413.—Takes issue with the conclusions made following a recent study by P. L. Broadhurst (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) and a previous one (H. J. Eysenck and Broadhurst, 1964), which indicated that Maudsley Reactive and Maudsley Nonreactive strains of rats possess widely different biochemical and behavioral profiles. Broadhurst evaluated these differences with reference to the concept of emotionality and concluded that the strains are characterized by relatively stable differences in a generalized trait of this nature. The present author contends that any one of a number of specific factors (e.g., body weight, sex, and endocrine differences) might be important in determining the characteristic strain differences or that there might be underlying differences of a more widespread nature in their behavioral and biochemical profiles. He posits that it is important to adopt a more open approach when making such inquiries into the 2 strains.—P. O'Brien.

3829. Bauer, Joseph & Held, Richard. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Comparison of visually guided reaching in normal and deprived infant monkeys.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 298-308.—A stump-tailed macaque, deprived of sight of its hands and body since shortly after birth, appears to be deficient in the accuracy and precision of its visually guided reaching. These deprived monkeys quickly develop adequate reaches if they are allowed to view their hands. To assess the deficit, a method of open-loop testing (no sight of the reaching limb) was developed for use on both an experimental group deprived of sight of limbs and a control group raised under identical restraints but allowed sight of limbs. Ss were 8 infant stump-tail monkeys. Results show that the deprived Ss learned to reach a given visible target, but the learned reach was not as precise in the training condition or as precise to new target directions as it was for controls. Furthermore, there was little intermanual transfer of reaching skill for

the experimentals but nearly 100% transfer for the controls. Finally, experimentals showed a loss of precision in retention testing following a lack of practice, but controls did not. It is concluded that the differences in visually guided reaching behavior of the 2 groups is evidence that the normal accuracy results from unconstrained vision of the hands which produces a mapping of the coordinates of motor response onto the space of vision.—*Journal abstract.*

3830. Boothe, R.; Teller, D. Y. & Sackett, G. P. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **Trichromacy in normally reared and light deprived infant monkeys (*Macaca nemestrina*).** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1187-1191.—3 infant pigtailed monkeys were separated from their mothers a few days after birth and individually housed in a specially designed testing cage. Each was taught to discriminate white light from each of several narrow-band wavelengths of light. During the 1st 2 mo after birth, each of the Ss learned to discriminate all wavelengths tested from white light, regardless of relative luminance. An infant which had been raised in continuous darkness from 2 wks until 3 mo after birth was similarly tested. The dark-reared S also successfully learned to discriminate all wavelengths tested from white light. It is concluded that infant pigtail monkeys have trichromatic color vision by the age of 2 mo and that their trichromacy remains present following a period of dark rearing during the 1st 3 mo after birth. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3831. Borchelt, Peter L. & Overmann, Stephen R. (Fordham U) **Development of dustbathing in bobwhite quail: II. Effects of early pecking experiences.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 417-423.—Facilitated the development of dustbathing among groups of 111 Bobwhite chicks allowed, in Study 1, to peck into dust as compared to chicks allowed to peck at dust or those inexperienced with dust. Study 2 found a consistent, but nonsignificant, facilitation among 52 Ss pecking into dust on Days 1-3 as compared to Days 4-6. In Study 3, 81 Ss pecked into dust on Days 2, 4, or 6. Dustbathing development was facilitated among Ss pecking on Day 2, and inhibited among Ss pecking on Day 4, as compared to those pecking on Day 6. The only difference, however, between each of these groups and Ss with no pecking experience in dust (Study 1) was an inhibition of dustbathing among Ss pecking on Day 4. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3832. Broadhurst, P. L. (U Birmingham, England) **The Maudsley reactive and nonreactive strains of rats: A survey.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 299-319.—Presents a tabular summary of experiments with 2 strains of rats, Maudsley Reactive and Nonreactive, performed during 1964-1974 by a variety of investigators. Results support the strains standing as exemplars of differences in emotional reactivity. (4 p ref)

3833. Flynn, W. E.; Schauer, C. A. & Tedford, W. H. (Southern Methodist U) **Water balance and titrated pain thresholds.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 487-494.—Manipulated changes in sensitivity to electric footshock by subjecting 2 male Sprague-Dawley rats to 3 levels of water deprivation. Shock intensity was continuously titrated every 2 sec through 20 increasing steps of alternating current. A barpress reset the shock to its

minimal value. Ss performed under conditions of 0, 21.5, and 45.5 hrs water deprivation. When water deprived, Ss showed decreased sensitivity to shock. Frequency of barpress responses at each of the 20 shock values served as the dependent measure. Findings are discussed in terms of competing techniques for measurement of analgesia.—*Journal abstract.*

3834. Friedman, Mark I. (Princeton U) **Regulation of milk intake in preweanling rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1771.

3835. Geiger, Gad & Poggio, Tomaso. (Max Planck Inst für biologische Kybernetik, Tübingen, W Germany) **The Müller-Lyer figure and the fly.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 479-480.—In the Mueller-Lyer illusion 2 horizontal line segments of equal length are perceived by humans as unequal. The gaze of a fly presented with Mueller-Lyer figures in the present experiment corresponded to human eye movements and human (illusionary) evaluations of the segment lengths. It is suggested that a theory similar to the phenomenological theory which accounts for the fly's gaze may account for the human eye's movements during an observation of Mueller-Lyer figures.—*Journal abstract.*

3836. Hannon, Roseann & Donlon-Bantz, Kate. **Effects of crowding on alcohol consumption by rats.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1273-1276.—8 female Sprague-Dawley rats were either housed individually or all in 1 cage. Water or a 10% ethanol solution was made available for 10 min twice daily in special drinking cages. Results indicate that crowding can lead to a significant increase in ethanol consumption.

3837. Harris, Connie J. (Miami U) **Modification of behavioral early handling effects by post-weaning enrichment in female C57BL/6J mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1773-1774.

3838. Hayashibe, Keikichi; Tsuji, Keiichiro & Hara, Masatoshi. (Nagoya U, Japan) **Chick's avoidance of visual pitfalls under monocularized condition.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 87-90.

Tested 20 monocularized male chicks on visual pitfalls. They avoided visual pitfalls as successfully as binocular ones except that the former exhibited more remarkable peeping into visual pitfalls accompanied by large head movements than the latter. These findings suggest that the detection of motion parallax was made easier by means of using an unclosed eye exclusively for the compensation of monocularization. Additionally, some findings of monocular depth discrimination in the human is discussed in connection with those of animals. It is concluded that monocular vision is as efficient as binocular for depth discrimination.—*Journal abstract.*

3839. Haythorn, Mark M. & Henry, Kenneth R. (U California, Davis) **Albinism and auditory function in the laboratory mouse: II. Effects of acoustic priming and cross-fostering.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 321-329. Examined albino (c/c) and nonalbino (+/+ and +/+) congenic C57BL/6J mice for the effects of acoustic prestimulation (priming) on audiogenic seizures. A total of 130 Ss were used in 2 experiments. While no genotypic-specific effects were noticed 1 day after priming, major effects were observed in separate groups

of Ss tested 5 days after priming. The c/c Ss were most susceptible to audiogenic seizures, and no differences were observed between +/c and +/+ Ss. While cross-fostering did not change this relationship, it provided protection for Ss of all 3 genotypes. The interpretation that melanin offers protection from acoustic trauma is considered inconclusive because of the interaction of innate- and priming-induced audiogenic seizures in +/c and c/c Ss. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3840. Leftwich, Bobby H. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Population dynamics and behavior of the eastern mole, *Scalopus aquaticus machrinoides*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1324-1325.

3841. McFarland, W. N. & Munz, F. W. (Cornell U, Section of Ecology & Systematics) **Part III: The evolution of photopic visual pigments in fishes.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1071-1080.—The feeding strategies of diurnal tropical marine fishes correlate with the visual pigments extracted from their retinæ and with the photic environments in which they hunt prey. 2 basic feeding modes prevail. Fishes that silhouette prey from below possess a single visual pigment matched to the spectral distribution of downwelling light. This maximizes the contrast between the brighter background and darker target. To predators that view prey in the horizontal field, their targets may appear either darker or brighter than the background. The photocontrast of a nonreflective target is maximized by a class of cones with a matching visual pigment. But the contrast of reflective (bright) targets is enhanced by visual pigments offset from the spectral distribution of the monochromatic blue background. Thus, the evolutionary selection of multiple photopic systems, and of color vision itself, is probably related to the maximization of visual contrast against monochromatic backgrounds. (31 ref) *Journal abstract.*

3842. Mead, Philip G. (Tufts U) **The effects of restricted visual rearing conditions on brightness and size discrimination in hooded rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 896-897.

3843. Means, Larry W.; Daniel, Hal J.; Jordan, Lillian H. & Loesche, Patricia J. (E Carolina U) **Nonsusceptibility to otitis media of the laboratory gerbil, *Meriones unguiculatus*.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 229-230. Reports that Mongolian gerbils housed with laboratory rats under conditions designed to maximize the transmission of otitis media were found at necropsy to be free of this middle ear disease, while the rats were found to have an 83% incidence.

3844. Mohler, Charles W. & Cechner, Ronald. (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **Saccadic suppression in the monkey.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1157-1160.—Trained 3 rhesus monkeys to make a behavioral response to a short duration flash of light presented during the eye movements of optokinetic nystagmus. This behavioral testing demonstrated a visual threshold elevation of 0.5-0.8 log units from 25 msec before until 50 msec after onset of the fast phase of optokinetic nystagmus, similar to the phenomenon of saccadic suppression in the human. Following behavioral testing, chronically implanted electrodes in the striate visual cortex of these monkeys measured the visual evoked response during suppression of the behavioral response. The cortical response to light was decreased

during the fast phase of optokinetic nystagmus, but this reduction in visual cortical response was not specifically related to the decrease in the S's perception of the light.—*Journal abstract.*

3845. **Moody, Margaret I.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Perception of total reflection by *Barbus*.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 239-243.—Experimental results suggest that the fish could not only perceive images readily within the totally reflected region of its visual field but could discriminate between real images and reflected images shown at similar visual angles.

3846. **Morley, Barbara J. & Abelson, Robert M.** (William Paterson Coll) **Further comments on deleterious behavioral and physiological effects of sound.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 544-546.—Questions the use of ultrasonic sound as a means of controlling rat populations. The following points are discussed: (a) the processes of refraction and decreased audiogenic seizure susceptibility with repeated exposure to sound, (b) the genetic variability of the rat with respect to auditory behaviors, (c) the behavioral and physiological responses of organisms other than the rat, and (d) the behavioral responses of rats to ultrasonic sound at distances from the sound source. It is concluded that such a device may be effective under certain circumstances, but more data are needed with respect to the behavioral and physiological effects of ultrasonic sound before it is used for rat control.—*Journal abstract.*

3847. **O'Farrell, Michael J.** (U Nevada, Reno) **Seasonal activity patterns, population dynamics and spatial relationships of rodents in a sagebrush community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1325.

3848. **Padmos, Pieter & Norren, Dirk V.** (TNO, Inst for Perception, Soesterberg, Netherlands) **Increment spectral sensitivity and colour discrimination in the primate, studied by means of graded potentials from the striate cortex.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1103-1113.—Implanted electrodes on the subdural surface of the foveal striate cortex of 4 male macaque monkeys. The sensitivity of the responses to monochromatic 300-msec flashes of 5° subtense on white and colored backgrounds was measured. The resulting increment spectral sensitivities gave evidence for color opponent interactions. A quantitative relation could be established between the obtained electrophysiological data and human psychophysical color discrimination functions. The data show that the cortical response was much more sensitive to a color change than to a luminance change. The shape of the cortical response was constant for different stimulus wavelengths, indicating that the observed color-opponent interaction was already established at earlier levels of visual processing. (73 ref) *Journal abstract.*

3849. **Royce, J. R., Holmes, T. M. & Poley, Wayne.** **Behavior genetic analysis of mouse emotionality: III. The diallel analysis.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 351-372.—Obtained a total of 775 pure-strain and F₁ mice from a 6 × 6 diallel mating plan. Previous factor analysis of 42 measures of emotionality identified 14 behavioral factors, 10 of which were interpretable. B. Hayman's (1954) analysis of variance and analysis of

diallel crosses were applied to each of the factors. Findings indicate that the mode of inheritance for emotionality factors is polygenic and in the direction of complete dominance. However, the mode of inheritance of highly complex behavior such as emotionality depends on the factor in question. For example, the breakdown of dominance effects by factor was as follows: partial dominance—motor discharge, food motivation, tunneling-2, and activity level (males); complete dominance—audiogenic reactivity, underwater swimming (males), and activity level (females); overdominance—acrophobia, territorial marking (males). Additional findings include directional dominance for underwater swimming and audiogenic reactivity. (57 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3850. **Salvi, R.; Henderson, D. & Hamernik, R.** (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Auditory fatigue: Retrocochlear components.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 486-487.—Measured changes in auditory sensitivity at the VIII nerve, cochlear nucleus, and inferior colliculus in Exps II and III, after 30 chinchillas were exposed to fatiguing sounds in Exp I. Losses in sensitivity progressively increased from peripheral to central auditory sites. Results suggest that there is a retrocochlear component to auditory fatigue when it is induced by low-level sounds of short duration.—*Journal abstract.*

3851. **Woodhouse, Richard W.** (State U New York, Albany) **Response of albino and hooded rats to various illumination choices in a six-chamber linear maze.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1305.

Learning & Motivation

3852. **Bedford, John A.** (U Mississippi) **Drug self-administration in the pig.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1767.

3853. **Burr, D. E.** (U Colorado) **The effects of prior experience and delayed testing upon post-discrimination generalization gradients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 889-890.

3854. **Burr, Joan G.** (U Colorado) **Stimulus control: A comparative study of auditory generalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 890.

3855. **Cole, Mark R.** (U Western Ontario, Canada) **An investigation of the partial reinforcement acquisition effect using a discrete-trial lever-pressing response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 433.

3856. **Crow, Robert E.** (Utah State U) **Schedule-induced aggression in the pigeon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 892.

3857. **Davis, Joel L.** (Northern Illinois U) **Saccharin aversion acquired during unilateral spreading depression.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 253-254.—Reports results of experiments with rats which indicate that the saccharin aversion cannot be lateralized by the functional split-brain technique.

3858. **DeViatti, Terry L. & Haynes, Darlene A.** (Central Washington State Coll) **Reminder: Similar and differential effects in amnesic and weakly trained rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 265-269.—2 experiments, with a total of 216 male Long-Evans

rats, investigated the effectiveness of reminder treatments in potentiating memory in Ss given either strong fear conditioning and ECS or weak fear conditioning. In Exp I, reminder increased memory in both groups. Exp II substantiated this finding under somewhat different conditions and also showed that, in I reminder condition, increased memory was obtained in Ss fear conditioned and given ECS, while no effect was noted in Ss given weak fear conditioning. The finding of differential modification of memory with reminder in these 2 groups suggests that a previous interpretation, based on the usual finding of parallel modification with reminder in these groups, may be incorrect. Moreover, these data suggest that the major effect of ECS is on memory retrieval processes. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3859. Dobson, Charles W. (U California, Riverside) **Behavior of the white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*) in a song-reinforced laboratory operant task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1770.

3860. Downs, David A. (U Miami) **Punishment of elicited eyeblinks in rabbits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1292-1293.

3861. Eisenberger, Robert; Frank, Michael & Park, Denise C. (State U New York, Albany) **Incentive contrast of choice behavior.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 346-354.—While incentive contrast has been reliably demonstrated in single-response situations, tests for contrast-of-choice behavior have invariably failed to obtain the effect. 3 experiments were conducted that eliminated features of prior methodology which, as N. E. Spear and J. H. Spitzner (see PA, Vol 40:10800; Vol 43:17085) suggested, can mask the effect. Negative and positive contrast-of-choice behaviors were obtained. In Exp I 90 male albino rats were given 48 food-rewarded runs in a straight alley followed by 16 choices between the original alley and a novel alley containing equivalent small rewards. Ss experiencing a downshift of reward following the 40th run chose the original alley less frequently than did Ss experiencing the smaller reward all along. In Exps II and III, a total of 56 rats were given 52 food-rewarded runs to 1 goal alley of a T maze followed by 20 choices between the original alley and a novel alley containing equivalent large rewards. Ss experiencing an upshift of reward following the 40th run chose the original alley more frequently than did Ss experiencing the larger reward all along. Findings attest to the generality of the incentive-contrast phenomenon. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3862. Eisner, Leonard A. & Scardina, Sandra J. (Keuka Coll) **Overnight decrement in maze performance of mice running for food reward.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 511-514.—Five male mice were run in a T maze for food reward to investigate possible effects of deprivation level on "overnight decrement" (i.e., worse performance on the 1st trial of a given day than on the last trial of either the previous or the same day). Following an initial training period, each S received a series of massed trials on 22 consecutive days. On half of these days, Ss were deprived of food in their home cages; on the other half, they were not deprived. Results have important implications concern-

ing the comparability of positively reinforcing brain stimulation and more conventional rewards. —*Journal abstract*.

3863. Eiscorn, Frank & Miller, Richard L. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Variations in the strength of conditioned taste aversion in rats as a function of time of inducement.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 270-272.—Reports data which fail to support the hypothesis that the rat would show the strongest saccharin avoidance when aversions were established and tested in the dark cycle. Strongest aversions were shown by the 4 pm Ss, while weakest aversions were evidenced by 10 pm Ss.

3864. Everett, Peter B. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The differentiation of operant and adjunctive behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 435.

3865. Felfoldy, Gary L. (Yale U) **Repetition effects in choice reaction time to multidimensional stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 435.

3866. Frisone, John D. (City U New York) **Analysis of the role of perseverative responding in simultaneous discrimination reversal following overtraining in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1771.

3867. Ghiselli, William B. (U Pittsburgh) **Pavlovian aversive conditioning and its interaction with appetitive discrimination learning: UCS intensity effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 437.

3868. Giurintano, Leo P. (U Colorado) **Stimulus generalization in humans and pigeons as a function of training and test stimulus parameters.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 894.

3869. Haroutunian, Vahram & Riccio, David C. (Kent State U) **Acquisition of rotation-induced taste aversion as a function of drinking-treatment delay.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 273-277.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 62 male Holtzman rats. 4 groups received rotation treatment 0.5, 15, 30, or 120 min after consumption of a saccharin solution. Taste aversion to saccharin developed after a single drinking-rotation session in the 0.5-min delay group and after 3 trials in the 15- and 30-min delay groups. No aversion to saccharin was found in the 120-min delay group. Rotation failed to produce learning to nongustatory cues in either conditioned emotional response or passive avoidance paradigms. It is concluded that rotation shared common effects with poisoning and irradiation.—*Journal abstract*.

3870. Hill, Charles W. & Riopelle, Arthur J. (U New Orleans) **Protein deprivation in primates: VI. Food preferences of adult rhesus monkeys maintained on low-protein diets.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 199-204.—Compared 24 adult female rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) in 3 groups maintained on low-protein diets (0.5 gm, 1 gm, and 2 gm protein/kg body weight) with a control group (4 gm protein/kg body weight) on a food preference task. Food responsiveness was assessed by presenting 8 small pieces of a certain food, equally spaced about the perimeter of a turntable attached to the home cage and recording number of pieces taken, number of pieces eaten, and elapsed time for taking all 8 pieces. 24 different foods

were used in sequence, 3 each from the following 7 categories: cheese, meat, vegetable, nut, cereal, fruit, and candy. Scores on all 3 measures were highly correlated, and the order of preference was generally the same for all groups. The 2 lowest-protein groups accepted more foods at the lower end of the palatability spectrum than did either the 4-gm or the 2-gm group. There was a tendency for the foods least preferred by the protein-deprived Ss to be themselves high in protein. Thus, although protein deprivation appeared to increase the catholicity of food preference, there was no corresponding increase in the relationship between palatability and protein content.—*Journal abstract.*

3871. Holland, Peter C. & Rescorla, Robert A. (Yale U) **The effect of two ways of devaluing the unconditioned stimulus after first- and second-order appetitive conditioning.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 355-363.—Conducted 2 experiments with 32 male Sprague-Dawley rats in each. Ss received 1st- and 2nd-order conditioning based upon a food UCS. They then received 1 of 2 manipulations designed to reduce the value of that food, satiation, or pairing of food with high-speed rotation. The effects of these manipulations were assessed during extinction tests of the CSs. Compared with controls, both manipulations reduced the activity produced by the 1st-order CS but did not affect that produced by a 2nd-order CS. Results are interpreted as consistent with those from aversive UCSs in implying the involvement of a UCS representation in 1st- but not in 2nd-order conditioning. They also suggest that a major effect of satiation is to reduce the value of the UCS. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3872. Hull, John H.; Myers, James S. & Smith, Gregory J. (Kent State U) **Consistent leverpress avoidance responding by rats.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 297-299.—Presented 24 male Long-Evans rats with a retractable lever, followed 10 sec later by shock of 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 mA, respectively. Leverpresses occurring during the 10-sec interval resulted in immediate retraction of the lever and avoidance of shock. If the lever was not pressed within 10 sec, shock was administered until the lever was pressed or for a maximum of 20 sec, at which time the lever retracted and shock terminated. Within 200 trials, most Ss avoided 80-90% of shocks, regardless of shock intensity.—*Journal abstract.*

3873. Ison, James R.; Zuckerman, Marc & Russo, John M. (U Rochester) **Combination rules for inhibitory stimuli.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 318-325.—Startle reactions are inhibited if their elicitation is preceded by weak neutral stimuli at lead times of fractions of a second or by intense startle-eliciting stimuli at lead times of up to several seconds. In 3 experiments with a total of 36 male albino Holtzman rats (a) 2 weak stimuli, (b) 1 weak stimulus and 1 intense stimulus, or (c) 2 strong stimuli were given in combination. In all 3 conditions the combination provided more response inhibition than did either stimulus alone. Conditions 1 and 2 gave combination effects in which the inhibited proportion of the response was described by the rule for compounding the probabilities of independent events, indicating that the

stimuli had noncompetitive independent access to the inhibitory machinery. The rule overestimated the effect of the compound in Condition c, suggesting the presence of some other summative process, perhaps involving the prolongation of the refractory period.—*Journal abstract.*

3874. Kalat, James W. (Duke U) **Taste-aversion learning in infant guinea pigs.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 383-387.—88 American short-hair guinea pigs were hand-fed a 10% sucrose solution and poisoned after delays of 0 min, 30 min, or 24+ hrs. Ss in the 1st 2 groups showed significant sucrose aversions when tested more than a month later. No significant difference existed between the 0- and 30-min groups; no deficiency in this type of learning was evident even in neonates. All 3 groups showed a lower sucrose preference if first exposed to sucrose at ages 0-6 days than at 7-11 days. Exposure to sucrose at the earlier ages appears less effective in reducing later neophobia to sucrose; although the youngest Ss had no evident deficiency in learning aversions, they may have been deficient in learning "safety." (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3875. Katz, Harold N. (Florida State U) **Reinforcing properties of informative stimuli: The case of the reinforcing effects of a stimulus correlated with non-reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1774.

3876. Kerr, Warwick E.; Duarte, Francisco A. & Oliveira, Reginaldo S. (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Brasil) **Genetic component in learning ability in bees.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 331-337.—Trained 25 bees (*Apis mellifera*), 5 from each of 5 hives, to collect food at a table. When the bee reached the table, time was recorded for 12 visits. Then a blue and yellow pan was substituted for the original metal pan, and time and correct responses were recorded for 30 trips (discrimination phase). Finally, food was taken from the pan, and extinction was recorded as incorrect responses for 20 visits. Variance analysis was carried out, and genetic variance was undetected for discrimination but was detected for extinction. It is concluded that learning is very important for bees, so that any impairment in such ability affects colony survival.—*Journal abstract.*

3877. LeFever, F. Frank. (New York U) **Instrumental response chains and timing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1296.

3878. Levine, Stephen M. (Hofstra U) **An investigation of the effects of protein deprivation during the prenatal, perinatal and neonatal periods on subsequent learning and performance in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 441.

3879. Mackintosh, N. J. (U Sussex, Brighton, England) **Blocking of conditioned suppression: Role of the first compound trial.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 335-345.—4 experiments, with a total of 60 COBS male rats and 128 male and female hooded rats, all employing the conditioned suppression of licking in thirsty rats, examined the extent to which reinforcement of 1 component, A, of a compound CS, AB, would "block" conditioning to the other element, B, on the 1st compound trial. Suppression to B was unaffected by prior reinforcement of A; that is, no evidence of blocking

was obtained. If additional reinforced trials were given to the AB compound, further conditioning to B was blocked by prior reinforcement of A. Thus blocking appeared to take at least 1 trial to develop. Results suggest that blocking is not due to any competition between stimuli for association with reinforcement but is a consequence of the rats' ignoring the added element once they have learned that it is redundant.—*Journal abstract.*

3880. McGrew, W. C.; Tutin, C. E. & Midgett, P. S. (U Stirling, Scotland) **Tool use in a group of captive chimpanzees: I. Escape.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Mar), Vol 37(2), 145-162.—Observed a group of 4 female and 3 male adolescent wild-born chimpanzees for 7 mo in a 30 × 60 m outdoor enclosure. Techniques employed by the animals to escape from the 5½ m high walls included ladders improvised from poles used in play activities, and (after the poles were no longer available) piton-like objects inserted into the walls as supports. Other attempts involved sticks used as levers, as substitute keys, and as a tool to retrieve another tool. Some of the uses of escape tools may be attributed to imitation of similar human activities, but others seem to be cases of genuine invention and social learning within the group. (German summary) (16 ref)

3881. Millar, Richard D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Comparison of wild and domestic rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) on variable interval reinforcement, discrimination, and discrimination reversal.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1297.

3882. Mishkin, Mortimer & Delacour, Jean. (NIMH, Section on Neuropsychology, Bethesda, MD) **An analysis of short-term visual memory in the monkey.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 326-334.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 20 rhesus monkeys. Visual memory was examined under 4 different conditions, each with a separate group. In all conditions, the delay between sample and choice was 10 sec, and the delay between trials was 30 sec. The procedural differences were matching or nonmatching with the same 2 objects presented repeatedly and matching or nonmatching with trial-unique objects. With the customary repetitive stimuli, whether in matching or nonmatching, most Ss either required prolonged training to solve the problem (over 40 sessions) or failed to solve it, corroborating the learning difficulties reported earlier by others. With trial-unique stimuli, by contrast, most Ss learned quickly (matching, under 20 sessions; nonmatching, under 5 sessions). Furthermore, in nonmatching with trial-unique stimuli, scores averaged 80% correct in the 1st session, even though Ss were experimentally naive. Results indicate that recognition of a stimulus as familiar or novel is highly developed in monkeys and that their difficulty with the customary nonspatial visual memory tasks stems from a retardation in noticing and using the mnemonic cue of recency of presentation. Evidence is presented to show that this difficulty can be overcome, however, by a simple training procedure that exploits monkeys' proficiency at distinguishing familiar from novel stimuli. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3883. Misra, Saroj K. & Mohanty, Banamali. (Utkal U, Bhubaneswar, India) **Effect of visual patterns and**

apparatus familiarity on locomotor exploration of albino rats. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 285-290.—46 male Wistar rats were randomly assigned to 4 groups. Each group was given an open-field test for 6 min daily for 7 consecutive days with 1 of the 3 different kinds of visual stimulus patterns. One of these groups was subjected to an apparatus familiarization session prior to the open-field test. Results indicate that different visual stimulus patterns and familiarization with testing apparatus had no significant effects on the amount of locomotor exploration. However, apparatus familiarization retarded the rate of intra- and intersession habituations to novel and complex visual stimuli. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3884. Moffitt, Marilynne. (U Utah) **Short-term recognition memory in the pigeon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1298.

3885. Mourer, Dennis J. (City U New York) **Schedule control of simultaneous discrimination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1298-1299.

3886. Murphy, Lawrence R. & Brown, Thomas S. (DePaul U) **Effects of desalivation on schedule-induced polydipsia in the rat.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 309-317.—Examined the development and magnitude of schedule-induced polydipsia (SIP) in desalivate and control rats in 2 experiments. In Exp I, with 14 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ss were placed on a noncontingent fixed time (FT) 60-sec schedule for 24 days. Results indicate speeded development but asymptotically lower levels of SIP in desalivate Ss compared to controls. Home cage consumption, however, was elevated in desalivate Ss. In Exp II, with 12 Ss, schedule length, pellet size, and the percentage of body weight were manipulated. Desalivate Ss consumed less fluid during each schedule condition relative to controls, but the pattern of results across schedules was similar to controls. It is concluded that (a) desalivation attenuates SIP; (b) SIP is a learned phenomenon; (c) dry mouth theories of SIP appear inadequate; and (d) the developmental aspect of the SIP phenomenon deserves additional research attention. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3887. Murray, Catherine A. (U Pennsylvania) **Conditioning in *Betta splendens*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1778.

3888. Nigrosh, Barry J. (Columbia U) **Olfactory and auditory reversal learning and stimulus control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 444.

3889. Osborne, Francis H.; Mattingly, Bruce A.; Redmon, William K. & Osborne, Jeanne S. (Morehead State U) **Factors affecting the measurement of classically conditioned fear in rats following exposure to escapable versus inescapable signaled shock.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 364-373.—Conducted 3 experiments in which male Wistar albino rats first received 50 escapable or inescapable signaled-shock trials. Exp I ($n = 22$) employed an acquired-drive paradigm and found that inescapable shock Ss learned a hurdle-jump response to escape the signal less rapidly than did escapable-shock Ss. Exp II ($n = 24$) employed a conditioned emotional response paradigm and found

inescapable-shock Ss suppressed more when the signal was introduced in the appetitive barpressing task. Both experiments measured spontaneous activity immediately following conditioning and found no group differences. Exp III ($n = 39$) employed the same activity task and found no difference between escapable- and inescapable-shock groups when the signal was introduced into the activity task. Both groups displayed less activity than a nonshock control group during the signal. Results suggest that lack of control over the shock in the conditioning phase did not result in an increase of conditioned fear. Results are discussed in terms of a learned active-inactive predisposition to respond. —*Journal abstract.*

3890. Osborne, Guy L. & Caul, William F. (U North Carolina, Charlotte) **Y-maze avoidance performance and activity change as a function of CS quality in rats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 183-192.—In Exp I 30 male Holtzman rats made more avoidance responses in a Y maze to a buzzer-light CS relative to either a tone-light CS or a light only CS. No evidence for CS-related differences in brightness discrimination learning of the safe arm was found. Exp II with 24 Ss, which showed that increases in activity occurred during the buzzer presentation in a nonshock situation, suggests that the Y maze results are attributable to the buzzer's capacity to elicit unlearned activity changes which increase the likelihood of appropriately initiating the running avoidance response. In interpreting avoidance performance it is important to consider the role of the CS, since CS-elicited responses may interact with task demands to determine the observed behavior. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

3891. Richards, Ralph W. & Marcattilio, Anthony J. (Colorado State U) **Intermittency of reinforcement during NA trials and performance on the ambiguous-cue problem.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 210-223.—In 2 experiments a total of 16 White Carneaux and 6 Autosexer female pigeons were trained on the ambiguous-cue problem which is a 2-choice discrimination task involving 3 stimuli: positive (P), ambiguous (A), and negative (N). The 2 types of trials—PA (during which P and A are simultaneously present and the correct choice is P) and NA (during which N and A are simultaneously present and the correct choice is A)—were presented in mixed order; each trial terminated after 1 response. As the intermittency of reinforcement for choosing A on NA trials was increased, performance on (and acquisition of) the PA trials improved greatly and eventually equalled (and in some instances surpassed) that on the NA trials. Performance on NA trials was only slightly affected, if at all. (French summary) (23 ref) *Journal abstract.*

3892. Robinson, Ellen. (Stern Coll for Women, Yeshiva U) **Effect of crowding and litter size on several behaviors of white rats.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 599-606. 134 Sprague-Dawley albino rats from litters of 4, 7, or 11 were placed 1, 2, 3, or 4 cage till 60 days old. Litters of 4 were less active in an activity wheel than litters of 7 and 11 ($p < .05$), and females were more active than males ($p < .01$). Neither cage density nor litter size affected time to begin eating. Although main effects were not demonstrated in a

brightness discrimination, there was a Cage \times Sex interaction. Males housed 1/cage were slower to learn than multiply caged Ss. Possible interpretations are facilitative effects of crowding, increased incentive value of food due to home-cage competition for food, or increased activity need generated by crowded living conditions.—*Journal abstract.*

3893. Rubel, Edwin W. & Rosenthal, Morton H. (Yale U) **The ontogeny of auditory frequency generalization in the chicken.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 1975(Oct), Vol 104(1)(4), 287-297.—To determine if there is an ontogenetic change in stimulus coding, chickens between the day of hatching and 9-10 days old were tested using a habituation-generalization paradigm. Exp I, with 12 White Leghorn chicks, indicated that 1-day-old and 3-4 day old chicks show similar habituation of an eye-opening response to auditory stimuli in the 800-1,200 Hz range. In Exp II, with 40 Ss, the eye-opening response to a 1,000-Hz stimulus was habituated and then immediately tested using stimuli which varied between 800 and 1,200 Hz. Each age group (1 day, 3-4 days, and 9-10 days) showed a symmetrical stimulus generalization gradient around the 1,000-Hz stimulus, and the 1-day-old chicks displayed a reliably flatter gradient than either of the older groups, which did not differ. In Exp III with 23 Ss, the position of the gradients relative to the baseline was shifted without altering the relative shapes. Results allow general arousal, general auditory responsiveness, overall error rate, and metric characteristics of the independent and dependent variables to be eliminated as possible sources of the age differences in gradient shape. The changes in stimulus generalization, therefore, support the view that during normal development there is a sharpening of perceptual coding processes. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3894. Simner, Marvin L. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Reinforcing properties belonging to different rates of intermittent light for the newly hatched chick.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 225-229.—While clear reinforcing properties were found in White Leghorns for all rates between 1.5 and 11.5 flashes/sec, consistent with earlier findings regarding the differential eliciting properties belonging to subfusion flicker, these reinforcing properties were strongest around the midpoint of this range. (30 ref)

3895. Stavnes, Karen & Sprott, Richard L. (Jackson Lab, Bar Harbor, ME) **Effects of age and genotype on acquisition of an active avoidance response in mice.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 437-445.—2 experiments were conducted in which 204 inbred C57BL/6J and 194 DBA/2J male mice were trained in an active avoidance jump-up task under distributed practice conditions at a variety of ages comprising a large part of their life-span. DBA 2J Ss were found to be basically an escaping strain and exhibited little change in behavior as a function of age. C57BL/6J Ss developed consistent avoidance behavior when training was initiated at 31-36 days of age. Avoidance behavior appeared to reach a peak in the 45-day-old group and progressively decreased in 145- and 560-day-old groups. Increased footshock intensity in old DBA/2J Ss enhanced escape responding without in-

creasing avoidance responding. Increased footshock intensity in old (57B1-6J) Ss enhanced avoidance responding. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3896. Svinicki, John G. (U Colorado) **Discrimination and response paradigms and the overtraining reversal effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 901.

3897. Tee, Karen S. (U California, Riverside) **The discrimination of horizontal and vertical lines and of mirror-image diagonal lines by the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 445-446.

3898. Topping, Jeff S.; Hofius, Davis S. & Crowe, James T. (Mississippi State U) **Adaptation to deprivation and its effect on visual discrimination performance in pigeons.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 282-284.—Following reduction to 80% of their free-feeding weights, each of 20 adult male White Carneaux pigeons was maintained at its 80% weight for 0, 10, 25, 50, or 100 days before receiving training on a horizontal-vertical visual discrimination problem. Upon reaching criterion, Ss were placed on terminal deprivation. Based on the number of days to death and percentage of free-feeding weight at death, results suggest that the Ss did adapt to their deprivation weights; however, no significant group differences were observed in days to criterion on the discrimination problem.—*Journal abstract*.

3899. VanderWeele, Dennis A. (U Maine) **A behavioral and neurophysiological analysis of variables affecting water intake in the Mongolian gerbil, a desert-adapted rodent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 902.

3900. Werber, Morton. (George Washington U) **The effect of hypothermia on the acquisition and retention of a T-maze habit in the grain beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 446-447.

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3901. Blanke, R. (U Karlsruhe, Zoologisches Inst, W Germany) [Studies on the sexual behavior of *Cyrtophora cicatrosa* (Stoliczka) (Araneae, Araneidae).] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Feb), Vol 37(1), 62-74.—The courtship and copulation behavior of the female of this tropical spider is described and compared with that of *C. citricola*. Emphasis is placed on the roles of pheromones and web tapping, and on the 2 species' different ways of overcoming the problems resulting from extreme sexual dimorphism. (English summary) (25 ref)

3902. Borchelt, Peter L. (Michigan State U) **Dustbathing in Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*): A regulatory model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1290-1291.

3903. Brown, Richard E. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Object-directed urine-marking by male rats (*Rattus norvegicus*).** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 251-254.—Experimental results in male and female Long-Evans rats indicate that conspecific urine odors function both to attract other rats and to stimulate scent marking.

3904. Buskirk, Ruth E. (U California, Davis) **Ecology and behavior of a colonial orb-weaving spider (Araneae:**

Araneidae). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 464.

3905. Deets, Allyn C. (U Wisconsin) **The impact of an age-mate or twin sibling upon social development in the rhesus monkey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 433-434.

3906. Eisenberg, John F.; Collins, L. R. & Wemmer, C. (Smithsonian Inst, National Zoological Park, Washington, DC) **Communication in the Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus barrisi*) and a survey of auditory communication in the marsupialia.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Jun), Vol 37(4), 379-399.—The vocalizations of 2 male-female pairs of Tasmanian devils maintained at the National Zoo, Washington, D.C., were classified with respect to their probable function, and compared with the vocalizations of 10 other marsupial species. Although the auditory signals of marsupials are generally low in intensity and easily overlooked by an investigator, it appears that they are as complex as the calls of many eutherian (placental) mammals. Marsupial vocalizations are not necessarily produced in specific situations, but the 4 basic types which have been defined relate to at least 3 different functions (i.e., promoting physical contact between animals, forms of aggression, and courtship) and reflect adaptations for conveying information in several different contexts. Problems of establishing homologies among vocalizations are discussed. (German summary) (29 ref)—*P. J. Capretta*.

3907. Epple, Gisela. (U Pennsylvania, Monell Chemical Senses Ctr) **Parental behavior in *Saguinus fuscicollis* ssp. (*Callithricidae*).** *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 24(2-3), 221-238.—Recorded the carrying and nursing of infant South American monkeys in 7 groups totaling 23 Ss during the 1st 40 days postpartum. All members of all groups participated in carrying infants. Dominant males tended to carry most frequently, followed by mothers and nonbreeding, mostly juvenile individuals. The role of early experience in caring for infants in the development of adequate parental behavior and success is discussed. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3908. Fleming, Alison S. (Rutgers State U) **Olfactory and experiential factors underlying maternal behavior in the lactating and cycling female rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 436.

3909. Hinkel, Thomas J. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The effects of isolation on aggressive display in Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 438.

3910. Hirth, David H. (U Michigan) **Social behavior of white-tailed deer in relation to habitat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1470-1471.

3911. Howell, James C. (U Michigan) **Communicative behavior in the cedar waxwing (*Bombicilla cedrorum*) and the bohemian waxwing (*Bombicilla garrulus*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1797.

3912. Jackson, James F. (U Florida) **The population phenetics and behavioral ecology of the Florida scrub lizard (*Sceloporus woodi*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 467-468.

3913. Larson, Gary L. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Social behavior and feeding ability of two**

phenotypes of *Gasterosteus aculeatus* in relation to their spatial and trophic segregation in a temperate lake. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 923.

3914. Lawson, William B. (U New Hampshire) Salivary influences on fluid preferences and aversions in the albino rat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 440.

3915. Marcucella, Henry & Owens, Kathleen. (Boston U) Cooperative problem solving by albino rats: A re-evaluation. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 591-598.—Previous work demonstrated that rats behave cooperatively when placed in pairs in an apparatus that requires the simultaneous emission of topographically incompatible responses to escape shock and obtain food. Not only does 1 rat prevent occurrence of shock while the 2nd obtains food, but they shift positions (mutual shifts) frequently enough to allow an equitable division of reinforcers. The present study, with 6 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats, demonstrated that both the frequency and type of mutual shifting behavior was a function of length of the chamber. Increasing the length so physical contact between pairs of Ss was impossible completely eliminated shifting behavior. Results suggest that the mutual shifting behavior was under the control of a discriminated avoidance procedure in which physical contact between Ss was essential for the maintenance of the cooperative-like behavior.—*Journal abstract*.

3916. Markow, Therese A. (Arizona State U) A genetic analysis of phototactic behavior in *Drosophila melanogaster*. II. Hybridization of divergent populations. *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 339-350.—Used artificial selection to produce populations of *Drosophila melanogaster* which show either positive or negative phototactic behavior. Selection was carried out in the presence of various marked multiple inversions used to suppress genetic recombination. Reciprocal hybridizations between photopositive and photonegative populations of 5 different strains of flies revealed the X chromosome of *D. melanogaster* to be important in phototactic behavior regardless of conditions which restricted genetic recombination during selection.—*Journal abstract*.

3917. Meyer, Jerrold S.; Novak, Melinda A.; Bowman, Robert E. & Harlow, Harry F. (Medical U of South Carolina) Behavioral and hormonal effects of attachment object separation in surrogate-peer-reared and mother-reared infant rhesus monkeys. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 425-435.—4 mother-reared and 4 surrogate-peer-reared monkeys were separated from their respective attachment objects at 6 mo of age and tested for the following 9 wks to determine their home-cage behavior and their pituitary-adrenocortical responses to stress. Both groups displayed a strong immediate behavioral response to separation which was characterized by increased vocalization, increased locomotion, and decreased self-play. The surrogate-peer-reared Ss showed a subsequent recovery in their levels of self-play, whereas the mother-reared Ss developed stereotypic behavior patterns. The groups displayed similar plasma cortisol responses to weekly sessions in an apparatus equipped with animated toy "monsters." Mother-reared but not surrogate-peer-

reared Ss also manifested elevated cortisol levels when an S in an adjacent cage was captured and removed for stress testing. Mother-reared Ss thus responded in a stronger and more prolonged manner to the loss of their attachment object than surrogate-peer-reared Ss. Results suggest that infant rhesus monkeys form stronger attachments to monkey mothers than to inanimate surrogate mothers.—*Journal abstract*.

3918. Milinski, M. & Curio, E. (Ruhr-U, Abteilung für Biologie, Bochum, W Germany) [Experiments on predator selection against straying from the swarm in prey.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Jun), Vol 37(4), 400-402.—Equally sated 3-spined stickleback that had a free view of stray individuals and of a swarm of *Daphnia magna* preferentially preyed upon the strays, with the resulting risk to the strays increasing with the swarm density. This applied also to situations with constant swarm numbers but varied density. Results from 2 experiments with equal swarm density suggest that prey selection is also affected by swarm number and/or volume.—*English summary*.

3919. Prevett, John P. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) Family behavior and age-dependent breeding biology of the blue goose, *Anser caerulescens*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1800.

3920. Ralls, Katherine; Barasch, Charles & Minkowski, Karen. (Smithsonian Inst, Div of Mammals, Washington, DC) Behavior of captive mouse deer, *Tragulus napu*. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Jun), Vol 37(4), 356-378.—Reports on observations during 7 mo of a breeding colony of larger Malayan mouse deer maintained at the Bronx Zoo. Both males and (less frequently) females mark objects with the inner-mandibular (IM) gland. Males court receptive and unreceptive females by marking the back or rump with the IM gland while emitting a series of squeaks. Females have a postpartum estrus and return to estrus at about 14-day intervals unless they become pregnant. Though mothers spend little time with infants, the occurrence of a high-pitched cry from the infant brings the mother to its side. Agonistic behavior among males (biting on the ears, neck, and shoulders while emitting loud growls) was most intense when strange individuals were introduced into established groups. It is concluded that mouse deer are morphologically and motorically "primitive," and that the 4 living tragulid species appear to be similar with respect to motor patterns and social behavior. (German summary) (1/2 p ref)—*Journal summary*.

3921. Rigley, Louis. (West Virginia U) Stimuli influencing agonistic and sonic behavior of *Botia berdmorei* (Pisces, cobitidae). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1391-1392.

3922. Rosenson, Leon M. & Asheroff, Ann K. (Stockton State Coll, Pomona, NJ) Maternal aggression in CD-1 mice: Influence of the hormonal condition of the intruder. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 219-224.—Significantly fewer females with young litters attacked gonadectomized male and female intruders and female intruders with old litters than attacked intact males and female intruders with young litters. Data show a strong influence of hormonal and reproductive condition on aggression.

3923. Shallenberger, Robert J. (U California, Los Angeles). **Breeding biology, homing behavior, and communication patterns of the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 472-473.

3924. Slack, Richard D. (Ohio State U). **Breeding biology and behavior of the catbird, (*Dumetella carolinensis*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 926.

3925. Sullivan, John O. (U Montana). **Ecology and behavior of the dipper, adaptations of a passerine to an aquatic environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 927.

3926. Tardif, Gilman N. & Murnik, M. Rengo. (Michigan State U). **Frequency-dependent sexual selection among wild-type strains of *Drosophila melanogaster*.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 373-379. —Studied frequency-dependent sexual selection using 3 geographically isolated strains of *Drosophila melanogaster*. The Oregon-R and Canton-Special wild-type strains were essentially homogeneous, having been maintained in laboratories since 1925; the wild Macomb strain was relatively genetically heterogeneous, having been collected immediately prior to this investigation. All possible double combinations of the 3 strains were placed in separate chambers of a modified Elens-Wattiaux observation apparatus at ratios of 5:20, 12:12, and 20:5. Allowing 2 hrs observation time for each chamber, data were collected to detect mating preference between these strains. There was no sexual isolation between the strains. However, frequency dependence, where rare males have a definite mating advantage in a population, was exhibited by the strains studied. Sexual vigor appeared to be a factor when the heterogeneous Macomb strain was mated to either of the 2 homogeneous strains in equal numbers. —*Journal abstract*.

3927. Taylor, Charles E. (U California, Riverside). **Differences in mating propensities: Some models for examining the genetic consequences.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 381-393. —Describes several models of mating behavior. The rates at which matings occur are described by differential equations. When several types of males are present with several types of females, the rates are described by a system of such equations. Different modes of pair formation result in different equations, and differences in mating propensities result in different constants in the equations. 2 types of pair formation are examined, promiscuous and permanent. These models are found satisfactory when tested against observations of mating in flour beetles and houseflies. Some ways in which different mating propensities may affect the genetic structure of populations are examined in the light of these models. —*Journal abstract*.

3928. Tenaza, R. R. (U California, Div of Environmental Studies, Davis). **Territory and monogamy among Kloss' gibbons (*Hylobates klossii*) in Siberut Island, Indonesia.** *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 24(1), 60-80. —A study of the behavior of Kloss' gibbons shows that reproductive groups are monogamous families with a mean family size of 3.4 individuals ($n = 11$ families). Adults defend their territories only against members of the same sex. This intrasexual defense of territory maintains the monogamous mating system. Other social

units are unmated resident females, unmated resident males, floating males, and a courting pair. Males establish territories before mating and guard their families against predators. Females lead progression through the territory. Subadults remain peripheral to their families, but other family members tend to remain within 10 m of one another. (40 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3929. Vick, Linda H. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign). **Early post-natal development and maternal behavior in the Mongolian gerbil *Meriones unguiculatus* (Milne-Edwards).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1328.

3930. von Schilcher, Florian & Manning, Aubrey. (U Edinburgh, Scotland). **Courtship song and mating speed in hybrids between *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Drosophila simulans*.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 395-404. —Experimental results show that the courtship song of hybrid males is identical to that of *D. simulans*, suggesting that X chromosome determination, known from the cross between *D. pseudoobscura* and *D. persimilis*, is also possible here. Wingbeat frequency of hybrids is intermediate between that of the 2 parents, demonstrating that courtship song and wingbeat frequency are inherited independently of each other. In mating tests, hybrid males court and are accepted by *D. simulans* females more than hybrid females (presumably because their song is more "acceptable" to the former). *D. melanogaster* females reject hybrid males. Hybrid females accept *D. melanogaster* males readily, hybrids less readily, and *D. simulans* least. (31 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3931. Wechkin, Stanley. (State University Coll New York, Brockport). **Social familiarity and nip dominance in male swordtails (*Xiphophorus helleri*) and platys (*Xiphophorus maculatus*).** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 435-438. —Tested 12 male swordtails and 12 male platys for nip dominance among familiar (tankmate) and unfamiliar (nontankmate) conspecific pairs in 4 round robin contests conducted at weekly intervals. Stable dominance relationships were found for both species, with less aggression manifested between familiar swordtail pairs, and to a lesser extent, between familiar platy pairs, than between nonfamiliar pairs. Significant correlations between physical size and dominance status were also found for both species. —*Journal abstract*.

3932. Whitney, J. M. & LaHue, R. (U Waterloo, Canada). **Reflex sensitization in the frog (*Rana pipiens*): Stimulation-independent influences.** *Psychological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 278-280. Study of the leg-wiping reflex in the leopard frog suggests that nonspecific factors (e.g., seasonal variations in responsivity, daily handling, and sensitization of other limbs to the stimulation) are largely responsible for the enhancement through stimulation. The potential of this preparation as a system model for study of learning mechanisms is questioned.

3933. Wiley, R. Haven. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill). **Multidimensional variation in an avian display: Implications for social communication.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 482-483. An analysis of song-spread displays performed in social communication by male and female carib grackles (*Quiscalus lugubris*)

revealed that 2 components of this motor coordination, beak elevation and wing elevation, varied independently. Variation in each depended strongly on the performer's social context, an indication that these components simultaneously reflected different behavioral tendencies of the performer. It is suggested that independent variation in the elements of a display can permit transmission of more information per display about the performer's behavioral state. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3934. Wiltshko, Wolfgang & Wiltshko, Roswitha. (U Frankfurt, Fachbereich Biologie, W Germany) The interaction of stars and magnetic field in the orientation system of night migrating birds: I. Autumn experiments with European warblers (Gen. *Sylvia*). *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Jun), Vol 37(4), 337-355.—Studied direction finding in 3 species of European warblers during 3 autumn migrations to determine the importance of stellar and magnetic field information. Tests with individual birds in registration cages (equipped with automated perches) showed that (a) under clear sky in the local earth's magnetic field warblers displayed directional preferences corresponding to their expected migratory direction based on ringing recoveries; (b) when magnetic north was artificially turned by 120° to ESE, all species preferred on clear nights their migratory direction according to the magnetic field in spite of contradictory stellar information. Such findings fit a model in which the magnetic field is primary in orientation while cues from the stars take on secondary significance, especially when the primary information is received earlier. (German & Spanish summaries) (1/2 p ref)—*P. J. Capretta*.

3935. Zack, Sheldon. (U Oregon) A description and analysis of agonistic behavior patterns in an opisthobranch mollusc, *Hermisenda crassicornis*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1011.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3936. Brown, Fountaine C. & Coleman, James H. Dopamine-beta-hydroxylase in nerve function and mental illness. *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 383-385.—Presents a review of recent findings on the action of dopamine-beta-hydroxylase (DBH) in man, particularly its possible role as an index of sympathetic function. The finding of extreme variability of serum DBH concentrations in humans is considered, and the merits of several assay procedures are discussed. The role of DBH in psychopathological conditions, particularly affective states, is examined. Few studies of the relation of DBH, mental illness, and psychoactive medication offer substantive evidence for the usefulness of serum DBH analyses in the detection of psychopathology. (39 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

3937. Friedman, Richard & Dahl, Lewis K. The effect of chronic conflict on the blood pressure of rats with a genetic susceptibility to experimental hypertension. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 402-416. Exposed 70 rats with a genetic susceptibility to experimental hypertension to a conflict situation that

resulted in food deprivation and the application of electric shock for 13 wks. Despite weekly fluctuations, a pattern emerged wherein Ss exposed to conflict usually exhibited the highest systolic blood pressures followed in order by Ss exposed to food deprivation and shock without conflict, rats food deprived, rats exposed to shock, and control Ss. (35 ref)

3938. Karacan, Ismet; Williams, Robert L.; Thornby, John L. & Salls, Patricia J. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) Sleep-related penile tumescence as a function of age. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 932-937.—Conducted a study of nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT) in 125 healthy males aged 3-79 yrs by means of EEG recordings to provide normative data on how general the phenomenon is, its range of characteristics, and how it is related to man's sexual function. Results indicate that NPT occurs consistently in a healthy male population, that its expression is significantly affected by age, that it is related to stage of psychosexual development, and that it is worthy of further investigation. Clinical experience indicates that NPT recordings are a useful, objective method of discriminating among various types of biogenic and psychogenic impotence. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3939. Laborit, H. (Hôpital Boucicaut, Paris, France) [Neurophysiological and biological bases of avoidance behavior: Somatic consequences.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(May), Vol 1(5), 573-603.—Defines the terms emotion, pulsion, and motivation from both a physiologic and psychologic point of view, and describes their basic function in preserving the organizational structure of the living organism. The role of the dorsomedian amygdala and the lateral hypothalamus in behavioral activation is traced and compared with the inhibitory function of the system composed of the septal area, hippocampus, and the lateral amygdala. The operation of these subsystems may be differentiated into (a) action on the environment and (b) reaction to the environment. A distinction is also made between the hypophyso-corticoadrenal alarm reaction and the defense reaction of the sympatho-adrenergic system. In the latter, there is a noradrenergic sympathetic reaction, brought into play by behavioral inhibition or expectation, and an adrenergic reaction that is medullo-adrenal and controlled by behavioral activation. The α effect of catecholamines and the nicotinic effect of acetylcholine are seen to have a direct role in control of the synapses, while the β effect and the muscarinic influences play a secondary role via the intermediary of cAMP and cGMP synthesis. These 2nd messengers interfere principally with neuronal protein synthesis and long-term memory. —*H. E. King*.

3940. Sewell, D. F.; Hunt, D. M. & Burnet, B. (U Hull, England) Biogenic amines in *Drosophila melanogaster* selected for differences in larval feeding behavior. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 213-217.—Biochemical findings in larvae of 3 strains of fly differ from those reported in studies of adult flies. Results are consistent with the view that similar behavioral phenotypes may arise from different genetic and biochemical bases.

Neurology & Electrophysiology

3941. **Beuerman, R. W.** (U Washington, Seattle) **Slow potentials of the turtle olfactory bulb in response to odor stimulation of the nose.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 97(1), 61-78.—Odor stimulation of the nose in the box turtle and the gopher tortoise produced a characteristic series of slow potentials in the olfactory bulb which were referred to as the odor-evoked response (OER). When recorded with direct coupling, the OER had 3 components: Wave I, a short duration monophasic event; Wave II a long duration variation in the DC potential; and Wave III, an oscillatory potential superimposed on Wave II. Waves I and II were negative at bulbar surfaces receiving olfactory input and positive deep within the bulb. This series of potentials could be evoked by 3 methods of odor stimulation: large puffs delivered from odorant test bottles, small puffs delivered from a syringe, and continuous flow with concentration and nasal flow rate parameters controlled by an olfactometer. Odorant concentration also directly affected the response amplitudes of all 3 wave components. The amplitudes of Waves I and III markedly decreased with closely spaced stimulations recovering to near the initial values when the interstimulus interval was increased. Data reflect the processing of odor information from the olfactory receptors by the olfactory bulb. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3942. **Björkstrand, Pär-Ake.** (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Electrodermal responses, subject control and delay of aversive stimulation.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 113-120.—The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of different delays between a shock releasing motor response and shock (UCS) on the anticipatory and unconditioned skin conductance responses (SCRs) within the S-control paradigm, assuming a smaller degree of control with increasing delay. 4 groups of 12 Ss receiving the UCS with no delay, 0.5-, 2-, and 6-sec delay, respectively, between motor response and shock were run together with a control group not receiving the UCS. The latter group was included to control for the effect of the motor response on the SCR. All groups were given 20 trials with signals when to perform the motor response. Results show that no or very short delay of shock produced larger 1st-interval anticipatory responses. It was found that the effect of shock on the UCR was an increasing function of the duration of the delay, when the effect of press on the UCS magnitude was taken into account. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3943. **Blowers, G. H. & Ongley, G. C.** (U Hong Kong) **The effect of knowledge of results upon contingent negative variation in a reaction time situation with a variable foreperiod.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 257-260.—To examine the effects of knowledge of results (KR) on the contingent negative variation (CNV), the vertex EEG was recorded during 8 trials of each of 5 different foreperiods with interstimulus intervals (ISIs) of 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 sec, in each of 2 conditions, with feedback by KR and without KR. Ss were 8 female students. Foreperiods were presented randomly from trial to trial to reduce the S's anticipation of S2 onset, but median CNVs were computed in blocks of 8 for each ISI. Results show that peak amplitudes of

the CNV increased with KR. Reaction times were shorter with KR than with no KR. However, correlations of peak CNV with reaction time were not significant. It is suggested that motivation by feedback of KR is a significant factor in CNV genesis. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3944. **Boynton, Robert M. & Baron, William S.** (U California, San Diego) **Sinusoidal flicker characteristics of primate cones in response to heterochromatic stimuli.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Oct), Vol 65(10), 1091-1100.—Experimental results in cynomolgus macaque monkeys support the hypotheses that (a) the shapes of the modular transfer functions (MTFs) of the red and green cone systems are identical and are determined solely by the photoreceptors at high frequencies, and (b) the blue cones have an MTF with a lower corner frequency than the red- and green-cone systems. (18 ref)

3945. **Brenner, D.; Williamson, S. J. & Kaufman, L.** (New York U) **Visually evoked magnetic fields of the human brain.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 480-482.—Observed magnetic field variations from the brains of 3 Ss produced by visual stimulation in a normal laboratory setting with a superconducting quantum interference device and no magnetic shielding of the S. Previously unknown temporal and spatial features of the field near the scalp are reported. Close agreement of the results in the 3 Ss indicates good reproducibility through this technique.—*Journal abstract*.

3946. **Burt, David R. & Snyder, Solomon H.** (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Thyrotropin releasing hormone (THR): Apparent receptor binding in rat brain membranes.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 309-328.—Attempted to characterize binding of [³H]thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) to the membrane fractions of the rat brain. The existence of a unique high-affinity binding site for TRH in membranes of brain tissue which resembles the binding to pituitary membranes was demonstrated. (25 ref)

3947. **Chalupa, Leo M.; Macadar, Angelica W. & Lindsley, Donald B.** (U California, Davis) **Response plasticity of lateral geniculate neurons during and after pairing of auditory and visual stimuli.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4211), 290-292.—In a study with 4 cats, neurons of the lateral geniculate nucleus, responsive only to visual stimulation, showed response plasticity during and after pairing of auditory and visual stimuli. Modal response histograms revealed a gradual decrement in the number of spikes at interstimulus pairing intervals of 0 and 100 msec but not 500 msec. This plasticity effect, limited to tonic units persisted 2-3 min after termination of click-flash pairing.—*Journal abstract*.

3948. **Davis, Martha E.** (U Virginia) **The occipital alpha rhythm: An index to auditory evoked response variability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1360.

3949. **Divac, Ivan.** (U Copenhagen, Inst of Neurophysiology, Denmark) **Magnocellular nuclei of the basal forebrain project to neocortex, brain stem, and olfactory bulb: Review of some functional correlates.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 385-398.—Injected horseradish peroxidase into the neocortex of 2 adult squirrel

monkeys, 27 Long-Evans rats, 2 adult tree shrews, and 1 opossum; in the brainstem of 1 squirrel monkey and rats; and in the olfactory bulb, the corpus vitreum, or the vascular system of rats. Following the cortical, brainstem, and bulbar injections, labeled cells were found (predominantly ipsilaterally) in the magnocellular nuclei of the basal forebrain: nucleus of the diagonal band, the magnocellular preoptic nucleus and nucleus basalis. The number of labeled cells was proportional to the size of the injected region. Large labeled cells were found scattered among pallidal and entopeduncular neurons in rats with cortical or brainstem injections. These neurons may be the equivalent to the nucleus basalis in other species. Implications for such processes as slow-wave sleep, drinking and eating behaviors, self-stimulation, aphagia, and a recent finding of pathological changes in perikarya of nucleus basalis of schizophrenics are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

3950. Doddington, Harold W. (U Florida) **Activity evoked in the visual system of human, rhesus monkey, and cat by spatially patterned and non-patterned visual stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 379-380.

3951. Dooling, Robert J.; Walsh, James K. & Tepas, Donald I. (Rockefeller U, Field Research Ctr, Millbrook, NY) **Auditory evoked brain responses from the parakeet: Intensity functions.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 307-311.—Collected averaged auditory evoked brain responses from the skulls of 4 male unanesthetized parakeets. These responses were collected at 8 intensities of a 1,000-Hz tone. The waveform of the evoked response was highly consistent across Ss, with a major positive deflection occurring at about 20 msec after tone onset, followed by a negative deflection at about 40 msec and a 2nd positive deflection at about 100 msec. Over the intensity range examined, there is a log-linear relation between the intensity of the stimulating tone and the size of the evoked response. Threshold estimates obtained from this evoked response data compare favorably with the behavioral threshold at 1,000 Hz for the parakeet. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3952. Gabriel, Michael; Saltwick, Steven E. & Miller, Joseph D. (U Texas, Austin) **Conditioning and reversal of short-latency multiple-unit responses in the rabbit medial geniculate nucleus.** *Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 189(4208), 1108-1109.—5 male albino rabbits with electrodes chronically implanted in the medial geniculate nucleus (MGN) were conditioned to avoid shock signaled by a tone. A 2nd tone was randomly interspersed but did not signal shock. Neuronal activity 5-40 msec after tone onset was greater to the shock-signaling tone than to the other tone. This difference reversed when the signal value of the tones was reversed. Findings support the idea that neural activity of the MGN is involved in information processing above and beyond the function of stimulus representation traditionally assumed for structures of the primary sensory systems. Based on the finding of an acquired selectivity of sensory transmission shown by differential conditioning and the modification of the selectivity shown by reversal, it is suggested that the modifiable selectivity results from "tuning" of cells in the afferent pathway during conditioning and that this tuning effect does not

originate in the MGN, but is transmitted to the MGN over a centrifugal pathway.—*Journal abstract.*

3953. Gál, E. Martin. (U Iowa, Medical Coll, Neurochemical Research Lab) **Hydroxylation of tryptophan and its control in the brain.** *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 10(3), 145-160.—Reviews the hydroxylation of the essential amino acid, levotryptophan, and the cerebral mechanisms which may control hydroxylation. Among the proposed mechanisms discussed are: (a) tryptophan availability, (b) "feedback" inhibition by serotonin at the tryptophan hydroxylase step, (c) cofactor, (d) multicompartment models, and (e) catecholamines serotonin interregulation. Some of the contradictory evidence concerning the significance of indolamines in the etiology of schizophrenia and psychoaffective disorders is presented.—*J. D. Maser.*

3954. Grobstein, Paul & Chow, Kao L. (U Chicago) **Receptive field development and individual experience.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4212), 352-358.—Based on research on the development of receptive field organization in the rabbit visual cortex and the role of sensory experience in this process, several conclusions about the degree of receptive field development present before first visual experience occurs and the effects of subsequent abnormal visual experience are examined. Similarities between these findings in the rabbit and recent studies in the cat by H. B. Barlow and J. D. Pettigrew (1971, 1974) suggest that a new perspective is needed, one that recognizes receptive field development as continuing well into the time of, and being significantly influenced by, initial visual experience. Methodological considerations in receptive field research are examined, including the introduction of sampling bias by the researcher, from indefinite neurons, or from electrodes. Comparisons of rabbit findings with those in cat and monkey studies are also discussed. Data on the binocular specificity suggest that, during normal development, it is left to individual experience to establish exactly which pairs of retinal regions activate single cortical neurons. It is concluded that the normal adult functional organization is not present in the cat or rabbit cortex before the age at which eye-opening normally occurs and that the time course of the appearance of normal percentages of orientation-specific units is markedly delayed by delayed eye opening.—*L. Gorsey.*

3955. Hogan, Donald D. (Professional Audiological Labs, San Juan, Puerto Rico) **Relations of the cortical response to acoustic stimuli varying in SPL, SL, and SL_n.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 233-237.—In a study with 9 normally hearing adults, 1-ke/sec pulses were embedded in either physiological or white noise. Cortical potentials were recorded to assess response variables correlated with stimulus conditions. Pulses were either at 10, 30, or 50 db sensation level (SL) in quiet, or were in noise reduced 10, 30, or 50 db from the masked threshold when white noise was mixed with the pure tones, the latter set at 60, 80, or 100 db SL. Thus, for each suprathreshold SL (60, 80, 100 db), noise SL(SL_n) = 10, 30, and 50 db was achieved to compare with the SL = 10, 30, and 50 db in quiet conditions. Latency and amplitude features of the average evoked response varied in accordance with SL or SL_n of the pulses. A recruitment-like behavior was seen when the

pulses were presented at a moderate sound pressure level and in conjunction with white noise. —*Journal summary.*

3956. Jourdkian, Felor; Tabakoff, Boris & Alivisatos, S. G. (National Coll of Chiropractic, Lombard, IL) **Ontogeny of multiple forms of monoamine oxidase in mouse brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(2), 301-308.

MAO activities in mouse brain responsible for deamination of 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin; 5-HT) and para-dimethylaminobenzylamine (DAB) were found to follow different postnatal developmental patterns. Other data indicate that the deamination of the 2 substrates was due to different forms of MAO and that these forms were similar to type A and type B MAO described previously in rat brain. (30 ref)

3957. Kakigi, Shoji; Hagino, Genichi; Tominaga, Daisuke & Mori, Toshiaki. (Hiroshima Shudo U, Japan) **Changes of contingent negative variation (CNV), visual evoked response, and reaction time during repeated trials in simple reaction time task.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 106-110.—Investigated the behavioral (reaction time) and physiological (CNV and visual evoked response) bases of habituation using a simple reaction time paradigm. Each of 16 adult Ss was given a total of 200 trials with a 1,000 msec S₁-S₂ interval. Results show that the amplitude of CNV decreased and reaction time increased over the trial blocks. The visual evoked response, on the other hand, was not changed significantly. The marked habituation effect upon the CNV was observed in the terminal period of the interstimulus interval.—*Journal abstract.*

3958. Khayyat, Ghassan F.; Yu, Young J. & King, Robert B. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Response patterns to noxious and non-noxious stimuli in rostral trigeminal relay nuclei.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 97(1), 47-60.—Poststimulus time histogram analysis of 2nd-order neuron responses in rostral trigeminal relay nuclei of 84 adult cats demonstrated characteristic firing patterns after noxious (tooth pulp) and nonnoxious (tooth tap) stimuli. The response to noxious stimulation was prolonged and frequently bimodal while the response to nonnoxious stimulation was brief. The same neurons were fired by electrical stimuli applied directly to nucleus caudalis but with longer latencies suggesting a contributory role of nucleus caudalis to the characteristic prolonged bimodal response pattern to noxious stimuli. Interacting noxious and nonnoxious stimuli using condition-test sequences demonstrated further stimulus mode-related changes in firing patterns. Results suggest that the nucleus caudalis contains elements which may modulate activity in rostral trigeminal nuclei by either augmenting or reducing specific firing patterns of 2nd-order neurons in rostral relay nuclei. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3959. Kitajima, Shoji; Morotomi, Takashi & Kanoh, Minami. (Hokkaido U, Lab of Clinical Psychology, Sapporo, Japan) **Enhancement of average evoked responses to brief flashes after offset of preexposed light stimulation: A critical moment.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1213-1216.—Dim test flash disks (TFs) of 20- μ sec duration, below 0.001 mV, were exposed to 4 normally seeing male adults after termination of preexposed conditioning light disks (CLs) of 3-sec duration, 0.003 mV, with CL-TF intervals ranging from

100 to 1,000 msec. Major finding was that the critical moment was the brief period between 250 and 500 msec after the CL offset when the amplitude enhancement of the visual evoked potential to the TF occurred to the greatest extent. The result suggests that there is the facilitory process in the visual system a short time after termination of the preceding light stimulation.—*Journal abstract.*

3960. Martindale, Colin & Hines, Dwight. (U Maine, Orono) **Creativity and cortical activation during creative, intellectual and EEG feedback tasks.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 91-100.—Divided 32 male undergraduates into 4 groups based on their performance on the Remote Associates Test and Alternate Uses test, 2 measures of creativity. Right EEG alpha presence was monitored under basal conditions, while Ss took tests of creativity and the Culture Fair Intelligence Test and while they attempted to enhance and suppress the amount of alpha in a feedback situation. High scorers on the Alternate Uses test operated at a high percentage of basal alpha during all tests while high scorers on the Remote Associates Test showed differential amounts of alpha presence across tests, with the highest percentage of basal alpha during tests of creativity and the lowest percentage during the intelligence test. Both high creative groups tended to show increases in amount of alpha across trials when trying to suppress alpha as well as when trying to enhance it, but did not differ in overall control from the low creative groups. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3961. Mays, Lawrence E. (U Virginia) **Hippocampal unit activity during arousal and orienting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1776

3962. McCarren, Kathleen M. (Florida State U) **Auditory evoked potentials from preadolescent rhesus monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1360.

3963. Mowbray, G. H.; Flower, R. W. & Bird, J. F. (Johns Hopkins U, Applied Physics Lab, Laurel, MD) **Visual cortex responses to abrupt changes in the periodicity of rapidly intermittent light.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 305-312.—Visually evoked potentials that were stimulated by period-jumps in a high-frequency modulated luminance were detected and studied experimentally in 2 adult female rhesus monkeys. A principal components analysis showed that visual responses depended remarkably simply, in shape and in amplitude, on the period-jump stimulus. The response shape was nearly invariant, except that the early part of the response showed a distinctive (though slight) dependence on the sign of the period-jump. The response amplitude was approximately proportional to the magnitude of the period-jump of a given polarity. It is suggested that these features of the evoked potentials demonstrate an intimate association with a suprafusion transient phenomenon that has been observed psychophysically in man. The experimental behavior of the visual potentials also agreed with theoretical predictions. *Journal summary.*

3964. Porter, R. & Lewis, M. M. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Relationship of neuronal discharges in the precentral gyrus of monkeys to the performance of arm**

movements. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(1), 21-36. —Made recordings from 162 pyramidal tract neurons which discharged bursts of nerve impulses in characteristic temporal association with performances of a stereotyped motor task by 20 cynomolgus monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*). Clinical evaluation of the relationship between discharges of the neurons and free movement supported the view that each cell's firing was associated with a characteristic aspect of movement performance and the contraction of a particular group of muscles. Coding of the recruitment of motor units to the movement task could have been conferred by the number of pyramidal tract neurones discharging to those motoneurone targets. A ramp of "recruitment" of pyramidal tract neurones preceded the development of a ramp of force by about 100 msec. This conclusion is supported by the observation made in a single S in which orderly discharge of precentral neurones in relation to a stereotyped movement performance was clearly evident. —*Journal abstract*.

3965. Racine, Ronald; Newberry, Francis & Burnham, W. M. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Canada) **Post-activation potentiation and the kindling phenomenon.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 261-271. —In 3 experiments with a total of 96 male hooded rats, potentials evoked in the hippocampus and preoptic region by single biphasic pulses applied to the amygdala were compared during recruiting, after post-tetanic potentiation (PTP), and after amygdaloid kindling. The same components were enhanced temporarily by recruiting and PTP as were enhanced permanently by kindling. Ss pretreated with tetanic stimulation required significantly fewer amygdaloid afterdischarges to develop maximal seizures. Further experiments showed that tetanic stimulation, but not recruiting stimulation, low frequency stimulation, or handling, would produce a permanent change in potentials evoked in secondary sites by single pulses applied to the amygdala. This change in evoked potential amplitude was significant but smaller than that produced by kindling. Also tetanic stimulation, but not recruiting or single pulses, facilitated subsequent kindling. (French summary) —*Journal summary*.

3966. Ritchie, G. D.; Lee, A. A.; Gast, T. J. & Hill, R. M. (Ohio State U) **Is there a single cell code for background light levels?** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(6), 656-657. —Observations support the existence of a coding system, in single neurons, for luminance changes in the rabbit midbrain (stratum griseum profundum layer of the superior colliculus). (German summary) —*J. L. Andreassi*.

3967. Rust, John. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Genetic effects in the cortical auditory evoked potentials: A twin study.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 321-327. —Conducted an experiment with 40 pairs of adult male twins to investigate the extent of genetical determination in the cortical auditory evoked potential. Tonal stimuli of 1 sec duration, at an intensity of 95 db and a frequency of 1,000 c/sec, were used. The interstimulus interval was 33 sec, and the bipolar evoked potential was measured between the Cz and T3 scalp positions. The reliability of the 7 latency and amplitude measures was

also calculated; this was taken into account in the subsequent genetic analysis. The biometrical genetical approach, which gives maximal information particularly on small samples, was used to analyze the data. A strong genetic influence was found on all the amplitude scores. The environment made no significant contribution to these. For the latencies, there was some evidence for a genetic effect; however, this was not very strong and is interpreted as being due to between-family environmental effects. —*Journal summary*.

3968. Spunda, J.; Radil-Weiss, T. & Radilová, J. (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Prague) **A technique for on-line classification of evoked potentials into two groups according to subjective interpretation of the stimulus.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 411-413. —Describes a technique for on-line classification of evoked potentials (EPs) into distinct groups for separate averaging according to a criterion available after the beginning of the EPs. It is suitable for analyzing psychophysiological correlations (relationship between EPs and subjective perception). The system consists of a slightly modified NTA 512 B (Hungarian) average response computer (however, any similar computer can be used in a similar way) and of an additional device. It can be used in all cases when the number of subjective judgments according to which EPs have to be classified can be limited to 2 (or 3, when, by slightly changing the system, all quarters of memory are used). —*Journal summary*.

3969. Salamy, A.; McKean, Charles M. & Buda, Francis B. (U California, Brain-Behavior Research Ctr, Eldridge) **Maturational changes in auditory transmission as reflected in human brain stem potentials.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(2), 361-366. —Attempted to define maturational changes in brainstem responsivity in terms of far field potentials and the underlying structures they represent. Data from 12 newborns, 12 infants, and 8 children and adults indicate that (a) an identifiable brainstem evoked response can be recorded from the surface of the human scalp within the 1st 24 hrs of life, (b) definite maturational changes take place between birth and adulthood, and (c) the individual waves become more distinct with slower rates of stimulation in the young infant but not in the adult.

3970. Schwartz, Gary E.; Davidson, Richard J. & Maer, Foster. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Right hemisphere lateralization for emotion in the human brain: Interactions with cognition.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4211), 286-288. —In 2 experiments with a total of 24 right-handed undergraduates, Ss tended to look to the left when answering affective questions. The relative shift in gaze from right to left was accentuated when the questions also involved spatial manipulation and attenuated when the questions required verbal manipulation. Data support the hypothesis that the right hemisphere has a special role in emotion in the intact brain and that predictable patterning of hemispheric activity can occur when specific combinations of cognitive and affective processes interact. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

3971. Skoloda, Thomas E. (U Delaware) **Ipsilateral visual evoked potentials in the turtle, *Pseudemys***

scripta elegans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1302-1303.

3972. Smith, James E. (U Minnesota) **The uptake and distribution of ³H-uridine into the brains of rats exposed to various behavioral contingencies: A biochemical analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 445.

3973. Steffen, H. (U Heidelberg, Psychiatrischen Universitätsklinik, W Germany) **Cerebral dominance: The development of handedness and speech.** *Acta Paedopsychiatrica*, 1975, Vol 41(6), 223-235.—Notes that the brain is not a conglomerate of rigid centers for specific functions but a center of variable, overlapping functional units. Due to its plasticity, the CNS is modifiable by environmental stimuli. On the basis of a given and developing nervous system, in a certain given biochemical climate, environmental stimuli shape the sensory, sensorimotor, and sensory-integrative functions. Right-handedness predominates in man due to a genetically predetermined cerebral dominance of the contralateral hemisphere. Most start out as ambilaterals, and due to a genetic "drive" and sociocultural sensory-afferent shaping, develop toward clear-cut right-handers. Modification of handedness is possible. Relatedness of speech and handedness development seems at least to be a topological, neuroanatomical phenomenon of the left hemisphere. Speech and handedness development appear to be indicators of maturation towards so-called cerebral dominance. Left hemispheric maturation in right-handers can be estimated by the assessment of the development of speech and the speech-related sensorimotor, coordinative, and integrative functions and by the degree of handedness together with the fine motor-coordinative, economic, and sequential skill of the leading hand. (108 ref)—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

3974. Thornton, A. R. & Coleman, M. J. (U Southampton, Inst of Sound & Vibration Research, Operational Acoustics & Audiology Group, England) **The adaptation of cochlear and brainstem auditory evoked potentials in humans.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 399-406.—In a study with 6 normal-hearing Ss, the adaptation of the responses from the cochlear nerve and the auditory brainstem nuclei was investigated using a burst of 4 clicks as the stimulus. 9 experimental conditions were obtained from 3 stimulus levels (60, 70, and 80 db SL) and from 3 intervals between clicks in the burst (15, 24, and 32.5 msec). Ss were each tested 3 times for each of the experimental conditions. Various models of the adaptation of the brainstem responses are proposed which predict different results. The experiment data allowed 1 model to be selected. The results for the adaptation of the N₁ response are basically in agreement with previous work, and the more central brainstem responses showed less adaptation than the peripheral responses. These findings may be explained by postulating different adaptation mechanisms for the peripheral and central responses. The 60 db stimulus level condition gave rise to more adaptation than the 80 db level, in agreement with other studies.—*Journal summary*.

3975. Updyke, Bruce V. (U Oregon) **Response characteristics of neurons in the superior colliculus of**

Cebus monkey. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1304.

3976. Yinon, U. & Auerbach, E. (Hadassah U Hosp, Vision Research Lab, Jerusalem, Israel) **Receptive fields and firing patterns of sustained cells in the cat visual cortex.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1245-1250.—Ten out of 82 simple, complex, and hypercomplex cells in areas 17 and 18 of the cat visual cortex responded with either rhythmic or nonrhythmic sustained firing patterns to movement stimulation. Sustained cells tended to show multimodal average response histograms with a dominant excitatory peak, indicating organizational subdivision of their receptive fields. The dimensions of the excitatory centers ranged from 1.9 to 8.8°. Ocular dominance, orientation, directional selectivity, and velocity discrimination were the same as known in regular cortical neurons. The differences between the responses to stationary and moving stimuli suggest that cells in the visual cortex can show either sustained or transient behavior, depending on the stimulus type. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Physiological Processes

3977. Allen, Terry W. (Michigan State U) **Cardiac and somatic concomitants of response activation and response inhibition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1289.

3978. Bell, Robert R. (U Florida) **The potential of the pupillary response in business research: An investigation of methodology and autonomic contamination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 447-448.

3979. Blankstein, Kirk R. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Cognitive and somatic mediators and exteroceptive feedback: Effects of training on physiological control and self-reported fear during rest and stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 404-405.

3980. Crews, David. (Harvard U, Museum of Comparative Zoology) **Psychobiology of reptilian reproduction.** *Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 189(4208), 1059-1065. Describes a series of laboratory experiments, conducted under seminatural conditions, on the interaction of internal and external factors in the regulation of the reproductive cycle of the American chameleon (*Anolis carolinensis*). 3 sets of studies were conducted on (a) the roles of various stimulus factors associated with the male in the initiation of seasonal ovarian activity in winter dormant females, (b) the internal and external stimuli to which females are exposed during the normal season breeding and the manner in which they interact to control female sexual receptivity, and (c) the physiological control of the sexual refractory period following the breeding season. Results of all studies suggest that although climatic factors stimulate seasonal ovarian recrudescence in winter dormant females, androgen-dependent male courtship behavior strongly facilitates the stimulatory effects of the environment while aggression between males inhibits the initiation of ovarian activity; this modulation appears to be the result of differential effects of the male's behavior patterns on gonadotropin secretion in the female. Evidence also suggests that the atretic follicle plays an important role in

maintaining female refractoriness to internal and external factors that would otherwise stimulate inappropriate ovarian growth during the fall. This is the 1st demonstration of the possible physiological basis of sexual refractoriness. (35 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

3981. Ely, David J. Aversiveness without pain: Potentiation of imaginal and auditory effects of blackboard screeches. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 295-296.—Presented 16 state hospital employees with a mixed sequence of 8 tones (T) and 8 screeches (S) produced by scratching a blackboard. 8 Ss were told how the screeches were produced (Group I), while 8 were informed of the mixed sequence (Group II). In Group I, palmar skin potentials increased to S and remained the same to T with repeated presentations. In Group II, the difference between S and T remained constant over repeated presentations. Only 4 Ss reported having gooseflesh or unpleasant sensations. The combined effect of the screech and information regarding the way screech was produced appeared to be one of sensitization over repeated presentations.—*Journal abstract.*

3982. Jennings, J. Richard. (Walter Reed Army Inst of Research, Washington, DC) Information processing and concomitant heart rate changes in the overweight and underweight. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 290-296.—2 possible interpretations of B. C. Lacey and J. I. Lacey's (1974) hypothesized relationship between cardiac acceleration and "mental elaboration" were explored in 24 overweight and 24 underweight college students. The relative contribution of cognitive manipulation and memory requirements to cardiac change was investigated in 5 tasks. Several aspects of the results suggested that memory requirements were related more closely than cognitive manipulation to cardiac changes during task performance. However, since rankings of the tasks in terms of both memory load and energy demands were significantly related to the cardiac changes, a single factor interpretation of the cardiac effects was not justified. Body weight effects for both cardiac deceleration and memory errors were dependent upon the difficulty of the tasks. Relative to the underweight, the overweight showed greater deceleration with low difficulty and more errors with high difficulty items. Results suggest a relationship between heart rate change and memory demands and a limitation upon the generality of S. Schacter's (see PA, Vol 46:4450) concept of sensory binding in the obese. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

3983. Jolley, Alan & Adam, Jan H. (University Coll, Cardiff, England) Gestational stress: Effects on open-field behaviour and heart rate reactivity in rat offspring. *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(3), 231-236.

Recorded home-cage heart rate (HR) and open-field defecation, ambulation, rearing, and HR in the offspring of 20 female rats of the Carworth CFE strain who had been exposed to stress during gestation. Compared with controls, experimental Ss showed no significant differences in ambulation and rearing, while defecation was significantly lower. The only significant finding on HR was an increase from home cage to open-field level in the experimental group. Results confirm previous findings that illumination level is a useful independent variable in

gestational stress studies and suggest that different types of HR measure yield a similar picture of the HR-defecation relationship, which appears to be a negative function. Traditional assumptions about the emotional-ity construct are questioned.—*Journal abstract.*

3984. Kostowski, Wojciech; Tarchalska-Krynska, Bozena & Markowska, Lucyna. (Medical Academy of Warsaw, Inst of Physiological Sciences, Poland) Aggressive behavior and brain serotonin and catecholamines in ants (*Formica rufa*). *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 717-719.—Experiments demonstrated that concentrations of both serotonin and adrenaline were higher in ants that displayed aggressiveness (interspecific and intrageneric) while concentrations of noradrenaline were decreased. Results are similar to those in higher animals and suggest that the response may be mediated by changes of intermediate hormonal messengers. (17 ref)

3985. Kreisler, K. & Petrásek, R. (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Lab of Animal Physiology & Genetics, Prague) Changes of carbohydrate metabolism during satiety and after varying periods of fasting in rats adapted to intermittent starvation. *Physiologia Bohemoslovaca*, 1974, Vol 23(3), 271-276.

3986. Leigh, Hoyle & Hofer, Myron A. (Yale U, Medical School) Long-term effects of preweaning isolation from littermates in rats. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 173-181.—12 male Wistar rats who were isolated from littermates on the 12th postnatal day were weaned on the 21st day and housed individually till adulthood. Comparison groups consisted of 9 Ss isolated only after weaning and housed with littermates before and after weaning. In adulthood, reaction to handling, social preference, resting heart rate (HR), HR response to an air blast, HR response to a strange rat introduced to home cage, and gastric ulceration after immobilization were tested. The prewean isolates were significantly different from the comparison groups in the reaction to handling, social preference, and in the immediate HR change following the introduction of an intruder. The prewean isolates were more reactive to handling, preferred to be near a single adult rat, and showed less cardioacceleratory responses to intrusion. Results indicate that the altered early social relationships produced by reduction of litter size to a single pup during the socialization period before weaning can have distinct long-term effects on behavior, social preference, and physiologic response in adult rats. *Journal abstract.*

3987. Macrides, F.; Bartke, A. & Dalterio, S. (Worcester Foundation for Experimental, Shrewsbury, MA) Strange females increase plasma testosterone levels in male mice. *Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 189(4208), 1104-1106.—Male house mice paired with a normal female for 1 wk did not have higher plasma testosterone levels than males that remained in all-male groups, but paired males had markedly elevated testosterone levels 30-60 min after the resident female was replaced by another female. Elevation of testosterone levels in these males was similar to that in isolated males paired with a female, did not depend on copulation with the strange female, occurred under housing conditions that allowed continuous exposure to the odors of other females and males, and did not occur when the resident female was

replaced by another male for 30-60 min. The elevation thus appears to be a specific endocrine response to an encounter with a strange female. Results, along with previous findings suggesting that strange males affect endocrine function in females, indicate that bisexual encounters are likely to produce endocrine changes in members of both sexes.—*Journal abstract*.

3988. McCanne, Thomas R. & Sandman, Curt A. (Northern Illinois U) **The impact of two different reinforcers on conditioned operant heart-rate acceleration and deceleration.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 131-142.—The effects of 2 types of reinforcers on operant heart-rate (HR) acceleration and deceleration conditioning were examined in 10 paid male undergraduates over a number of sessions. The initial use of monetary reinforcement facilitated discriminative pretrial to trial HR acceleration during sessions utilizing both monetary reinforcement and visual feedback. The initial use of visual feedback did not produce such discriminative control, but the subsequent use of monetary reinforcement resulted in increases in pretrial and trial HR over sessions. No effects due to type of reinforcement were noted for HR deceleration. Increases and decreases in cardiovascular functioning were imposed upon a background of increased skin responding. The cardiovascular responses that developed over sessions appeared to be relatively independent of changes in skin response. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3989. Mourek, J.; Pružková, V.; Svobodová, Z. & Kraml, J. (Charles U, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Enzymatic activities in mitochondria isolated from the rat brain during development.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 447-452.—Concludes, from experimental data, that significant changes occur in mitochondrial organization and that gradual maturation occurs in the inner membrane during development, especially in the cerebral cortex and considerably less so in the subcortical structures. (22 ref)

3990. Redmond, D. Eugene et al. **Menstrual cycle and ovarian hormone effects on plasma and platelet monoamine oxidase (MAO) and plasma dopamine-beta-hydroxylase (DBH) activities in the rhesus monkey.** *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 417-428.—Studied DBH and MAO activity in 6 female rhesus monkeys during 3 complete menstrual cycles. The same monoamine enzymes of 7 bilaterally ovariectomized females were compared with a group of controls. A difference was found in platelet MAO between a mid-menstrual-cycle peak and a perimenstrual trough in these Ss, while plasma MAO was unchanged. DBH showed an inverted cyclical variation to that demonstrated by platelet MAO. The ovariectomized Ss showed significant differences from the controls, confirming the effects of the ovarian sex steroid hormones on platelet MAO and plasma DBH. The variation in these peripheral enzymes may be reflective of changes in brain monoamine systems, which may play some role in the behavioral changes observed during the menstrual cycle in primates. (78 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

3991. Rees, Howard D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Brain protein metabolic correlates of sensory stimulation and behavior in mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 94.

3992. Rosen, Raymond C. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Feedback effects on the suppression of an elicited autonomic response: Penile tumescence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 883-884.

3993. Simpson, C. Wayne; Cummins, Craig & Dicara, Leo V. (Purdue U) **Dopamine-B-hydroxylase activity in rat hypothalamus during the estrous cycle.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 693-696.—Experimental results in Sprague-Dawley rats show a significant increase in dopamine-B-hydroxylase activity during the estrous phase of the cycle. Increased activity did not appear to be anatomically localized within the hypothalamus tissue slices. Explanation of the results is discussed in terms of possible mechanisms of action. (22 ref)

3994. Stifler, Lawrence T. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Operant conditioning of spontaneous autonomic activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 901.

3995. Tuch, Richard H. **The relationship between a mother's menstrual status and her response to illness in her child.** *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 388-394.—From over 1,500 women who brought children to a Los Angeles pediatric outpatient department during a 1-mo period, 140 were randomly selected and interviewed to determine whether a woman's menstrual status (her position within the menstrual cycle) affects the way she responds to illness in her child. Results show that paramenstrual women (those who were about to have or who were having their period) were more apt to bring their children to the clinic than women between periods (intermenstrual women). Children brought in by paramenstrual women were considered to be less sick, to be suffering from different types of illnesses, and to have been sick for a shorter period of time than children brought in by intermenstrual women. Findings suggest that paramenstrual and intermenstrual women have different motivations for bringing their children to the doctor.—*Journal abstract*.

3996. Williams, Cindy C.; Williams, Reg A.; Griswold, Manzer J. & Holmes, Thomas H. (U Washington, School of Social Work) **Pregnancy and life change.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 123-129.

Administered the Schedule of Recent Experience (SRE) to 46 postpartum women 23 of whom delivered prematurely. Mothers with prenatal medical problems reported more life changes in the preceding year and tended to have premature deliveries. A steady increase of life change before pregnancy was reported. H. G. Shipman

Psychophysiology

3997. Barrick, James E. (Stanford U) **Internal response control using self-management and bio feedback techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3049-3050.

3998. Firth, Diane & Worrall, Norman. (Transport & Road Research Lab, Crowthorne, England) **Electrodermal response to sexual materials.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 60-62.—Asked 4 groups of college students selected on the basis of high or low Eysenck Personality Inventory scores to talk or simply

think about a series of slides differing in overt sexual content. Data show that for both conditions those high on Neuroticism ($n = 8$) showed more electrodermal activity than those scoring low ($n = 8$), and over all Ss there was a significant correlation between Neuroticism scores and the physiological measure. High and low scorers on Extraversion scale ($ns = 10$) showed no analogous differences in electrodermal activity. —*Journal abstract.*

3999. Gaines, Lawrence S. (U Maryland) **Cognitive style, cognitive appraisal of a stress situation, and psychophysiological reactions to stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 852.

4000. Mishra, Ram K.; Demirjian, C.; Katzman, R. & Makman, M. H. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **A dopamine-sensitive adenylate cyclase in anterior limbic cortex and mesolimbic region of primate brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(2), 395-399.—Investigated the presence and properties of adenylate cyclase activity in homogenates of the primate anterior limbic cortex and subcortical limbic regions (nucleus accumbens and olfactory tubercle) using 7 rhesus monkeys and 1 long-tailed monkey (*Cebus appella*). Dopamine (DA) caused a greater than 2-fold stimulation of enzyme in anterior limbic cortex, olfactory tubercle, and nucleus accumbens. The adenylate cyclase from the anterior limbic cortex was stimulated by concentrations of DA as low as 10^{-6} M– 10^{-4} M. Isopropyl norepinephrine and norepinephrine required at least a 1,000-fold greater concentration to obtain an equivalent effect to DA. Results suggest that DA and other DA agonists interact specifically with the postsynaptic DA receptors and in turn stimulate adenylate cyclase associated with such receptors. The study demonstrates for the first time the presence of a specific DA receptor–enzyme system in the primate limbic cortex which is influenced by antipsychotic drugs. Implications for evidence of a biochemical basis of schizophrenia are noted. (18 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4001. Rohrbaugh, John W. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Cortical potentials associated with decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 899.

4002. Seal, Sheila R. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Psychophysiological reactivity, of coping and cognitive styles in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 884.

4003. Siegel, Eleanor F. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Effects of veridical and nonveridical perceptions of control over aversive events on reaction time and galvanic skin response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 426.

4004. Travis, T. A.; Kondo, C. Y. & Knott, J. R. (Southern Illinois U, Medical School) **Subjective aspects of alpha enhancement.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 122-126.—Reports the subjective experiences of 140 students and employees of a university who participated in 4 studies which examined the alpha enhancement phenomenon. Under both eyes-open and eyes-closed conditions, approximately 50% of the Ss reported that alpha enhancement was pleasant and 50% unpleasant-neutral. With eyes-open training conditions, about 1/3 the Ss stated the experience was relaxing and the other not relaxing. During eyes-closed training, 63% of

the Ss noted that enhancing alpha was relaxing, while 37% reported the experience was not relaxing. However, it is suggested that in the last case the circular relationship between increased alpha and deep relaxation may obtain. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4005. Vorgeas, Miltiades. (Boston U, School of Education) **Changes in knowledge, attitudes and psychophysiological responses associated with a family life and sex education unit administered to college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1603-1604.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

4006. Adams, Anthony J. et al. (U California, School of Optometry, Berkeley) **Alcohol and marijuana effects on static visual acuity.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(11), 729-735.—Measured static visual acuity at 2 contrast levels (12 and 49%) in 10 18-28 yr olds in a double-blind experiment involving 5 drug conditions of alcohol and marijuana (0.5 ml and 1.0 ml/kg body weight of 95% ethanol, 8 and 15 mg δ -9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and a placebo). Results show no statistically significant change in static visual acuity for any of the dose levels at any of the measurement times up to 6 hrs following drug ingestion; this is sharply contrasted with the marked decrements in acuity found in the same Ss under the same drug conditions when the targets were in motion and required coordinated eye movements for their resolution.—*Journal abstract.*

4007. Akil, Huda & Liebeskind, John C. (Stanford U, Medical School) **Monoaminergic mechanisms of stimulation-produced analgesia.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(2), 279-296.—Investigated the roles of cerebral monoamines (dopamine, noradrenaline, and serotonin) in stimulation-produced analgesia (SPA) in 80 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats using the tail flick test. SPA was elicited by bipolar electrodes chronically implanted in the mesencephalic periaqueductal gray matter. 4 approaches were used to alter transmission in the monoamines pathways: (a) depletion of monoamines by administration of tetrabenazine (TBZ), para-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA), alpha-methylparatyrosine (AMPT), or disulfiram; (b) replacement of depleted monoamine stores by 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) or levodopa in combination with a peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor; (c) potentiation of the monoamine systems using apomorphine or administration of appropriate precursors (e.g., 5-HTP) to previously untreated Ss; or (d) blockade of catecholamine receptors by haloperidol or of dopamine receptors by pimozide. Overall results suggest that dopamine and serotonin facilitate SPA, while noradrenaline inhibits it. When haloperidol was used, SPA was diminished, suggesting that the influence of dopamine in SPA is greater than that of noradrenaline. Comparisons between SPA and morphine analgesia suggest the existence of a common pain-inhibitory system in the brain activated by morphine and by focal electrical stimulation. (75 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4008. Beatty, William W.; O'Brian, Dennis A. & Vilberg, Thomas R. (North Dakota State U) **Effects of**

ovariectomy and estradiol injections on food intake and body weight in rats with ventromedial hypothalamic lesions. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 539-544.—Experimental results, considered together with the available data on changes in responsiveness to endogenous and exogenous estrogen following ventromedial hypothalamic lesions, suggest a role for ventromedial hypothalamic estrogen receptors in the regulation of body weight, but these estrogen receptors may not modulate weight by directly altering food intake as previously suggested. (25 ref)

4009. Bissell, Mervyn E. (Purdue U) Effects of noise on rats with normal and altered thyroid and adrenal states. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 378-379.

4010. Bonvallet, M. & Bobo, E. Gary. (UER St Antoine, Lab de Physiologie, Paris, France) Amygdala and masseteric reflex: II. Mechanism of the diphasic modifications of the reflex elicited from the "defense reaction area." Role of the spinal trigeminal nucleus (*Pars oralis*). *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 341-352.—E. Gary Bobo and M. Bonvallet (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) have demonstrated that long-lasting stimulation of the "amygdaloid area for the defense reaction" (basal nucleus, *pars magnocellularis*) elicits, after an initial facilitation, a delayed inhibition of the monosynaptic masseteric reflex (MR), while stimulation of the amygdalofugal fibers running in the ansa lenticularis provokes an immediate inhibition of the reflex. In the present study with 34 cats, the structure which mediates these inhibitors was identified. Using combined techniques of limited transections, localized coagulations and localized stimulation and recording, it is demonstrated that these inhibitions were mediated by the rostral portion of the spinal trigeminal nucleus, the subnucleus oralis (NO). After localized coagulation of this nucleus, or after lesions which interrupt selectively the connections between the NO and the masticatory nucleus, long-lasting stimulation of the basal nucleus elicits only well maintained facilitation of the MR. The implications of these findings are discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

4011. Booth, D. A. & Jarman, S. P. (U Birmingham, England) Ontogeny and insulin-dependence of the satiation which follows carbohydrate absorption in the rat. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 159-172.—3 experiments were conducted with a total of 80 immature and adult Sprague-Dawley rats. In adult Ss, the 1st meal on restoring access to food following the complete absorption of an intragastric carbohydrate load was smaller than the meal following a nonnutritive load. The weaning S did not show this postabsorptively induced satiation. The effect did not appear until above a body weight of about 200 g. Subcutaneous injection of a moderate dose of insulin (0.2 units/kg) at the time of glucose intubation resulted in post-absorptive satiety appearing in the immature S. The inhibitor of insulin secretion, dextromannoheptulose, injected shortly before glucose intubation, considerably reduced the satiety effect in the 300-g S. It is suggested that an abundant secretion of insulin during absorption is necessary to establish the parenteral satiety signal operative under these conditions. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4012. Burch, George E. (Tulane U, Medical School) Psychogenic and neurogenic effects on the intact forearm vein of man. *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 10(3), 130-141.—Describes the response of an isolated venous segment of the forearm to various psychogenic and neurogenic stimuli, with change in tone of the smooth muscle of the venous segment reflected by change in segmental venous pressure. It is shown that the superficial forearm veins can be conditioned and that they are extremely dynamic and certainly not passive conduits for returning blood to the heart.—*Journal abstract*.

4013. Campbell, Michael E. & Thompson, William D. (Baylor U) Performance effects of chronic microwave radiation. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 618.—Chronic exposure (14 days) of food-deprived Sprague-Dawley rats to low-intensity microwave oven radiation significantly affected Ss' performance of a complex learning task compared to nonradiated controls.

4014. Cant, Nell W. (U Michigan) Alterations in structure and function of the visual system after eye enucleation in adult cats. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1710.

4015. Denenberg, Victor H. & DeSantis, Darlene. (U Connecticut) An animal model for the small-for-gestational-age infant: Some behavioral and morphological findings. In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Tested an animal model for the small-for-gestational-age infant in 3 experiments by lighting the main artery supplying blood to the uterine horns of Wistar rats at various ages late in pregnancy. Data on behavioral effects of the procedure, number of live deliveries, survival rates, and sex differences in pups are presented.

4016. Frumkin, Kenneth. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) Sodium and calcium specific hungers: Similarity of response to pre- and postoperative taste aversions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 893.

4017. Fuhrer, Marcus J. (Texas Inst for Rehabilitation & Research, Houston) Effects of stimulus site on the pattern of skin conductance responses evoked from spinal man. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(8), 749-755.—Investigated the spatial organization of sudomotor responses mediated by the cervically transected human spinal cord by recording skin conductance responses from the volar surfaces of the hands and feet of 10 male patients after pulse trains applied separately to the skin of each extremity. Each stimulus site tended to be associated with a distinctive pattern of skin conductance responses. (21 ref) *Journal abstract*

4018. Gispen, Willem H. et al. (U Utrecht, Rudolf Magnus Inst for Pharmacology, Netherlands) Influence of peptides on reduced response of rats to electric footshock after acute administration of morphine. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 33(1), 99-105. Acute treatment of female Wistar albino rats with ip morphine (10 mg/kg) resulted in a marked reduction of motor response to inescapable footshock (I-FS). Nalorphine (2 mg/kg) antagonized this action. Pretreatment with synthetic ACTH 1-24 60 min prior to

testing also inhibited this morphine-induced reduction, whereas other ACTH-like peptides lacking corticotrophic activity were ineffective. ACTH 1-24 had no effect on the response of adrenalectomized Ss to EFS after morphine. In intact Ss dexamethasone pretreatment 4 hrs prior to testing also antagonized the action of morphine on EFS. Findings suggest that ACTH 1-24 interferes with the antinociceptive action of morphine and that the integrity of the adrenal is essential for demonstration of this antagonism. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4019. Goldberg, Morton E.; Milmore, John E.; Haubrich, Margaret K. & Haubrich, Dean R. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) **Increased susceptibility to seizures and decreased catecholamine turnover in spontaneously hypertensive rats.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 33(2), 389-393.—A comparison of spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) with normotensive Wistar rats for their sensitivity to tonic extensor seizures showed that the SHR Ss were more sensitive to seizures and did not respond to the anticonvulsant effects of levodopa. Findings are consistent with earlier ones that reported an inverse relationship between central catecholamine activity and sensitivity to electroconvulsive seizures. (15 ref)

4020. Hansult, Carole D. (U Colorado) **Effects of strain, castration, restraint and sex hormones upon survival time of laboratory mice subjected to lethal heat stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1011.

4021. Houpt, Katherine A. & Gold, Richard M. (Cornell U, New York State Veterinary Coll) **Glucoprivic (2DG) eating in rats despite knife cut induced hyperphagia.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 583-588.—2 wks after 20 female Carworth rats received parasagittal hypothalamic knife cuts, baseline eating was elevated, and 300 mg/kg ip 2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) did not further stimulate food intake. 5 wks postoperatively the food intake baseline had fallen, and an eating response to 300 mg/kg 2DG was now seen. In this delayed (static) phase intake was also stimulated by 150 mg/kg 2DG. 600 mg/kg did not stimulate intake in the lesioned Ss at any time, although 9 sham-operated Ss always responded positively to this high dose. The neural substrate damaged in hypothalamic hyperphagic rats does not appear to mediate eating in response to glucoprivation. The eating response is masked by high baseline intake in the dynamic phase but reappears in the static phase. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4022. Kahn, Irwin. (Northern Illinois U) **The effect of intravenous infusions and intragastric injections of different solutions on flavor preferences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1295-1296.

4023. Massari, V. John & Sanders-Bush, Elaine. (Vanderbilt U, Medical School) **Synaptosomal uptake and levels of serotonin in rat brain areas after p-chloroamphetamine or B-9 lesions.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 33(2), 419-422.—In contrast to the pronounced fall in 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) levels and synaptosomal uptake caused by para-chloroamphetamine bilateral lesions of

the B-9 cell group in male Sprague-Dawley rats caused minimal regional changes, except for 35% decreases in the metathalamus-thalamus. The prolonged biochemical effects of para-chloroamphetamine are not due to a selective cytotoxic action on B-9 cells; a lateral 5-HT pathway, possibly from the B-9 cell group, may project to the metathalamus-thalamus.

4024. Miliaressa, Eleftherios; Bouchard, Andre & Jacobowitz, David M. (U Québec, Lab de Neurophysiologie, Chicoutimi, Canada) **Strong positive reward in median raphe: Specific inhibition by para-chlorophenylalanine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(1), 194-201.—Tested the effects of chlorpromazine, dextromethamphetamine, and para-chlorophenylalanine on self-stimulation in 22 male Sprague-Dawley rats with bipolar electrodes in the ventromedial tegmentum of the mesencephalon or in the median raphe. Results support the hypothesis that serotonin may be the basis of positive reward of the median raphe in the rat. (34 ref)

4025. Morrison, John H.; Olton, David S.; Goldberg, Alan M. & Silbergeld, Ellen K. (Johns Hopkins U) **Alterations in consummatory behavior of mice produced by dietary exposure to inorganic lead.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 389-396.—Mice suckled by 6 CD-1 mothers given tap water and by 6 mothers given a 5 mg/ml lead acetate solution during lactation were given a choice between tap water and a lead acetate solution after lactation. All offspring demonstrated an immediate aversion to the lead acetate solution. The offspring from the mothers receiving lead acetate during lactation demonstrated a greater aversion to the lead acetate solution than did the offspring from mothers receiving tap water. In addition, the lead acetate offspring drank more total fluid (tap water plus lead acetate solution) after weaning than the control offspring. Results indicate both learned and unlearned changes in motivation for fluid following ingestion of lead via the mother's milk in infancy. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4026. Neckers, Leonard M.; Zarrow, M. X.; Myers, Michael M. & Denenberg, Victor H. (U Connecticut) **Influence of olfactory bulbectomy and the serotonergic system upon intermale aggression and maternal behavior in the mouse.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 545-550.—In Exp I bulbectomized male and female Swiss albino mice had significantly less tryptophan hydroxylase in their brains than did sham controls. Neither 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) decarboxylase nor tyrosine hydroxylase activity was affected. In Exp II the rate of synthesis of serotonin was significantly less in bulbectomized males and females. Since bulbectomy leads to increased pup killing by female mice, the objective of Exps III and IV was to see whether the injection of 5-HTP into bulbectomized females could block this behavior. The incidence of pup killing was not influenced, but the latency to kill was significantly prolonged. Olfactory bulbectomy eliminates aggressive behavior in male mice, and the purpose of Exp V was to determine whether 5-HTP treatment could restore normal levels of aggression. No significant effect was found. Data suggest that a dual mechanism is needed to explain the behavioral abnormalities seen in the 2 sexes; the mechanism in the female appears to be

serotonergic while that in the male is still unknown. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4027. Patel, A. J.; Atkinson, D. J. & Balázs, R. (MRC, Developmental Neurobiology Unit, Carshalton, England) Effect of undernutrition on metabolic compartmentation of glutamate and on the incorporation of [14 C]leucine into protein in developing rat brain. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 453-464. —The biochemical maturation of the brain was severely retarded in undernourished Ss, mainly as a result of a marked depression in the conversion of leucine carbon into glutamine. These biochemical effects of undernutrition were reversible: on rehabilitation from Day 21-35 the rate of conversion of leucine carbon, both into proteins and glutamate and glutamine, was restored to normal. (42 ref)

4028. Svare, Bruce & Gandelman, Ronald. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) Aggressive behavior of juvenile mice: Influence of androgen and olfactory stimuli. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 405-415. —4 experiments were conducted using a total of 488 Rockland-Swiss albino mice. Results indicate that testosterone propionate (TP) administered from Day 21 through Day 50 of life enhanced the aggressiveness of castrated and neonatally TP-treated juvenile male and female Ss and, to a lesser extent, enhanced the aggressiveness of nonneonatally androgenized females. In addition, the enhanced aggressive behavior of juvenile male and female Ss was directed principally toward juvenile male but not female opponents and was inhibited by the application of urine from juvenile females to the fur of juvenile male opponents. These experiments indicate that androgen and olfactory stimuli modulate the aggressive behavior of juvenile mice in a manner similar to that of adult animals. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4029. Thornton, Everard W.; Goudie, Andrew J. & Bithell, Victoria. (U Liverpool, England) The effects of neonatal 6-hydroxydopamine induced sympathectomy on response inhibition in extinction. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(3), 363-368. —Determined the effects of sympathectomy, induced by neonatal treatment with 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA), on frustration in 11 albino rats, as assessed by response inhibition in extinction following continuous free operant reward training. Results contrast with previous reports in showing a positive effect on behavior, specifically in terms of enhanced response rate during extinction in treated Ss compared to 11 controls. Though the results are consistent with the theory of equivalence of the aversive affective states of frustration and fear, the evidence for a definitive role of the peripheral nervous system in such states is confounded by changes in central catecholamines by neonatal 6-OHDA treatment. Nevertheless, the findings provide further evidence for the importance of catecholamines in affective behavior. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4030. Wyler, Allen R.; Fetz, Eberhard E. & Ward, Arthur A. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) Firing patterns of epileptic and normal neurons in the chronic alumina focus in undrugged monkeys during different behavioral states. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(1), 1-20. —Presents data from a series of experiments

on the activity of single units in chronic epileptogenic alumina foci in precentral cortex of 8 undrugged rhesus monkeys. The foci contained a mixture of normal and epileptic cells, which differed consistently in their spontaneous firing patterns under various behavioral conditions, and in their responses to electrical stimulation. To the extent that both types of cells receive similar inputs, results suggest that many epileptic cells in the alumina focus are intrinsically hyperexcitable (i.e., they respond abnormally to normal inputs rather than responding normally to abnormally intense inputs). These hyperexcitable neurons may drive other cells in the focus, but activity of both may be operantly controlled. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4031. Zimmerman, Natilie H. & Menaker, Michael. (U Texas, Austin) Neural connections of sparrow pineal: Role in circadian control of activity. *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 477-479. —Surgical and chemical interference with the neural connections of house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) pineals did not abolish the free-running rhythm in constant darkness, unlike pinealectomy. Pineals transplanted to the anterior chamber of the eye were capable of restoring rhythmicity to pinealectomized Ss in constant darkness. It is concluded that the avian pineal does not appear to be neurally coupled to other components of the circadian system.—*Journal abstract.*

Electrical Stimulation

4032. Amit, Z. & Corcoran, M. E. (Sir George Williams U, Ctr for Research on Drug Dependence, Montreal, Canada) Regulation of ethanol intake by rats with an induced preference for ethanol. *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(9), 685-691. Attempted to characterize the nature of ethanol preference acquired by 21 male Wistar albino rats after 30 daily sessions of hypothalamic stimulation. It was observed that Ss which acquired ethanol preference following hypothalamic stimulation continued to ingest significant amounts of ethanol even after it was adulterated with 0.05% quinine hydrochloride. None of the ethanol-preferring Ss exhibited any signs of withdrawal when ethanol presentations were terminated following 73 days of ethanol ingestion. The ethanol-preferring Ss were extremely accurate in regulating the amount of absolute ethanol ingested when the concentration of solutions presented to them was systematically varied. Data are discussed in terms of the specificity of the phenomenon and possible shifts in preference aversion taste functions. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4033. Atrens, D. M. et al. (U Sydney, Australia) The motivational properties of electrical stimulation of the guinea pig diencephalon. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 149-158. —Investigated the anatomical distribution of electrical stimulation effects on reward, aversion, elicited behaviors, rebound behaviors, and inhibition of feeding in and around the hypothalamus of 28 guinea pigs. The medial forebrain bundle was found to be a principle focus of both reward and aversion effects, whereas the medial hypothalamus evidenced relatively weak reward and aversion effects that were indistinguishable from those observed in the medial forebrain bundle. Stimulus-bound behaviors were ob-

tained from sites in the lateral hypothalamus, medial hypothalamus, thalamus, and substantia nigra. Rebound behaviors and inhibition of feeding had a low probability of occurrence and were anatomically poorly differentiated. Implications of these data for the problem as to why animals terminate rewarding intracranial stimulation and for theories of anatomical differentiation of hypothalamic motivational functions are discussed. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4034. Bobo, E. Gary & Bonvallet, M. (UER St Antoine, Lab de Physiologie, Paris, France) **Amygdala and masseteric reflex: I. Facilitation, inhibition and diphasic modifications of the reflex, induced by localized amygdaloid stimulation.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 329-339. —The changes in amplitude of the monosynaptic masseteric reflex (MR), induced by stimulation of the amygdaloid area for the defense reaction (N. basalis, par magnocellularis) and in other subdivisions of the amygdaloid complex, were studied in 49 cats with spinal section maintained under Flaxedil (gallamine). Simultaneously, the effects of stimulation on the tonic activity of the masseteric nerve were observed. A maintained facilitation of the MR was elicited by stimulation of the lateral nucleus, the parvocellular portion of the basal nucleus and the cortical nucleus, while the reflex was inhibited during stimulation of the medial-most portion of the posterior amygdala. Diphasic changes of the MR amplitude (initial facilitation followed by delayed inhibition) were regularly observed when stimulating the magnocellular portion of the basal nucleus. These diphasic changes were closely correlated with the previously described diphasic respiratory and cardiac responses elicited from the same area. The initial facilitation probably corresponds to the "alerting" stage of the defense reaction and the delayed inhibition, associated with cortical, respiratory, and cardiac activation, to the "defensive" stage of the reaction. Stimulation of the same area also provoked tonic or rhythmical discharges of the masseteric motoneurons which frequently occurred during the delayed inhibition of the MR. The main efferent pathway mediating these motor effects was probably the ansa lenticularis. (22 ref) —*Journal summary.*

4035. Brauth, Steven E. (New York U) **A test of a neuronal model for escape behavior of rats from electrical stimulation of the medial lemniscus.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1291.

4036. Cullen, N. & Goddard, G. V. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Kindling in the hypothalamus and transfer to the ipsilateral amygdala.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 119-131. —Delivered a single burst of electrical stimulation daily to 1 of 2 bipolar electrodes implanted in the hypothalamus and amygdala of each of 55 male Wistar albino rats, with the hypothalamic location varying between Ss. This stimulation was repeated and electrographic afterdischarge pattern recorded until 2 behavioral convulsions occurred or 100 trials occurred with no afterdischarge. At this point stimulation was switched to the 2nd structure. It was found that all regions of the hypothalamus kindled (developed afterdischarge and eventual behavioral convulsions) at approximately the same rate except the

posterior lateral hypothalamic area which did not kindle at all. The kindling rate of the amygdala was similar to that of the hypothalamus, although the hypothalamus required a greater amount of stimulation before afterdischarge threshold was reached. The afterdischarge pattern was of greater amplitude and was more rhythmic in the amygdala regardless of stimulation site. It is proposed that, during hypothalamic stimulation, kindling results from remote activation of the amygdala via anatomical connections from the point of stimulation. —*Journal abstract.*

4037. Franklin, K. B. & Herberg, L. J. (Inst of Neurology, London, England) **Self-stimulation and noradrenaline: Evidence that inhibition of synthesis abolishes responding only if the "reverse" pool is dispersed first.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 97(1), 127-132. —Although noradrenaline (NA) is thought to play a critical role in electrical self-stimulation, suppression of NA synthesis by injection of the dopamine- β -hydroxylase inhibitor, FLA-63 (25 mg/kg), had little or no effect on response rates in 28 male Wistar rats. But 3 or 5 days after prior reserpinization, FLA-63 in the same dosage suppressed or profoundly depressed self-stimulation without eliciting signs of general incapacity. Suppression of self-stimulation could be reversed by intraventricular injection of NA, indicating that the depressant effect depended specifically on NA depletion. Findings support the view that NA may play a necessary role in self-stimulation and indicate that the NA available for this purpose includes intraneuronal NA in a reserpine-sensitive reserve pool. (24 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4038. Goldstein, Michael D. (U Wisconsin) **The relationship between rewarding and punishing electrical stimulation of the brain and adrenal corticosterone levels in rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 894.

4039. Huang, Yung H. & Flynn, John P. (Yale U, Medical School) **Unit activities in the hypothalamus and midbrain during stimulation of hypothalamic attack sites.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 419-440. —Studied unit activity in the hypothalamus and midbrain of unanesthetized cats during electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus at sites that induced attack and at other comparable sites from which attack was not induced. The changes in the firing of units at distances from 0.7 to 1.9 mm from the site of stimulation were similar to those of units at distances from 2.0 to 5.2 mm. Although stimulation in general affected a majority of units, resulting in increases rather than in decreases of firing rates, and produced similar patterns of unit activity, stimulation at sites that induced attack affected more units, produced a greater change in unit activity and markedly increased firing rates in the lateral hypothalamus and the dorsal part of the midbrain. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4040. Jamieson, John L. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Temporal patterning of electroshock and retrograde amnesia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 895.

4041. Kaufman, Kenneth P. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The hippocampus and conditioned emotional response consolidation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 439.

4042. Kitsikis, Anne & Steriade, Mircea. (U Laval, Faculté de Médecine, Canada) **Thalamic, callosal and reticular converging inputs to parietal association cortex in cat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 516-524.—Studied the synaptic inputs of parietal associative cortex in the cat, as revealed by surface and depth responses to stimulation of appropriate thalamic nuclei, homotopic points in the contralateral cortex, and mesencephalic reticular formation. Results show that direct synaptic inputs from the lateralis intermedius portion of the thalamic region and from the homotopic contralateral cortical points converge with oligosynaptic projections arising in the mesencephalic tegmentum on layers III and IV of the crown of areas 5b and 7.
4043. Kulkosky, Paul J.; Riley, Anthony L.; Woods, Stephen C. & Krinsky, Richard. (U Washington, Seattle) **Interaction of brain stimulation and conditioned taste aversion: Osmotically induced drinking.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 297-299.—Experimental data in rats are interpreted as extending the finding of R. A. Wise and J. Albin (see PA, Vol 51:10641) of disruption of eating induced by electrical stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus by a conditioned taste aversion to the instance of drinking induced by CNS osmostimulation. (16 ref)
4044. Lauer, Joan B. & Frommer, Gabriel P. (Indiana U/Purdue U, Indianapolis) **Patterns of disruption of a lateralized discrimination by unilateral cortical spreading depression.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 300-306.—Trained 17 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats to contact drinking spouts to the left or right of their heads in response to stimulation of the left or right trigeminal nerves. The same side group of 9 Ss contacted the spout on the same side as the stimulated nerve to get saccharin water; the opposite side group of 8 Ss contacted the spout on the side opposite to the stimulated nerve. At the start of acquisition, the same side group made more correct responses than errors of commission; the opposite side group made fewer. Unilateral cortical spreading depression increased errors of commission, errors of omission, response latency, and intertrial responding. Ss tended to respond on the spout ipsilateral to the depressed hemisphere and, for the opposite side group, on the spout on the same side as the stimulated nerve. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4045. Leech, Curtis K. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Rate of development of electrically kindled convulsions compared to audiogenic seizures and learning ability in six inbred mouse strains.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 440.
4046. Liberson, Cathryn W. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Sex differences in autonomic responses (heart rate, respiration and blood pressure) to electric shock.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 441.
4047. Lineberry, C. G. & Vierck, C. J. (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **Attenuation of pain reactivity by caudate nucleus stimulation in monkeys.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(1), 119-134.—Studied the effect of caudate nucleus stimulation on reactivity to painful stimuli in 3 female *Macaca speciosa* monkeys chronically implanted with electrodes in the right caudate nucleus. The force with which Ss escaped from electrocutaneous leg shock was used as a measure of pain reactivity and was decreased by caudate stimulation. Escape thresholds and latencies were not influenced by stimulation. Decreased escape force was obtained only when 50 msec trains of caudate stimulation preceded 20 msec trains of leg shock by 0-100 msec. Intershock response distributions indicated that direct motor inhibition was not responsible for the depression of escape force, and the effectiveness of a restricted range of caudate-leg stimulation intervals ruled out generalized effects on arousal. Results indicate that the effect of caudate stimulation is to reduce the affective components of pain elicited by noxious electrocutaneous stimuli. (63 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4048. Miller, Jay S. (U Maryland) **Reinforcing brain stimulation: Effects of intensity and duration on performance under concurrent VI schedules of reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 443.
4049. Redgrave, Peter & Horrell, R. Ian. (U Hull, England) **The effects of medial hypothalamic stimulation on escape from footshock.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 133-147. In 3 experiments, electrodes were chronically implanted into the medial hypothalamic area of a total of 15 male hooded rats. Escape latencies, motivated by electrical stimulation of the brain and footshock presented both separately and together in a shuttle box, were measured. In all cases where cessation of medial hypothalamic stimulation was contingent upon escape, the combination of footshock and intracranial stimulation decreased escape latencies to a level below that motivated by footshock alone. Increases in the current stimulating the medial hypothalamus generally caused more rapid escape, both when the intracranial stimulation was presented alone and when combined with footshock. In contrast, stimulation of sites within the medial forebrain bundle region, which supported self-stimulation, systematically increased latencies to escape from footshock. Facilitation of escape behavior was no longer observed when the presentation of medial hypothalamic stimulation was nonresponse contingent. These effects are consistent with a predominantly aversive character attributable to electrical stimulation of the medial hypothalamus, but not with the view that this part of the brain mediates general behavioral suppression. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4050. Rose, James D. (Emory U, Medical School) **Response properties and anatomical organization of pontine and medullary units responsive to vaginal stimulation in the cat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(1), 79-93. The response properties and anatomical organization in the brain stem of 234 pontine and 60 medullary genitally sensitive (GS) neurons were studied by single unit recording in acutely prepared extracranial and anesthetized cats which were decerebrated under sodium pentobarbital anesthesia with urethane. Pontine unit responses to vaginal probing were very pronounced and stimulus bound, and involved a variety of response patterns. Most of the pontine GS neurons also responded to noxious extragenital visceral, and auditory stimuli. Results suggest that strong synaptic influence upon medullary GS neurons, possibly of midbrain origin, descends from

the lateral tegmental field of the pons. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4051. Sherman, William M. (New York U) **Electroconvulsive shock-induced amnesia: An acquisition, storage, or retrieval effect?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1302.

4052. Siegel, Allan; Edinger, Henry & Dotto, Miles. (New Jersey Medical School, Newark) **Effects of electrical stimulation of the lateral aspect of the prefrontal cortex upon attack behavior in cats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 473-484.—Studied the role of the lateral aspect of the prefrontal cortex upon quiet biting attack behavior elicited from the hypothalamus in 7 adult cats. Stimulation of 19 of 28 electrode sites sampled in the lateral prefrontal cortex produced a significant inhibition of attack behavior elicited from the hypothalamus of the ipsilateral side. Stimulation of sites in the prefrontal cortex on the side contralateral to the hypothalamus from which attack was elicited had no effect upon this response. No systematic effect of prefrontal stimulation upon flight behavior was observed. It is suggested that the lateral prefrontal cortex may inhibit attack behavior by modulating neurons in either the mediodorsal thalamic nucleus or ventral tegmental area. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Lesions

4053. Ahlskog, J. Eric; Randall, Patrick K. & Hoebel, Bartley G. (Princeton U) **Hypothalamic hyperphagia: Dissociation from hyperphagia following destruction of noradrenergic neurons.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4212), 399-401.—In a study with 40 adult female Sherman rats, major differences were found between classical hypothalamic hyperphagia and the recently discovered hyperphagia syndrome resulting from destruction of the ventral noradrenergic bundle (R. M. Gold; see PA, Vol 52:405). Traditional medial hypothalamic lesions produced no detectable loss of norepinephrine, and Ss overate both in the daytime and at night, whereas destruction of the noradrenergic bundles with 6-hydroxydopamine depleted norepinephrine to 6% of normal and caused overeating only at night. Moreover, the 2 procedures were additive, not substitutive, in their effects on eating. Results argue against recent suggestions that destruction of the ventral noradrenergic bundle mediates the classical hyperphagia syndrome associated with localized ventromedial hypothalamic lesions. However, damage to noradrenergic pathways may contribute to the hyperphagia after extensive hypothalamic lesions.—*Journal abstract*.

4054. Atwell, Constance W. & Lindsley, Donald B. (Pitzer Coll) **Development of visually evoked responses and visually guided behavior in kittens: Effects of superior colliculus and lateral geniculate lesions.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 465-478.—The development of visually evoked responses (VERs) and visually guided behavior was studied in 6 kittens for 3 mo after unilateral lesions of the superior colliculus (SC) or lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN) made at an early age. The SC and LGN lesions markedly reduced or eliminated different VER components in infancy, but only the effects of LGN lesions persisted to 3 mo of age. Visual field behavior deficits occurred

following both types of lesions, but only those following SC lesions persisted to 3 mo of age. Results are interpreted in terms of the functional status of the structures mediating the VERs and behavior at the time the lesions were made. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4055. Fleisher, Lloyd N. & Glick, Stanley D. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **A telencephalic lesion site for D-amphetamine-induced contralateral rotation in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(2), 413-417.—Reports the accidental discovery of a telencephalic locus for contralateral rotation in 21 female Sprague-Dawley albino rats given caudate lesions and tested for rotational preferences after ip dextroamphetamine (1 mg/kg) injections. (18 ref)

4056. Gage, Fred H. & Olton, David S. (Johns Hopkins U) **Hippocampal influence on hyperactivity induced by septal lesions.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(2), 311-325.—Tested female Sprague-Dawley rats for their responses to 4 stimuli to measure hyperactivity. Ss with septal lesions emitted the expected hyperactivity. Lesions of the postcommissural fornix, precommissural fornix, or anterior hippocampus, administered 16 days prior to a septal lesion, blocked the hyperactivity. Lesions localized to the medial or the lateral fibers of the fornix decreased the magnitude and duration of the hyperactivity following septal lesions but did not block it. Lesions of the posterior hippocampus-entorhinal cortex had no reliable effect on hyperactivity. Data indicate that the appearance of hyperactivity following a septal lesion depends upon a circuit involving the septum, precommissural fornix, anterior hippocampus, postcommissural fornix, and hypothalamus and document an important functional relationship between the septum, anterior hippocampus, and hypothalamus.—*Journal abstract*.

4057. Glassman, Robert B.; Forgy, Michael W.; Goodman, Joan E. & Glassman, Harriet N. (Lake Forest Coll) **Somesthetic effects of damage to cats' ventrobasal complex, medial lemniscus or posterior group.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 48(3, Pt 1), 460-492.—In a study with 19 cats, lesions of the thalamic ventrobasal complex or medial lemniscus were followed by deficits in tests of discrimination or orientation-localization of passively received cutaneous cues. Lesions of the posterior group were not followed by such deficits. Specificity of effect of lesions was shown by comparing the results from cutaneous tests to those of auditory, visual, and postural tests in the same Ss. Results are contrasted with those of earlier ones which showed that damage to SI cortex in cats does not cause cutaneous deficits while damage to SII and adjacent tissue does, and with work in other laboratories that also casts doubt on the idea that "lemniscal properties" are important for discriminative responding. Consideration of certain aspects of the perceptual abilities of man and lower animals suggests that the lemniscal system has too little interconnectedness to subserve sensory discriminative responding by itself. It is concluded that while lemniscal transmission of information up to the thalamic level is important for cutaneous sensation in the cat, perceptual interpretation of cutaneous information begins at the cortical level. Alternatively, certain properties of the ventrobasal complex which are not particularly "lemniscal"

cal" in nature may be important, and these are listed. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4058. Gordon, William P. (U Houston) **Behavioral investigation of the efferent auditory system: Some effects of transecting the feline crossed olivocochlear bundle.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1772.

4059. Horel, James A.; Keating, E. Gregory & Misantone, Louis J. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr. Syracuse) **Partial Klüver-Bucy syndrome produced by destroying temporal neocortex or amygdala.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(2), 347-359.—The temporal neocortex was removed in 4 monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) and 5 received amygdala destruction. 4 control Ss received skin and muscle incisions. Ss were compared on a visual pattern discrimination task, a food-nonfood discrimination, and a rating scale that measured agonistic and approach behavior. Only the cortical lesion disrupted retention of the visual pattern task, and neither lesion disrupted performance of the food-nonfood task. Both lesions produced oral behavior, increased reaction to stimuli, and decreased emotionality. Thus, the major symptoms of the Klüver-Bucy syndrome can be produced by destroying either the temporal neocortex or the amygdala. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4060. Kiernan, Ralph J. (U California, Riverside) **Visual deficits following lesions of the midbrain reticular formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 439-440.

4061. Latuf, Nilton L.; Colbachini, Marcus J. & Galvão, José A. (Serviço de Neurocirurgia da Santa Casa de Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil) **[Delimitation of the thalamic nuclei by stereotaxic electrophysiology.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Dec), Vol 31(4), 296-303.—Studied stereotaxic coordinates for 23 humans with tremors, using evoked potential data, to reduce variability in lesion placement from radiological determinants. The methodology of using evoked potential activity as supportive data to determine thalamic projections is discussed.—*J. F. Brennan*.

4062. Lorens, Stanley A.; Köhler, Christer & Guldberg, Hans C. (U Bergen, Norway) **Lesions in Gudden's tegmental nuclei produce behavioral and 5-HT effects similar to those after raphe lesions.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 653-659.—In 7 male Wistar albino rats, lesions largely restricted to the dorsal and ventral tegmental nuclei of Gudden (GTN) produced several effects similar to those seen after midbrain raphe lesions. GTN lesions significantly reduced the 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) concentration of the diencephalon, hippocampus, and remaining portion of the telencephalon. Striatal 5-HT, however, was not affected. GTN lesions enhanced activity in an enclosed field and facilitated 2-way avoidance acquisition. Pain sensitivity as measured by the flinch-jump method was not affected. Results suggest that the GTN may be the origin of ascending 5-HT fibers and may be involved in the regulation of activity level and the adaptation of an animal to aversive situations. Thus, some of the behavioral and 5-HT effects of lesions in the midbrain raphe nuclei may be due to their involvement of the GTN and associated pathways. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4063. Micco, David J. (U Cincinnati) **A further look at the behavioral deficit following injury to the hippocampus.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1777.

4064. Milliser, Stephen C. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The role of peristriate cortex in visually guided behavior in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1777-1778.

4065. Morey, Theodore M. (De Paul U) **Hippocampal lesions and positive incentive motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 897.

4066. Murphy, Lawrence R.; Race, Kathryn E. & Brown, Thomas S. (DePaul U) **Behaviors emitted by rats with limbic lesions during feeding.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 231-237.—Drinking, rearing, and locomotor behaviors were affected in males, but not females, with hippocampal lesions, while amygdala lesions had no effect on these behaviors in either sex. It is concluded that hippocampal lesions interact with sex in affecting spontaneous behavior. (21 ref)

4067. Myhrer, Trond. (U Oslo, Inst of Neurophysiology, Norway) **Normal jump avoidance performance in rats with the hippocampal theta rhythm selectively disrupted.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 489-498.—Investigated whether the hippocampal theta activity is necessary for the appearance of behavior with which it is normally correlated. 8 Möll-Wistar rats were trained in a 1-way active avoidance test (jump test), a performance which is usually accompanied by clear theta waves. The theta activity was then disrupted by a medial fornical lesion leaving the major hippocampal input and output systems functionally intact. By comparing pre- and postoperative jump avoidance latencies no statistically significant difference was revealed. Thus, the occurrence of theta activity was not necessary for normal jump avoidance behavior. It is suggested that the theta rhythm reflects internal hippocampal processes, and it may not be a reliable measure of the influence which the hippocampal formation exerts upon other parts of the neuronal network. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4068. Phillips, Anthony G. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Object-carrying by rats: Disruption by ventral mesencephalic lesions.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 250-262. In 22 of 30 male Wistar rats, reliable object-carrying was elicited concurrently with self-stimulation in a shuttlebox. Unilateral electrolytic and neurotoxic 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) lesions in the vicinity of the substantia nigra in 14 of the carrier Ss disrupted object-carrying in postoperative tests. As the 6-OHDA lesions reduced ipsilateral striatal tyrosine hydroxylase levels to less than 5% of the contralateral striatum, this suggests a role for the ascending dopaminergic nigrostriatal bundle in stimulation-induced object-carrying. Shuttlebox self-stimulation was unaffected by either type of lesion, and this result is interpreted as evidence for a dissociation of the neural correlates of self-stimulation and object-carrying. Implications of this finding for S. E. Gluckman and D. B. Schiff's (see PA. Vol 41 5745) biological theory of reinforcement are discussed. Furthermore, the ineffectiveness of substantia nigra lesions on ipsilateral hypothalamic self-stimulation implies that while the dopaminergic nigrostriatal bundle may be subserving

some aspects of lateral hypothalamic self-stimulation, the role is by no means an exclusive one. (French summary) (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4069. Spear, Peter D. & Barbas, Helen. (Kansas State U) **Recovery of pattern discrimination ability in rats receiving serial or one-stage visual cortex lesions.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(2), 337-346.—Trained 2 groups of 10 male hooded Long-Evans rats each on a pattern discrimination between horizontal and vertical striped stimuli which were equated for contour length and total luminous flux, and in which consistent local luminous flux cues were eliminated. In 1 group of Ss, visual cortex removals were performed in 2 stages with training between the operations. 9 of the 10 Ss were able to relearn the pattern discrimination (median of 344 trials) after the completed bilateral visual cortex removals. The 2nd group received similar bilateral visual cortex lesions in 1 stage. In agreement with previous studies, none of these Ss were able to relearn the discrimination after more than 10 times (550 trial limit) the trials required for original learning. However, several Ss with total 1-stage lesions could relearn the pattern discrimination if very extended periods of training were given. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4070. Thomka, Michael L. & Brown, Thomas S. (DePaul U) **The effect of hippocampal lesions on the development and extinction of a learned taste aversion for a novel food.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 281-284.—Results show that rats with hippocampal lesions did not differ from normals in development or extinction of the aversion, extending previous findings which show that bilateral hippocampal lesions do not interfere with the normal modulation of consummatory behaviors.

4071. Thompson, Michael E. & Thorne, B. Michael. (Mississippi State U) **The effects of colony differences and olfactory bulb lesions on muricide in rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 285-289.—Examination of the experimental finding that olfactory bulb damage had opposite effects on muricide in rats from 2 different colonies did not provide conclusive evidence for an artifact. Caution is advised in generalizing from studies employing rats from different colonies.

4072. Wegener, Jonathan G. (Wright Inst of Otolaryngology, Community Hosp, Indianapolis, IN) **The sound localizing behavior of normal and brain damaged monkeys.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 191-219.—Studied sound localization behavior in 24 normal and brain damaged rhesus monkeys. Unoperated Ss learned the localization response more rapidly if the response required that they move away from the sound source than if the response required that they approach a sounding buzzer. All Ss which had bilateral lesions involving prefrontal lobe cortical tissue, the supratemporal plane auditory cortex, or lateral surface cortical tissue adjacent to the supratemporal plane auditory areas, exhibited deficits in sound localizing behavior. Ss with lesions involving 80% or more of the auditory cortex had the most profound postoperative deficits. All deficits appeared to be uniquely auditory but were not necessarily deficiencies in discrimination ability. It is concluded that the deficits observed in monkeys with auditory cortex lesions are probably more profound than those

reported for cats with similar brain lesions and similar discrimination task. (52 ref)—*Journal summary*.

Drug Stimulation & Psychopharmacology

4073. Altshuler, Harold; Weaver, Sydney & Phillips, Paul. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston) **Intragastric self-administration of psychoactive drugs by the rhesus monkey.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 883-890.—Developed and tested a durable and dependable technique allowing intragastric self-administration of drugs by subhuman primates. 11 of the 15 opportunities for 8 rhesus monkeys to initiate self-administration resulted in the acquisition of the behavior. The drugs studied were pentobarbital sodium, ethanol, dextroamphetamine sulfate, and methadone hydrochloride. The acquisition of ethanol self-administration yielded relatively predictable patterns of drug intake—commonly, alternating epochs of high and low intake. The cyclical pattern was similar to the patterns of oral intake of many drugs by the human drug abuser. Because of this similarity and several other features of the model, it is concluded that the intragastric self-administration model in the subhuman primate provides a useful method to study drugs abused orally by man.—*Journal abstract*.

4074. Anisman, Hymie. **Dissociation of disinhibitory effects of scopolamine: Strain and task factors.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 613-618.—In 3 experiments it was observed that a total of 240 mice of 3 strains (A/J, DBA/2J, and C57BL/6J) differing in activity exhibited comparable levels of spontaneous alternation. Scopolamine differentially affected activity in the strains but uniformly eliminated shock-induced suppression and spontaneous alternation behavior. Data are discussed in terms of the relationship between activity and spontaneous alternation. It is suggested that scopolamine exerts its effects on spontaneous alternation via the effects on acetylcholine activity, independent of any effects on general activity levels. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4075. Bagchi, Sakti P. & Zarycki, Edwin P. (Marcy Psychiatric Ctr, Research Div, NY) **Catecholamine formation in brain from phenylalanine and tyrosine: Effects of psychotropic drugs and other agents.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 24(15), 1381-1390.—Made in vivo and in vitro comparisons of phenylalanine and tyrosine as precursors of cerebral catecholamines in rat brain. The ratio of ¹⁴C to ³H in the isolated catecholamines [R(CA)] and tyrosine [R(TY)] was determined. The experiments in vitro indicated that the rate of phenylalanine hydroxylation, the R(CA) value, and the R(CA)/R(TY) value may be characteristic properties of specific brain regions. Several physical or chemical agents had profound effects on the hydroxylation of phenylalanine. Pretreatment of the synaptosomal-mitochondrial enzyme source with any one of several detergents or with hypotonic sucrose almost completely inhibited the hydroxylation of both substrates. In vivo, chlorpromazine, amphetamine, apomorphine, and morphine stimulated or inhibited the formation of catecholamines from (¹⁴C)phenylalanine. Results suggest that (a) the tyrosine that is formed in vitro from phenylalanine in brain tissue is not freely miscible with the endogenous

free tyrosine, (b) the hydroxylation characteristics of the phenylalanine-derived tyrosine may be distinctly different from that of the free endogenous tyrosine, and (c) phenylalanine hydroxylation may be sensitive to some psychotropic drugs in vivo. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4076. Banerjee, Anuradha; Poddar, Mrinal K.; Saha, Subhash & Ghosh, Jagat J. (Calcutta U, India) Effect of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol on monoamine oxidase activity of rat tissues in vivo. *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 24(15), 1435-1436.—Results show an increase in the activity of hypothalamic monoamine oxidase induced by both acute and chronic administration of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Since the hypothalamus is rich in monoaminergic neurons, results suggest that the central monoamine neurons are an important site of action of THC. (18 ref)

4077. Barfield, M. Ashton. (Princeton U) Control of sexual receptivity in the female rat by estrogen and progesterone. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 828.

4078. Bennett, Richard M. (Rutgers State U) The effects of alcohol on primary process thinking. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 404.

4079. Black, W. C.; McBride, W. J. & Grosz, H. J. (Indiana U, Medical School, Inst of Psychiatric Research) Propranolol, 3 C-morphine accumulation and avoidance: Peripheral and central variables. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 701-704.—Results in male rats suggest a substantial peripherally mediated component which might prevent the delivery of morphine to opiate receptors in the brain. The degree to which propranolol might alter morphine metabolism and excretion remains unknown. Data support the role of central variables in the interaction of the 2 compounds. (19 ref)

4080. Bond, Nigel W. & di Giusto, Eros. (Macquarie U, School of Behavioral Sciences, North Ryde, Australia) Changes in open-field behavior following short-term alcohol ingestion by rats. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 575-578.—24 adult male Wistar rats were reduced to 70% of their free-feeding body weight and then randomly divided into an experimental and a control group. The former was placed on a liquid diet consisting of alcohol plus Sustagen for 4 2-day periods, interspersed with 3 2-day periods of a liquid diet containing Sucrose plus Sustagen. The latter group which was pair fed with the experimental group received the latter diet only. An 8-day period followed in which all Ss were fed their normal laboratory diet ad lib. All Ss were subsequently tested for differences in activity and defecation in an open field for 15 min/day every other day for 3 days. Results show that short-term alcohol ingestion can lead to residual behavioral changes, an enhancement of the activating effects of novel stimuli on locomotor activity which were independent of emotional responding or nutritional deficiencies.—*Journal abstract*.

4081. Borgen, Lowell A. (U Mississippi) Operant behavioral studies of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol in the rat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1662-1663.

4082. Braestrup, Claus; Andersen, Henning & Randrup, Axel. (Set Hans Mental Hosp, Central Lab, Roskilde, Denmark) The monoamine oxidase B inhibitor

deprenyl potentiates phenylethylamine behaviour in rats without inhibition of catecholamine metabolite formation. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 34(1), 181-187. Investigated the mechanisms of levo-deprenyl, which has been reported to have antidepressant properties, in male SPF Wistar rats. Levo-deprenyl, a type B MAO inhibitor, was compared to clorgyline, an MAO A inhibitor, with regard to its inhibitory effect on the formation of 3 major catecholamine metabolites: homovanillic acid (HVA), dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC), and 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol (MOPEG) in the rat brain in vivo. The 2 drugs showed no difference in the dose-response pattern of all 3 metabolites. Clorgyline inhibited the formation of HVA, DOPAC and MOPEG with a median effective dose (ED_{50}) of about 0.2 mg/kg and deprenyl inhibited with an ED_{50} of about 15 mg/kg (subcutaneously). This result indicates that the metabolites of both dopamine and noradrenaline are formed by the same type of MAO, probably type A. Antidepressant properties of deprenyl seem to be independent of catecholamine deamination. Deprenyl but not clorgyline (2 or 8 mg/kg) potentiated the stereotyped sniffing behavior induced by B-phenylethylamine, a specific substrate for type B MAO. Deprenyl was 10,000 times less potent than desmethylinipramine as inhibitor of noradrenaline uptake in crude synaptosomes from the occipital cortex of rat brain. Inhibition of noradrenaline uptake is therefore excluded as a possible mechanism for the antidepressant action of levo-deprenyl. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4083. Britton, Augusto. (U Southern California) The effects of an RNA polymerase in the improvement of verbal learning and memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 889.

4084. Brown, Serena-Lynn & Fial, Ronald A. (Yale U) Intracranial alpha-methyl-p-tyrosine and response for electrical brain stimulation. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 641-646.—Chemotrodes, allowing electrical and chemical stimulation of the brain at the same site, were implanted on 18 male Long-Evans rats aimed at the medial forebrain bundle of the lateral hypothalamus. After Ss were trained to barpress for electrical brain stimulation, the crystalline form of alpha-methylparatyrosine (AMPT), an inhibitor of catecholamine synthesis, was administered intracranially, and change in response rate was noted. Intracranial tyrosine administration was also tested as a control study. It was found that AMPT depressed rate of response for intracranial self-stimulation whereas tyrosine administered intracranially exhibited no such effects. This result supports data on the use of AMPT administered ip or orally and suggests a noradrenergic or dopaminergic system of reward in the lateral hypothalamus. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4085. Burks, Charles D.; Daniell, James R. & Looney, Ramon I. (Auburn U) Cholinergic mediation of instrumental and consummatory behaviors. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 579-588. Schedule-induced polydipsia was instated in 8 male albino rats using FR 100 and fixed-time schedules of reinforcement. Both schedules were effective in producing schedule-induced polydipsia when water was concurrently available. Ss

received ip injections of 3, 6, and 9 mg/kg atropine sulfate and a control injection of physiological saline according to a 4×4 design which was replicated for 2 groups of 4 Ss each. Atropine sulfate injections attenuated schedule-induced polydipsia instated on the 2 schedules. Water intake levels were suppressed to equivalent levels, regardless of schedules or preinjection intake level obtained before drugs were administered, as compared to saline controls ($p < .001$). This finding is interpreted as evidence that the polydipsia is mediated at least in part by cholinergic pathways.—*Journal abstract.*

4086. Bursey, Robert G. (Clemson U) **Effect of maternal ethanol consumption during gestation and lactation on the development and learning performance of the offspring.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 737.

4087. Butcher, Richard E.; Hawver, Karen; Burbacher, Thomas & Scott, William. (U Cincinnati) **Behavioral effects from antenatal exposure to teratogens.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Presents a report of the behavioral testing of Wistar rats exposed in utero to hydroxyurea and acetazolamide (Diamox). Results suggest that agents which cause malformation of or damage to the fetal nervous system will produce behavioral impairments in offspring when given in moderate amounts.

4088. Butler, John L. (Catholic U of America) **The effects of expectation and suggestion on immediate memory in subjects under the influence of marijuana.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 868-869.

4089. Campbell, Byron A. & Randall, Patrick K. (Princeton U) **Paradoxical effects of amphetamine on behavioral arousal in neonatal and adult rats: A possible animal model of the calming effect of amphetamine on hyperkinetic children.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Reviews findings on the effects of amphetamine administration on hyperactivity in rats. Comparisons are made with the hyperkinetic syndrome in children, and it is suggested that amphetamine produces a different if not "paradoxical" effect on behavior in the neonatal animal and that the disappearance of this effect is dependent upon further maturation of the CNS. (20 ref)

4090. Cheng, Hsien C.; Bhatnagar, Ranbir K. & Long, John P. (Merrell-National Lab, Cincinnati, OH) **Dopaminergic nature of amphetamine-induced pecking in pigeons.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 33(2), 319-324.—Dextroamphetamine induced a pecking response in pigeons that was antagonized by chlorpromazine, haloperidol, and bulbocapnine, suggesting that the pecking response was caused by dopaminergic receptor stimulation. Other data support the conclusion that the amphetamine-induced pecking is mediated indirectly by the release of dopamine. (16 ref)

4091. Coscina, Donald V.; Goodman, Jeff; Godse, Damodar D. & Stancer, Harvey C. (Clarke Inst of Psychiatry, Section on Neurochemistry, Toronto, Canada) **Effects of handling before central 6-hydroxydopamine treatment on subsequent emotionality and neuro-**

chemical changes in rats. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 225-228.—5 min of daily handling 6 days prior to intracisternal 6-hydroxydopamine (6OHDA) treatment did not alter the magnitude or the time course of rage known to occur in rats after this method of chronic depletion of brain norepinephrine (NE) and dopamine (DA). Ss were 36 male albino Wistar rats. However, handling produced an apparent protective effect against the ability of 6OHDA to deplete brain DA and, possibly, NE. Since previous work has shown that this same handling regimen, instituted after the production of 6OHDA-induced rage, has pronounced taming effects, findings collectively show that handling is a potentially important variable to control in experiments concerned with the behavioral and neurochemical effects of this drug.—*Journal abstract.*

4092. Costall, Brenda & Naylor, Robert J. (U Bradford, Postgraduate School of Studies in Pharmacology, England) **Neuroleptic antagonism of dyskinetic phenomena.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 33(2), 301-312.—Used the abnormal involuntary movements induced by intrastriatal administration of dopamine (e.g., gnawing, biting and licking reactions, and hyperactivity) as a model for investigating the effects of a variety of neuroleptics on these dyskinetic movements (e.g., haloperidol, fluphenazine, and pimozide). Results are interpreted in terms of 2 neostriatal dopaminergic mechanisms and discussed in relationship to clinical dyskinesia. (36 ref)

4093. Cowan, Alan & Macfarlane, Ian R. (Reckitt & Colman Ltd, Pharmaceutical Div, Hull, England) **Effect of propranolol on antinociceptive, tolerance- and dependence-producing properties of morphine in rodents and monkeys.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 34(1), 87-94.—In a study with male albino MFI/Ola mice, male Sprague-Dawley rats, and male and female rhesus monkeys, racemic propranolol did not significantly affect the antinociceptive median effective dose (ED_{50}) of morphine in rodents and neither precipitated abstinence in morphine-dependent monkeys nor exacerbated the syndrome in 24-hr withdrawn monkeys. Multiple doses of propranolol did not alter the development of physical dependence on morphine in monkeys. Evidence for a possible propranolol-morphine interaction was found using the mouse tail flick test; after 8 injections of propranolol (over 4 days) mice were tolerant to normally effective doses of morphine. Concurrent injections of naloxone antagonized this effect. When propranolol and morphine were administered concurrently the morphine ED_{50} (on Day 5) was twice that of the group receiving morphine alone. Similar results were obtained with dextro-propranolol; practolol had a neutral effect. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4094. Crabbe, John C. & Alpern, Herbert P. (San Jose State U) **d-Amphetamine: Disruptive effects on the long-term store of memory and proactive facilitatory effects on learning in inbred mice.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 647-652.—Gave 155 male C57BL/6J mice 2 daily trials on an appetitively motivated successive brightness discrimination maze problem; they then received daily ip injections of saline or amphetamine for 5 days. When trained again in the maze, Ss in all amphetamine groups tended to display

impaired retention: retention was significantly impaired in the 2.0 mg/kg group. Naive Ss were treated exactly as were the pre-trained Ss except that they received no initial maze training prior to drug treatments. Ss in all naive amphetamine groups tended to display enhanced acquisition of the maze problem: acquisition was significantly enhanced in the 1.0 mg/kg group. Results could not be explained as effects of amphetamine on attentional, motivational or other performance factors. (31 ref) —*Journal abstract*

4095. Daul, Carolyn B. & Heath, Robert G. (Tulane U, Medical School) The effect of chronic marihuana usage on the immunological status of rhesus monkeys. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 875-882.—Plasma immunoglobulin levels were decreased and in vitro lymphocyte responsiveness to a mitogenic agent, Concanavalin A, was reduced in monkeys exposed to marihuana smoke for 6 mo. It is difficult at present to assess the significance of these effects in terms of the effect of marihuana smoking on the in vivo immunological competence of the organism. (25 ref)

4096. Dawson, John L.; Cheung, Y. M. & Lau, R. T. (U Hong Kong) Developmental effects of neonatal sex hormones on spatial and activity skills in the white rat. *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(3), 213-229.—Examined the effects of neonatal feminization on changes in spatial and activity skills. The experiment involved 3 neonatally feminized groups of male albino Wistar rats: castration alone, estrogen alone, and estrogen-injected castrates; 1 female sample of testosterone-injected castrates, and treated and untreated male and female controls. Data provide partial support for the hypothesis that neonatal gonadectomy and opposite-sex hormones administered to male and female castrated rats would reverse the normal sex-associated abilities of the rat (higher male spatial learning and higher female activity). However, the feminization effect for the male estrogen alone and castration alone experimental groups was much greater than for the male estrogen-injected castrates. The masculinized females (testosterone-injected castrates) also had higher spatial learning and lower activity levels, while the feminized male's spatial and activity skills were also reversed. This confirms in part the extent to which neonatal gonadal sex hormones are effective at critical periods of development in programming the brain in terms of sex-associated spatial and activity skills. Adult hormonal replacement therapy administered at 12 mo of age supported the hypothesis that sex hormones in adults are mainly activational and have less marked effects than the significant directional changes obtained by these neonatal sex hormones and castration techniques. (36 ref) —*Journal abstract*

4097. Dunn, Adrian J. & Hogan, Edward L. (U Florida, Medical Coll) Brain gangliosides: Increased incorporation of (1-³H)glucosamine during training. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 605-612.—The incorporation of (1-³H)glucosamine into biochemical fractions of brain was studied in male C57Bl/6J mice trained in a conditioned avoidance jump-up task, in Ss yoked to the trained Ss, and in undisturbed Ss in their home cages. The (1-³H)glucosamine was injected subcutaneously 15 min before 15 min of training, and Ss were killed after a total pulse time of 1

hr. There was a consistent and significant increase of about 21% of the incorporation of the ³H into the brain ganglioside fraction when trained Ss were compared with quiet Ss. This increase was not observed in any of the other chemical fractions studied, including the total chloroform-methanol-soluble compounds, the nonganglioside lipids, and the chloroform-methanol-insoluble compounds. Yoked Ss showed an intermediate level of incorporation, exhibiting only a 12% increase in the ganglioside fraction. When the individual ganglioside species were analyzed, the changed incorporation was not specific. (25 ref) —*Journal abstract*

4098. Eich, James E.; Weingartner, Herbert; Stillman, Richard C. & Gillin, J. Christian. (U Maryland, Baltimore) State-dependent accessibility of retrieval cues in the retention of a categorized list. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 408-417.—Used a state-dependent learning paradigm in which 30 male 21-34 yr old Ss encoded and recalled equivalent lists of conceptually categorized words in each of the following conditions: (a) encode following administration of a marihuana placebo—recall placebo; (b) encode placebo—recall following administration of active marihuana; (c) encode marihuana—recall marihuana; and (d) encode marihuana—recall placebo. Free recall of both words and categories was more complete in the encode marihuana—recall marihuana condition than in the encode marihuana—recall placebo condition, a finding indicative of asymmetric state-dependent learning. However, these differences were not apparent when recall was prompted with appropriate extralist retrieval cues. It is concluded that the accessibility of retrieval cues which provide access to higher-order memory units which have been encoded in the dissociated state depends on restoration of that state at the time of attempted recall. Several implications of this reasoning for future studies of the cognitive mechanism underlying human state-dependence are considered. (22 ref) —*Journal abstract*

4099. Eichelman, Burr & Barchas, Jack. (Stanford Medical Ctr, CA) Facilitated shock-induced aggression following antidepressive medication in the rat. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 601-604.—In 2 experiments a total of 156 male Sprague-Dawley rats were tested for changes in shock-induced fighting following treatment with antidepressants of both the dibenzazepine and MAO inhibitor classes of drug. Ss were retested for shock-induced fighting 3, 4, and 5 days after initial ip injections of imipramine, amitriptyline, desmethylinipramine, or saline. All 3 dibenzazepine groups showed increased levels of shock-induced fighting ($p < 0.01$). In addition, Ss were retested for shock-induced fighting 6, 30, 54, and 78 hrs following the initiation of treatment with daily injections of saline, or the MAO inhibitors: nialamide, iproniazid, and pargyline. All 3 MAO inhibitor groups showed increased levels of shock-induced fighting after 30 hr ($p < .001$). (20 ref) —*Journal abstract*

4100. Eisenstein, Norman & D'Amato, Michael R. (Schering Corp, Bloomfield, NJ) Effects of magnesium pemoline on a delayed match-to-sample task in monkeys. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 245-250.—Magnesium pemoline had no effect on short-term

memory in capuchin monkeys. Performance on trials of 600-, 180-, and 300-sec delays was not enhanced by the drug, nor did the drug appear to cause any sensory deficits which would have been indicated by poorer performance at the 2-sec delay interval (28 ref).

4101. Elton, Robert H.; Malabu, John E.; Dau, David L. & Arnold, Raymond V. Voluntary consumption of alcohol by baboons: Effects of flavor, concentration and temperature of solution. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1124-1130.—Describes 2 experiments with a total of 11 naive, captive-born, 2-4 yr old baboons which attempted to (a) demonstrate voluntary drinking of alcohol when solution temperature, concentration, and vehicle were controlled and (b) determine an optimal concentration at which Ss would self-administer the alcohol solution. In Exp I, Ss were given a test solution every other day over a 4-wk period which was made from 10% alcohol in grape or orange mixes or as bourbon and water; solutions were presented either cold (2°C) or warm (30°C). All Ss voluntarily consumed the alcohol solutions. Warm orange juice was the most preferred solution. Males drank more than females, and there was a significant correlation between dominance hierarchy position and solution consumption. Exp II demonstrated that Ss drank the greatest amounts of alcohol when it was presented as a 10-20% solution and that the volume of solution consumed at the various test concentrations (10, 20, or 30%) was generally greater with cold than with warm solutions.—L. Gorsev.

4102. Emery, Donald E. & Sachs, Benjamin D. (U Connecticut) Ejaculatory pattern in female rats without androgen treatment. *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 484-486.—In a study with 60 adult female Long-Evans rats, Ss receiving long-term estrogen treatment in adulthood displayed the species-typical motor pattern of ejaculation during copulation. This hormone treatment produced pituitary hypertrophy and concomitant pressure damage to brain areas dorsal to the pituitary, but did not cause clitoral hypertrophy. The demonstration of this ejaculatory pattern in perinatally untreated female Ss indicates that the potential for the expression of the ejaculatory or "orgasmic" pattern is not dependent on exogenous androgen at any stage of development and is more widely represented among female mammals than previously believed. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4103. Forbes, William B. (U Houston) The effect of focally administered drugs on self-stimulation of the ventral tegmental area in rats. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 437.

4104. Friedman, Eitan et al. (New York U. Medical Ctr, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) Enhancement of reserpine-elicited dopaminergic supersensitivity by repeated treatment with apomorphine and α methyl-p-tyrosine. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 867-874.—Pretreatment of male Sprague-Dawley rats with reserpine (5 mg/kg/day ip for 2 days) elicited an enhanced stereotyped response following injection of apomorphine or amphetamine which persisted through the 17th day. Since apomorphine acts as a direct postsynaptic receptor agonist in dopaminergic neurons this effect may represent a postsynaptic supersensitivity. To prevent the development of supersensitivity, apomorphine was administered repeatedly during the reserpin-

ization period. Contrary to expectations, a further enhancement of supersensitivity was seen when Ss were challenged days later with apomorphine. This may be the result of presynaptic dopamine-synthesis-inhibition following apomorphine. Alpha-methylparatyrosine, but not scopolamine, repeatedly administered during the reserpinization mimicked the effect of apomorphine, supporting the concept that the potentiating effects of apomorphine are mediated presynaptically. Furthermore it is suggested that the direct presynaptic action of apomorphine, and not that mediated via cholinergic interneurons, is operant in the development of enhanced supersensitivity. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4105. Garvey, H. Lloyd & Ram, Nand. (Howard U. Medical Coll) Centrally induced hypotensive effects of β -adrenergic blocking drugs. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 33(2), 283-294.—Investigated the mechanism of the antihypertensive effects of propranolol, pindolol, and solatol using chloralose-anesthetized cats and dogs. Results suggest that the hypotensive effects of both propranolol and pindolol may be related to a reduction in the level of central autonomic control resulting from decreased levels of blood pressure, heart rate, and cardiac contractile force. (49 ref)

4106. Geyer, Mark A. et al. (U California, Medical School, San Diego) Opposite effects of intraventricular serotonin and bufotenin on rat startle responses. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 687-691.—In 2 experiments the startle responses of a total of 34 male Sprague-Dawley rats to air puffs were monitored in a stabilimeter during the iv infusion of various doses of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) or the putative hallucinogenic congener of 5-HT, 5-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-HDMT) or saline. Qualitatively opposite effects were observed, with 5-HT producing a dose-dependent decrease in responsivity and 5-HDMT increasing the magnitude of startle responses. No specific effects of either compound could be demonstrated on the presumably separable processes of sensitization and habituation. Results are discussed in the context of a central serotonergic system which facilitates behavioral inhibition and which is antagonized by indoleamine hallucinogens. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4107. Glick, Stanley D.; Cox, Russell D. & Greenstein, Stuart. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) Relationship of rats' spatial preferences to effects of d-amphetamine on timing behavior. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 33(1), 173-182.—Trained 12 female Sprague-Dawley rats to barpress on a DRL 16 schedule for water reinforcement. Ss were allowed to barpress on either of 2 levers (left and right), and all showed consistent side preferences. Doses (0.5-2.0 mg/kg) of amphetamine differentially affected performance under signaled and nonsignaled conditions. Performance during the nonsignaled condition was much more sensitive to a drug-induced rate increment and timing impairment. With increasing drug dosage, under both conditions, side preferences reliably increased, decreased, or remained unchanged depending upon the particular pattern of paw usage and the relationship between paw and side preferences. For the nonsignaled condition, baseline rates were related to the strength of

side preferences; lower rates and better timing performance were significantly correlated with greater preferences. Observations of barpressing behavior suggest that stereotyped motor patterns associated with side preferences might be related to mechanisms involved in timing behavior and, perhaps, in behavior controlled by internal stimuli generally.—*Journal abstract.*

4108. Goldman, Harold; Dagirmanjian, Rose; Drew, William G. & Murphy, Sharon. (Wayne State U, Medical School) Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol alters flow of blood to subcortical areas of the conscious rat brain. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(3), 477-482.— Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, 1 mg/kg) injected iv into 43 conscious, unrestrained male Wistar rats induced "cataleptoid" postures, vocalization, and, in about 1/2 of the Ss, a unique jumping behavior. During the period of cataleptoid behavior at 20 min after injection, the flows of blood to dorsal hippocampus, hypothalamus, cerebellum, and basal ganglia were reduced significantly, whereas perfusion of cortical areas was unaffected. These regional changes in flow are believed to reflect acute functional responses to THC. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4109. Goldman, Harold; Sandman, Curt A.; Kastin, Abba J. & Murphy, S. (Wayne State U) MSH affects regional perfusion of the brain. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 661-664.—With the single exception of the occipital cortex, the flow of blood to most regions of the brains of 33 conscious, unrestrained male Wistar rats was reduced within 10 min after iv administration of alpha melanocyte stimulating hormone (α MSH). Though these effects were transitory for most regions of the brain, perfusion of cerebellum, pons and medulla, hippocampus, and parietal cortex was still significantly low by 20 min. Assuming that flow changes reflect functional changes, these early responses to α MSH suggest an explanation for the effects of this hormone in which visual learning is improved. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4110. Goldstein, Dora B. & Kakhana, Ryoko. (Stanford U, Medical School) Alcohol withdrawal reactions in mouse strains selectively bred for long or short sleep times. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 981-986.—2 lines of mice—the alcohol-sensitive long-sleep (LS) strain and the alcohol-sensitive short-sleep (SS) strain—that differ in their sensitivity to acute hypnotic effects of ethanol were tested for alcohol withdrawal reactions after a standard 3-day exposure to ethanol. The LS strain showed a much milder withdrawal reaction than did the SS. The strains did not differ in sensitivity to convulsions elicited by pentylenetetrazol. Sleep times and withdrawal reactions did not correlate in individual Ss of the genetically heterogeneous stock from which the 2 lines were derived.—*Journal abstract.*

4111. Grabowska, Maria. (Polish Academy of Sciences, Inst of Pharmacology, Krakow, Poland) Influence of apomorphine on brain serotonin turnover rate. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 589-591.—Apomorphine (5.0 mg/kg, subcutaneously) accelerated the disappearance of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid from the brains of ip pargyline-pretreated male Wistar rats, as well as the depletion of brain 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) caused by inhibition of its

synthesis. The latter effect was abolished by spiroperidol. Results suggest that apomorphine increases the 5-HT turnover rate, secondary to the stimulation of central dopamine receptors.—*Journal abstract.*

4112. Greenberg, Isaac. (Syracuse U) The effects of L-(Δ)-9-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol on low and high response rates generated under two similar conditions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1772-1773.

4113. Hall, Michael E. & Mayer, Meredith A. (U Colorado) Effects of alpha methyl-para-tyrosine on the recall of a passive avoidance response. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 579-582.—Treatment with ip alpha-methylparatyrosine 4 hrs before training on a passive avoidance task altered recall in 160 female C57BL/6J mice tested 24 hrs after training. The observed alterations were dependent on the intensity of the footshock used during training. Retention of the avoidance habit was reduced by drug treatment when a footshock of 1.6 mA was employed, while retention by drug-treated Ss was enhanced when a footshock of 0.16 mA was used. No significant differences in retention were noted when a footshock of 0.8 mA or no footshock was employed. Results cannot be explained on the basis of drug-induced changes in activity or sensitivity to footshock, or to state-dependent learning. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4114. Hammond, Kenneth R. & Joyce, C. R. (Eds.). (U Colorado) *Psychoactive drugs and social judgment: Theory and research*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xvii, 278 p.—Presents a collection of 17 papers on theory, method, research, and future issues in psychopharmacology. The effects of psychoactive drugs on the human judgment, interpersonal conflict, and interpersonal learning of both hospitalized and normal Ss are examined. (43 p ref)

4115. Handley, George W. (U Tennessee) The effects of methylphenidate (Ritalin) upon performance in the successive discrimination reversal situation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1294.

4116. Heaton, Robert K. (U Colorado, Medical Ctr, Denver) Subject expectancy and environmental factors as determinants of psychedelic flashback experiences. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 157-165.—Assessed the roles of expectancy and autonomic arousal in inducing psychedelic flashbacks under conditions of mild sensory deprivation. 16 males who claimed to have had flashbacks (mean age, 22.3 yrs) and 16 males with extensive psychedelic drug histories but not claiming flashbacks (mean age, 23.4 yrs) participated. During the 1st experimental session, Ss were given a drug which they were told would induce flashbacks and during the 2nd, a drug which was alleged to induce only autonomic arousal. Ephedrine sulfate (50 mg) or placebo actually was given in counterbalanced order. Ss of both groups experienced many more psychedelic sensations (measured by Linton and Lang's Subjective Reaction Scale) when they expected flashbacks. Drug effect was nonsignificant. Findings support the view that flashbacks are not "caused" by psychedelic drugs, but by the tendency of some drug users to mislabel, and selectively attend to relevant aspects of

naturally occurring altered states of consciousness. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4117. Hine, Bromfield; Torrello, Marina & Gershon, Samuel. (New York U. Medical School, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **Interactions between cannabidiol and Δ^9 THC during abstinence in morphine-dependent rats.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 851-858.—33 male Sprague-Dawley rats, each implanted with a pellet containing 75 mg morphine, were administered naloxone 72 hrs later to precipitate abstinence. 2 hrs before naloxone, Ss were pretreated acutely with either 10 mg/kg cannabidiol (CBD) or the vehicle. One hour later, an injection of the vehicle or a low dose of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) that exhibits slight efficacy in attenuating morphine abstinence signs was administered to each of the groups previously receiving the vehicle or CBD. Interactions between CBD and THC were assessed during abstinence, precipitated 1 hr after the last series of injections. CBD had little effect on abstinence scores, but significantly increased the abstinence-attenuating properties of THC. Rotational behavior (turning), induced by THC during abstinence, was also potentiated by CBD. Data extend previous reports of potentiation of pharmacological effects of THC by CBD to abstinence-attenuating properties and other effects of THC in morphine-dependent rats. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4118. Hoffmeister, Friedrich & Wuttke, Wolfgang. (Inst für Pharmakologie der Bayer, Wuppertal-Elberfeld, W Germany) **Self-administration of acetylsalicylic acid and combinations with codeine and caffeine in rhesus monkeys.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1973, Vol 186(2), 266-275.—One group of monkeys was allowed to leverpress for iv injections of saline, another group for codeine. Saline was available 24 hrs, codeine 3 hrs/day. After leverpressing became stable, saline was replaced by acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, 2.5 and 10 mg/kg), and codeine was replaced either by ASA or by combinations of ASA plus codeine, ASA plus caffeine, ASA plus caffeine plus codeine, and by caffeine plus codeine. 2.5 mg/kg ASA generated rates of responding slightly above saline level in 3 out of 4 Ss. With 10 mg/kg ASA, self-administration behavior was below the saline level. Mixtures of ASA with codeine, when offered to Ss trained for codeine self-administration, produced decreases in the number of codeine self-injections. Codeine intake was also decreased when these Ss were pretreated with ASA (100 and 200 mg/kg) 15-180 min prior to the codeine self-administration sessions. Caffeine was not self-administered more frequently than saline, either when caffeine was offered alone or in a mixture with ASA. A mixture of caffeine and codeine was taken at lower rates than solutions of codeine alone. When the 3 drugs were offered in a mixture, rates of self-administration were lower than those generated by ASA codeine or caffeine codeine mixtures, as well as by codeine alone. Results fail to show considerable positive reinforcing properties for ASA.—*Journal abstract.*

4119. Hruska, R. E.; Thut, P. D.; Huxtable, R. J. & Bressler, R. (U Arizona, Medical Ctr) **Suppression of conditioned drinking by taurine and related compounds.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug),

Vol 3(4), 593-599.—48 male HaM/ICR Swiss mice were conditioned to respond for water reinforcements on an FR-5 schedule. Taurine, injected ip at doses of 9.0, 13.8, and 21.3 mmole/kg, produced a dose-related decrease in both the initial response rate and total number performance, reinforcements received by Ss deprived of water for 24 hrs. The structural analogs of taurine (aminomethanesulfonic acid, 3-aminopropanesulfonic acid, β -alanine, cysteamine, and glycine) also produced a hypodipsia. Doses of taurine which produced depression of responding for water reinforcements were used which produced no suppression of spontaneous motor activity, rotarod performance, Sidman avoidance, or shuttle-box avoidance. After injection, the concentration of taurine increased in the hypothalamus and medulla but not in other brain areas. It is suggested that taurine might be acting by specifically depressing areas of the hypothalamus which stimulate drinking. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4120. Hui, Koon-Sea & Roberts, Michael B. (U Saskatchewan Hosp, Psychiatric Research Unit, Saskatoon, Canada) **The effect of mepyramine on the development of morphine tolerance and physical dependence in mice.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 891-900.—Studied the H₁ histamine receptor antagonist mepyramine (Anthisan) for its effects on the development of morphine tolerance and physical dependence in WHT/Ht stain mice. When administered ip during the induction phase of morphine administration, mepyramine inhibited the development of physical dependence, but not of tolerance. Results provide preliminary circumstantial evidence for the implication of histamine in the mechanisms of morphine physical dependence in mice. Brain histamine levels were increased 24 hrs after treatment with mepyramine. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4121. Hunter, Bruce E.; Riley, Joseph N.; Walker, Don W. & Freund, Gerhard. (U Florida, Medical Coll) **Ethanol dependence in the rat: A parametric analysis.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 619-629.—48 male Long-Evans hooded rats were maintained on liquid diets as their sole source of calories and fluid for 10, 15, 20, or 30 days. The diets consisted of 35-40% of total calories in the form of ethanol. This procedure resulted in substantial ethanol intake leading to behavioral intoxication. Blood ethanol concentrations were elevated throughout the day with a peak during the dark phase of the light cycle. The removal of ethanol resulted in evidence of physiological dependence, including behavioral manifestation of autonomic and somatic dysfunction and an increased susceptibility to audiogenic convulsions. 10 days of ethanol exposure was sufficient for the reliable induction of ethanol dependence. Further increases in ethanol exposure resulted in increased hyperexcitability as measured by susceptibility to audiogenic convulsions. The severity of withdrawal behavior was correlated with the blood ethanol concentration measured upon ethanol removal. A behavioral rating scale for the evaluation of alcohol withdrawal intensity in rats is described. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4122. Izquierdo, Ivan; Fernandes, J.; Oliveira, R. & Settinari, F. (U Federal Rio Grande do Sol, Inst de Biociências, Brazil) **Effect of daily saline, drug or blank injections on the susceptibility to the convulsant effect**

of drugs. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 721-722. Results in female rats show that handling and blank injections had effects similar to those of injections of metrazol, strychnine, and picrotoxin, though not as pronounced. Findings indicate that the procedure of submitting rats to daily ip injections is not as unsequential as is usually thought to be, and that it may induce neurological changes.

4123. Izquierdo, Iván. (Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil) Relations between orienting, pseudo-conditioned and conditioned responses in the shuttle-box: A pharmacological analysis by means of LSD and dibenamine. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 193-205.—Investigated the effect of ip LSD on a total of 198 female Wistar rats submitted to habituation, pseudo-conditioning, or 2-way avoidance conditions. LSD increased orienting response in all 3 situations in a dose-dependent fashion. Dibenamine, which had a similar action of its own, did not antagonize that of LSD. In the 2-way situation, pretrial LSD increased shuttle responses at the lower dose (0.075 mg/kg) and apparently had no effect at the higher (0.3 mg/kg), and when given together with dibenamine it was depressant on both doses. Retention 7 days later was lower in all LSD groups than in water- or dibenamine-treated groups. Since LSD had no effect on retention when given posttrial, it must be concluded that it had a deleterious effect on acquisition of the shuttle response. Results indicate that orienting, pseudoconditioned shuttling, and conditioned shuttling, while they may occur superimposed, and in spite of the latter 2 being identical in external appearance, each have a distinct pharmacology of their own. This is discussed in relation to organization of aversive responses of rats in a shuttle-box depending on the context of the experimental situation. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4124. Kagan, Fred et al (Eds). (Upjohn Co, Kalamazoo, MI) *Hypnotics: Methods of development and evaluation*. New York, NY: Spectrum, 1975. 432 p. —Presents a collection of symposium papers dealing with areas of psychopharmacologic research that could facilitate the development of new and improved hypnotics. Topics include treatment of sleep disorders, methods for the clinical evaluation of hypnotics, evaluation of addiction liability, and metabolism and adverse drug effects.

4125. Kahn, Alfred J. Changes in ethanol consumption by C3H and CF1 mice with age. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1107-1123. —Offered either water or a 3% alcohol solution for 4 wks to 102 male C3H mice, initially aged 3, 13, 20, and 60 wks, and to 76 male CF1 mice from age 10 wks until they died. Results show that differences in consumption depended on age and the rate at which response patterns to the solution developed. Response patterns of the C3H and CF1 Ss were similar with respect to the maturation and eventual decline of their aversion to alcohol. The proportion of Ss demonstrating highly aversive behavior (consumption at the preferred site less than 30% of total fluid intake) was relatively low early in life and attained a peak value of 90% at 17 wks of age in C3H mice and 70% at 40 wks of age in CF1 mice.—*Journal abstract*.

4126. Kandel, David; Doyle, Deborah & Fischman, Marian W. (U Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine)

Tolerance and cross-tolerance to the effects of amphetamine, methamphetamine and fenfluramine on milk consumption in the rat. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 705-707.—Experimental results in male Holtzman rats show cross-tolerance to the drug-induced suppression of milk consumption between dextroamphetamine and dextromethamphetamine, but not between dextroamphetamine and fenfluramine. The lack of cross-tolerance suggests a different mechanism of action for these drugs.

4127. Karpiak, Stephen E. (Fordham U) Behavioral and electrophysiological effects of intraventricularly injected antiserum to synaptic membrane fraction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 438-439.

4128. Kleinlogel, Horst; Scholtysik, G. & Sayers, A. C. (Research Inst Wander, Berne, Switzerland) Effects of clonidine and BS 100-141 on the EEG sleep pattern in rats. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 33(1), 159-163.—Investigated the effects of the peripheral and central α -adrenoceptor stimulant and antihypertensive agents clonidine and BS-100-141 on EEG sleep patterns in implanted female rats and on blood pressure in pithed female Charles River rats. Whereas both compounds abolished paradoxical sleep (PS), clonidine, in contrast to BS-100-141, markedly increased the sleeping time. Both drugs caused a dose-dependent increase in the blood pressure of pithed Ss. The pressor action was abolished by the α -adrenoceptor blocking agent phentolamine but was not influenced by reserpine, indicating a direct stimulation of vascular α -adrenoceptor by both drugs. It is suggested that sedation or sleep induction by adrenergic drugs cannot be explained exclusively by an action on central α -adrenoceptors. Rather, the findings suggest that such an action may be involved in the modulation of PS. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4129. le Bars, D.; Menétreay, D.; Consellier, C. & Besson, J. M. (U Pierre et Marie Curie, Lab de Physiologie des Ctr Nerveux, Paris, France) Depressive effects of morphine upon lamina V cell activities in the dorsal horn of the spinal cat. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(2), 261-277.—Data from 27 adult cats suggest that morphine (2 mg/kg iv) induced a direct depressive action at the spinal level since it strongly reduced both spontaneous and evoked activities of lamina cells. The spontaneous firing rate and the responses elicited by natural nociceptive stimulation were decreased by 50%. These effects are specific since they are immediately reversed by administration of opiate antagonists (nalorphine or naloxone). (53 ref)

4130. Letz, Richard & Belknap, J. K. (U Texas, Austin) Simple induction and assessment of barbiturate physical dependence in the rat. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 249-252. —Reports on a demonstration of physical dependence to phenobarbital via an oral ingestion method in rats. Also, the utility of air-puff-elicited startle for assessing both intoxication and withdrawal effects was shown. Avoidance of phenobarbital-adulterated food was enhanced as a result of prior exposure to chronic phenobarbital intoxication and subsequent withdrawal.

4131. Levy, Carolyn J. (State U New York, Albany) **Effect of intragastric infusion of isotonic saline on the sodium chloride rewarded bar pressing of sodium deficient rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1775-1776.
4132. Lison, Michel P. & Speciali, José G. (U Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirao Preto, Brazil) **[Severe changes in seizure patterns during antiepileptic therapy: Report of five cases.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Dec), Vol 31(4), 283-289.—Discusses 5 cases of children with malign changes in seizure patterns during treatment with antiepileptic drugs (phenobarbital and diphenylhydantoin). 3 developed irreversible Lennox syndrome. The incidence of previous cerebral lesions is an important cause of severe epileptic complications. —J. F. Brennan.
4133. Malick, Jeffrey B. (ICI United States, Inc, Wilmington, DE) **Differential effects of d- and l-amphetamine on mouse-killing behavior in rats.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 697-699.—Both dextro- and levoamphetamine inhibited mouse killing in male rats, with dextroamphetamine 8 times as potent. Results suggest that amphetamine antagonized muricidal behavior primarily via noradrenergic mechanisms, and that agents which modify the level of activity at central noradrenergic receptors may significantly alter the mouse-killing response of rats. (16 ref)
4134. Martin, Joan C. (U Washington, Seattle) **Effects on offspring of chronic maternal methamphetamine exposure.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 8(5), 397-404.—25 female Sprague-Dawley derived rats were administered subcutaneous 1.0, 3.0, or 5.0 mg/kg of methamphetamine HCl or saline twice daily throughout gestation beginning on Day 1 of pregnancy. Ss were allowed to deliver normally; offspring were culled to 8 and sexed on Day 7, and weaned on Day 21. All females had viable litters except at the 5.0 mg/kg dose where 4 of 7 failed to deliver. The Ss given methamphetamine delivered earlier than did controls. Weight gain over gestation decreased as a function of increasing drug dose. No gross anomalies were visible in the offspring. Litter size decreased as a function of increased dose, and eye opening was delayed in the drug groups; the 5.0 mg/kg offspring made more conditioned avoidance responses than did the 3.0 mg/kg and saline offspring. Implications to the study of amphetamine abuse in pregnant women are noted. (17 ref) —Journal abstract.
4135. Martin, Sandra M.; Moberg, Gary P. & Horowitz, John M. (U California, Davis) **Glucocorticoids and the hippocampal theta rhythm in loosely restrained, unanesthetized rabbits.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 535-542.—Determined the effect of exogenous glucocorticoids on theta rhythm in 6 male New Zealand white rabbits. Results indicate that hydrocortisone administration is correlated with a change in spontaneous theta activity occurring at times consistent with changing binding and altered enzyme activity. (23 ref)
4136. McKim, William A. (U Western Ontario, Canada) **The effects of cholinergic drugs on operant behaviour of the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 442.
4137. Meltzer, Herbert Y.; Daniels, Stephen & Fang, Victor S. (U Chicago, Pritzker Medical School) **Clozapine increases rat serum prolactin levels.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(3), 339-342.—In experiments with male Sprague-Dawley rats, clozapine markedly increased serum prolactin levels when injected ip in doses of 5, 10, 50, and 100 mg/kg. Serum prolactin levels after 5 mg/kg clozapine were significantly less than in Ss given 10, 50, and 100 mg/kg, which did not significantly differ from each other. Serum prolactin after 10 mg/kg clozapine was significantly greater than after chlorpromazine (5 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.5 mg/kg). The increases in serum prolactin are attributed to clozapine's ability to produce dopamine blockade or to inhibit nerve impulse dopamine release, or both. The capacity of clozapine to affect brain serotonin and norepinephrine metabolism and its strong anticholinergic properties are probably not involved in its ability to increase serum prolactin. (29 ref) —Journal abstract.
4138. Montgomery, R. B. & Armstrong, S. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Cafeteria behavior in the rat after hypothalamic cholinergic and adrenergic stimulation.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 709-711.—After adrenergic stimulation, male Wistar rats ingested significant amounts of mash only; after cholinergic stimulation, Ss ingested significant amounts of water and milk, but water was significantly preferred to milk. Findings support the behavioral specificity of direct chemical stimulation of the brain, and cast serious doubts on the interpretation of milk-ingestion as eating behavior. (22 ref)
4139. Nathan, B. A. & Vogel, J. R. (William H Rorer Inc, Central Nervous System Section, Fort Washington, PA) **Taste aversions induced by d-amphetamine: Dose-response relationship.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 287-288.—Induced learned taste aversions, as measured by increased time to complete 100 licks of a milk solution 3 days after training, in 30 male Holtzman rats by a single pairing of sweetened condensed milk solution with doses of 1-4 mg/kg dextroamphetamine sulfate. Results support previous findings of aversions induced by 2 mg/kg dextroamphetamine in several other paradigms and suggest that a dose of 1 mg/kg also induces reliable aversions. —Journal abstract.
4140. Numan, Robert; Smith, Nelson & Lal, Harbans. (U Rhode Island) **A versatile procedure for rapid induction of narcotic addiction in the rat utilizing intravenous injections.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 261-262.—Reports that intermittent injections of morphine sulfate in increasing doses produced reliable narcotic dependence in rats within 6 days. Discontinuation of programmed injections induced withdrawal symptoms which were relieved by narcotic administration and which therefore provided motivation to acquire high rates of operant responding for morphine self-administration.
4141. Ostrea, Enrique M.; Chavez, Cleofe J. & Strauss, Milton E. (Wayne State U) **A study of factors that influence the severity of neonatal narcotic withdrawal.** *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal*, 1975, Vol 2(1-2), 187-199.—Studied 198 drug abusing

mothers to investigate possible maternal, neonatal, and/or environmental factors which may affect the severity of neonatal withdrawal. Results of examination of clinic records and of quantitative measurement of drug levels in the urine and serum of the mother and her infant at birth indicate the following: (a) Infants born to drug-addicted mothers were generally of birthweight normal and appropriate for gestational age. The infants born to mothers on a methadone clinic program had a higher birthweight compared to those whose mothers were not on any methadone program. (b) The most severe signs and symptoms of withdrawal were fist sucking, irritability, tremors, sneezing, and high-pitched crying. (c) The severity of neonatal withdrawal correlated significantly with the methadone dose per day of the mother. Other results are also presented.—*Journal summary.*

4142. Ozawa, Hikaru; Miyauchi, Tatsuo & Sugawara, Kazunobu. (Tohoku U. Pharmaceutical Inst, Japan) **Potentiating effect of lithium chloride on aggressive behaviour induced in mice by nialamide plus L-dopa and by clonidine.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 34(1), 169-179.—Effects of acute administration of lithium chloride (LiCl) on aggressive behavior and alterations in brain norepinephrine (NE), dopamine (DA), and serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT) contents induced by nialamide plus levodopa and by clonidine were examined in male ddI mice. Effects of LiCl on turnover and metabolism of brain NE were also investigated. LiCl potentiated the aggressiveness induced by both nialamide plus levodopa (40 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, respectively) and by clonidine (5, 20, and 40 mg/kg). Increase in levels of brain NE, DA, and 5-HT by nialamide plus levodopa was not affected by LiCl. The potentiating effect of LiCl on clonidine aggression was not observed in mice pretreated with disulfiram. Although LiCl did not alter the steady state levels of brain NE, DA and 5-HT, it increased the turnover of NE and decreased the content of endogenous normetanephrine. Results support the assumption that lithium reduces the ability of nerve terminal vesicles to store NE leading to an increased turnover and decreased concentration of NE at receptor sites. (61 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4143. Pappas, Bruce A. et al. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Early behavioral and catecholaminergic effects of 6-hydroxydopamine and guanethidine in the neonatal rat.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 681-685.—Newborn Wistar rats received 7 consecutive daily injections of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) or guanethidine. Locomotor activity, measured at 3-day intervals, was differentially affected by these drugs, although neither drug eliminated a characteristic pattern of ontogeny of locomotor activity. 6-OHDA decreased tyrosine hydroxylase activity in cortex and cerebellum, increased it in the brainstem, and had no effect on the hypothalamus. Guanethidine slightly elevated enzyme levels in all 4 brain regions, with the elevation in brainstem significant at 16 days of age. Regional brain changes in enzyme activity after 4 daily 6-OHDA injections beginning at 1, 5, or 9 days of age indicated that toxic effect of 6-OHDA upon catecholaminergic neurons was age dependent. Data are not consistent with a simple interpretation either in terms of

maturational changes in blood brain barrier permeability to 6-OHDA or neuronal uptake of the drug. Further analyses of brainstem areas indicated that the increased brainstem enzyme activity after 6-OHDA was restricted to the pons. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4144. Pelletier, Georges et al. (MRC Group in Molecular Endocrinology, U Laval Medical Ctr, Montreal, Canada) **Radioautographic localization of radioactivity in rat brain after intraventricular or intracarotid injection of ³H-L-prolyl-L-leucyl glycylglycinamide.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 675-679.

4145. Pelletier, Georges; Labrie, Fernand; Kastin, Abba J. & Schally, Andrew V. (MRC Group in Molecular Endocrinology, U Laval Medical Ctr, Quebec, Canada) **Radioautographic localization of radioactivity in rat brain after intracarotid injection of ¹²⁵I- α -melanocyte-stimulating hormone.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 671-674.—¹²⁵I- α -melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH) was injected into the carotid artery of the male Sprague-Dawley rat, and the radioactivity was localized by radioautography. Radioactivity in the areas surrounding the ventricles and blood vessels after administration of ¹²⁵I- α -MSH but not ¹²⁵I-luteinizing hormone indicated passage of labeled material through the blood brain barrier. A specific concentration of radioactivity was found in the striatum and reticular nucleus of the thalamus. This localization, particularly in the thalamus, could be correlated with the previously reported effects of MSH on the brain of animals and man.—*Journal abstract.*

4146. Pérez-Cruet, Jorge; Nguyen, B. Thoa & Ng, Larry K. (NIMH, Div of Narcotic Addiction & Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD) **Acute effects of heroin and morphine on newly synthesized serotonin in rat brain.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(3), 349-362.—Heroin and morphine, in acute ip doses of 2 and 10 mg/kg, respectively, in male Sprague-Dawley rats produced significant increments in the formation of newly formed brain serotonin from tritiated ³H-levotryptophan to ³H-serotonin. Opiate analgesia, Straub tail sign, and catalepsy were observed during the increase in the synthesis of serotonin. The transport of radio-labeled tryptophan into the rat brain was not increased by the acute injection of the opiates, but brain levels of ³H-serotonin and of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid were significantly elevated. An increase in the activity of tryptophan hydroxylases was more pronounced in the forebrain than in the brain stem. It is concluded that stimulation of newly synthesized serotonin is probably mediated by an increase in tryptophan hydroxylase activity and not by an increase in the transport of tryptophan into the brain. (59 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4147. Plonikoff, Nicholas P.; Broese, George R. & Prange, Arthur J. (Abbott Lab. Experimental Therapy Div., N. Chicago, IL) **Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH): DOPA potentiation and biogenic amine studies.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 665-670.—Demonstrated in Swiss albino mice that TRH when administered over 5 days remained active in the Everett Dopamine Potentiation Test. No evidence of tolerance was observed. In fact, an accumulative effect of TRH appeared to take place. Ablation of

the adrenals, ovaries, testes, pineal, spleen, parathyroid, 1 kidney, or thymus did not disrupt this behavioral potentiation of dopamine by TRH. TRH potentiated the effects of imipramine. No overt toxicity was observed between TRH and pargyline or between TRH and DOPA. Toxicity was seen only when all 3 agents were used together. TRH was active in young and old Ss and in potentiating the central effects of serotonin. Biogenic amine brain levels were not altered by TRH when administered for 5 days. Alpha-methyl-paratyrosine reduced the activity of TRH in the dopamine potentiation test, suggesting dopaminergic mechanisms are involved by a direct receptor interaction. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4148. Post, Robert M.; Kopanda, Richard T. & Lee, Alison. (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Progressive behavioral changes during chronic lidocaine administration: Relationship to kindling.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(6), 943-950.—Chronic, 5 times/wk administration of lidocaine (60 mg/kg, ip) to 21 male Sprague-Dawley rats resulted in the progressive development of abnormal eating behavior and seizures. Ss became omniphagic, eating significantly more feces, straw, and gauze than the 6 controls. Following an average of 15 lidocaine injections unassociated with seizures, Ss began to have major motor convulsions, which then increased in frequency and duration. A pharmacological kindling mechanism is suggested for the progressive effects of lidocaine on behavior and seizures. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4149. Rigter, H. (Scientific Development Group, Oss, Netherlands) **Plasma corticosterone levels as an index of ACTH₁₋₁₀-induced attenuation of amnesia.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(2), 207-211.—Wistar rats subjected to footshock during a passive avoidance task showed increased plasma corticosterone levels 15 min after a retrieval test. Ss rendered amnesic with carbon dioxide did not show an increase in corticosterone. Administration of ACTH₁₋₁₀ 1 hr prior to retrieval caused an attenuation of amnesia as indicated by a rise in plasma corticosterone levels. (15 ref)

4150. Ritzmann, Ronald F. (Northern Illinois U) **The effects of atropine and eserine on spatial discrimination in C57BL/10 mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1299-1300.

4151. Roberts, D. C.; Zis, A. P. & Fibiger, H. C. (U British Columbia, Div of Neurological Sciences, Vancouver, Canada) **Ascending catecholamine pathways and amphetamine-induced locomotor activity: Importance of dopamine and apparent non-involvement of norepinephrine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 93(3), 441-454.

Used stereotactically placed intracerebral microinjections of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) to produce selective and extensive lesions of either the dopaminergic nigro-neostriatal bundle or the dorsal and ventral noradrenergic projections in male Wistar rats. The extensive damage of the noradrenergic pathways typically obtained after intranigral 6-OHDA injections was completely prevented by pretreatment with desipramine. Extensive depletions (85-95%) of norepinephrine (NE) in the hypothalamus, cerebral cortices, and hippocampus failed to influence either spontaneous or dextroamphetamine-induced locomotor activity. In contrast, selective

depletion (92%) of neostriatal dopamine (DA) after intranigral 6-OHDA injections severely reduced but did not abolish amphetamine-induced hyperkinesia. At the highest dose studied (2.0 mg/kg) these Ss showed an initial increase in activity but, unlike controls, failed to maintain this level. Pimozide (0.5 mg/kg) also severely attenuated but did not abolish amphetamine-induced locomotor activity. Data suggest that ascending DA projections are a critical substrate for amphetamine-induced hyperkinesia and that ascending NE systems do not play a role in this response. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4152. Rodier, Patricia M.; Webster, William & Langman, Jan. (U Virginia) **Morphological and behavioral consequences of chemically induced lesions of the CNS.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Reports studies of mice which used drugs believed to interfere with cell proliferation to eliminate specific cells in the developing CNS. When azacytidine was injected at 3 stages of development, treated mice differed from controls in weight and rate of development; the earlier the treatment, the greater the retardation. Implications for models of congenital brain damage are noted.

4153. Ross, Joseph F.; McDermott, Lois J. & Grossman, S. P. (U Chicago) **Disinhibitory effects of intrahippocampal or intrahypothalamic injections of anticholinergic compounds in the rat.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 631-639.—In 2 experiments the effects of hippocampal or intrahypothalamic injections of anticholinergic compounds on operant responding by a total of 31 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats were observed in a multiple schedule paradigm consisting of reinforced, punished, and nonreinforced components, and on a punished ingestive passive avoidance task. The pattern of results suggests that cholinergic components of the hippocampus and hypothalamus mediate responding suppressed by nonreinforcement but not by punishment. Data are discussed with reference to P. L. Carlton's (1963) proposed central cholinergic inhibitory mechanisms. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4154. Schechter, Martin D. & Jellinek, Peter. (Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk) **Evidence for a cortical locus for the stimulus effect of nicotine.** *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 34(1), 65-73.—Investigated the stimulus properties of nicotine in 144 male hooded rats to determine the time course of the nicotine-produced interoceptive cue and its relationship to specific brain levels of the drug. The behavioral task employed was shock-escape in a T maze. After the injection of 162.5 µg/kg ip of nicotine or saline, entrance into the nicotine-correct arm of the T maze resulted in termination of a 0.6 mA shock. When saline was administered, entrance into the opposite arm was rewarded by termination of shock. A high level of discrimination between nicotine and saline was obtained, and the degree of discrimination decreased as the length of time between nicotine administration and the test of discrimination was increased. This decline in discrimination was closely correlated with the decline in brain levels of nicotine in the cortex, suggesting that the

stimulus effect of nicotine is directly related to the concentration of nicotine in the cortex. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4155. Segal, David S. (U California, Medical School, San Diego) **Behavioral characterization of d- and l-amphetamine: Neurochemical implications.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 475-477.—Subcutaneous doses of dextro- and levoamphetamine affected the temporal pattern of male Sprague-Dawley rats' behavior in the following ways: (a) The patterns of activity produced were similar but out of phase; the response to dextroamphetamine had a relatively shorter latency, whereas the effects of levoamphetamine persisted for longer periods of time. (b) Dextroamphetamine was approximately 5 times as potent in its effects on both the total amount of locomotor activity and the duration of stereotypy. It is concluded that both amphetamine-induced locomotion and stereotypy may be mediated by the same neurochemical mechanisms. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4156. Snapper, Kurt J. (U Michigan) **Effects of alcohol on psychomotor skill and decision-making in a driving task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1781.

4157. Stern, Pavao & Čatović, Sabria. (U Sarajevo, Yugoslavia) **Brain glycine and aggressive behavior.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 723-726.—Results show that glycine, nalorphine, and mephenesin successfully suppressed aggressiveness in rats, but findings were inconsistent in mice. Glycine abolished isolation-induced aggressiveness in mice, but not that caused by levodopa or clonidine. It is suggested that central glycine levels might be involved in the development of certain types of aggressive behavior. (15 ref)

4158. Thor, Donald H. (E. R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **Total suppression of irritable aggression in rats by sensory deprivation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 432-434.—Conducted 2 experiments in which blockade of shock-elicited fighting in 6 pairs of mature male Long-Evans rats was accomplished by combined application of lidocaine HCl to the vibrissal pads and intranasal mucosa. 8 nontreated males emitted vigorous biting attack when paired with 4 anosmic and facially anesthetized males; 4 nontreated females did not engage in comparable aggressive attack upon the same target males.—*Journal abstract*.

4159. Van Netten, Christiaan. (Simon Fraser U, Canada) **The effect of pharmacological agents on Nitella cells.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1266.

4160. Zemp, John W. & Middaugh, Lawrence D. (Medical U South Carolina) **Some effects of prenatal exposure to D-amphetamine sulfate and phenobarbital on developmental neurochemistry and on behavior.** *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal*, 1975, Vol 2(1-2), 307-331.—Conducted studies with C57BL/6J mice to (a) determine whether injecting pregnant mice with dextroamphetamine sulfate would produce changes in the concentrations of catecholamines in the brains and in the activity of Ss' offspring, and (b) examine the effects of prenatal administration of phenobarbital on

nucleic acid and protein levels in the brains and on some long lasting behavioral deficits produced by the prenatal exposure. Results show that prenatal ip injection of dextroamphetamine sulfate produced decreases in the levels of catecholamines in the brain on the day of birth and increased on day 30. Prenatal ip injection of phenobarbital resulted in decreased litter size, increased mortality, and decreased amounts of nucleic acid and protein in the brains of surviving offspring. Behavioral deficits associated with response perseveration could be demonstrated at 60 days in the mice prenatally exposed to this dosage. (52 ref)—*Journal summary*.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

4161. Cater, Douglass & Adler, Richard (Eds). (Aspen Inst Program on Communications & Society, Palo Alto, CA) **Television as a social force: New approaches to TV criticism.** New York, NY: Praeger, 1975. 171 p. Presents papers intended to stimulate fresh examination of TV's impact on society and to persuade leading humanists to think about the medium. An overview of the literature is included, and TV criticism and public health, newspaper and TV news, and American political legitimacy in an era of electronic journalism are discussed. (6 p ref)

4162. Clark, Richard E. (Syracuse U, Area of Instructional Technology) **Constructing a taxonomy of media attributes for research purposes.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 197-215. Despite the fact that working with the aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) research requires that knowledge of the media and aptitudes involved be roughly equivalent, a tabulation of selected research studies shows that one of the problems has been that while aptitudes in a study may have been specified in detail, the media attributes were not, or vice versa. A need is seen for a taxonomy that would make systematic study of media and individual difference variables possible. A number of strategies for constructing a taxonomy that would take into account media, individual differences, and behaviors is suggested. *Journal summary*.

4163. di Vesta, Francis J. (Pennsylvania State U) **Trait-treatment interactions, cognitive processes, and research on communication media.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 185-196. A summary of the history of media research suggests the aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) approach as the logical next step. A proposal to focus on the information processing approach to interaction studies and particularly on the process—the events that occur before, during, and after a learning task—is presented. A number of new and researchable hypotheses and experimental approaches to ATI are discussed. *Journal summary*.

4164. Graham, Jean A. & Argyle, Michael. (Oxford U, England) **A cross-cultural study of the communication of extra-verbal meaning by gestures.** *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 57-67. Conducted a study with 24 English and 24 Italian male college students. One member of each 4-member same-culture group was randomly assigned to be the encoder, the others to act as decoders. Encoders were asked to

communicate 2-dimensional shapes to decoders, with and without the use of hand gestures, for materials of high and low verbal codability. Decoders drew what they thought the shapes were, and these were rated by English and Italian judges, for similarity to the originals. Higher accuracy scores were obtained by both the English and the Italians, when gestures were allowed, for materials of both high and low codability; but the effect of using gestures was greater for materials of low codability. Improvement in performance when gestures were allowed was greater for materials of low codability. Improvement in performance when gestures were allowed was greater for the Italians than for the English for both levels of codability. An analysis of the recorded verbal utterances has shown that the detriment in communication accuracy with the elimination of gestures cannot be attributed to disruption of speech performance; rather, changes in speech content occur, indicating an increased reliance on verbal means of conveying spatial information. It is concluded, nevertheless, that gestures convey this kind of semantic information more accurately, and evidence is provided for the gestures of the Italians communicating this information more effectively than those of the English. (French summary) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Language & Speech

4165. Baars, Bernard J.; Motley, Michael T. & MacKay, Donald G. (U California, Los Angeles) **Output editing for lexical status in artificially elicited slips of the tongue.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 382-391.—B. J. Baars and M. T. Motley (1974) found that spoonerisms (e.g., *bad goof-gad boof*) can be elicited by having Ss articulate a target (*bad goof*) preceded by bias items which contain at least the initial phoneme (/g/) of the desired error outcome. Based on the fact that 2 very similar targets such as *darn bore* and *dart board* will often have very different outcomes (e.g., the error outcome *barn door* is meaningful while *bart doard* is not), it appears that any systematic difference in the rate of errors between these types of targets must be attributable to processes which take place after recoding of the target into its corresponding slip. Therefore, 2 experiments were conducted with a total of 52 undergraduates to evaluate directly the effects of editing processes which apply only to the error outcome, and not to the target word pair. Results show that for lexical (L) targets, L outcomes are significantly more frequent than nonsense (N) outcomes. For N targets, the same generalization was found, but only in a context that contains lexical filler items. There was no difference in the overall spoonerism rate on the basis of the lexical status of the error outcome unless the context clearly contains other lexical items. In such a context, nonlexical outcomes appear to be suppressed.—*Journal abstract*.

4166. Blunt, Peter. (U Nairobi, Kenya) **"Scientific psychology" and the "American style."** *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 85-88. Argues that D. L. Krantz's (1971) use of the word "scientific" is "murky" and that there is an illogicality in his description of an Americanized European psychological community. Incomprehensibility resulting from poor English

usage is also discussed. The present author indicts portions of Frantz's article as examples.

4167. Cinque, Joseph A. (Fordham U) **Imitation, comprehension, and production of morphological language constructs within subjects in their native and second language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2381.

4168. Johnson, Michael G. (U Tennessee) **Some psychological implications of language flexibility.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Spring), Vol 3(1), 87-95.—Criticizes formulations of meaning which emphasize static structures carried around in the head and suggests an alternative approach emphasizing process. Aspects of language which raise questions concerning the adequacy of a structural formulation are (a) the importance of context as a determinant of meaning, (b) evidence of historical and ontogenetic meaning change, and (c) language flexibility in the form of figurative and metaphoric language use. The suggested alternative approach considers meaning as an active process involving the creation of a cognitive schema in a specific situation.—S. M. Levin.

4169. Kleiman, Glenn M. (Stanford U) **Speech recoding in reading.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 323-339.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 32 undergraduates to study whether recoding to speech during reading occurs before lexical access, after lexical access, or not at all. Results support a model of reading sentences in which speech recoding occurs after lexical access and facilitates the temporary storage of words necessary for sentence comprehension. (32 ref)

4170. Koutstaal, C. W. & Smith, O. W. (Bowling Green State U) **Phonological extrapolations about effort after ratings of phonemic CCVCs by native speakers of Portuguese.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 111-114.—Effort ratings of phonemes in the order of consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant (CCVC) that had been scaled for language distance from English by J. H. Greenberg and J. J. Jenkins (1964) were obtained from 28 native speakers of Portuguese, a language with few if any words in the order of CCVC. Mean scale values correlated 0.85 with S-scale values of the CCVCs. Mean scale values for effort ratings by native speakers of American English, Dutch, and Portuguese were plotted against C. W. Koutstaal et al (1972) categories for the CCVCs. The curves were judged to be comparable. Effort of pronunciation is discussed as a determinant of phonological patterns of words of any language.—*Journal abstract*.

4171. Laosa, Luis M. (U California, Graduate School of Education, Los Angeles) **Bilingualism in three United States Hispanic groups: Contextual use of language by children and adults in their families.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 617-627.—Studied the use of language pattern in different social contexts among Central Texas Mexican-American, Miami Cuban-American, and New York Puerto Rican children and adults in their families through structured interviews, by trained indigenous interviewers, for a total of 295 families. Children were 1st, 2nd, and 3rd graders, approximately equally divided by sex. Results indicate that even within subcultural communities there was

significant variability in the language patterns used in various social contexts. The Central Texas Mexican-Americans evidenced the greatest degree of displacement of mother tongue. There were significant child-adult differences in language use among the Mexican-American and Cuban-American families. Results are discussed in light of factors that may affect language maintenance. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4172. Lieberman, Philip. *Intonation, perception, and language.* Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, Mono No 38, 1975. xiii, 210 p.—Presents a linguistic analysis of various aspects of the intonation of American English, and examines the problem of intonation in all languages. 2 features that may underlie the intonation of American English are discussed—the breath-group and prominence. (9 p ref)

4173. Meyer, William H. (Southern Illinois U) *The effects of contingent and noncontingent shock, presented in a neutral and a negative environment, on phonemic repetitions of adult normal speakers.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1789.

4174. Rubin, David C. (Lawrence U) *Within word structure in the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.* *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 392-397.—Definitions of 4 rare words were read to 259 undergraduates. Those Ss who were in the tip-of-the-tongue (TOT) state recorded all the letters they knew. The within-word structure of the resulting 101 partial recalls was indistinguishable from that of similar sounding words from earlier studies. In both sets of data, morpheme-like clusters of letters were evident. The recall of high frequency clusters at the end of words could not be explained in terms of sophisticated guessing. Results support a distinct memory system for word names which is organized for use in the production and perception of speech and writing.—*Journal abstract.*

4175. Slonaker, Larry L. (Ohio State U) *A study of personality characteristics, free association responses and the communication behaviors of professional communication receivers and senders in the interview.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3600.

4176. Tzeng, Chun-Shun. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) *Differentiation of affective and denotative meaning systems in personality ratings via three-mode factor analysis.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 864.

Literature & Art

4177. Edel, Leon E. (U Hawaii) *The madness of art.* *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1005-1012.—Notes that the madness of art, the need to transform and metamorphose personal experience by means of prose, poetry, or other artistic expression, is illustrated in the lives and works of many great writers. It is posited that the most enduring works may be those of artists who have lived through their sadness to experience and control their rage against aging.

4178. Graeven, David B. & Morris, Susan J. (California State U, Hayward) *College humor in 1930 and 1972: An investigation using the humor diary.* *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 59(4), 406-410. Uu-

lized the humor diaries of 42 college students to compare student humor in 1930 and 1972; data for 1930 are from a study by Kambourpoulou. Humorous incidents were classified as: mass media produced; emerging spontaneously in the situation; response to memorized jokes; and response to the telling or recall of a previous event. The distribution of humorous incidents in the 2 time periods were highly similar. Most frequent were incidents involving spontaneous interpersonal humor. 2 types of incidents—telling about previous events and spontaneous interpersonal humor—were noted as the least studied form of humor.—R. V. Heckel.

4179. Hankoff, L. D. (New York Medical Coll, NY) *The hero as madman.* *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 11(4), 315-333.—Accounts of 5 individuals in ancient history who feigned mental illness (Odysseus, David, Solon, Kaikhosrau, and Brutus) show similar patterns. Each one pretended to be mad when confronted with a life-threatening situation, and each one later had a brilliant career. The pretense may have functioned as a self-renewal and symbol of rebirth.—C. M. Franks.

4180. Nass, Martin L. *On hearing and inspiration in the composition of music.* *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 431-449. Notes that abundant biographic and autobiographic data from the lives of classical and modern composers lead to certain psychoanalytic inferences regarding hearing and inspiration in musical creativity. The composer (and gifted performer) has an increased auditory acuity, a hypersensitivity to sound and rhythm that appears to originate in the infant mother sensorimotor relationship. The preference for sound during childhood establishes hearing as the chief sensory modality in organizing the composer's cognitive functions, his object relations, and his perception of the world. Some of the many determinants of the composer's auditory style and hypercathexis of hearing are discussed. Other aspects of the composer as a creative artist are considered psychoanalytically. (52 ref) —J. Z. Elias.

4181. Nickl, R. M. & Moss, Virginia. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton, Canada) *Preference for non-representational art as a function of various measures of complexity.* *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 237-249. Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 89 undergraduates in which preference for nonrepresentational works of art (line number of 0.5-sec exposures and ratings of interest/pleasantness) was found to be mainly linearly related to complexity. The latter was defined in terms of spatial judgments and 2 measures related to information theory. The relationship between these variables and an additional dependent response measure, picture naming completion time led to the conjecture that preference is governed by (a) the number of elements in a picture and their degree of irregularity in arrangement, and (b) the cognitive labels generated by the visual elements also expressed in terms of information theory. (French summary) (22 ref) *Journal abstract.*

4182. Pickering, William C. (U California, Santa Barbara) *Professional Psychology.* Los Angeles: A personality study of Aldous Huxley, using fictional and non-fictional materials within the theoretical structure of Gordon

Allport's personology. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1283.

4183. Reiff-Ross, Eleanor. (U Maryland) **Male attitudes to females as expressed in the longest-running Broadway play of each decade from the 1920's through the 1960's.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973 (Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 881.

4184. Reynierse, James H. (Old Dominion U) **Behavior therapy and Job's recovery.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 187-194.—Job's recovery from a state of psychological helplessness is defined with the presence of therapy procedures which correspond closely with contemporary behavior therapy techniques. Evidence is presented showing that the therapy was successful, and Job recovered from his state of helplessness and depression.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

4185. Ballard, Stanley N. & Fleck, J. Roland. (Cedarville Coll, OH) **The teaching of religious concepts: A three stage model.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 164-171.—Suggests that 3 Piagetian stages of cognitive development (preoperational, concrete, and formal operational thought) can be used as part of a model for the teaching of religious concepts to children. While recognizing the difficult task of teaching children certain biblical concepts, it is proposed that Christian education in the home and church be Bible-centered. The scriptural material presented, however, must be appropriate to the cognitive level of the child and related to his present needs and experiences. Examples of appropriate biblical content for each of the 3 stages are presented. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4186. Bloom, Kathleen. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The setting event as a determinant of infant learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 387.

4187. Bradley, Martha M. (U Maryland) **An exploratory study of children's responses to humorous stimuli as related to health indices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 730.

4188. Busk, Jytte. (U Southern California) **Electrophysiological properties of reaction time and aging.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 890.

4189. Cuvo, Anthony J. (U Connecticut) **A developmental study of monetary incentive level influence on overt rehearsal and free recall of unrelated words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 388.

4190. Day, Larry G. (Carl V. Morrison Ctr for Youth & Family Service, Portland, OR) **The development of the God concept: A symbolic interaction approach.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 172-178. Discusses the application of symbolic interaction theory and how its major tenets (reference group, interpretation, role-taking, self, and mind) offer a social psychology approach to the development of the child's concept of God as seen in parent-child interactions around religious gestures and symbols.

4191. Dibennardo, Robert. (City U New York) **Prenatal stress, developmental noise, and postnatal risk.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 964.

4192. Dickie, Jane R. (Michigan State U) **Private speech: The effect of presence of others, task and intrapersonal variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1292.

4193. Fleck, J. Roland; Ballard, Stanley N. & Reilly, J. Wesley. (Rosemead Graduate School of Psychology, CA) **The development of religious concepts and maturity: A three stage model.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 156-163.—Proposes 3 Piagetian stages of cognitive development (preoperational, concrete, and formal operational thought) as parts of a model consistent with research findings on the development of religious concepts and religious maturity. Various studies of religious conceptualization and thinking in children and adults are evaluated in terms of the model.

4194. Fouts, Gregory T. (U Calgary, Canada) **Effects of being imitated on the behavior of preschool girls and boys.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 75-78.—Seated 21 girls and 21 boys (3.8-4.8 yrs old) individually at a box with 6 holes in the top surface and presented the following conditions: Baseline—a child dropped marbles 1-at-a-time in any holes he wished; Imitation—a child and E alternated responding, with the latter imitating S if he dropped his marbles at a hole previously designated for Imitation; and Nonimitation—continued alternation of responding with E dropping marbles in a prearranged random order. Both boys and girls responded significantly above chance when they were imitated, and there was no significant difference in the effectiveness of being imitated as a reinforcer between boys and girls.—*Journal abstract*.

4195. Gelber, Eric R. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Habituation, discrimination learning, and visual information processing in infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 894.

4196. Goodrich, Margrit H. (United States International U) **Self-perception and aging in the older person.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1602-1603.

4197. Grellong, Bruce A. (Cornell U) **The effect of misexpected outcome on emotional responsiveness and problem-solving during infancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 392.

4198. Harris, Jerry D. (U Minnesota) **Socioeconomic status and levels of ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3138-3139.

4199. Horn, Paul W. (Indiana State U) **Pursuit rotor speed, sex differences, and reminiscence in young children.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 81-85.—Data collected in a study of pursuit rotor abilities of 39 1st graders reveal that speed of response is a major dimension of performance in young children. Evidence for the early appearance of reminiscence was found, including data showing a significantly greater amount of reminiscence in males than in females. Moderate correlations between rotation speeds reflected the specificity of performance requirements at each speed. Data are interpreted in terms of the rapid rate of

perceptual motor skill development at this age and suggest the need for more intense study of specific subskills needed for task success.—*Journal abstract.*

4200. **Kerr, Robert.** (McMaster U) **Movement control and maturation in elementary-grade children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 151-154.—Recorded serial tapping by 5-, 7-, and 9-yr old boys and girls, as measured by Fitts' Law. 60 Ss performed a reciprocal tapping task and were assessed developmentally via hand-wrist X-rays. No significant relationship was found between the fine motor task and skeletal age. Results of the motor task suggest an improvement in movement time, with age, due to an ability to plan subsequent movements rather than simply an increase in speed of arm movements.—*Journal abstract.*

4201. **Kligman, David; Smyrl, Ron & Ende, Robert N.** **A "nonintrusive" longitudinal study of infant sleep.** *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 448-453.—Filmed 6 normal, full-term infants in their homes at weekly intervals during regular morning nap times, using a special system that could be activated by the mother. Filming began at about 7 wks of age and continued until 3 successive NREM sleep patterns could be observed and rated by independent judges. All Ss demonstrated changeovers from REM sleep onset to NREM sleep and the age range for this phenomenon was 8-22 wks, but there was no indication of a central tendency for age of changeover. Observations by mothers regarding the 24-hr period prior to the filmed naps yielded no relationships sleep-wakefulness patterns.—*L.Gorsey.*

4202. **Kopp, Claire B.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Development of fine motor behaviors: Issues and research.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy. Human and animal studies.* Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975, viii, 287 p.—Discusses theoretical and methodological issues in research on motor behavior and cognition and individual differences in manipulative abilities, and describes recent studies on fine motor behaviors of 8-mo-old infants. It is suggested that fine motor behavior is not a unitary system and should be studied in conjunction with other sensory systems and other dimensions of behavior in the developing infant (i.e., attention and motivation). (38 ref)

4203. **Kramer, Marlene; Chamorro, Iltia; Green, Dora & Knudtson, Frances.** (U California, San Francisco) **Extra tactile stimulation of the premature infant.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 24(5), 324-334.

Investigated whether extra tactile stimulation would result in more rapid physical and social development and a greater degree of social development of the premature infant. 48 min of extra tactile stimulation, (a gentle, nonrhythmic stroking of the greatest possible area of skin surface of the infant's body by the nurse's hand) was given to 8 premature infants daily for a minimum of 2 wks while they were confined to an incubator; 6 premature infants were controls. Regain of birth weight was used to assess physical development. Scores on the applicable portions of the Gesell Development Schedule and Bayley Scales of Infant Development and plasma cortisol levels were used to measure rate and degree of social development. There was a significant difference between experimental and control Ss in rate (but not

degree) of social development. Plasma cortisol levels as an indication of the infant's adrenocortical development as evidenced by his ability to respond to stressful situations, and hence indirectly his social development, revealed no significant difference between the 2 groups. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4204. **Labourie, Erich W.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Developmental causal structures of organism-environment interactions.** *Human Development*, 1974, Vol 17(6), 444-452.—Argues that the investigation of organism-environment interaction in a developmental framework has been hampered by a lack of adequate analytical methods. Since the application of multivariate structural analyses has been quite promising for the study of behavioral systems, an extension of this approach to the description and explication of organism-environment interactions on a macroscopic level may be considered as an appropriate next step. Based on characteristics of the assumed feedback mechanisms between the behavioral and environmental systems, it is possible to analyze longitudinally ordered sequences in terms of recursive vs nonrecursive and distal vs proximal relationships both within and between domains. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4205. **Marks, Julie E.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **"On the road to find out": Adolescent development & rock music preferences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 861.

4206. **Matson, Johnny L.** (Indiana State U) **Some practical considerations for using the Foxx and Azrin rapid method of toilet training.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 350.—Toilet training of 20-26 mo old normal children took 6-15 hrs, compared to the 4 hrs reported by R. M. Foxx and N. H. Azrin, because of the children's tantrums. Inability of the mothers to cope with the tantrums and their lack of knowledge and skill with learning principles may account in part for the present results.

4207. **O'Malley, John J. & Clarke, Craig.** (U Scranton) **Field dependence and the Gesell Developmental Tests.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 70.—Reports results of a study in which 26 kindergartners were given the Children's Embedded Figures Test by examiners blind to Ss' previously obtained scores on Gesell Development Tests. The biserial correlation between the 2 tests was 0.62.

4208. **Osicki, Kenneth J.** (U Iowa) **Affective and cognitive development: Comparison of need achievement and risk level with Piagetian levels of cognitive development for two socioeconomic groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3152-3153.

4209. **Paradise, Eleanor B.** (Boston U, Graduate School) **Cognitive and affective aspects of fear of strangers in male infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1731-1732.

4210. **Phillips, D. C. & Kelly, Mavis E.** (Stanford U) **Hierarchical theories of development in education and psychology.** *Harvard Educational Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 45(3), 351-375.—There are many hierarchical or state theories in education and developmental psychology. Review of the writings of J. Piaget and B. Inhelder, A. R. Jensen, E. H. Erikson and F. Gagné raises questions

about many of the underlying assumptions. One matter of special concern is the claim that the order of the stages of development is always invariant; another is the problem of clarifying what earlier stages contribute to succeeding ones. It is unclear whether theories of development are empirically or conceptually grounded.
—C. M. Franks.

4211. **Phinney, Jean S.** (U California, Los Angeles) **The influence of age and materials on young children's play activities and classification learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3154.

4212. **Schack, Mary L.** (Temple U) **The effects of temporal operations and time instructions on delay of gratification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 899-900.

4213. **Thoman, Evelyn B.** (U Connecticut) **Early development of sleeping behaviors in infants.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Describes a series of studies with normal human infants which attempted to (a) identify characteristics of behavioral states in newborn infants, (b) assess changes that occur in state organization within the first weeks of life, and (c) develop measures of behavioral states that characterize individual infants during these early weeks.

4214. **Todor, John I.** (U California, Berkeley) **Age differences in integration of components of a motor task.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 211-215.—3 groups of 50 boys performed 30 consecutive trials to study effects of practice on the ability of 6-, 11-, and 18-yr-old Ss to integrate the components of the Rho task. Results show that (a) with practice all age groups improved in total movement time; (b) 11-yr-olds attained the 18-yr-olds' level of performance in both components, initial differences existing only in the linear component; (c) relative to the 18-yr-olds, the 6-yr-olds achieved proportionally less improvement in the linear component; and (d) unlike 11- and 18-yr-olds, the 6-yr-olds evidenced increasing specificity of task components across trials. Unlike the 2 older age groups, the 6-yr-olds were unable to achieve a high degree of integration of task components. Findings are discussed in light of J. Pascual-Leone's (see PA, Vol 45:7908) neo-Piagetian model of learning and development.—*Journal abstract*.

4215. **Whiteside, John A.** (U Rochester) **Eye movements of children, adults, and elderly persons during inspection of simple dot patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 447.

Cognitive & Perceptual Development

4216. **Acus, Leah K.** (Michigan State U) **A study of categorical behavior of preschool children exhibited during spontaneous play: An observational study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3228.

4217. **Adams, Marilyn J. & Shepp, Bryan E.** (Brown U) **Selective attention and the breadth of learning: A developmental study.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 168-180.—Trained 64 nursery school and 64 Grade 2 Ss on an optional intradimensional-extradimensional shift task with (a) no overtraining, (b) overtraining on the initial problem only,

(c) overtraining on the shift attention only, or (d) overtraining on both the initial and the shift problems. Predictions concerning the effects of age and training conditions on the type of solution and the breadth of learning for the shift problem were derived from selective attention theory. However, results are not consistent with the 1-look assumption of such models. Instead, a multiple-look theory in which the breadth of attention varies with task demands seems most tenable. (25 ref)
—*Journal abstract*.

4218. **Addicott, John P.** (U Washington, Seattle) **The relationship between speech sound discrimination skills and language abilities of young preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1789.

4219. **Ambron, Sueann R.** (Columbia U) **The relation between role-taking and moral judgment in five- and seven-year-olds.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3128.

4220. **Banziger, George J.** (Syracuse U) **Preference, training, and developmental trends in the classification behavior of Bukusu (Kenya) school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1289.

4221. **Baumeister, Alfred A. & Kistler, Doris.** (U Alabama) **Facilitation of retention by white noise.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 13-24.—Administered to a total of 160 2nd and 5th graders 3 verbal tasks: serial, free recall, or paired associate learning. Retention tests were administered immediately after the acquisition phase or following a long delay. Half the Ss were exposed to a 2-min period of bursts of white noise (arousal) immediately prior to the retention test. Results show that white noise produced substantial improvement in performance relative to a control condition. This effect may be more pronounced for long-term than for short-term memory. Although older Ss exhibited better long-term memory than younger Ss, no interaction of age with arousal condition was observed.—*Journal abstract*.

4222. **Berch, Daniel B.** (U New Mexico) **Methodological problems in the study of memory development: A critique of the Perlmutter and Myers experiment.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 285-286.—Argues that in their report of a study of recognition memory in 2-4 yr olds, M. Perlmutter and N. Myers (see PA, Vol 52:9843) arrive at an unwarranted conclusion regarding an age-related difference in "retention capacity" and incorrectly attribute better performance on "new" than "old" items to a developmental lag in "proficiency." Suggestions are made regarding more appropriate methods for assessing developmental changes in retention.

4223. **Bernstein, Anne C.** (U California, Berkeley) **The child's concept of human reproduction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1253.

4224. **Blue, C. Milton & Vergason, Glenn A.** (U Georgia) **Auditory discrimination in conditions of noise and quiet by Black and White disadvantaged children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 35-40.—Investigated the auditory discrimination of 1st and 3rd graders of low socioeconomic status. 17 Black and 17 White Ss were randomly selected from the 2 grades. The condition for listening was varied (i.e., discrimination in

condition of quiet and discrimination in condition of noise) through the use of the Goldman-Fristoe-Woodcock Test of Auditory Discrimination. White 3rd graders were superior performers. The expectation, from the literature, that the auditory discrimination of children from low socioeconomic levels would be depressed in conditions of noise was not supported. In fact, Black Ss performed in an inferior manner in conditions of quiet. —*Journal abstract.*

4225. Botwinick, Jack; West, Robin & Storandt, Martha. (Washington U, St Louis) **Qualitative vocabulary test responses and age.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 30(5), 574-577.—Vocabulary test responses as traditionally scored were compared to these same responses when scored for finer nuances of understanding, as determined by the criterion of superior synonyms. It was hypothesized that the latter would be more related to age in a deficit pattern than the former. Ss were 107 Ss, 6-20 in each age decade, 20's-70's. Mean levels of education of the 4 youngest decades were 14-15 yrs, and in the 2 oldest decades, levels were 11 yrs. Results partly support the hypothesis. In the context of the positive results, it is not clear whether the aged cannot, or simple do not, give synonym responses as readily as the young. It may be more of a cohort preference not to, rather than an age limitation of intellectual ability. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4226. Bovet, Magali & Othenin-Girard, Christine. (U Geneva, Switzerland) **[A Piagetian study of the spatial-temporal concepts in an African village.]** (Fren) *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 1-7.—Results show that both adult males who had never been to school and adolescents who had been to school arrived at an understanding of the need to coordinate the parameters of duration, speed, and distance in questions concerning the concept of time; however, adult females and adolescents who had not been to school did not achieve success. Use of the Piagetian theory for interpretation of phenomena is shown. (English summary) (35 ref)

4227. Bowd, Alan D. (U Victoria, Faculty of Education, Canada) **The relationship between perceptual egocentrism and field-dependence in early childhood.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 63-69.—Administered a test of perceptual egocentrism by J. H. Flavell et al, the Children's Embedded Figures Test, a modification of the Draw-A-Person Test, and Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices to 53 kindergartners. The hypothesis that field-dependence would relate positively to perceptual egocentrism was confirmed. Perceptual egocentrism was independent of induction for the age range studied; however the relatively low correlations obtained between the field dependence measures and their common relationship with induction led to the questioning of the validity of the field dependence construct in early childhood. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4228. Brainerd, Charles J. & Fraser, Michele. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **A further test of the ordinal theory of number development.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 21-33.—Examined 2 questions about C. J. Brainerd's (see PA, Vols 50:10969 and 51:10853) findings that the natural number

concept derives from a prior understanding of ordination rather than from an understanding of cardinality: (a) whether the findings hold when Piaget's criterion of natural number competence (i.e., number conservation) is substituted for a mathematical criterion (i.e., addition and subtraction of integers); and (b) what processes account for the later emergence of cardinality relative to ordination and natural number. In a study with 100 kindergartners and 1st graders, it was found that the sequence of emergence of number concepts was ordination \leftarrow natural number \leftarrow cardinality, when conservation was the natural number criterion. It was also observed that approximately 50% of the Ss did not possess a concept which was both logically and empirically necessary for cardinality (i.e., the concept of number-as-class). The concept of number-as-class, which was measured by a card sorting task, was also found to emerge after ordination and concurrently with natural number. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4229. Bush, David F.; Coffey, Lorraine P. & Snow, Halsey W. (Villanova U) **Order of acquisition of identity conservation, equivalence conservation and compensation.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 95-101.—Assessed identity conservation, equivalence conservation, and compensation in kindergartners and 1st and 2nd graders ($N = 54$). Older Ss performed better on all judgment tasks. However, kindergartners performed better on identity conservation than the other 2 tasks, while 1st and 2nd graders performed similarly on conservation of identity and equivalence but more poorly on compensation. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4230. Casey, M. Beth. (Boston U) **The effect of training procedures on the overlearning reversal effect in young children.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 1-12. Studied the performance of 80 preschoolers on a reversal problem as a function of amount of training and type of training procedure used during acquisition and reversal. In the extinction phase of reversal learning, Ss given a correction procedure during the reversal problem made fewer perseverative errors than Ss given noncorrection. In the reversal mudplateau phase of reversal learning, overtraining facilitated reversal learning for Ss receiving noncorrection during the acquisition problem but not for Ss receiving correction. A shift in training procedure between acquisition and reversal increased the number of Ss who reached criterion immediately after perseveration. Since these results are difficult to explain in terms of traditional learning theories, an alternative response-switching strategy explanation is proposed. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4231. Cecchini, Marco & Pizzamiglio, Luigi. (CNR, Istituto de Psicologia, Roma, Italy) **Effects of field-dependency, social class and sex of children between ages 5 and 10.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 155-164. Studied development of field-independency as a function of age (5-10 yrs), social class, and sex, utilizing 2 groups of 96 Ss each of high and low social class. On the Children's Embedded Figures Test a critical developmental period appeared between ages 5 and 8 yrs for all Ss; on the Draw-a-Person test such a period appeared between ages 5 and 6 for high social class and between ages 6 and 8 for lower social class.

scores on both tests were statistically significant as a function of social class at every age beginning at age 6. Sex did not seem to play a significant role. 3 main masking factors were singled out on the Children's Embedded-Figures Test. Their differential effects on scores of Ss in the 2 classes are examined. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4232. Chapman, L. John. (Open U, West Midlands Region, Bletchley, England) **The development of the control of syntactical structure.** *Educational Studies*, 1975(Mar), Vol 1(1), 15-21.—In an immediate recall experiment with 31 4½–5½ yr olds, some syntactic structures were perceived more readily than others. The pattern indicated that there may be an order in which structures are acquired reflecting the abstract characteristics of the transformation involved. A level of Vocabulary × Type of Structure interaction was also indicated. In addition evidence that basic short-term memory capacity is a greater determinant of language facility than CA was found, but it is noted that the part played by planning ability requires further investigation and clarification. (24 ref)—*Journal summary.*

4233. Clune, Constance S. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The relationship of quality of play and intelligence in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 407.

4234. Coates, Susan. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Field independence and intellectual functioning in preschool children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 251-254.—To determine whether performance on the Preschool Embedded Figures Test (PEFT), a measure of field independence for young children, involves processes shared by aspects of intellectual functioning, a factor analysis which included the PEFT and all the subtests of the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI) was carried out on a 4½-yr-olds. For both sexes the PEFT loaded a common factor shared also by WPPSI Block Design and Geometric Design. This factor was identified as a perceptual analytic factor and was demonstrated to be similar to the analytic factor identified by D. R. Goodenough and S. A. Karp (see PA. Vol 37:1214) at older age levels.—*Journal abstract.*

4235. Cohen, Sarale E. (U California, Los Angeles) **Infant attentional behavior to face-voice incongruity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1769.

4236. Cromer, Richard F. **An experimental investigation of a putative linguistic universal: Marking and the indirect object.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 73-80.—Two experiments, using a total of 77 7-10 yr olds, investigated how children acquire knowledge of the direct and the indirect object in terms of linguistic marking. This was done in order to test experimentally the psychological validity of a putative linguistic universal which holds that children should expect a marked linguistic form to be the indirect object. An artificial language which marked these forms was used. This language eliminated the preposition "to" as well as word order as cues in learning the experimental forms. One group heard the indirect object as the marked form in the artificial language, and another group heard the direct object as the marked form. The

linguistic theory would predict that the former group would be superior in learning the artificial language. However, using error scores, no difference was found artificial the 2 groups. This negative result was also independent of whether an S had achieved mastery of the normal English constructions involving direct and indirect object relationships. Reasons for the failure to find any evidence for this universal are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

4237. Cronin, James et al. (Brandeis U) **Race, class, and intelligence: A critical look at the IQ controversy.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974-75(Win), Vol 3(4), 46-132.—Challenges A. R. Jensen's propositions about the genetic inferiority of Blacks, separately and as a whole. Detailed examination of the IQ test shows that it does not in fact measure intelligence, but social background and experience; hence the correlation of IQ scores with success is baseless. Jensen's claim that IQ is heritable is considered to be based on assumptions that cannot be accepted and on data that are methodologically flawed or even fabricated. His 4 arguments for Black inferiority (based on IQ heritability, on alleged failures of the environmentalist theory, on physical difference between double-bind and on 19th century anthropological stereotypes) are analyzed and found deficient. Despite the weakness of Jensen's position, it is considered dangerous. The implications of the controversy, for id-ego and for education, are discussed. (6½ p ref) —A. H. Alawi.

4238. de Vita, Christine C. (Fordham U) **Imitation, comprehension, and production of morphological language constructs by young native and non-native speakers of English.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2383.

4239. Docherty, Edward M. (Syracuse U) **A test of Piaget's qualitative developmental hypothesis using the Rasch model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1255-1256.

4240. Edgell, John J. (U Texas, Austin) **The relation between cognitive styles of children and their cognitive strategy in the attainment of selected mathematical concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2384.

4241. Elkind, David. (U Rochester, Graduate Training Program in Developmental Psychology) **Perceptual development in children.** *American Scientist*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 63(5), 533-541.—Summarizes a number of research studies designed to test various aspects of J. Piaget's theory of perceptual development. In general, the results support the view that perception, like intelligence, is progressively constructed through the gradual development of perceptual regulations, rather than being entirely innate. Some research resulting from an analysis of beginning reading is also summarized, demonstrating the applicability of Piaget's theory to practical issues. Piaget's work on perception is shown to provide powerful tools for analyzing many perceptual skills and performances. (23 ref)—G. S. Speer.

4242. Fields, Mary L. (U Arkansas) **Color, size, and form preferences in infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3134-3135.

4243. Frank, Hallie S. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Mechanisms involved in developmental changes in**

auditory short-term memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 893.

4244. Gholson, Barry & Danziger, Sheldon. (Memphis State U) Effects of two levels of stimulus complexity upon hypothesis sampling systems among second and sixth grade children. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 105-118.—Groups of 2nd and 6th graders, totaling 60 Ss, each solved a series of discrimination-learning problems involving 4 and 8 dimensions that contained blank-trial probes for the S's hypothesis (*H*). There were significant effects of grade level on 3 dependent measures (learning, generating consistent *H* patterns, and sampling locally consistent *H*s). Main effects of stimulus complexity were significant on 5 measures (the 3 above, rejecting disconfirmed *H*s, and maintaining confirmed *H*s). There were no interactions involving any of these measures. The hypothesis sampling system (*Sy*) observed in each problem was also determined. Among 6th graders this measure was unaffected by stimulus complexity level. 2nd graders generated logically structured *Sy*s in 65% of 4-dimensional, but only 30% of 8-dimensional, problems. They generated stereotyped behaviors or unsystematic sequences of *H*s in 70% of 8-dimensional, but only about 35% of 4-dimensional, problems. Detailed analyses revealed that among 2nd graders good information processors (in terms of 4 component processes above) usually imposed a logical structure on 4-dimensional, but generated unsystematic sequences of *H*s in many of 8-dimensional, problems. Poor processors generated stereotyped behaviors in both 4- and 8-dimensional problems. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4245. Goldstein, Alvin G. (U Missouri, Columbia) Recognition of inverted photographs of faces by children and adults. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 109-123.—Presented inverted black-white photographs of the faces of highly familiar peers (e.g., classmates and fraternity brothers) to 350 male and female 3-20 yr old Ss. In an untimed test session, S tried to identify the person in the inverted photograph. Success in this task was positively correlated with age up to approximately 14 yrs, but performance deteriorated after this age; college and preschool Ss' performances were approximately equal. This finding contrasts with the current view that the effects of disorientation on perception becomes less potent with age. A cognitive explanation is offered for the early rise in the performance curve, and the subsequent reduction in level of performance is attributed to rigidity of the perceptual mechanism as a function of overlearning of a mono-oriented configuration. (21 ref) *Journal abstract*.

4246. Hansen, Yvonne. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) Development of the concept of death: Cognitive aspects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 853.

4247. Hayes, Harold L. (U Georgia) The development of linear and areal scale concepts in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3139.

4248. Holden, William J. (U Texas, Austin) The relationship of developmental level to concept-learning: Performance on concept-shift problems in terms of

Piaget's logical operations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 854.

4249. Hughes, Fergus P. (Syracuse U) A developmental investigation of the cognitive components necessary for Euclidean spatial functioning in the child. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1257.

4250. Huntsman, Nancy J. (U Michigan) Piaget's classification and class inclusion problems and Bruner's equivalence paradigm: A correlational analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1726.

4251. Incorvala, James A. (Case Western Reserve U) The influence of stimulus attraction on color-form categorizing behavior in children at various developmental age levels. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 414.

4252. Ingison, Linda J. & Levin, Joel R. (Wisconsin Research & Development Ctr for Cognitive Learning, Madison) The effect of children's spontaneous cognitive sets on discrimination learning. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 59-65.—2 experiments, with a total of 184 kindergartners-6th graders, investigated the role of children's spontaneous cognitive sets in pictorial discrimination learning. Lists were constructed to highlight either perceptual or conceptual similarities among the stimuli. In each experiment, Age \times Treatment interpretations revealed that in comparison to the behavior of older children, that of younger children was governed more by the perceptible than by the conceptual attributes of stimuli—data in complete accord with J. S. Bruner's (1964, 1966) view of cognitive development.—*Journal abstract*.

4253. Kail, Michèle. (CNRS, U Paris V, Lab de Psychologie expérimentale et comparée, France) [Genetic study of the reproduction of relatively complex sentences: I. Immediate reproduction.] (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 109-126.—Studied the immediate reproduction of relatively complex sentences by 80 children 5-9 yrs old. Results show that difficulties arose (a) when the main clause was interrupted by the subordinate clause, (b) when there was a noncorrespondence of superficial and underlying order in the relative clause (what that who), and (c) when the regular subject verb-object order was disrupted by such dependent clauses. The effect of these disruptions was greatest with Ss 6.7 yrs old. The factor of reversibility played no role. Children seemingly follow strategies of perception and/or reproduction which lead them to avoid interruption and reordering of linguistic units. (16 ref)—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4254. Koff, Ellen B. (Tufts U) Concept and language: The comparative relation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 856-857.

4255. Kraushaar, Alan H. (Boston U Graduate School) Social class differences in the comprehension of emotional meaning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1752.

4256. Krill, Mary A. (U Denver) Relationships between parent-child interaction patterns and preschool children's level of private speech and syntactic understanding. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3594.

4257. Kuczaj, Stan A. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **On the acquisition of a semantic system.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 340-358.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 72 preschool children to study the acquisition of the meaning of *always* and *never*, and *always*, *never*, *usually*, *seldom*, and *sometimes*, respectively. Results demonstrate that the acquisition sequence in which the meaning of related words are acquired may vary from child to child in the beginning of the acquisition process, but becomes consistent in the later parts of acquisition. This type of pattern reflects the importance of the amount and type of linguistic experience for the initial attachment of meaning to words and the later importance of general cognitive and semantic factors which are not easily influenced by varying linguistic experiences. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4258. Langer, Jonas. (U California, Berkeley) **Interactional aspects of cognitive organization.** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 9-28.—Presents propositions regarding a comprehensive structural developmental theory of cognitive change. The analytic focus is on (a) the organization of the S's assimilatory operations and accommodatory figurations; (b) the intrinsic coordinations between the theoretical and empirical cognitions constructed, respectively, by these 2 kinds of functional structures; and (c) the cognitive developmental changes produced by intrinsic coordinations. Derivative empirical hypotheses also are considered. (French summary) (52 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4259. Lemlich, Robert. (U Cincinnati) **Subjective acceleration of time with aging.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 235-238.—Presents a quantitative theoretical model for the subjective acceleration of time with aging. It is based on a new hypothesis, namely, that the subjective duration of an interval of real time decreases in mathematical proportion to total subjective time (rather than total real time). This gives a differential equation, the variables of which are separated and integrated to yield the result that the subjective duration of an interval of real time varies inversely with the square root of the total real time (age). This result was tested by polling a total of 52 college students and 28-57 yr olds as to their recollections regarding the relative apparent rate of the passage of time at various ages. Generally good agreement was obtained between the results of the poll and the results predicted by the theory.—*Journal abstract*.
4260. Logan, William L. (Michigan State U) **Identification and description of the intrinsic sources of individual differences in concept learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3146-3147.
4261. Lutz, Martin J. (U Tennessee) **The effects of three syntactic forms on comprehension in school age children: Some educational implications.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1296-1297.
4262. Maguire, T. O.; Patsula, R. B. & Evanechko, P. O. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **The development of word meaning discrimination in children.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 21(3), 154-167. Reports results of an investigation which indicate that 13-16 yr olds are capable of discriminating among various kinds of word meaning. Use of the findings for achievement test construction is discussed. (26 ref)
4263. Maxwell, Joseph W.; Croake, James W. & Biddle, Anne P. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Sex differences in the comprehension of spatial orientation.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 127-131.—Examined the effects of instruction upon acquisition of Piaget's concept of horizontality, and determined sex differences related to this acquisition. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant differences (a) in performance on perception and prediction tasks, (b) by sex in the ability to comprehend horizontality, (c) by sex in the stage of development after instruction, and (d) by sex after instruction on the number of correct responses on horizontal tasks. Subjects were 18 male and 17 female students aged 8 yrs to 9 yrs 11 mo. Test instruments were a cylindrical bottle half-filled with colored water and 8 pictures of bottles positioned at angles from 0 to 315° at increments of 45°. Chi square tests indicated that males performed significantly better than females on perception and prediction and that instruction significantly improved male performance on prediction and female performance on prediction and perception. It is concluded that females, if given instruction, could more closely approximate the performance of males on the horizontal water level task.—*Journal abstract*.
4264. McDonnell, Paul M. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton, Canada) **The development of visually guided reaching.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 181-185.—Measured the accuracy of reaching in infants wearing 30-diopter prisms, using 22 4-10 mo old infants as Ss. Although accuracy was barely affected, the reach trajectories indicated that Ss switched from a miss path to a hit path in midcourse. There was some evidence to support the view that visually directed reaching was operative in the youngest Ss and that it improved with age.—*Journal abstract*.
4265. Molfese, Dennis L. (Pennsylvania State U) **Cerebral asymmetry in infants, children and adults: Auditory evoked responses to speech and noise stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1298.
4266. Mori, Hideo. (Yamanashi U, Kofu City, Japan) **[An experiment of letter segmentation of cursive scripts by digital computer.]** (*Jpn Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 83-90.—Investigated the validity of the Gestalt psychologists' assumption of the dual process in pattern recognition (i.e., articulation and identification, and the temporal precedence of the former). To test the possibility of letter segmentation without the identification process, kindergartners who had never learned the alphabet were given a segmentation test. It was found that they could partition script into letters almost as well as adults except those scripts containing "m" or "w." A segmentation model based on the 4 factors selected from the Gestalt factors was formulated and was simulated by a digital computer. The model could partition correctly 95% of script and missed the segmentation of the same kind of script that children missed.—*English abstract*.

4267. Murray, Frank B. & Johnson, Paul E. (U Delaware, Coll of Education) **Relevant and some irrelevant factors in the child's concept of weight.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 705-711.—In Newtonian mechanics weight = f (mass of object, mass of earth, inverse of the square of the distance between their centers). On the basis of 120 2nd graders' responses to questions about the change in weight of a clay ball, it is concluded that for these young children weight = f (mass, shape, continuity, context, and temperature of the object) and is not a function of the object's horizontal or vertical position. A general model for research in the concept of weight and other curriculum concepts is presented.—*Journal abstract*.
4268. Naviaux, LaRee D. (Duquesne U) **An alternative to Piaget's construction theory of object concept in infancy: A perceptual attentive view.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1730.
4269. Pacuilla, Nicholas. (U Arizona) **The effects of arousal on retention as a function of concrete-imagery levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3153.
4270. Papalia, Diane E. & Bielby, Denise D. (U Wisconsin, School of Family Resources & Consumer Sciences, Madison) **Cognitive functioning in middle and old age adults: A review of research based on Piaget's theory.** *Human Development*, 1974, Vol 17(6), 424-443.—Surveys the literature on Piagetian cognitive functioning (i.e., logical operations, animism, moral development, and egocentrism), noting wide individual differences in adult cognitive performance with continued cognitive development for at least some middle-age Ss on certain cognitive tasks. Generally, lower levels of cognitive functioning were found for elderly Ss as compared to adult groups. Several possible interpretations of these age differences are offered; neural degeneration, isolation, terminal drop, and methodological insufficiencies. The effects of certain demographic variables (e.g., educational level, sex, race, living condition of respondent, and presence or absence of diagnosed chronic organic brain syndrome) on performance are reviewed, and inconsistent results are noted. More precise investigations of the factors influencing cognitive performance in adulthood and aging are recommended. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4271. Peebles, David R. & Teller, Davida Y. (U Washington, Seattle) **Color vision and brightness discrimination in two-month-old human infants.** *Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 189(4208), 1102-1103.—In a study with 2 2-mo-old female infants, a red or white bar, embedded in a white screen, was systematically varied in intensity. Ss consistently located and stared at the white bar unless it closely matched the screen in intensity. They also stared at all intensities of the red bar, presumptively including the red white brightness match. It is concluded that all of the neural elements necessary for at least dichromatic color vision, and for remarkably sensitive brightness discrimination, are present in 2-mo-old human infants, and conversely, that any elements of the system which are not yet present are not necessary for these visual functions.—*Journal abstract*.
4272. Pereboom, Margaret J. (U Texas, Austin) **The relationship among perceptual functioning, socioeconomic status and race in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 862.
4273. Posnansky, Carla J. (U Colorado) **A developmental investigation of serial learning and retention processes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1779.
4274. Povey, Robert & Hill, Eric. (Christ Church Coll, Canterbury, England) **Can pre-school children form concepts?** *Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 180-192.—Administered tests relating to the acquisition of both specific and generic concepts to 56 2.4-4.10 yr olds. Tests of concept acquisition (HAPCAT) were devised, and 29 of the Ss were also given Piagetian "questions" concerning class inclusion. Results conflict with the Piagetian view that preschool children cannot form generic concepts. Most Ss identified HAPCAT specific concepts, and half of the Ss responded appropriately to HAPCAT generic concept items. A statistically significant relationship was found between correct answers to HAPCAT items and Ss' ages and ability level. The Piagetian test questions showed no discriminatory power in these respects. It is argued that the latter do not represent a sensitive or meaningful measure of concept acquisition at this age level. HAPCAT items, however, present preschoolers with intelligible tasks which allow them to demonstrate understanding of generic concepts involving class inclusion.—*Journal abstract*.
4275. Prawat, Richard S. (Michigan State U) **An experimental study of the paired-associate task and levels of learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3155-3156.
4276. Rode, Sara S. (Case Western Reserve U) **The development of phrase and clause boundary reading in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 444-445.
4277. Schaller, M. Joseph. (Michigan State U) **The role of intrinsic features in the judgment of upright orientation of two-dimensional forms: A developmental analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1300.
4278. Schwebel, Milton. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) **Formal operations in first-year college students.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 133-141.—Administered 3 problems to 30 male and 30 female university freshmen to ascertain their level of logical thinking. Successful solution of the problems required the elaboration of hypotheses and methods of proof. 17% of the Ss scored at the concrete level, 63% at the lower formal level, and 20% at the upper formal level. Logical thinking had almost no relationship to college selection criteria (high school rank and Scholastic Aptitude Test scores) for males and a low relationship for females in this sample, whose range of scores on these criteria was restricted. Differences between the sexes were substantial and significant, favoring the males.—*Journal abstract*.
4279. Selfert, Kelvin L. (U Michigan) **The development of qualitative identity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1733-1734.
4280. Simmonds, David W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Adolescent and preadolescent imitative behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1761.

4281. Simon, Seymour; Ditricks, Raymond & Speckhart, Lowell. (Northern Illinois U) **Studies in observational paired-associate learning: Informational, social, and individual difference variables.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 81-104.—4 experiments, employing a total of 444 3rd-6th graders, examined the relative importance of informational (proportion of correct responses and kinds of errors emitted by a model), social (model competency, sex of model, video vs audio taped model), and individual difference (sex of S, grade) variables in observational paired associate learning. In Exps I-III, vicarious Ss received cycles of study-model-test trials, while direct Ss were given the same sequences with intervening test or stimulus familiarization trials. In Exp IV, vicarious Ss received cycles of study-test model-test trials, while direct Ss received the cycles with a test trial replacing the model trial. No confirmation was provided on test and model trials. Whereas the effects attributable to social and individual difference variables were generally negligible, mere accuracy of the model's responses repeatedly covaried with performance on the last test trial of each cycle. Conditional analyses established that (a) vicarious facilitation was comparable across cycles and localized in items responded to incorrectly on immediately preceding test trials, and (b) observers learned fewer incorrect than correct model responses. Vicarious groups performed at reliably higher levels than direct Ss on model correct but not incorrect items. Results strongly suggest a close correspondence between direct and vicarious verbal learning principles and mechanisms. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4282. Solem, Robert A. (U California, San Francisco) **Age differences in categorization as a function of extended practice and level of task difficulty.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1781-1782.
4283. Strutt, George F.; Anderson, Daniel R. & Well, Arnold D. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **A developmental study of the effects of irrelevant information of speeded classification.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 127-135.—Examined how well Ss were able to ignore the presence of irrelevant stimulus information as a function of age. A total of 72 Ss—children aged 6, 9, and 12 yrs, as well as 19-yr-olds—sorted cards with 1 binary dimension relevant, and zero, 1, or 2 dimensions irrelevant. Speed of classification was measured. Significant effects of age, sex, number of irrelevant dimensions, and relevant dimension on speed of classification were obtained, as well as a number of interactions of these variables. The most important finding was that the presence of irrelevant information interfered with the performance of the task by child Ss and that the magnitude of the interference declined with age. Results are interpreted as implying that developmental trends in attention may be most clearly demonstrated in tasks which require speeded processing of stimuli. The ease of administration of the speeded classification task, coupled with the clear developmental trends obtained, recommend this paradigm as a useful one with which to study the development of selective attention. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4284. Surwillo, Walter W. (U Louisville, Medical School) **The electroencephalogram in the prediction of human reaction time during growth and development.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2) 79-90.—Investigated characteristics of the distributions of EEG half waves recorded in 41 5-17 yr old normal males during performance of a simple auditory reaction time (RT) task. The durations of a sample of 760 EEG half waves in each of the Ss were measured and distributed into an interval histogram, and the 1st 4 central moments of the 41 distributions were computed. All 4 of the moments—which measure the central tendency, dispersion, skewness, and kurtosis of the distributions—proved to be significantly correlated with RT. The predictive capability of a multiple regression equation based on dispersion, skewness, and kurtosis was tested in an independent group of 42 Ss also aged 5-17 yrs. EEGs and RTs were recorded, and this group was treated in exactly the same way as the other. The correlation between these Ss' average RTs and their RTs as estimated from the other group's regression equation was 0.53. Findings suggest that knowing the degree of dispersion, skewness, and kurtosis of children's EEG distributions reduces from chance by about 28% of the error of predicting their RTs. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4285. Tighe, Thomas J.; Tighe, Louise S. & Schechter, Jay. (Dartmouth Coll) **Memory for instances and categories in children and adults.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 22-37.—Trained 32 college students and 32 7-yr-olds in sorting 16 words into 2 conceptual categories. Training consisted of either 3 list presentations (Exp I) or training to solution (Exp II). Then either immediately or after a 3 to 4 wk delay Ss received a recognition test which assessed memory for the instance vs categorical properties of the task stimuli by embedding words from the original list and from the list categories with confusion items from either the same or different categories as those on the original list. The data indicate that learning and memory were controlled primarily by categorical properties of the task items in adults and by specific instance properties in children. However, there was evidence that children had learned the categorical attributes of the task and may have differed from adults chiefly in their failure to utilize these attributes to assist learning and memory performance. Age differences in learning and memory were independent of the degree of initial training.—*Journal abstract*.
4286. Toussaint, Nelly A. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Automation and competence aspects of Piagetian logical concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 864.
4287. Typo, Marion E. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Visual recognition in young children as a function of stimulus heterogeneity and spontaneous labeling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1303-1304.
4288. Vogt, Eugenia F. (U Southern California) **Children's linguistic groupings in word sorting tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 453-454.
4289. Weiss, Beverly J. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Cognitive style and susceptibility to alternate forms of**

conservation training in kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1736.

4290. **Welts, Donald R.** (Texas Tech U) **A comparative developmental study of object sorting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 401-402.

4291. **Winer, Gerald A.** (Ohio State U) **Children's preference for body or external object on a task requiring transposition and discrimination of right-left relations.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 291-298.—Tested 57 1st graders on trials requiring the discrimination and transposition of right-left relations, with stimuli similar to (dolls) or different from (toy planes) the body. On an initial series of training and practice trials Ss were allowed to respond to body and external objects as referents providing right-left cues. A later series of test trials was then used to determine the referent the S actually preferred. Results of the test trials indicated that 24 Ss tested with the dolls preferred the body as referent, while 24 Ss tested with planes preferred the external referent. Results are interpreted as suggesting 2 alternative systems through which children develop an understanding of right-left relations and possibly other concepts.—*Journal abstract*.

4292. **Wise, Larry A.; Sutton, James A. & Gibbons, Paul D.** (Texas Wesleyan Coll) **Decrement in Stroop interference time with age.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 149-150.—Compared interference time on the Stroop task for 20 college and 20 elementary school Ss. A decrement in interference time between groups was found and is consistent with E. Gibson's (1969) perceptual learning theory.—*Journal abstract*.

4293. **Wohlwill, Joachim F.** (Pennsylvania State U) **Children's voluntary exploration and preference for tactually presented nonsense shapes differing in complexity.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 159-167.—Conducted a study which represents an extension of research on children's response to nonsense shapes varying in complexity to the tactual modality. Wooden cut-out shapes varying in number of turns from 3 to 40 were presented to 48 6-12 yr olds (1st, 2nd, and 6th graders), both for voluntary haptic exploration and for preference choices. Both measures yielded monotonically increasing functions in the oldest group, while the youngest showed a similar but much flatter gradient for exploration times and an inverted-U shaped preference function; data for the 3rd graders were in both cases intermediate. Supplementary data based on an analysis of preference choice latencies for stimulus pairs of adjacent levels of complexity, as well as on ratings of S's mode of exploration of the stimuli under both response sets, showed a marked shift from a predominantly passive to an increasingly active mode of exploration. Results are related to the age differences for the exploration-time and preference data and discussed in relation to E. Schachtel's (1958) differentiation between allocentric and autocentric modes of perception.—*Journal abstract*.

4294. **Wong, T. S.** (U Stirling, Scotland) **A further examination of the developmental trend of the tactile horizontal-vertical illusion.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 149-150.—Reassessed the developmental trend in the tactile horizontal-vertical (HV) illusion, using an "L" figure as a stimulus and the

volar surface of the forearm as a receptor site. Data from 80 7-10 yr olds and 12 adults corroborate and extend previous findings that the tactile HV illusion when presented in either its "L" or "T" versions is found among both children and adults.

4295. **Yussen, Steven R. & Levy, Victor M.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Effects of warm and neutral models on the attention of observational learners.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 66-72.—Examined observers' attention to adults following warm and neutral interactions with them. 42 preschool and 36 3rd grade girls interacted with a pair of female models in 1 of 3 treatment conditions in which models were, respectively, warm and neutral, neutral and neutral, or warm and warm. Ss then witnessed the models play a picture-preference game and were asked to recall the models' responses. Analyses of Ss' overt attention to the models' responses revealed a greater attention to a warm model when in the presence of both a warm and neutral model and less distraction by nonsocial stimuli when at least 1 warm model was present. A significant positive correlation was obtained between attention to and recall of the models' responses.—*Journal abstract*.

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4296. **Aldredge, Gwendolyn W.** (Florida State U) **The self-concept of elderly women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1618.

4297. **Blehar, Mary P.** (Johns Hopkins U) **Attachment and day care.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 386-387.

4298. **Bloom, Kathleen.** (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Social elicitation of infant vocal behavior.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 51-58.—Analyzed the time course and nature of social elicitation of vocalizations in 68 3-mo old infants. Adult stimulation produced an immediate and significant increase in both the rate and the percent of bursts of vocal sounds of Ss (Exp I). Both response-independent and response-dependent social stimulation were effective in producing increased rates of vocalizations, but only when each of 4 infants (mean age, 95.8 days) could see the eyes of the adult who delivered the social stimulus (Exp II).—*Journal abstract*.

4299. **Brown, David B.** (U Pennsylvania) **The interrelationship among social sensitivity, interpersonal competence and accurate empathy in fourth and sixth grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 387.

4300. **Charette, Anne-Louise.** (Ohio State U) **The development of social perception: Age and sex differences on the test of social inference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 847-848.

4301. **Delaney, Richard J.** (Loyola U, Chicago) **Children's role-taking ability as a function of birth order, age, sex, and mothers' parenting style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 389-390.

4302. **Dujovne, Beatriz E.** (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Relationship of self to body and to mind: An exploratory study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1256.

4303. Duncan, Robert L. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Maternal parameters in the development of social intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1743-1744.
4304. Edwards, J. B. **Children's attitudes towards punishment: A developmental study.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 22-26.—Asked 700 English schoolchildren in 5 age groups (7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 yrs) to list the worst types of punishment for children to receive. Younger children mentioned more "physical" kinds of punishment, while adolescents were particularly sensitive to being made different from others, being unwanted, and being left friendless.—J. L. Zimmerman.
4305. Eull, William H. (Bowling Green State U) **The impact of experience with the role of another on the egocentrism of young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1745.
4306. Gershaw, N. Jane. (Syracuse U) **The effects of level of familiarization and subject age on exploratory and attachment behavior in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1275.
4307. Goldberg, Judith F. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Film mediated aggression: The effects of environmental cues.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 853.
4308. Gutkin, Daniel C. (Rockland Children's Psychiatric Ctr, Orangeburg, NY) **Maternal discipline and children's judgments of moral intentionality.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 55-61.—In a study with 51 mothers of 1st, 3rd, and 6th graders, the children's level of moral intentionality was compared to mothers' self-reports on how they would treat the children in situations involving intention and damage. Measures included pairs of stories by A. Bandura and F. McDonald and P. Hebble's Intent Judgment Quotient procedure. Although there was no relation between the extent to which mothers reported intentional responding to their children and the children's level of intentionality, amount of punishment mothers reported they would give was significantly negatively related to intentionality in their children. Results are discussed in terms of the acquisition of intentionality. Findings support the conclusion that power-assertive discipline by parents is associated with less advanced moral development in children.—*Journal abstract*.
4309. Hildebrand, Verna. (Michigan State U) **Mothers' perceptions of independent and responsible behaviors of their preschool children.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 631-641.—27 tasks which are examples of independent and responsible behavior commonly learned during the preschool years were studied through a questionnaire completed by 242 mothers of 3-, 4-, and 5-yr-old males and females. The mother assessed the age-appropriateness of each task for her child, reported whether her child did the task voluntarily, when told, or never, and whether she expected the task to be done or not. Multivariate analysis of variance yielded significant findings. Age differences were in the expected direction. Females of each age did more tasks than males of the same age. The children did "being-alone" tasks most, "care-of-the-physical-self" tasks second, and "helping-in-the-home" tasks least. Implications for parental education and day-care teachers are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.
4310. Hoeckele, Carol R. (Hofstra U) **The development of cooperative and competitive behavior in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 853-854.
4311. Horn, Charles H. (George Washington U) **The relationship between cognitive controls and defenses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 413-414.
4312. Johnson, Roger A. & Khatena, Joe. (Old Dominion U, School of Education) **Oral and visual presentation and production of original responses.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 165-166.—Obtained verbal originality scores from Onomatopoeia and Images, Form 1B, given to 106 10-12 yr olds and 94 16-19 yr olds. Older Ss scored significantly higher than younger Ss with significant main effects for age but not for method of word presentation. A significant interaction was found between word presentation method and age. Older Ss were more original with the oral presentation while younger Ss performed approximately the same with both methods. *Journal abstract*.
4313. Kreidler, Schulamith; Zigler, Edward & Kreidler, Hans. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **The nature of curiosity in children.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 185-200.—Examined behaviors claimed to reflect curiosity to determine whether there are 1 or more types of curiosity. A secondary purpose was to examine the relations between the 1 or more types of curiosity and sex, social class, intelligence, achievement level, and ratings of personality traits. In 2 sessions 84 American 1st graders were administered 5 tasks which measured observation of complex and simple stimuli, preference of complex and simple stimuli, preference for the unknown, structure of meaning, and object exploration. A normalized Varimax factor analysis allowed the extraction of 5 factors: manipulatory curiosity, perceptual curiosity, conceptual curiosity, curiosity about the complex, and adjective-reactive curiosity. Only the 1st factor was related to a demographic variable, sex. The nature of the factors and their theoretical and practical significance are discussed. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4314. Lerner, Richard M. & Buehrig, Christie J. (Eastern Michigan U) **The development of racial attitudes in young Black and White children.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 45-54.—Assessed racial attitude development in 4 groups of Black and White children (374-, 385-, 406-, and 417-yr-olds) using a structured, open-ended interview employing black and white dolls as stimuli. The majority of statements made at each age level by both Black and White Ss were meaningful, as opposed to irrelevant, and Black and White at all age levels described both the black and white stimuli with responses that were preponderantly concrete, neutral in evaluative connotation, and nonpejorative. Findings contradict the results of racial attitude studies using forced-choice methods. The discrepant depictions of racial attitude structure in young children found by these 2 methods are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

4315. Lerner, Richard M.; Karabenick, Stuart A. & Meisels, Murray. (Eastern Michigan U) **Effects of age and sex on the development of personal space schemata towards body build.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 91-101. Assessed personal space schemata of 202 White male and female children from kindergarten through 3rd grade using stimulus figures representing male and female endomorphs, mesomorphs, and ectomorphs. Greater distances were used toward the endomorph than towards the other 2 physiques at all grade levels, and there was a grade-associated increase in the use of space. Greater distances were generally maintained towards female stimuli, and Ss tended to come closer to same- than to opposite-sex stimuli. These sex differences were greater at higher grade levels but were less pronounced at all grade levels in reaction to the endomorph stimulus.—*Journal abstract*.

4316. Lerner, Richard M.; Karabenick, Stuart A. & Meisels, Murray. (Eastern Michigan U) **One-year stability of children's personal space schemata towards body build.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 151-152.—Reports findings from a 1-yr follow-up study of 22 4th graders' personal space preferences for 3 pictures of endomorphs, mesomorphs, and ectomorphs of about the same age and sex. Results indicate that substantial intraindividual stability exists in indices of interpersonal space orientation toward different body build stimuli, and that males and females continue to maintain a greater distance from endomorphs than from the other 2 body types from the 3rd to the 4th grade.

4317. Loeb, Roger C. (Cornell U) **Concomitants of boys' locus of control examined in parent-child interactions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 859.

4318. Meier, Gilbert W. (U Nebraska, Medical Coll) **Behavioral development viewed in terms of conspecific communication.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Discusses the nature of social interactions whereby the behaviors of 2 or more organisms are progressively and sequentially modified as the response of the one becomes the contingent stimulus to the response of the other, emphasizing the implications of these interactions for communication phenomena in newborns. Findings are discussed in relation to intervention programs for retarded and other at-risk infants. (3 p ref)

4319. Oliver, Laurel W. (U Maryland) **The relationship of parental attitudes and parent identification to career and homemaking orientation in college women.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 1-12. Compared a total of 147 career- and homemaking-oriented college women on the variables of parental attitudes (father and mother acceptance, concentration, and avoidance) and parent identification (father or mother). A series of tests were administered, including the Adjective Check List, Parental Description Survey, and the Quick Word Test. Findings suggest that a girl's father is more important than her mother in determining the degree of her career commitment as an undergraduate. Career-oriented Ss perceived their fathers as significantly less accepting and were significantly more highly father-identified. Thus, results support the proposition

that antecedent family variables influence the development of motivational patterns associated with career and homemaking orientation in college women. The lesser father acceptance and greater father identification of the career-oriented group are viewed as being important in developing the relatively higher level of achievement motivation associated with stronger career commitment. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4320. Pawelkiewicz, Walter M. & McIntire, Walter G. (Farmington Public Schools, CT) **Field dependence-independence and self-esteem in pre-adolescent children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 41-42.—Studied the field independence-dependence and self-esteem of 200 4th-6th grade boys and girls, using the portable rod-and-frame test and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. Analysis of variance indicated that field-independent Ss had significantly higher self-esteem than middle-range and field-dependent Ss. A small significant correlation between field independence and high self-esteem obtained (-0.24), but only for boys.—*Journal abstract*.

4321. Perkins, Charlotte J. (Oregon State U) **A study of perceptual correlates to role-taking ability with fourth through sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1261-1262.

4322. Porter, Cynthia K. (Northwestern U) **The American adolescent: A communications study in peer group structure and interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3597.

4323. Samsky, Jeremy J. (New York U) **Social and nonsocial exploration in pre-school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1262.

4324. Sharpe, Elliot M. (Washington U, St Louis) **An analysis of activities of children during free play in nursery schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1734-1735.

4325. Silbergeld, Sam; Manderscheid, Ronald W. & O'Neill, Patricia H. (NIMH, Mental Health Study Ctr, Adelphi, MD) **Free association anxiety and hostility: View from a junior high school.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 495-504.—Studied component and summary levels of free association anxiety and hostility in 43 junior high school adolescents (counselor and noncounselor groups derived from 4 brief interpersonal coping classes held at a recently integrated school. These groups consisted of those referred and those not referred by school guidance personnel. Both groups exhibited higher mean anxiety and hostility levels (measured by the L. A. Gottschalk et al protocol) than adult samples. Adolescent developmental provides 1 explanation for these differences. Comparison of the 2 adolescent groups showed that members of the Counselor Groups came from somewhat lower status backgrounds, experienced more academic difficulties, and exhibited higher mean anxiety and hostility levels. Analyses discriminated differences due to group, gender, and ethnicity. The concept of role incumbency is useful for explaining the variations observed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4326. Sprafkin, Joyce N.; Liebert, Robert M. & Poulos, Rita W. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Effects of a prosocial televised example on children's helping.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 115-126.—Investigated the possi-

bility that regularly broadcast entertainment TV programs can facilitate prosocial behavior in children. 15 male and 15 female 1st graders were individually exposed to 1 of 3 1/2-hr TV programs: a program from the *Lassie* series which included a dramatic example of a boy helping a dog, a program from the *Lassie* series devoid of such an example, or a program from the family situation comedy series the *Brady Bunch*. The effects of the programming were assessed by presenting each S with a situation that required him to choose between continuing to play a game for self-gain and helping puppies in distress. Ss exposed to the *Lassie* program with the helping scene helped for significantly more time than those exposed to either of the other programs. *Journal abstract*.

4327. Teele, Ann S. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Maternal influences on the development of social smiling in early infancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1763.

4328. Turner, Jesse D. (Miami U, OH) **An investigation of the role the imaginary companion plays in the social development of the child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 429-430.

4329. Vacc, Nicholas A. & Greenleaf, William. (State University Coll New York, Fredonia) **Sequential development of cognitive complexity.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 319-322.—It has been demonstrated by J. Bieri and others that cognitive complexity is a meaningful personality construct for adults and older adolescents. The present study investigated by use of the Adapted Modified Role Repertory Test and the Modified Role Repertory Test possible developmental change in a child's system of role constructs (i.e., a child's ability to construe social behavior in a multidimensional way). Ss were 90 3rd, 99 5th, 90 7th, and 89 9th graders and 83 adults. Data suggest that with time a child's system of constructs becomes more differentiated. Therefore, development is accompanied by greater cognitive complexity.—*Journal abstract*.

4330. Wolf, Thomas M. (Louisiana State U, Medical Ctr, New Orleans) **Response consequences to televised modeled sex-inappropriate play behavior.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 35-44.—Exposed 70 male and 70 female 6-yr-olds to a same- or opposite-sex televised peer model who played with a sex-inappropriate toy for the children. The model was then administered positive, negative, or no consequences by a female adult figure. 10 boys and 10 girls were randomly assigned to each of 7 conditions using $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design, with sex of S, sex of model, and response consequences (positive, negative, or none). There was also a control condition for each sex. Girls played with the sex inappropriate toy more than did boys following exposure to a model. For girls, play behavior with the sex-inappropriate toy was promoted most following exposure to a same-sex model with positive or no consequences. Girls rated the models as more attractive than did boys. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

4331. Carlson, Helena M. & Sutton, Markley S. (U California, Riverside) **The effects of different police roles on attitudes and values.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 57-64.—Tested 3 hypotheses: (a) Authoritarianism and punitiveness will differ as a function of particular police roles (b) Police and police science majors will have more punitive attitudes than nonpolice. (c) Police will have a greater commitment to the ethics of social responsibility, while nonpolice will have a greater commitment to the ethics of personal conscience. 6 groups of Ss were examined: a nonpolice control group, police science majors, recruits at a police academy, jail personnel, patrol bureau personnel, and detective bureau personnel. Ss were 198 males, including 127 police and 71 nonpolice. Ss were administered the California F Scale, the Survey of Ethical Attitudes, the Attitudes Toward Punishment of Criminals Scale, and a vocabulary test. Results of a multivariate analysis of variance support all 3 hypotheses. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4332. Cook, Royer F.; Hostetter, Robert S. & Ramsay, Douglas A. (Inst for Research, Reston, VA) **Patterns of illicit drug use in the Army.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1013-1017.—Collected detailed histories of illicit drug use in the Army in individual interviews with a stratified random sample of 262 enlisted men at 6 military posts across the US. Approximately half of the Ss were classified as drug users; 90 of these were identified as career multiple-drug users. Most of these Ss used a variety of drugs in frequently changing patterns. The individualistic nature of drug use is emphasized, and the appropriateness of an addiction model for most users of illicit drugs is questioned.—*Journal abstract*.

4333. Goodwin, Leonard & Tu, Joseph. (Worcester Polytechnic Inst) **The social psychological basis for public acceptance of the social security system: The role for social research in public policy formation.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(9), 875-883.—Examined the issue of carrying out research that meets traditional standards of quality while bearing upon significant public issues. Measures of orientation toward social security were studied, using an opinion questionnaire administered in 615 home interviews in 3 cities. Results indicate that people are committed to social security because it is work-connected through the payroll tax. There is no dissatisfaction with the system by persons who appear to bear the brunt of its inequities. Factors related to willingness to pay into the system are noted. The question of why there has been no previous social psychological research on the social security program is considered, and ways of coping with this lack are suggested. (15 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

4334. Greenley, James R.; Gillespie, David P. & Lindenthal, Jacob J. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **A race riot's effect on psychological symptoms.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1189-1195.—Certain individually stressful events have been observed to increase the psychological distress of persons affected; reduced psychological distress following other events has been attributed to collective processes.

including increased group cohesion. These possibilities were investigated by contrasting reported symptom levels of 938 adults interviewed before, during, and after a racial riot. White suburbanites interviewed after the riot and urban Black women interviewed during the riot reported significantly fewer psychological symptoms. The catchment area was composed of 2 distinct but contiguous areas, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -Black inner city area and a middle-class suburb. Hypotheses of seasonal symptom changes, sampling biases, and the absence of symptom changes among relatively unimpaired respondents are rejected, suggesting that reductions in symptom level are associated with the riot. Serious methodological problems are raised by the finding that such events may substantially affect not only rates but also patterns of reported psychological symptoms obtained through epidemiological studies. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4335. Klapp, Orrin E. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) Opening and closing in open systems. *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 251-257.—Considers phenomena of collective behavior and suggests an amendment to the open social system model. Only under some conditions does a pluralistic society approximate J. S. Mill's description of the free market of ideas. A more accurate picture is continual oscillation between relative openness and closedness—resilient adjustment to intakes of information and states of entropy. When such oscillations are more fully analyzed as information games, better understanding may be gained of how open systems work, as well as of such phenomena as ethnic revivalism, cultic movements, backlashes, mass contagions, fads, and fashion cycles. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4336. Marris, Peter. (Ctr for Environmental Studies, London, England) Loss and change. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975. 192 p. \$2.95.—Discusses the psychological consequences of serious personal and social change. The concept of a conservative impulse which expresses itself in the human need to maintain continuity in goals and relationships is examined, and types of change, grief and bereavement, and implications for social policy are considered. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ref)

4337. Newman, Graeme R. & Trilling, Carol. (State U New York, Albany) Public perceptions of criminal behavior: A review of the literature. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(3), 217-236.—Summarizes the main trends of the literature and their significance for future research and correctional policy. 4 key aspects of deviance perception are identified—opinion, intensity of reaction, social definition, and societal reactions—and the studies reviewed are classified accordingly. It is concluded that strength of religiosity is an important factor mediating perceptions of deviance. However, in comparison to the extensive work in perceptions of mental illness, perceptions of crime have rarely been found to be affected by the various social class variables. A broad consensus concerning the severity of traditional criminal behavior is found in many studies. Lack of consensus is found concerning behavior which is more on the fringe of traditional crime, such as victimless crimes and some white-collar crimes. (4 p ref) *Journal abstract*.

4338. Paulston, Roland G. & LeRoy, Gregory. (Pittsburgh) Strategies for nonformal education. *Teach-*

ers College Record, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 569-596.—Reviews and categorizes prescriptive nonformal educational (NFE) literature along the dimensions of (a) economic vs individual growth goals and (b) program control: external (to consumers) vs internal. Few studies or discussions of NFE programs that were initiated largely by the clients (i.e., those to be educated in the planned process) are found. When the purposes of such client-initiated NFE programs include efforts by the participants to negotiate new identities and change certain social structures, one finds (in the literature) a completely open field. NFE programs of the Scandinavian folk movement are considered exemplars of system relations in which the dominant elites did not have exclusive purview over setting the rules and goals. Other social class and ethnic movement NFE efforts are cited (in the US and Canada). While many NFE efforts emanate from and/or represent goals of the dominant cultural elites, NFE programs seem to play a possibly crucial role for groups of the deprived or deviant in seeking to define their identities and to obtain the power to fulfill their goals. (77 ref)—*L. Green*.

4339. Schoenfeld, William N. (Queens Coll, City U New York) Notes on a bit of psychological nonsense: "Race differences in intelligence." *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1974-75(Win), Vol 3(4), 27-45. Asserts that the idea of racial differences in intelligence is nonsense in the framing of the question, in the populations tested, in the instrument used, and in the "intelligence" that is postulated. The theme is viewed as pure fabrication, a discussion spun out of nothing but open linguistic categories and cultural fantasies. It is suggested that scientists, especially psychologists, should stop playing with the idea, since their support reinforces the biased opinions of laymen. Psychologists and others should agree that the issue is nonexistent, so that the real problems of race in our society can receive due attention.—*A. H. Alawi*.

4340. Sidel, Ruth & Sidel, Victor W. Education in the People's Republic of China: How many wheelbarrows of nightsoil do the Red Guards collect to serve the people of the commune? *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 605-616. Examines the educational process in China as a major tool for providing a basis for putting governmental authority into the hands of the people and improving life for those who formerly had least authority. Both physical and intellectual labor are regarded as productive and each as necessary for the other. Persons are expected to participate and become competent in both general spheres. Students thus learn the varied roles of citizens and the fact that they themselves are important to the proper functioning of their society. Education as such occurs throughout life, with the individual acting as student or teacher, depending on the needs of the situation.—*L. Green*.

4341. Thorne, Frederick C. The psychology of the exploding situation: A commentary. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(2), 182-187.—Defines exploding situations as rapidly escalating chains of events or conditions which cumulate so quickly that etiological factors overwhelm normal control mechanisms. Vicious chain reactions of interpersonal relations and external events produce interactions which escape

from normal controls. An analysis of the dynamics of a series of cases (e.g., the Watergate affair, vandalism, Kent State incident, or riots) is presented to illustrate the nature of etiologic factors involved. Explosive situations require special and intensive methods of clinical study and disposition. Although criminal actions may occur in explosive situations, their dynamics usually are not criminalistic and criminal penalties should not be exacted.—*Journal summary.*

4342. Velarde, Albert J. (U Washington, Seattle) **Becoming prostituted.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(3), 251-263.—Studied the ways a masseuse forms her self-identity, using recorded interviews with 15 masseuses, 2 husbands, and 4 owners of massage parlors. A labeling perspective is used to describe this identity formation through several stages: entrance into the occupation, learning the occupational requirements, the economic advantages of various occupational performances, the contemplation period, the attachment of the prostitute label, and the masseuse's reaction to the label. The increase in popularity of massage parlors and in the varieties of deviant activities offered is related to the labeling process. (15 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

Social Structure & Social Roles

4343. Chase, Ivan D. (Dartmouth Coll) **A comparison of men's and women's intergenerational mobility in the United States.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(4), 483-505.—Compares married men's and married women's intergenerational mobility in the US, using a nationally representative sample of 27,000 White married couples surveyed by the Bureau of the Census. The analyses show that women have greater mobility through marriage, both upward and downward, than men do through occupations, and women more readily cross boundaries among the major status groupings of white-collar, blue-collar, and farm. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to "inherit" their fathers' statuses, and there is greater association between the statuses of fathers and sons than between the statuses of fathers and daughters. An analysis for historical trends in the data indicates little evidence for either increasing fluidity or rigidity in the mobility system of either sex. (34 ref) *Journal abstract.*

4344. Cumming, Elaine. (U Victoria, Canada) **Prisons, shelters, and homeless men.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 496-504.—Views homelessness as the lack of any social home. The history, size, and characteristics of skid row populations are considered, together with society's response to homeless men. The roles of police, prisons, missions, and shelters are discussed, usage patterns of social agencies are reviewed, and the perspective homeless men have of mental hospitals is presented. The mental hospital is concluded to be an asylum for a proportion of the skid row population, with the only alternative being the mission or prison. *R. Tomasko.*

4345. Dalia, Joan T. & Guest, Avery M. (U Washington, Seattle) **Embourgeoisement among blue-collar workers?** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 291-304.—Investigated the notion that blue-collar workers have been converting from working-class to middle-

class orientations as a consequence of gains in income and education over the past few decades. Cross-sectional analysis of survey data for 3,275 white workers and spouses reveals that a considerable manual-nonmanual subjective class schism persists when remaining differences in income and education are taken into account. Longitudinal analysis further indicates that embourgeoisement among blue-collar workers has been slight and suggests that the manual-nonmanual gap in class orientations is widening. (19 ref)

4346. Fengler, Alfred P. (Middlebury Coll) **Attitudinal orientations of wives toward their husbands' retirement.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 139-152.—Interviewed 73 30-77 yr old wives whose husbands were 50 yrs old or older and retired or approaching retirement. Results suggest that a variety of orientations toward their husbands' retirement was present. Some Ss expressed grave reservations; others looked forward to it; still others had no opinion. It is felt that an understanding of the wife's reaction to her husband's retirement can be useful in understanding the adjustments that both husband and wife may have to make in their relationship to each other. (22 ref) *—Journal abstract.*

4347. Grandjean, Burke D. & Bean, Frank D. (Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY) **The Davis-Moore theory and perceptions of stratification: Some relevant evidence.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 166-180.—Used the concept of distributive justice to link perceptions of stratification with K. Davis and W. E. Moore's (1945) theory. 6 hypotheses were examined, using 1964 Italian survey data from 1,569 male heads of families. Findings indicate (a) respondents believed the Davis-Moore factors of functional importance, talent, and training are major influences on rewards; (b) actual rewards varied directly with perceived importance; and (c) with education; (d) there was no significant interaction effect between perceived importance and education in the determination of rewards; (e) rewards were much more strongly related to education than to perceived importance; and (f) education and importance were most strongly related to rewards in occupational groupings wherein status ascription was least. (34 ref)

4348. Gunn, John. (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **Prisons, shelters, and homeless men.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 505-512.—Considers the overlap of functions between prisons and mental hospitals. The movement to provide local facilities for psychiatric patients in Britain is discussed, along with alternative approaches to the problem of homelessness. It is argued that the incarceration or institutionalization of people should be avoided if at all possible, and the orientation of services around the patient's needs and desires is stressed.—*R. Tomasko.*

4349. Guy, Rebecca F. & Allen, Donald E. (Memphis State U) **The effect of social class on tolerance of defeat.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 160-165.—Experimental results indicate that the relation of tolerance for defeat (defined as a function of time) to social class level was positive. Middle-class Ss spent more time attempting to accomplish a difficult task than working-class Ss. Tolerance levels did not appear to be

affected by age or residence of S, ordering of tasks, or addition of tasks.

4350. **Harbison, Frederick H.** (Princeton U, Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs) **Education: Nationwide learning systems.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 539-562.—With the goal of reducing income disparities in mind, various strategies for assessing educational impact in developing nations are reviewed. It is noted that formal education and out-of-school learning activities work best when earning opportunities are expanding. Thus, rural and industrial development programs must be underway for benefits to accrue from educational investment. Better coordination of formal and nonformal education and examination of the potential for employer-as-trainer (i.e., analysis, improvement, and expansion of on-the-job training) are recommended. (16 ref)—*L. Green.*

4351. **Kapur, Veena.** (Catholic U of America) **Social character of women in the changing Indian society.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1278.

4352. **Lauer, Robert H.** **Occupational and religious mobility in a small city.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 380-392.—Analysis of data from a telephone survey of 1,270 adults in a small Midwestern city showed that occupational and religious mobility were not related per se; there was, however, a significant relationship between occupational mobility distance and religious mobility. Education was also significantly and positively related to occupational mobility. Highly educated individuals who were occupationally mobile across a great distance were the most religiously mobile group of all. There was also a tendency for the religiously mobile to move into high status Protestant denominations or out of the Christian religion altogether; this pattern was intensified among those who were highly mobile occupationally. Results suggest that religious mobility is a coping mechanism rather than a search for a more socially congruent context. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4353. **Lawton, M. Powell; Nahemow, Lucille & Teaff, Joseph.** (Philadelphia Geriatric Ctr, PA) **Housing characteristics and the well-being of elderly tenants in federally assisted housing.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(5), 601-607.—Reports results of a study of the relationship between sponsorship, community size, and building size (number of units) and height, on the one hand, and indices of well-being of elderly tenants on the other hand. An impact of size smaller than anticipated is reported. (25 ref)

4354. **Manners, Robert A.** (Brandeis U) **Ivan Illich: Schooling and society.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 639-664.—Criticizes I. Illich's proposed deschooling program on the basis of (a) some facts of social life (e.g., people will simply not give up consumerism-materialism), (b) the notion that Illich has not supplied any satisfactory answers for reducing the major social ills, (c) rejection of sociological labeling theory (e.g., the distinction between person as object and person as subject is deemed meaningless), and (d) some possible consequences of deschooling (e.g., an illiterate society). The nature of established universities (the status quo) is such that it is more conducive to necessary

changes in societal structure than would be the changes (e.g., "disestablishment" of schools) proposed by Illich. (33 ref)—*L. Green.*

4355. **Schwartz, Arthur N.** (U Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Ctr) **An observation on self-esteem as the linchpin of quality of life for the aged: An essay.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 470-472.—Argues that self-esteem is the most crucial factor in successful aging. The ideas that the behavior of the elderly cannot be adequately appraised except in the context of ongoing person-environment transactions and that the later decades in life are an integral part of the developmental continuum are discussed. The effect of aging impairments on self-esteem and implications for services to the elderly are considered.

4356. **Sorensen, Aage B.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **The structure of intragenerational mobility.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(4), 456-471.—Analyzes mobility rates for Black and White male adults, using life-history data on intragenerational mobility. Mobility is linked to the process of occupational achievement, and it is argued that job mobility is generated by persons' attempts to maximize their status and income. Since opportunities for better jobs will be fewer the higher the occupational achievement already attained, the rate of mobility will depend on time in the labor force. The mathematical formulation of this time dependency is derived from a simple change model for the occupational achievement process, making a redefinition of time possible and job shifts in the redefined time scale described a Poisson process. This enables a component in the formulation of a realistic and theoretically meaningful stochastic model of mobility to be obtained. The empirical analysis indicates that the proposed model describes the observed change in mobility rates over time reasonably well. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4357. **Storandt, Martha & Wittels, Ilene.** (Washington U, St Louis) **Maintenance of function in relocation of community-dwelling older adults.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(5), 608-612.—Notes that relocation is often seen as a high-risk stress for the elderly. The present study compared relatively healthy older people moving voluntarily with nonmovers. 88 were 123 persons 62 yrs of age or over (or 100% handicapped) who had incomes, under \$5,200 for 1 person or \$5,900 for 2. An examination of behavioral test performance in a prepost design revealed no decrement in function among those who changed residence. The proscription against relocation of older adults would appear to best to temper with a careful examination of the conditions surrounding the move and the particular population involved. If there is risk in the relocation of the institutionalized aged, there appears to be no necessary comparable risk among the noninstitutionalized old. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4358. **Sweeney, William O.** (Ford Foundation International Div, New York NY) **The role of communications in the development process.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 597-604.—Discusses the means and advantages of and impediments to the combining of (a) the 1-way process of transmission of information and (b) the 2-way process of educating. It is suggested that on the level of national planning, that

population, agricultural, nutritional, and other concerns of developing countries), implementation of plans must include a national-local dialogue to facilitate the combining of information and education in the communication phases of the plans. —L. Green.

4359. Tiger, Lionel & Shepher, Joseph. (Rutgers State Women in the kibbutz. New York, NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975. viii, 334 p. \$10.95.—Presents findings of a study which examined the attitudes and experiences of females in an Israeli kibbutz where the political, economic, and military status of both sexes was equal. Topics include sex roles in the kibbutz movement, work patterns of kibbutz women, and general feelings of kibbutz members. (15 p ref)

4360. Tinker, John N. (U California, Los Angeles) The gatekeepers: A study of some social-psychological correlates of upward mobility among teaching candidates. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3572-3573.

4361. Ward, F. Champion. (Ford Foundation, International Div, New York, NY) **Redirections in educational development.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 563-568.—Discusses the exigencies of external educational aid. The goal of universal education (i.e., to bring all citizens to the point of becoming agents, able to shape and respond to new economic and social opportunities) is seen as visionary. An exclusive dedication to the exploration of alternatives can be detrimental to the gleaning of useful information from projects and methods already tried or underway. Planned change requires a coherent agenda designed, managed, and assessed by nationals.—L. Green.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

4362. Augustine, Morris J. & Kalish, Richard A. (Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, CA) **Religion, transcendence, and appropriate death.** *Journal of Transpersonal Psychology*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 1-13. Reports findings from a series of semistructured interviews to obtain case material, anecdotes, and personal feelings about the role of religion for the dying. The 15 interviewees represented the fields of psychiatry, sociology, nursing, and the hospital chaplaincy. Findings suggest that religious convictions are relevant to the ability of a dying person to cope with his impending death, although the specific role of these convictions varies greatly in kind and importance. 2 secular factors that were thought instrumental in the coping process were warm and intimate relations with friends and the patient's knowledge of the nature of his affliction. Discussing one's own dying appeared to be a useful means of reducing anxiety in the terminally ill. Issues related to deathbed conversions and the importance of love and the idea of religion as a level of consciousness are discussed. It is concluded that knowledge of the religious belief systems of the dying can provide only a partial aid in understanding his coping process, to understand more fully a professional must be sensitive to how the patient communicates his ideas of transcendence and how to relate to him in his own vocabulary and meaning. —L. Gortez

4363. Ward, Richard J. & Faulkner, Joseph E. **Transcendentalism, U.S. Religiosity and secular attitudes:**

The case of Catholic Pentecostals. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 257-270.—Indices of religiosity, of personal-motivational attitudes, of attitudes toward social activism, and a variety of social-demographic variables were examined for their relative impact on a number of social attitudes for 987 Roman Catholic Pentecostals. Results indicate that religiosity indices are associated only with those social attitudes having direct implications for ongoing doctrinal or church-related considerations. It is considered highly probable that the official church is having a decreasing influence on educated Catholics' attitudes toward both birth control and abortion. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4364. Bullard, Mary K. (U Oregon) **The recognition of psychiatric disorder in British Honduras.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 963.

4365. Burke, Joseph F. (United States International U) **The relationship between religious orientation and self-actualization among selected Catholic religious groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1721-1722.

4366. Colletta, N. J. (State University Coll New York, Buffalo) **Education without schools: Learning among the Ponapeans.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 625-637.—Discusses education among the people of Ponepe (Eastern Caroline Islands) who informally educate their children for practical and concrete knowledge of traditional role expectations. While child-rearing practices are generally indulgent, warm, and child centered until about 10 yrs of age, imitation of adult skills is strongly encouraged. Children are expected to help with family chores as soon as they can walk. This sets the pattern for all learning of skills: imitation and encouragement of practical knowledge in the setting and context of its usual use. Causal understanding, any type of secondary analysis of phenomena, and formal abstract conceptualization are not encouraged. A child wishing to learn a skill places himself in an informal voluntary apprenticeship and an adult with the requisite knowledge or skill. Imitation and rote memorization are in line with ascriptive roles and statuses; asking "why" (of any superior) is disrespectful. The fragmental nature of formal reasoning (experimental method) is not in line with the traditional relational wholistic world view of the Ponapeans.—L. Green.

4367. Dawson, John. (U Hong Kong) **Socio-economic differences in size-judgments of discs and coins by Chinese primary VI children in Hong Kong.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 107-110. Conducted an experiment which provides some cross-cultural support for the hypothesis by J. S. Bruner and C. C. Goodman (1947) about perceptual accentuation. 20 Hong Kong Chinese 11-12 yr olds from a lower socioeconomic level overestimated valued coins more than 15-11-12 yr olds from a high socioeconomic level. The 2 samples used were matched for education, and both spoke the Cantonese dialect. There was also some evidence for H. Tajfel's (1957) "interserial" and "intra-serial" effects more particularly for the lower socioeconomic Ss, although similar trends were apparent for the smaller group of higher socioeconomic Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

4368. Hanford, Jack T. (Ferris State Coll) **A synoptic approach: Resolving problems in empirical and phenomenological approaches to the psychology of religion.** *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 219-227.—Argues for a synoptic orientation for the study of the psychology of religion. The argument is derived from a historical review of the field, beginning with the problem of a coherent and comprehensive methodology, proceeding with definitions of the 2 traditional research orientations (the empirical and the phenomenological), showing their major weaknesses, and concluding with historical evidence in support of the thesis. An orientation is needed which includes the strengths of both views and which excludes their weaknesses. Such an orientation is the synoptic, which includes the rigor of empiricism without its reductionism and includes the challenge of the phenomenologists without their insufficient means for validity. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4369. Hughes, Blanche R. (New York U) **Abortion: Perception and contemporary genocide myth: A comparative study among low-income pregnant Black and Puerto Rican women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3542-3543.

4370. Hübig, Christian. (School of Theology, Claremont, CA) **The state of the clinical pastoral movement in the US based on selective literature.** *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 328-333.—Discusses basic works by various authors, including Anton T. Boisen, Richard Cabot, Seward Hiltner, and Lowell G. Colstons. The following topics are examined: (a) the relationship between theology and therapy which is discussed from 3 points of view; (b) the present developments in clinical pastoral education emphasizing H. J. Clinebell's model that combines elements of communication and behavior therapy and the application of new therapy methods (e.g., transactional analysis, Gestalt Therapy, psychosynthesis, and the encounter movement). It is argued that religion in American society has received new impetus by Asian philosophies and religions to which the clinical pastoral movement and theology have hardly responded so far. —*M. J. Stanford.*

4371. Hynson, Lawrence M. (Oklahoma State U of Agriculture & Applied Science) **Religion, attendance, and belief in an afterlife.** *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 285-287.—Presents results of a Roper poll of 1,504 respondents. In all religious groups the frequency of church attendance was positively associated with acceptance of an afterlife.

4372. Joffe, Barbara M. (New York U) **Current attitudes toward the Negro: A study of American college faculty members.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 855.

4373. Lerner, Richard M. & Schroeder, Christine. (Eastern Michigan U) **Racial attitudes in young white children: A methodological analysis.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 3-12. Compared 2 new racial attitude indexes with a traditional, forced-choice method of attitude assessment using 82 White kindergarteners. Ss were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups: Group 1 was presented with story-questions containing positive and negative evaluative adjectives and responded by choosing either a black or a white

doll; Ss in Group 2 chose an unimposed number of dolls from a group of 5 black and 5 white dolls in response to similar questions; and Group 3 Ss were administered a structured, open-ended interview to evaluate the way they described racial stimuli. Results indicate that as permitted response latitude varied from that involved in the conventional, forced-choice technique (Group 1), through the multiple-alternative method (Group 2), to the open-ended interview (Group 3), increasingly less evidence was found for the existence of pejorative, exceptionless racial stereotypes. The different structural representations of racial attitudes revealed by the 3 techniques are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

4374. London, Ivan D. & London, Miriam B. (Brooklyn Coll, Inst of Political Psychology, City U New York) **Rumor as a footnote to Chinese national character.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 343-349.—Details a case study of an odd rumor, widely current in China after Nixon's visit. Based on interviews of respondents from Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, an examination of the stabler aspects of this rumor not only points to its probable source, but also reveals 2 traditional components of Chinese national character.—*Journal abstract.*

4375. Mahigel, Elias S. (U Minnesota) **Whitey as a soul brother: A descriptive analysis of Black-White interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3565.

4376. Mallenbaum, Victor. (Georgia State U, School of Arts & Sciences) **Toward a value orientation in the psychology of religion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 860.

4377. Northover, Wallace E. (York U, Canada) **Religious disaffection and perceived value discrepancy among Roman Catholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2768.

4378. Pollnac, Richard B. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Variation in the cognition of Luganda color terminology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1350-1351.

4379. Rogers, Martha L. (US Air Force Medical Ctr, Adult Outpatient Mental Health Clinic, Lackland Air Force Base, TX) **A fundamentalist church as an autonomous community and its relationship to the larger community.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 210-215.—Suggested that a small fundamentalist church can be defined as an autonomous community meeting many of its own needs. A questionnaire was used to study intra-community relationships, goals, and interaction with the larger community. The hypothesis of autonomy with little exchange with the larger community was confirmed while their primary goal, identified as bringing others to Christ, was seen to be thwarted by separatism. An individual's role in the church was largely predictable by sex, age, and marital status. Adolescents' responses suggested that neither their needs for spiritual guidance nor their social needs were being adequately met. —*Journal abstract.*

4380. Savishinsky, Joel S. (Utah Coll) **The child is father to the dog. Canines and personality processes in an Arctic community.** *Human Development*, 1974, Vol 17(6), 460-466.—Uses observations drawn from a study of a community of 75 Alaskan Eskimos. Hare

tion formation is used to describe the negative attributes given to dark skin by Whites. Practical implications of the theory are also discussed.—*R. Tomasko.*

Marriage & Family

4388. Allen, Ronald E. (Texas Tech U) **An experimental study of the effect of observation on family interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1737-1738.

4389. Badaines, Joel S. (U South Carolina) **Identification, imitation and sex-role preference as a function of father-absence and father-presence in Black and Chicano boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 403-404.

4390. Bock, E. Wilbur; Iutaka, Sugiyama & Berardo, Felix M. (U Florida) **Maintenance of the extended family in urban areas of Argentina, Brazil and Chile.** *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1975(Spring), Vol 6(1), 31-45.—Ascertains the concomitants of nuclear and extended families in industrialized societies and determines cross-societal regularities regarding these factors. The analysis is based on data collected in sample surveys of 3 metropolitan areas: Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago. Age, social status, foreign extraction, migration, and social mobility were considered, and multiple discriminant analysis was used to determine the effects of the 5 variables. Results indicate that the model used satisfactorily predicts family composition in these urbanizing societies. However, a common configuration of factors related to 3-generation households was not found across societies. The importance of each specific element may be related to the stage at which these societies are in the formation of their urban-industrial structures. (4 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4391. Corsello, Philip. **Birth order and children's perceptions of love, authority and personality adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3132.

4392. Day, Dennis A. (U Florida) **The relationship of repression-sensitization to aspects of marital dyad functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 389.

4393. Dibble, Eleanor D. (Catholic U of America) **Fathers' and mothers' perceptions of parenting style in relation to children's behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1272-1273.

4394. Dysart, Robert D. (U Houston) **A behavioral description of family interactions in the home and the clinic: Inter and intra setting analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1744.

4395. Ernhart, Claire B. (Hofstra U) **Changes in authoritarian family ideology with childrearing experience.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 567-570.—Tested the hypothesis that authoritarianism, as measured by the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale, might be related to desired family size. Since women desiring small families are less likely to be sampled in a later delivery (multiparous) sample, the parity (delivery order) effect found in past research may be due to sampling from populations which differed in more than childrearing experience. If the effect is due to childrearing, scores of women primiparous at 1st contact should change over several years of parenthood until they reach

the level of women who were multiparous at 1st contact. In the present study a sample of 309 White and 130 Black women first tested after the delivery of a child were retested 3 yrs later. Consistent with previous report, the parity effect was found for White Ss but not for Black; retest scores for both parities and races were lower than 1st test scores, but this decrease was greater for those White Ss who had been primiparous at 1st contact. Thus the initial difference associated with parity dissipated with childrearing experience.—*Journal abstract.*

4396. Ford, Arthur M. (Michigan State U) **Some correlates of Black consciousness, internal-external control, and family ideology among Afro-American college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 410.

4397. Harris, Oliver C. (U Denver) **Day care: A study of parents' attitudes and opinions relative to before and after school care.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3546-3547.

4398. Huff, Gerald W. (Southern Illinois U) **Parental perception in modifying child behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1750.

4399. Lindner, Brian J. (U Florida) **Patterning of psychological type, interpersonal understanding, and marital happiness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 417-418.

4400. Lobodzinska, Barbara. (U Minnesota) **Love as a factor in marital decisions in contemporary Poland.** *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1975(Spring), Vol 6(1), 56-73.—Discusses premarital behavior and attitudes in contemporary Poland, emphasizing the social sphere in which future spouses become acquainted and on motivations in marital decisions. The diminishing parental role in marital choices of young people and abatement of the economic factor in marital selections for traditional families are described. The analysis is based on a survey of 1,648 respondents to the *Warsaw Youth Daily* and from additional data. When males and females gave reasons for marriage, their opinions differed significantly. When speaking of themselves, both sexes claimed similar motives for marriage. Each sex indicated a sex-stereotypic reason for marital choice. The respondents did not consider their own decisions as being based on sex stereotypes, possibly indicating that sex stereotypes may no longer be taken for granted as a basis for marital decision. (15 ref) *Journal abstract.*

4401. Mandelcorn, Berenice S. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Maternal expectation and mother-child interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 860.

4402. Marwell, Gerald. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Why ascription? Parts of a more or less formal theory of the functions and dysfunctions of sex roles.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(4), 445-455.—Analyzes the functions of sex-role ascription, based upon the assumption that many societies are organized around the conjugal family as the basic economic unit and that there are skills which each family must possess to be successful. It is concluded that when most families consist of male female pairs (with or without children) when mating is voluntary when the number of skills needed for successful family maintenance is large and

when most people are capable of acquiring the skills, the utility of ascription is maximal. When there is some scarcity of inherent aptitude and when societies are capable of identifying those individuals with aptitude, the functionality of ascription diminishes, and ascription eventually becomes dysfunctional. This latter set of conditions are those which tend to characterize modern industrial societies.—*Journal abstract.*

4403. Monson, Reta G. (U Florida) **The relationship between nuclear family structure and female achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3578-3579.

4404. Morse, Beth L. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An investigation of the relationship between marital adjustment and marital interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 420.

4405. Pendleton, Bernard. (Boston U, School of Education) **Personal and social adjustment of adolescent males in foster care.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1778-1779.

4406. Pomerance, Richard N. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Sibling loss in young adult women: A retrospective study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1757.

4407. Reeder, Darrell A. (Boston U, Graduate School) **A model of family characteristics for problem solving behavior in families with a mentally retarded child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1758.

4408. Stetson, Dorothy M. (Atlantic U, Boca Raton, FL) **The two faces of policy: Divorce reform in western democracies.** *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1975(Spring), Vol 6(1), 15-30.—Characterizes the recent reforms in divorce laws in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Italy. Various types of policy are discussed with emphasis on the extent to which they are effective in achieving stated goals of family stability. The pattern of government involvement in divorce is reviewed, and alternative policies for reform are described. Comparison of the statutes that have recently been revised indicates that, although governments formally seek to maintain standards of marital stability, none provides effective means for state action to assist in achieving the goal. In the case of divorce policy, the symbolic output satisfies interest groups, especially religious groups, and the real output answers needs of married couples for access to divorce. (53 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4409. Stewart, Betty J. (Florida State U) **Social-emotional adjustment of preschool children from three family structures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1621.

4410. Stewart, Robert J. (Temple U) **Effects of traumatic and nontraumatic parental separation in clinically evaluated children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1762.

4411. Tobin, Patricia L.; Clifford, William B.; Mustian, R. David & Davis, A. Clark. (North Carolina State U) **Value of children and fertility behavior in a tri-racial, rural county.** *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 1975(Spring), Vol 6(1), 46-55.—Explored the relationship between the value placed on children and family size patterns, and preferences for Black, Indian,

and White married men and women. 526 couples from a tri-racial rural county were interviewed, husbands and wives separately. Analysis of data revealed that values attached to children explained more of the variation in actual and desired fertility among men than among women, and among Indians than among Whites and Blacks. While the values placed on children may be converging, it is questionable whether these values represent a constant factor in childbearing tendencies. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4412. Welner, Elaine J. (Boston U, School of Education) **Differentiation of self-concept and "as if" behavior of Kibbutz and Moshav adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1765.

4413. Williams, Trevor. (National Inst of Education, Washington, DC) **Family resemblance in abilities: The Wechsler scales.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 405-409.—Reports data on parent-child and spouse resemblance on the WISC and WAIS. Test data on parents and 1 male 10-yr-old from 55 Canadian families are used to estimate father-son, mother-son, midparent-son, and father-mother correlations on 11 comparable subscales and on the verbal, performance, and total IQ aggregates. Heritabilities for these same scales are estimated as the regression of offspring on midparent values.—*Journal abstract.*

Political & Legal Processes

4414. Bazelon, David L. (US Court of Appeals, Washington, DC) **A jurist's view of psychiatry.** *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 175-190.—Discusses Judge D. Bazelon's disappointment with psychiatric testimony. The reasons for his current disillusionment with the role of the psychiatric witnesses are explored against the background of various court cases. The occurrence of factors, completely unrelated to a psychiatrist's medical expertise, which form the basis for a decision to commit or release is noted. Conflicts psychiatrists have with the courtroom adversary process are considered, along with their response to the *Durham* rule. Suggestions for improving expert psychiatric opinion are made. The model instruction to psychiatrists serving as expert witnesses that was developed in *Washington v. US* is appended.—R. Tomasko.

4415. Draber, Armin. [Group dynamics in criminal cases.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 360-374.—Examines group dynamics as practiced in German courts which bear only some similarity to American procedures. The analysis is limited to the procedure before the courts where all participants involved in a criminal case appear together to reach a certain goal that proceeds according to determined rules and regulations. Roles, strategies, and mechanisms from a "sick" document of a case are presented which demonstrate how a criminal case can be decompensated when effective group dynamic factors remain unrecognized and unconsidered.—M. J. Stanford.

4416. Johnson, Frank M. (US Middle District Court, Montgomery, AL) **Court decisions and the social services.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 343-347.—Discusses decisions in the federal courts that are increasingly affecting the delivery of social services in

state mental and penal institutions. The case of *Wyatt vs Stickney* is reviewed.

4417. Legant, Patricia. (Yale U) **The deserving victim: Effects of length of pretrial detention, crime severity, and juror attitudes on simulated jury decisions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 857.

4418. Ogmundson, Rick. (U Manitoba, Canada) **Party class images and the class vote in Canada.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(4), 506-512.—Reexamines the class vote in Canada, using data from a survey of the 1965 federal election and employing a new measure which takes into account voter perceptions of the class positions of the political parties. Results indicate that voter interest in class issues is greater than previously thought. This suggests that the main source of the anomaly associated with the apparent nonrelationship of social class to electoral politics in Canada resides, not with the Canadians themselves, but with the nature of the electoral options presented to them. This finding suggests that one cannot assume that the politics of a democracy faithfully reflect the salient concerns of its citizens. Conventional measures of voting behavior, which normally fail to take into account the variable nature of electoral options, provide a poor indicator of the nature of mass sentiment. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4419. Pollack, Dennis R. (Michigan State U) **The effect of need for social approval, political viewpoint, and type of crime on decisions of three-person mock juries.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1262.

4420. Pope, Carl E. (Criminal Justice Research Ctr, Latham, NY) **Defining morality: A note on the regulation and control of nude dancing in California bars.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(3), 276-296.—Examines the role of an administrative agency in attempting to suppress behavior which it deems to be morally objectionable. Data were obtained by means of participant observation and a systematic examination of case records. The regulatory nature of the agency and its relationship to local law enforcement, the behavior (bottomless dancing), and the methods utilized by the agency to eliminate the behavior are examined. Relevant state and appellate court decisions are considered, followed by an analysis of the problems generated by the agency's attempt to regulate moral standards.—*Journal abstract*.

4421. Robitscher, Jonas. (Emory U, Law School) **The impact of new legal standards on psychiatry or Who are David Bazelon and Thomas Szasz and why are they saying such terrible things about us? or Authoritarianism versus nihilism in legal psychiatry.** *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 151-174.—Proposes a branching out of psychiatry and law into a new area of "social legal psychiatry." The perspectives of Judge Bazelon and Dr. Szasz are discussed and criticized. Psychiatrists are considered to have extraordinary legal power but neglect using it in sufficiently self-conscious ways. Abuses of this power are also noted. Psychiatrists are encouraged to spend more time dealing with the social consequences of their exercise of authority and to be more discerning in differentiating

their medical and nonmedical functions. (52 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

4422. Brody, Benjamin. (William Allanson White Inst of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis & Psychology, New York, NY) **The sexual significance of the axillae.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 278-289.—Reviews the literature discussing the relationship between the axillae and sexuality. Examples of this relationship are presented from clinical practice, everyday life, art, anthropology, mythology, and literature. Both human and primate physiological knowledge are considered, and the similarities between the axillae and the female genitals are noted. (24 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

4423. Bryant, Clifton D. & Palmer, C. Eddie. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Massage parlors and "hand whores": Some sociological observations.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 227-241.—Discusses the "executive" massage parlor as a delivery system for sexual services, the masseuses, and their clientele.—*E. B. Jaffa*.

4424. Cvetkovick, George; Grote, Barbara; Bjorseth, Ann & Sarkissian, Julia. (Western Washington State Coll) **On the psychology of adolescents' use of contraceptives.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 256-270.—Presents a conceptual scheme to account for the nonuse of contraception among sexually active adolescents who have had formal sex education and have contraception devices available to them. The adolescent's cognitive-emotional development is discussed, and practical methods for improving sex education are proposed. (37 ref)—*E. B. Jaffa*.

4425. Friedman, Richard C. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **Critique of a hypothesis of dominance and sexual behavior.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 967-969.—Critically evaluates V. Abernethy's (see PA, Vol 53:1032) article "Dominance and Sexual Behavior. A Hypothesis," which hypothesized that "male dominance facilitates male-female copulatory behavior while female dominance inhibits it." The present author concludes that such unitary-cause hypotheses of complex behaviors may be reductionistic and therefore less helpful than intended.—*Journal abstract*.

4426. Gautney, Donald B. (U Houston) **Sexual attitudes and behavior of students attending a southwestern university: Relationships with current theory and related prior research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1747-1748

4427. Goldberg, Steven. (City Coll City U, New York) **What is "normal"? Logical aspects of the question of homosexual behavior.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 227-243.—Demonstrates that the assertion that an assessment of homosexual behavior as abnormal can be nothing more than a reflection of an arbitrary moral code is based on faulty logic. The relationship between etiology, symptomatology, and an assessment of normality is considered, and criteria by which normality or abnormality may be assessed are suggested. Behavior is considered abnormal if it elicits the pain of negative sanction and is generated by an abnormal causal factor.—*R. Tomasko*.

4428. Hart, Gavin. (Venereal Disease Control Div, Atlanta, GA) **Sexual behavior in a war environment.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 218-226.—Investigated the sexual behavior of Australian troops in Vietnam. Questionnaires were administered to 488 consecutive attenders at a VD clinic and 230 soldiers of similar rank randomly selected from the troop population. Masturbation, intercourse, and fellatio were the most frequently practiced sexual behaviors, while cunnilingus, anal intercourse, and homosexual behaviors were the least practiced. Findings demonstrate that environmental stress and relative peer acceptance may have had a marked effect on sexual behavior. The sexual output of any individual was markedly influenced by his sociological background.—E. B. Jaffa.

4429. Hesselund, Hans. (U Aarhus, Psychological Inst, Denmark) [Knowledge of sex, sexual experience, and attitudes toward sex of teacher trainees.] (Danish) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(6), 459-483.—Studied 42 males (mean CA = 22 yrs) and 41 females (mean CA = 23 yrs) enrolled in a Danish teacher-training college. Ss responded anonymously to a questionnaire on their knowledge, experience of, and attitudes toward sex. Results indicate that the mean age for the first heterosexual experience was 17.5 for males and 17.0 for females, corresponding to previous investigations. About 20% of both sexes indicate some homosexual interests corresponding to previous figures for males. Knowledge was measured by Ss' response to 25 statements from sexual myths and superstition. Females showed a tendency to higher scores and the sexes were more relaxed with issues of relevance for their own sex. Knowledge was measured by Ss' definitions of 30 common sexual terms. 62% of the males and 83% of the females gave acceptable and excellent explanations, pointing to the need for teaching before entrance in the public school. There was correspondence between the 2 sexes in terms of preferred intercourse positions, experiences, and preferences. Females showed more flexibility in assumption of preferences. Attitudes toward sex roles showed some ambivalence but no clear sex distinction.—P. Mylov.

4430. Hoffman, Barbara R. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Sex-role perceptions, sex-role self-concepts and future plans of teenage girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1749-1750.

4431. Levinson, Richard M. (Emory U) **Sex discrimination and employment practices: An experiment with unconventional job inquiries.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Apr), Vol 22(4), 533-543.—The finding that greater discrimination against males than females occurred when inquiries were made about sex-inappropriate jobs is explained on the basis of deviance attributed to such applicants and employers' fears of being thought to discriminate against women. (35 ref) S. L. Warren.

4432. Lloyd, Margaret A. (U Arizona) **The effects of active versus passive participation on ego-involved attitudes: Changes in knowledge and attitudes following a life-planning workshop for college women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 858.

4433. Nygard, Melissa W. (U Iowa) **Effect of consciousness-raising groups versus lectures about women on the personalities and career interests and homemaking interests of female students in nursing.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3151.

4434. Okman, Güller. (U Connecticut) **An exploration of sex differences in the construction of sex roles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 420.

4435. Page, Joyce P. (City U New York) **Relationship between sex role conformity and self-esteem, anxiety, and motive to avoid success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1281.

4436. Recely, Natalie L. (U Colorado) **Level of self-esteem and conformity to sex-role stereotypes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1757-1758.

4437. Rekant, Marjorie J. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Unwanted pregnancy: An exploratory investigation of women who have therapeutic abortions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1759.

4438. Ross, Michael W. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **Relationship between sex role and sex orientation in homosexual men.** *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 25-29.—It has been suggested that sex role and sex orientation are identical, and that deviation from the norm on one will mean deviation on the other. 20 homosexual males were matched with the same number of heterosexual males on age, education, and socioeconomic level and administered the MMPI Masculinity-Femininity and California Psychological Inventory (CPI) Femininity scales. No significant differences were found between the 2 groups on these scales. It is concluded that sex role has no necessary correlation with sex orientation, and that high femininity scores on the MMPI and the CPI should not be taken as evidence of male homosexuality.—*Journal abstract*.

4439. Rossiter, Thomas R. (Miami U) **ABO blood group and response to the stresses of pregnancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1759.

4440. Sanville, Jean & Shor, Joel. (U California, School of Social Welfare, Los Angeles) **Age games in play-mating: Some clinical cues to qualities of "intimacy" between lovers of widely disparate ages.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 187-200.—Clinical examples illustrate problems in relationships between older men and young girls and between older women and young boys. Obstacles to identification, participation, and communication are inherent in the age differences, and hinder the development of mutuality.—S. R. Stein.

4441. Spanier, Graham B. (Northwestern U) **Sexual socialization and premarital sexual behavior: An empirical investigation of the impact of formal and informal sex education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3579.

4442. Turnage, John R. & Logan, Daniel L. **Sexual "variation" without "deviation."** *Homosexual Counseling Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 117-120.—Patterns of human sexual behavior are considered, from a conditioning standpoint, to be lawful functions of learning principles. Yet, nonheterosexual behavior continues to be labeled "deviant" or "maladaptive" by those

propounding a learning formulation of sexual behavior. Sufficient evidence exists to indicate that the term "deviation" is a misnomer when interpreted as relating to nonheterosexual behavior per se. It is suggested that the term "variation" replace, in part, the term "deviation" when describing nonheterosexual behavior, especially homosexuality.—*Journal abstract.*

4443. Wooten, Alvin J. (U Cincinnati) **The relationship of daydreams to cultural role prescriptions and some comparisons of two methods of assessing daydreams and sex-role stereotypes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1765-1766.

Drug & Alcohol Usage

4444. Abrams, Gary. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Personality characteristics of drug abusers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 866.

4445. Arthur, Gary L.; Sisson, P. Joe & Fallis, Charles L. (Georgia State U) **Follow-up drug survey: Trends in knowledge and attitudes of youth in a typical high school in Georgia.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 243-249. Conducted a follow-up survey to assess the changes in knowledge and existing attitudes or opinions about drugs by 1,188 freshmen through seniors from the same high school previously reported in a 1971 study. Results show that 60% possessed knowledge of the drug culture with very little difference from one grade to the next, but there was a reduction in awareness from one study to the next. In comparison to the 1971 study, there was a decrease in interest in all phases of drug usage. Noticeable changes between the 2 groups revealed a lessening in knowledge by the 1974 group concerning the effects of drugs, legal implications, and terminology. The 1974 study data indicated a softening of youth attitudes toward authority and a disinterest in drugs. Results support the present downward trend in the use of hard drugs and at the same time the continued use of marihuana. *Journal abstract.*

4446. Boyatzis, Richard E. (McBer & Co, Boston, MA) **The predisposition toward alcohol-related interpersonal aggression in men.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1196-1207.—149 25-50 yr old male social drinkers participated in experimental "parties" which were videotaped and coded for instances of interpersonal aggression. During a preliminary testing session, Ss completed an activities questionnaire, an adjective checklist, the TAT, and the California Psychological Inventory (CPI). A factor analysis of 30 variables derived from these measures and demographic information yielded 4 orthogonal factors accounting for 53.8% of the variance: (a) drinking (e.g., quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption, frequency of drunkenness, and time spent in places where alcohol was available), (b) ascendancy (e.g., characteristics associated with maturity and initiative), (c) social integration (e.g., the degree to which a person has been socialized or has internalized societal norms), and (d) impulsive-competitive. Results show that heavy consumption was related to interpersonal aggression and that Ss with a history of arguments and other aggressive acts and low scores on measures of socialization, self-control, and responsibility exhibited

more interpersonal aggression after heavy drinking. (25 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4447. Cutler, R. E. & Storm, Thomas. (Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Observational study of alcohol consumption in natural settings: The Vancouver beer parlor.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1173-1183.—Internal and external observations of 877 patrons in 25 Canadian beer parlors indicate that the rate of drinking was relatively constant. Total consumption and blood alcohol concentration depended primarily on duration of the occasion, which in turn was related to size of the drinking group.—*Journal abstract.*

4448. Evans, Gary W.; Dewart, Ted & Blank, Karen. (U California, Irvine) **Drug knowledge and the university.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 205-216.—Surveyed 635 college students and 69 staff and faculty members at a university about general knowledge, usage, and quantity of drugs used. Overall, Ss were particularly ignorant of opiates, barbiturates, cocaine, hallucinogens, and general legal questions. Ss underestimated the seriousness and extent of alcohol abuse, viewed both aspirin and marihuana as harmless drugs, overemphasized the relative dangers of opiates and heroin (vs barbiturates), were unaware of the potency or general physical form, believed incorrectly that amphetamines create energy, overestimated the use of cocaine, and were confused about quantities of drugs required for conviction and legal search procedures. 75.5% of the Ss did not clearly understand the concept of drug tolerance. Suggestions for drug education programs at the university level are presented.—*L. Gorsey.*

4449. Fritzen, Robert D. & Mazer, Gil E. (U Arizona Hosp) **The effects of fear appeal and communication upon attitudes toward alcohol consumption.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 171-181. Investigated the relationship between the fear appeal of a message and the character of the communicator and the attitudes, behavior, and information retention of 417 7th and 8th graders with respect to the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Results suggest that high fear messages given by a nonalcoholic communicator were more effective in eliciting more conservative attitudinal positions about alcohol consumption, although this effectiveness was not related to actual behavior change.

4450. Gallagher, John A. **A comparison between students and teachers attitudes toward adolescent alcohol and marijuana users and dogmatism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3057-3058.

4451. Galli, Nicholas A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **A comparative analysis of the attitudes and behaviors of school children (selected grades 4-12) and their parents toward drugs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 730-731.

4452. Goodstadt, Michael S. (Ontario Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Impact and roles of drug information in drug education.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 223-233. Presents evidence to clarify the role of knowledge about drugs in facilitating or impeding drug use. Issues considered include (a) the role of drug information in previous "education" programs, (b) the source and uses of drug

information, (c) the impact of this information, and (d) the alternative roles for drug information. The need for multifaceted approaches to drug education which include a more complete psychological and social definition of man is stressed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4453. Graham, Donovan L. & Cross, William C. (Covenant Coll) **Values and attitudes of high school drug users.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 97-107.—Administered the Philosophical Attitude Description Inventory (PADI) by E. Van Meter and a personal attitude questionnaire (PAQ) to 700 11th and 12th graders in a middle-class midwestern school. A factor analysis of the PADI yielded 5 factors related to philosophical orientation (individualistic, religious, human subjectivity, rational-conventional, and reality-knowledge). The PAQ yielded 4 attitudinal factors, 2 related to peer group relationships and 2 related to school milieu, 2 personal factors similar to those in the PADI, and 1 factor relating to parent-child interaction. A discriminant model using 6 of the above factors (parent-child separation, nonstructured lifestyle, religious orientation, liberal school atmosphere, human subjectivity orientation, and individualistic orientation) correctly identified 74% of the non-drug users and 79.5% of the users. Findings support previous studies which showed that drug users seemed to value aesthetics, feelings, and experience over science, planning, and logic. Implications for rehabilitation and drug abuse prevention programs are noted.—*L. Gorsey*.

4454. Gregory, Robert J. (Duke U, Medical Ctr, Behavioral Neuropharmacology Section) **Cultural changes and the drug scene.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 275-283.—Uses an anthropological perspective to analyze American society and the contemporary drug scene, and discusses shifts in value orientation, in social structure, and in activity. In this view, the drug scene appears to be in the vanguard of social change.

4455. Grossman, Della S. (U Pennsylvania) **Academic variables associated with marijuana use in a Catholic college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 392-393.

4456. Guinn, Robert. (Pan American U) **Characteristics of drug use among Mexican-American students.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 235-241.—Administered an 88-item questionnaire to 1,789 Mexican-American high school students to determine the relationship of drug use to socioeconomic status (SES), attitudes toward drugs, academic achievement and participation in school-related activities, and demographic characteristics. 254 students were identified as drug users from the total sample in 1 junior and 11 senior high schools in Texas. Results show that (a) educational level and occupation of the drug users' fathers were significantly higher than that of the total sample; (b) a higher percentage of users than Ss in the total sample felt that drugs were used to express feelings more easily; (c) drug users had lower GPAs, higher rates of absenteeism, and lower rates of church attendance than the total sample. Other findings suggest that the typical Mexican-American high school drug user tends to be from a higher SES level and have a relatively unstable family background. Boredom created by a lack of participation

in school activities also appeared to be a precipitating factor in drug use. Use of drugs by males was twice that of females.—*L. Gorsey*.

4457. Helstad, Gordon T.; Zimmermann, Robert L. & Wong, Martin R. (U Minnesota) **Measuring changes in attitude toward drug abuse: A preliminary report of a method.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 127-140.—Compared 100 nonopiate drug abusers with 100 psychiatric patients, matched for age, from a community mental health center. Data indicate that the drug abusers and psychiatric patients were similar, although the drug abusers showed small, but consistent evidence of greater psychosocial adjustment problems.

4458. Horan, John J.; D'Amico, Mary M. & Williams, John M. (Pennsylvania State U) **Assertiveness and patterns of drug use: A pilot study.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 217-221.—Studied the relationship between assertiveness (measured by the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule) and patterns of drug use in 80 undergraduates. It was found that exploratory use of marihuana and hashish was the norm among this sample. Furthermore, current users and those who had never used such drugs were considerably less assertive than those who had experienced these drugs but no longer used them. The usefulness of including assertiveness training in drug education programs is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

4459. Kochansky, Gerald E.; Hemenway, Thomas S.; Salzman, Carl & Shader, Richard I. (Massachusetts Mental Health Ctr, Psychopharmacology Lab, Boston) **Methaqualone abusers: A preliminary survey of college students.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 348-351.—Administered the MMPI Depression subscale, the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, the Choice Dilemmas Questionnaire, the Eysenck Personality Inventory, and a side effect checklist to 25 undergraduates, of whom 15 were methaqualone users. A larger proportion of the methaqualone users had experimented with a wide variety of psychoactive drugs (e.g., amphetamines, hallucinogens, and barbiturates) than had the nonusers. Side effects most frequently mentioned by the users included lightheadedness or dizziness, numbness of extremities, unsteady gait, detached and unreal feeling, impaired or blurred vision, and generalized weakness and drowsiness. 10 of the 15 users reported that methaqualone increased sexual arousal. No significant psychological or personality test differences were found between the users and nonusers. Only 2 users reported any adverse reactions to the drug. (15 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

4460. Ladner, Robert A.; Russe, Brian R. & Weppner, Robert S. (U Miami, Medical School, FL) **Acute and chronic drug problems responsible for emergency hospital admissions: A preliminary analysis of complaint, drug and response.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 215-228.—Examined patient records of 2,220 consecutive hospital drug-abuse admissions during 1973-1974. Alcohol-related admissions were excluded. Overdose is the largest single problem noted, although many of the other problems represent more long-term concerns. Demographic characteristics are related to the type of drug used and type of drug problem encountered. Topics discussed include complaint at admission, nature of functional impairment,

and are disposition. The importance of the way drug problems are conceptualized in the provision of patient services is noted. (27 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

4461. **Light, Patricia K.** (Harvard U) **Let the children speak: A psychological study of young teenagers and drugs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1278-1279.

4462. **Mason, Michael L.** (U Florida) **Drug education effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 418.

4463. **Padelford, Betty L.** (United States International U) **Relationship between drug involvement and purpose in life.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1756-1757.

4464. **Paredes, Alfonso.** (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr) **Social control of drinking among the Aztec Indians of Mesoamerica.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1139-1153.—Historical evidence suggests that the Aztec culture of pre-Columbian Mexico rules for the use of alcoholic beverages were clearly defined and strictly enforced. Drinking was permitted only on religious occasions and the amount consumed was restricted. (24 ref)

4465. **Robinson, Paul E.** (Oberlin Coll, Psychological Services) **Beyond drug education.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 183-191.—Argues that current drug education approaches are failing to help stem the tide of drug use and misuse because their goals, expectations, and methodologies are irresponsible and ill-informed. The abandonment of all drug education attempts that begin and end with a discussion of drugs and their effects is urged; rather than teach people about drugs, education of the self should be stressed. Methodologies utilizing admonishment, indoctrination, persuasion, distortion, and fear should be abandoned. The point is made that in a society as complex, dynamic, and perplexing as American society, young people must be given opportunities to develop the personal, intellectual, and emotional resources to live meaningfully, responsibly, and responsibly in a new world.—*Journal abstract.*

4466. **Shafii, Mohammad; Lavelly, Richard & Jaffe, Robert.** (U Louisville, Medical School) **Meditation and the prevention of alcohol abuse.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 942-945.—Surveyed the frequency of alcohol use in individuals identified as practitioners of Transcendental Meditation ($n = 126$) and a matched group ($n = 90$). No control Ss reported discontinuation of beer and wine use; 40% of Ss who had meditated for more than 2 yrs reported discontinuation within the first 6 mo. After 25-39 mo of meditation, this figure increased to 60%. In addition, 54% of this group, vs 1% of the control group, had stopped drinking hard liquor. It is suggested that meditation could be an effective preventive tool in the area of alcohol abuse.—*Journal abstract.*

4467. **Simpson, M. L. & Koenig, F. W.** (Southern U, Training Program for the Control of Drug Abuse, New Orleans) **The use of the semantic differential technique in drug education research: An example and some suggestions.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 251-259.—Suggests that the semantic differential (SD) technique is an efficient and reliable instrument for measuring attitudes in drug education programs. A

survey of 67 high school students was conducted using the SD technique with the concepts "myself," "a drug education teacher," "a marijuana smoker," "an alcoholic," and "a drug addict" and bipolar adjectives selected for their relevance to drug use (e.g., strong-weak, healthy-sick, active-passive, clean-dirty, and smart-stupid). Overall findings show that the SD is a sensitive instrument which can reveal gradations in attitudes toward drug users. Suggested uses of the SD in drug education are discussed, and selected dimensions for tapping various attitude components are outlined. (17 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4468. **Stein, Kenneth B.; Soskin, William F. & Korchin, Sheldon J.** (U California, Berkeley) **Drug use among disaffected high school youth.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 193-203.—Studied drug use among 281 disaffected students in 3 different high schools: public urban, public suburban, and private residential. The disaffected youths were volunteer participants in Project Community, a growth program for the more "turned off" adolescents. Results show that disaffected urban and suburban Ss were greater drug users than their respective matched controls (nonparticipants). No differences were found between groups in the residential school. Greater drug use was found in suburban and private residential schools than in the urban setting. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4469. **Sterling, Theodore D. & Kobayashi, Diana.** (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) **A critical review of reports on the effects of smoking on sex and fertility.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 201-217.—Discusses clinical and experimental evidence and evaluates the methods used for studies on the relationship of smoking and sexual behavior and fertility. It is concluded that the data do not support the hypothesis that smoking or tobacco extracts have an effect on sexual activity or procreation.—*E. B. Jaffa.*

4470. **Tzeng, Oliver C. & Skafidas, Thomas.** (U Illinois, Ctr for Comparative Psycholinguistics, Champaign) **Differentiation of psychoactive drug users and non-users and prediction of their using intention.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 261-273.—Measured 13 semantic differential bipolar variables representing various sociocultural correlates and personality factors of psychoactive drug users and nonusers in 80 college students and 20 adults of both sexes. 44 Ss who used drugs in the last 6 mo differed significantly from nonusers in their intention of taking psychoactive drugs if provided. No sex differences in intention within either the user or nonuser group were found. Significant differences between user and nonuser groups covered 3 broad areas: experiences of personal development, knowledge and attitudes toward drug use of individuals and their peers, and opinions and persuasions of established conventional institutions in politics, church, and social standards. The order of importance of the different variables in predicting the intention of psychoactive drug use (or no use) also found not the same for both users and nonusers of the 2 sexes. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4471. **Whitehead, Paul C. et al.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Collision behavior of young drivers: Impact of the change in the age of majority.** *Journal of*

Studies on Alcohol, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1208-1223.—A comparison of the number of collisions experienced by young male drivers in London, Ontario, before and after the reduction in the legal age for drinking and purchasing alcoholic beverages from 21 to 18, indicated that the change in the law led to an increase in the collision involvement of young drivers.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4472. Alpers, Burton L. (California State U, Los Angeles) **A Boolean analysis of interpersonal perception.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Sep), Vol 28(7), 627-652.—R. D. Laing et al's (1966) Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) was developed to determine the degree to which the members of a dyad agree on important issues, understand one another, feel understood, and realize the understanding of the other member. Unfortunately, a number of problems make it unlikely that the potential of the IPM will be realized: (a) It is nearly impossible to avoid getting tangled in complex semantics. (b) Relationships among terms are obscure. (c) Derivation of terms is intuitive and sometimes ambiguous. (d) Scoring procedures are tedious and difficult. Boolean analysis of the IPM removes the need for intuitive derivations of terms, clarifies the structure of IPM relationships, substantially reduces scoring efforts, and provides a rigorous substructure for the IPM which allows it to be developed as a general method for the study of interpersonal phenomenology. A general technique for the derivation of terms is demonstrated, and a sample set of determinations for evaluation of marital therapy is derived.—*Journal abstract*.

4473. Bhanthumnavin, Duangduen L. (U Maryland) **Information satiation and preference for messages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 846.

4474. Bowers, Donald W. (U Utah) **Sociological aspects of behavior in an educational setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3554-3555.

4475. Buss, Allan R. (U Alberta) **The emerging field of the sociology of psychological knowledge.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 30(10), 988-1002.—Considers the social context in which professional academicians practice psychology. The ties of psychological knowledge to the infrastructure of society are noted, and comparisons with the sociology of knowledge are made. The underlying social biases of 5 areas within psychology (differential, humanistic, developmental, behavioristic, and social) are reviewed. Recent articles from the *American Psychologist* are sampled to indicate the growing awareness by the profession of the social base of its activities. (86 ref)—R. Tomasko.

4476. Davis, William M. (Hofstra U) **Role-taking activity and communication skills in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 848, 849.

4477. Elms, Alan C. (U California, Davis) **The crisis of confidence in social psychology.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 30(10), 967-976.—Notes that social psychologists' early enthusiasm has been replaced by

serious doubts about the future of their field. Difficulties in conducting research, unfulfilled expectations about research payoffs, and outside pressures had all contributed to a sense of crisis. Relief may come from acceptance of theoretical and methodological pluralism, from reevaluation of research expectations and ethical stances, and from the development of realistic responses to societal demands. (49 ref)—*Author abstract*.

4478. Finch, M. D. & Mahoney, E. R. (Western Washington State Coll) **Name length as a factor in mate selection: An age-controlled replication.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 642.—Tested the hypothesis that since women show a dissatisfaction with surname there would be more engaged couples in which the male's surname was shorter than the female's, rather than the female's being shorter or equal in length. Data from 234 couples failed to support the hypothesis.

4479. Forman, Hal S. (Miami U) **Territorial behavior in man.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 390.

4480. Hertzog, Martha J. (Baylor U) **Effects of sex and need to avoid success on the verbal mediation of experimenter bias.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 394.

4481. Hillabrant, Walter J. (U California, Riverside) **Locomotion and gaze direction as determinants of judgments concerning persons engaged in face-to-face interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 438.

4482. Hornik, John A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Conformity, consistency, and commitment: An investigation of a formal, theoretical model of decision-making processes in social situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 854-855.

4483. Jackson, Lee A. (U Florida) **Group and individual sanctioning behavior as a function of attitude similarity-dissimilarity with the recipient of the punishment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 395.

4484. Johnson, Keith R. & Powell, Thomas R. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Levels of response to stimulus letters.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 378.—Because passersby systematically ignored stimulus letters to and from a political candidate while picking up control letters, it is suggested that level of response may be a more salient measure of public response than the commonly used return rate.

4485. Klabbers, J. H. (Katholieke U Nijmegen, Social Systems Research Group, Netherlands) **General system theory and social systems: A methodology for the social sciences.** *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Aug), Vol 30(6), 493-515.—Reviews general systems theory as it applies to the social system. When the social system is abstract and logically consistent, it is defined as a mathematical system. When a number of mathematical systems indicate a common structure, a metasystem is identified. The social system is viewed as being dynamic, evolutionary, hierarchically organized, stochastic, nondeterministic, and fuzzy. The hierarchical or multilevel of the social system emphasizes the interconnection of decision-making subsystems. In the development of an integrated model of a social system, 3 strata are identifiable: (a) causal, (b) decision-

making, and (c) the norm. Models of "a" are represented by dynamic and stochastic designs; "b" is describable by a characteristic fuzziness, and "c" by linguistic variables. The simulation technique can advantageously use digital computers to appraise the effectiveness of general systems theory (30 ref)—A. J. Ter Keurst.

4486. **Lenk, Hans & Lüschen, Günther.** Epistemological problems and the personality and social system in social psychology. *Theory & Decisions*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 333-355. Considers epistemological problems dealing with the generality of theory and explanation, behavioristic vs action approaches, and operational and model structural implications. The need is stressed for a better understanding of social system variables besides those of the personality system and of system theory in general. The area of sport is used as an example, because it composes a complex system that is not difficult to observe and shows in relative clarity all of the different levels of an action system. The use of field-study methods will help to reverse the trend characterized by a general neglect of theory resulting from behavioral dogmatism and the expedience of research pragmatism based on 2-variable linear models. Rigorous research design and data analysis should be done in the context of broader theoretical concerns and in clear recognition of the pitfalls of operationalism and the merits of action theory. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4487. **Palmer, Anthony & Bailey, Robert.** (U Sussex, Brighton, England) Sex differences and the statistics of crowd fluids. *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 223-227.—L. F. Henderson (1971) suggested that the classical Maxwell-Boltzman theory of the molecular system might also describe the distribution of velocities found in the movement of people. Henderson's empirical results, showing deviations near the modes of the velocity distributions, were attributed to sexual inhomogeneity in the sampled population. The present study gathered empirical data on 814 male and 811 female pedestrians which confirm Henderson's sexual inhomogeneity conjecture. It is shown that the observed velocities of people's movements obey a normal distribution, and as the Maxwell-Boltzman distribution is equivalent to the normal distribution in the 1-dimensional situations described, there is no need to invoke the statistics of molecular systems to describe those of the movements of people.—*Journal abstract*.

4488. **Rogers, Ronald W.** (U South Carolina) A protection motivation theory of fear appeals and attitude change. *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 93-114.—Proposes a protection motivation theory that postulates the 3 crucial components of a fear appeal to be (a) the magnitude of noxiousness of a depicted event, (b) the probability of that event's occurrence, and (c) the efficacy of a protective response. Each of these communication variables initiates corresponding cognitive appraisal processes that mediate attitude change. The proposed conceptualization is a special case of a more comprehensive theoretical schema: expectancy-value theories. Several suggestions are offered for reinterpreting existing data, designing new types of empirical research, and making future studies more comparable. The principal advantages of protection motivation theory over the rival formulations of I. L.

Janis and of H. Leventhal are discussed. (81 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4489. **Silverman, Mark.** (City U New York) The moral decision-making process of college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 864.

4490. **Yunker, Gary W.** (Southern Illinois U) A field test of Fiedler's contingency model of leadership and a proposed revised model. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1787.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

4491. **Aronoff, Jason P.** (Ohio State U) Friendship as related to communication and task performance in selected groups of children ages three through seven. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 844-845.

4492. **Bakeman, Roger & Helmreich, Robert.** (Georgia State U) Cohesiveness and performance: Covariation and causality in an undersea environment. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 478-489.—Studied the relationship between group cohesiveness and performance, using data from a field setting. Ss were 40 scientists and 8 engineers. An index of leisure time cohesion correlated highly with work performance, accounting for 42% of performance variance. Although many studies assume that cohesiveness causes performance, in many contexts the dominant direction of causality may be from performance to cohesiveness instead. Laboratory experimental studies impose a causal direction and thus cannot answer a question of this kind. It is concluded, at least in the context of this study, that cohesiveness was not an important determinant of performance, but that good performance may well have been a cause of cohesiveness. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4493. **Bartunek, Jean M.; Benton, Alan A. & Keys, Christopher B.** (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) Third party intervention and the bargaining behavior of group representatives. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(3), 532-557. Compared the effects of content, process, and passive types of 3rd-party intervention on the bargaining behavior of pairs of group representatives. The setting was a simulated school board teachers' union dispute over a new contract. Each side was represented by 1 person who was instructed to bargain tenaciously and to obtain as much as possible. The job of the representatives (216 male undergraduates) was either in jeopardy (high accountability) or not (low accountability). In the content intervention condition, a reasonable settlement was suggested to the representatives by the 3rd party. In the process intervention condition, he taught them how to paraphrase. In the passive condition, he had them take a break from their negotiations. For the high accountable representatives, as predicted, the order of effectiveness of the interventions, from most to least, was content, process and passive. The process intervention did not produce the highest average joint profit for the low accountability representatives. The representatives who did reach agreement in the low accountability process and content conditions, however, achieved higher joint profits than the representatives in the passive condition. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4494. Baumgartner, T.; Buckley, W. & Burns, T. (U New Hampshire) **Relational control: The human structuring of cooperation and conflict.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(3), 417-440.—Introduces a theoretical perspective based on the concept of relational control, the exercise of control over social relationships. 3 of the principal ways human agents structure cooperation and conflict among persons and groups are focused on: control of interaction and organizational opportunities, control of differential payoffs or outcomes of interaction, and control over cultural and ideological orientations of actors in relation to one another. Divide-and-rule strategies used to structure noncooperative or conflictive social relationships are considered. The role of the state in regulating management-labor relationships in industrialized or industrializing societies is examined to illustrate the structuring of more cooperative relationships. Parallels to the analysis of international relations are suggested. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4495. Bavelas, Janet B. (U Victoria, Canada) **Systems analysis of dyadic interaction: The role of interpersonal judgment.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 213-222.—Argues that dyadic interaction should be studied as a formal system, with the behaviors of each individual studied separately in such a way that the whole can be constructed from the parts. A mechanism for such interaction is interpersonal judgments. In 2 experiments, 90 undergraduates acting as teachers were given performance scores and asked to select goals for students. Their responses were a linear function of the performance score, independent of their assigned aim or the students' task. High norms and actual teaching experience lowered the goals chosen but did not affect the shape of the function. An illustration of the use of this data in a model of dyadic interaction leading to a self-fulfilling prophesy is given. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4496. Becker, Carol S. (Duquesne U) **A phenomenological explication of friendship: As exemplified by most important college women friends.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1739-1740.

4497. Bonoma, Thomas V. (State U New York, Albany) **Some effects of the escalation and deescalation of two-party conflicts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1254.

4498. Borchelt, Diane J. (Michigan State U) **The relationship of several nonverbal behaviors to psychological distance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 406.

4499. Buchman, Jane S. (Columbia U) **Nonverbal communication of emotions among New York City cultural groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 406-407.

4500. Edquist, Manuel H. (Duke U) **Interpersonal choice and social attraction among four interpersonal types.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1722.

4501. Fitzgerald, Bruce D. (U Pennsylvania) **Self-interest or altruism: Corrections and extensions.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(3), 462-479.

Demonstrates that altruism is not, in general, sufficient to reduce the area of contention between 2 actors. Altruism can reduce or eliminate contention, leave it

unchanged, or lead to a new form of contention, a contest of beneficence. Which result obtains is an empirical question. Several recent applications of the assumption of altruism are summarized. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4502. Goodwin, Alan R. (U Alabama) **The effects of locus of control and feedback cues on behavioral aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2387.

4503. Hamburger, Henry; Guyer, Melvin & Fox, John. (U California, Social Sciences School, Irvine) **Group size and cooperation.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(3), 503-531.—Introduces a class of simple multiperson games to compare the effects of group size on cooperation. These games can be regarded as *n*-person generalizations of 2-person Prisoner's Dilemma with expected value payoffs. To ensure that identical expected-value monetary alternatives are available to players in different-sized groups, a certain formal constraint on payoffs is introduced. Results of an experimental study, with 160 undergraduates, comparing 3- and 7-person groups show that the smaller-sized group was markedly more cooperative than the larger. The paper demonstrates a technique to measure cooperation as a function of group size unconfounded by role-playing and utility considerations.—*Journal abstract.*

4504. Huett, Dennis L. (Colorado State U) **Impact of subordinates on leader style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1306.

4505. James, Harold W. (U Oregon) **Being-in-process: As conceptualized by a group studying itself.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1257-1258.

4506. Jongsma, Arthur E. (Northern Illinois U) **The effects of experimenter modeling, trust and trustworthiness on subject's reciprocal self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1277.

4507. Jorgensen, Bruce W. (U Massachusetts) **Group size: Its effects on group performance and subsequent individual performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3543.

4508. Lebra, Takie S. (U Hawaii) **An alternative approach to reciprocity.** *American Anthropologist*, 1975(Sep), Vol 77(3), 550-565.—Defines reciprocity as a subset of exchange characterized by inseparability of the objects exchanged from the partners in interaction. M. D. Sahlin's model of reciprocity, which equates kinship proximity, solidarity, and generosity, is brought into question. A solution to problems inherent in this model is sought in an elaboration of sociability into intimacy and courtesy conveying different social values and in taking into consideration both the positive and negative manifestations of sociability. The exchange aspect of reciprocity is characterized by 2 strains—1 toward symmetry and 1 toward asymmetry—operating simultaneously, alternately, at different levels of communication. Asymmetric strain is accounted for by the convertibility of exchange objects and complementarity between partners. The dyadic reciprocity is extended to a triad which either reinforces or suppresses reciprocal expectations. 7 types of triadization are recognized—circular transference, lineal transference, unstructured transfer-

ence, triadic sanction, brokerage, competition, and transitivity. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4509. Litvin, Joel P. (U Denver) **Perceptual variables versus message behavior variables: An exploratory investigation of research priorities in speech communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3595.

4510. Long, Gary T. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Deserving, altruism and children's sharing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2767.

4511. Malone, Thomas W. (Rice U) **Computer simulation of two-person interactions.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 260-267. —Presents a general model of 2-person interactions and describes a computer program (DYAD), based on T. Leary's (1957) personality theory, to simulate interactions using this general model. The model emphasizes the emotional aspects of interpersonal behavior and concentrates on roles, rather than goals or attitudes, as determinants for action. Experiments with the model involved the definition of hypothetical people whose interactions were simulated. In general, these simulated people developed into reciprocal role patterns similar to those predicted by Leary. Specific examples of simulated hypothetical people with psychiatric abnormalities are described. —*Journal abstract.*

4512. McCarthy, Robert J. (U South Carolina) **Sportsmanship: The effects of spectators, locus of reinforcement, and dependency status of opponents upon a measure of altruistic behavior displayed by athletes and nonparticipants in a competitive game.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 419.

4513. Michaels, James W. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The effects of joint dependency and dependency asymmetry on the frequency of exchange in the dyad.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 442-443.

4514. Mulligan, William L. (Yale U) **The effects of induced self-disclosure and interviewer feedback on compliance and liking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 878.

4515. Nakazato, Hiroaki; Inoue, Tooru & Tanaka, Kunio. (Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya, Japan) **[Personality similarity and interpersonal attraction: On the dimensions of extraversion and need.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 109-117. —Investigated the determining effect of personality similarity upon interpersonal attraction. Extraversion and need were used as personality dimensions. In an examination of the 1st dimension, a total of 60 extraverts and introverts rated 2 standard strangers (one extraverted and the other introverted) on interpersonal judgment scales. Generally, Ss were attracted to the extraverted stranger. In a study of the 2nd dimension (need) complementarity and the similarity hypothesis were examined. Another 80 Ss rated 2 strangers (nurturant and succorant). Similarity effect was evident on nurturance, but not explicit on succorance. The complementarity effect was only slightly apparent. Thus, the mediating factors underlying personality similarity and attraction are suggested. (15 ref)—*English abstract.*

4516. Nydegger, Rudy V. (Rice U) **Leadership in small groups: A rewards-cost analysis.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 353-368. —Studied how verbal output relates to emergent leadership in small groups. 96 psychology students were randomly assigned to 4-person groups, 8 groups under each of 3 conditions: no reinforcement, reinforcement for agreeing with target, and reinforcement for disagreeing with target. "Target" was the group member who, after an initial 10-min discussion, was ranked by the group as third in verbal output and leadership. In a 2nd 10-min discussion the target was reinforced for talking and punished for silence, while the other Ss were reinforced for agreeing or disagreeing with the target and punished for the opposite behavior. The control group received neither positive nor negative reinforcement. The agreeing group showed a significant increase in leadership ranking, whereas the disagreeing group did not. It is suggested that the function of a group leader may be to maximize rewards for the group. —J. Rubin.

4517. Pillsuk, Marc & Uren, Emmanuel. (U California, School of Public Health, Berkeley) **Deriving a language for interaction sequences.** *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(3), 484-502. —Examines data from moves by nations in the cold war and from moves made by players in a laboratory conflict situation. Some preliminary language for particular sequences of 2-party behavior is developed. (15 ref)

4518. Powers, Walter F. (Indiana U) **Personality and behavioral attributes associated with persuasive effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1732-1733.

4519. Robins, George L. & Wexley, Kenneth N. (U Akron) **Modification through modeling and reinforcement in leaderless groups.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 87-91. —This study compared the effects of modeling plus reinforcement (MR), reinforcement alone (R), and demand characteristics (D) on individual verbal output in a leaderless group discussion. 24 like-sex triads of undergraduates were assigned to the 3 conditions and participated in 2 10-min discussions. Ss who spoke the least in the 1st discussion were chosen as target persons (TPs). TPs in the R condition were reinforced for talking and punished for silence. TPs in the MR condition received the same treatment but were also exposed to a leadership modeling film. TPs in the D condition received no reinforcement but were encouraged to become the group's leader. All conditions showed increases in verbal output, but the MR was significantly superior to both the R and D conditions. Results are interpreted as consistent with A. Bandura's (1969) mediational theory of modeling. *Journal abstract.*

4520. Ronsvalle, John L. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The influence of perceptual presence on interpersonal disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 883.

4521. Saha, Sudhir K. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **An experimental validation and extension of Fiedler's contingency model of leadership effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 905-906.

4522. Schatz, Gary C. (U Arizona) **Effects of span and discussion-intervention methods on the quality of group decision-making concerning an expert validated environmental crises prediction problem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1301.
4523. Schmidt, Linda G. (U South Carolina) **The foot-in-the-door effect: An inquiry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1780-1781.
4524. Seen, Gerald H. (State U New York, Albany) **An examination of observer evaluations of experimentally induced changes in perceived leadership in a task oriented leaderless discussion group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1265.
4525. Silapalikitporn, Tuisie. (U Maryland) **Interpersonal compatibility and interaction process of interdisciplinary psychiatric teams.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3545.
4526. Smith, Earl K. (U New Mexico) **The effect of double-bind communications upon the state anxiety of normals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 427.
4527. Sparger, Jerry R. (U Tennessee) **A behavioral analysis of inmate leaders in prison society.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1307.
4528. Stein, Morris I. (New York U) **Stimulating creativity: II. Group procedures.** New York, NY: Academic Press, 1975. xiv, 306 p. \$16.50.—Discusses theory and research on creativity and outlines procedures for increasing group creativity, including role-playing, hypnosis, psychotherapy, cognitive procedures, alcohol and other psychoactive drugs, brainstorming, and personality-insight approaches. The effects of cognitive, personality, and environmental variables on creativity are also discussed. (6 p ref)
4529. Tarasi, August R. (U Houston) **A sentence completion technique as a measure of Level IV behavior with the interpersonal checklist.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1763.
4530. Trenholm, Sarah A. (U Denver) **Language and aggression: Implications of language code usage for resolution of interpersonal peer conflicts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(5-A), 2802-2803.
4531. Yagodka, Maureen M. (U Oklahoma) **Leaderless groups in an organization development maintenance program: Attitudes and process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3546.
4532. Zimmerman, Barry J. & Brody, Gene, H. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Race and modeling influences on the interpersonal play patterns of boys.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 591-598.—Studied the effects of race and modeling cues on the play patterns of dyads of young boys. 40 White and 38 Black 5th graders were observed during play on the basis of 5 indices of interaction. Black Ss talked significantly less together, faced each other less directly, and interacted at greater interpersonal distances than did White Ss. Racially mixed dyads were intermediate in social distance, talk, and body axis. Biracial dyads observed a televised episode of a Black male adolescent and a White male adolescent play together in a warm or cold fashion. Posttests revealed that Ss viewing the warm interaction were more cooperative, played at a closer distance, faced the other child more directly, gave more eye contact, and talked more frequently than did those who were exposed to the cold modeling videotape (20 ref) *Journal abstract*

Social Perception & Motivation

4533. Adler, Leonore L. & Graubert, Jean G. (Staten Island Community Coll, City U New York) **Projected social distances from mental patient related items by male and female volunteers and nonvolunteers.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 515-521.—Used a figure-placement procedure to measure projected social distances which 3 groups of undergraduates ($N = 179$) perceived between themselves several stimulus objects. Group 1 (Ss who were applying for a college volunteer program) placed themselves significantly closer to "mental patient," "retardate," and related stimuli than did the 2 nonvolunteering control groups. Although volunteers were similar to nonvolunteers, the critical difference between them was the projected distances they placed between themselves and "mental patient" and related stimuli. Dividing the data by sex showed that among nonvolunteers, males placed themselves significantly farther than females from "retardate," "mental patient," and to a lesser degree from "mental hospital." For the male nonvolunteers, stimulus items conveying a negative affect elicited greater projected social distances than did the responses to stimulus objects conveying a positive or neutral affect.—*Journal abstract*.
4534. Alcock, James E. (York U, Glendon Coll, Toronto, Canada) **Motivation in an asymmetric bargaining situation: A cross-cultural study.** *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 69-81.—Canadian and East Indian dyads played a temporally limited bargaining game with a 2×5 payoff matrix. Ss were 120 undergraduates. There were 3 experimental conditions: equality—each player had an equal range of possible payoffs; topdog—each player ostensibly had a larger payoff range than the other; and underdog—each player ostensibly had a smaller payoff range than the other. The actual range was identical across players and conditions. Canadians were more cooperative in the topdog than in the underdog condition, whereas for the Indians, there was evidence that the opposite was the case. Among the Indians in the underdog condition, a dominance-submission order apparently formed which may reflect the rigid social hierarchy in Indian society. (French summary) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4535. Arkin, Robert M. & Duval, Shelly. (U Southern California) **Focus of attention and causal attributions of actors and observers.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 427-438.—Tested the hypothesis that actors' and observers' causal attributions are a function of their focus of attention. Ss were 70 male and 44 female undergraduates. In the presence of observer-Ss, actor-Ss made a choice among several art works in a supposed decision-making study. Source of attribution (actors or observers), camera (actor videotaped or not videotaped), and situational stability (stable or dynamic environment) were manipulated. As predicted by the focus of attention-causal attribution notion, actors attributed more causality to the situation than

observers under normal circumstances, when the camera was not operative, but videotaping the actor reversed the usual actor-observer pattern such that actors attributed less causality to the situation than did observers. Further, when the environment was stable, actors attributed more causality to the situation in the no camera condition than in the camera condition, while observers attributed less to the situation in the no camera conditions than in the camera conditions. Additionally, both actors and observers attributed more causality to the situation when the environment was dynamic than when the environment was stable.—*Journal abstract.*

4536. Aronovitch, Charles D. (Columbia U) **The voice of personality: Stereotyped judgments and their relation to voice quality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 402.

4537. Blair, Rima N. (New York U) **Housing environment choices and acceptance of racial mixture.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1253-1254.

4538. Bowerman, William R. (U Kansas) **Projection: Perceptions of causal responsibility and relative worth.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 363-370.—A number of social psychological studies have found that Ss "project" negative personal characteristics onto similar, but not different, others. A wide variety of theoretical explanations have been offered to explain these data. In order to advance conceptual understanding of the forces responsible for projection, 2 processes which may be operative are proposed and distinguished: (a) *reference projection*—in which the S reduces his personal causal responsibility for a negative characteristic by believing that many others who are in his reference category share his fate, and (b) *comparison projection*—in which the S reduces the negativity of a characteristic by lowering the positions of others in his reference category, thereby raising his own relative position on the dimension. Factors which may influence the use of each technique are discussed, as is the connection between these processes and concepts from social comparison theory and attribution theory. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4539. Brown, Robert C. (State U New York, Albany) **The antecedents of perceived aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1254-1255.

4540. Bullmer, Kenneth. (Western Michigan U) **The art of empathy: A manual for improving accuracy of interpersonal perception.** New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. vii, 72 p.

4541. Burnstein, Eugene & Vinokur, Amiram. (U Michigan) **What a person thinks upon learning he has chosen differently from others: Nice evidence for the persuasive-arguments explanation of choice shifts.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 412-426.—Administered 3 Choice-Dilemma Questionnaire items to 125-member groups of male undergraduates under 3 different conditions: Following their own choice they (a) learned what several others had chosen and then wrote arguments in support of alternatives given in that same item; (b) learned what several others had chosen and then wrote arguments in support of alternatives given in a different item; or (c) received

no information about others' choices but merely wrote arguments on that item. As predicted, shifts in choice occurred only if the S knew what others chose and had an opportunity to think about the latter; they did not occur if an opportunity to think of others' choices was denied, nor if knowledge of others' choices was withheld. Content analysis of the arguments Ss produced in conditions (a) and (b) supported the hypothesis, as did analyses of responses to postexperimental questionnaire which directly asked the Ss about their feelings and thoughts upon learning what others had chosen. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4542. Campos, Francis T. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Bayesian models of impression formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 890.

4543. Cherniack, Saralee F. (Duke U) **Affiliation, small group structure, and accuracy of person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 869.

4544. Codol, Jean-Paul. (U Provence, Lab de Psychologie sociale, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[The PIP effect (Primus Inter Pares, first among equals) and norm conflict.]** (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 127-145.—In 2 experiments, 52 students and 81 groups of 3 Ss each, respectively, undertook a decoding task involving collective or out the individualistic or competitive, behavior. According to the increased PIP effect, in social comparison processes the individual tends to present himself "more in the norms" of the situation than he presents his peers. However, norms are conflictful. Results of the experiments show that consideration by Ss of contradictory social norms is cognitively difficult, perhaps impossible. At any moment, reference can be made to only 1 consistent norm system. Hence, at a given moment, S can adopt only 1 superior conformity of self-behavior. When norms are changing, each one's self-comparison with others also changes, and the direction of the PIP effect is reversed. (16 ref) *Gi Rubin Rubinon*

4545. Colker, Randall L. (U Pittsburgh) **Social perception and influence as a function of field dependence-independence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 407-408.

4546. Cowen, Paul S. (State U New York, Albany) **A comparison of film and written communications with regard to order effects in personality impression formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1769-1770.

4547. de La Haye, Anne-Marie. (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie sociale, U Paris VII, France) **[Research on anticipated interaction.]** (Fren) *Année Psychologique*, 1975, Vol 75(1), 153-167.—Studied research reports concerning anticipated interaction on perception of the "other person" and the processes influencing such perception. Consistently, the "other's" image is more favorable, and the effect of this influence is stronger when S expects to maintain a subsequent relation. This explanation, however, seems too simple in terms of unconsidered variables. Most often a cognitive union is determined by similarity and proximity, i.e., by a simple association which is hardly a social psychology. This orientation is criticized, and other research is cited to support an alternative opinion. Each type of influence

between partners produces varied consequences on the evolution of the relationships, which may be those of professional colleagues, sexual partners, fathers and sons, patients and physicians, or workers and employers. To assume common motivations is to produce deceptive and mystifying conclusions. (30 ref)—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

4548. **Dion, Kenneth L. & Earn, Brian M.** (U Toronto, Canada) **The phenomenology of being a target of prejudice.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 944-950.—Studied the effects of perceived prejudice upon affect and self-evaluation by experimentally investigating the reactions of 48 Jewish male undergraduates to failure in an interpersonal situation. Ss attributing their failure to religious discrimination by Gentiles reported feeling more aggression, sadness, anxiety, and egotism on the Mood Adjective Check List than those who could not invoke anti-Semitism as an explanation for their failure. Moreover, they indicated less "social affection," particularly when one of the prejudiced opponents constituted the audience for their self-presentation. Finally, in response to perceived prejudice, Ss also evaluated themselves more favorably on positive traits underlying the Jewish stereotype. Findings are explained in terms of a stress interpretation.—*Journal abstract*.

4549. **Edelstein, Rivcka B.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Incidence and magnitude of prosocial behavior subsequent to harming: A function of level of suffering, responsibility, public vs. private action and level and type of request.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 851.

4550. **Evenbeck, Scott E.** (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Attribution of causality: Effects of role of the attributor, valence of outcomes, and set of observer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 435.

4551. **Farnill, Douglas.** (Duke U) **Inferential set and children's use of intention in their social judgments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 872.

4552. **Gabinet, Laille S.** (Case Western Reserve U) **Relationship between cognitive complexity and accurate interpersonal judgments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 391-392.

4553. **Garske, John P.** (Ohio U) **Role variation as a determinant of attributed masculinity and femininity.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 31-37.—64 male and 63 female undergraduates attributed items from a sex-role stereotype questionnaire to 1 of 6 hypothetical stimulus persons who varied as a function of gender and role designation (adult, undergraduate, graduate student). Results hypothesized from previous studies of sex-role stereotypes and theoretical conceptions of the attribution process and social learning influences on personality were obtained: The adult stimuli yielded predictable sex-role stereotypy; the undergraduate stimuli produced no differential attributions, and the graduate student stimuli generated greater masculine attributions for the female. Results are interpreted in terms of the significance of situationally specific stimuli as determinants of attributions about men and women. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4554. **Greenwald, Anthony G.** (Ohio State U) **On the inconclusiveness of crucial cognitive tests of dissonance versus self-perception theories.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 490-499.—Several recent experiments are claimed to have tested conflicting predictions of cognitive dissonance and self-perception theories. It is argued that these claims fail to take into account the capacity of each formulation to account adequately for results "predicted" by the other. This argument is then continued, at a metatheoretical level, to reach the conclusion that the 2 theories are not capable of producing unequivocally contradictory predictions of cognitive consequences of experimental procedures.—*Journal abstract*.

4555. **Hart, Roland J.** (Brigham Young U) **Evaluations of self and others and aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1256-1257.

4556. **Hass, R. Glen & Grady, Kathleen.** (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Temporal delay, type of forewarning, and resistance to influence.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 459-469.—Previous researchers have manipulated forewarning by providing premessage information about the topic and position of the upcoming communication, or the communicator's persuasive intent. 154 undergraduates in the present experiment were forewarned either 10 min prior to the communication or just before the message began of the speaker's topic and position, persuasive intent, or topic only. As hypothesized, forewarning of the communicator's persuasive intent inhibited persuasion regardless of the length of the delay period, but forewarning of the topic and position required a delay in order to confer resistance to subsequent persuasion, suggesting that although both manipulations have been called "forewarning" they may lead to reduced persuasion through different mechanisms. Foreknowledge of the source's topic, but not his position also increased resistance to persuasion when followed by a delay period. Results are discussed in terms of both cognitive and motivational mechanisms that may underlie the persuasion inhibiting effects of forewarning.—*Journal abstract*.

4557. **Hazan, Diane N.** (New York U) **A hierarchical analysis of visual word processing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1294.

4558. **Kantor, Eva.** (Boston U, Graduate School) **Sex differences in cue observations and inferences in person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1727.

4559. **Kaplan, Robert M.** (U California, Riverside) **Some effects of attitudinal and counterattitudinal expression on anger and aggressive drive.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 395.

4560. **Karaz, Valerie & Perlman, Daniel.** (U Calgary, Canada) **Attribution at the wire: Consistency and outcome finish strong.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 470-477.—Used videotaped horse races to test H. H. Kelley's attribution theory of the way people perceive the causes of behavior. 81 undergraduates were given programs containing specially constructed information about the horses before each race and afterward completed a question-

naire indicating their perceptions about the horses' performance. As predicted, the performances of winning horses, as well as performances consistent in outcome with the horse's previous races were attributed more to the actor, the horse, and less to circumstances. Winning performances were less attributed to external factors (i.e., the field of horses). Significant, but relatively small, consistency by outcome interactions also were found.—*Journal abstract.*

4561. Kehoe, J. W. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Demonstrating the relationship between values and attitudes as a means of changing attitudes.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 21(3), 207-212.—Tested the effectiveness of 2 related strategies for changing a measured disposition of intolerance toward cultural diversity to one of significantly less intolerance. Ss were 64 11th graders. The strategies were generated from 2 sources: (a) dissonance theory of changing attitudes which suggests that if enough dissatisfaction with behavior or beliefs exists, then change in the behavior or beliefs will take place; and (b) M. Rokeach's (1967, 1968) formulation that measured values are more central components of a person's make-up than measured attitudes, and values determine attitude. The 1st treatment attempted to determine whether a manipulated change in the relative position of 3 measured values related to tolerance (equality, freedom, and broadmindedness) would change the measured attitudes of Ss toward culturally diverse groups. The 2nd treatment included the above sources of manipulated change and, in addition, demonstrated inconsistencies between ranks of the 3 relevant values and scores on the attitude scale. The 2nd treatment was successful in changing attitudes.—*Journal abstract.*

4562. Koomen, Willem & Mesman Schultz, Kees. (U Amsterdam, Psychologisch Lab, Netherlands) **[Analysis of preference-judgment and sex differences in the use of dimensions.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Aug), Vol 30(6), 515-524.—Compares the technique of principal components of the rank orders of preferences of stimuli with J. B. Kruskal's (see PA, Vol 39:145, and Vol 39:3167) multidimensional scaling technique of the similarity of judgments. The stimuli were 12 constructed descriptions of students that varied on the dimensions of (a) sociability, (b) emotionality, (c) trustworthiness, and (d) intelligence. Ss were a total of 82 male and female psychology students below CA 30. Kruskal's analysis revealed all 4 dimensions, but sociability was not found in the components analysis. Analyses of variance between the sex differences of perceivers of stimuli according to the components rank order scores indicated that intelligence was considered to be more desirable for male than for female stimuli. Female perceivers considered intelligence more desirable than did the male perceivers. (16 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

4563. Koslowsky, Meni. (Columbia U) **Stereotyping in a forced choice format.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 396-397.

4564. Kruglanski, Arie W. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **The endogenous-exogenous partition in attribution theory.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 387-406.—Describes a theoretical framework whereby the ac-

tion's endogenous attribution is linked with the inferences of intrinsic motivation, subjective freedom, and the action's underlying intention. The endogenous-exogenous distinction is proposed to replace the frequently invoked partition between the action's internal and external causes. Both conceptual and empirical considerations are put forth in favor of such a replacement. Classical attribution topics to which the internal-external partition has been applied are reinterpreted in terms of the endogenous-exogenous distinction, and novel data are reported that support the latter framework. Finally, several categories of conditions for endogenous (or exogenous) attributions are identified, and possible directions of further research within the endogenous-exogenous framework are suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

4565. Kuhlman, D. Michael & Marshello, Alfred F. (U Delaware) **Individual differences in game motivation as moderators of preprogrammed strategy effects in prisoner's dilemma.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 922-931.—Examined the impact of 3 programed strategies (tit-for-tat, 100% cooperation, and 100% defection) on cooperation level in the prisoner's dilemma game as a function of the S's motivational orientation (cooperative, competitive, or individualistic). Motivational orientation was assessed on the basis of each S's choices across four classes of decomposed games. Following this assessment, Ss played 30 trials of prisoner's dilemma in matrix form against one of the above-mentioned strategies. Ss were 167 undergraduates. Results show that (a) cooperatively oriented Ss cooperated with a tit-for-tat and a 100% cooperative strategy, but defected against a 100% defecting strategy; (b) competitive Ss defected against all 3 strategies; and (c) individualistic Ss defected against both 100% cooperative and 100% defective strategies, but they cooperated with a tit-for-tat strategy. It is concluded that the outcomes of a prisoner's dilemma have affectively different meanings (i.e., values) for Ss of differing orientations, and that Ss of all 3 orientations adopt strategies that effectively maximize their particular type of reward in the game.—*Journal abstract.*

4566. Larwood, Laurie & Legault, Jeanne. (State U New York, Binghamton) **In defense of psychological territory.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 421-422.—128 college students won or lost to a confederate on sex-appropriate or inappropriate tasks. Sex of confederate, sex of S, and sex of E were also varied factorially. Defense of intellectual territory was operationalized as shock administered to the confederate in an aggression paradigm following loss at a sex-appropriate task. The concept received support for for male Ss having male Es. An association of masculinity with the differentiation of aggressive response was also noted.—*Journal abstract.*

4567. Levine, Marshall E. (City U New York) **Privacy: From the invader's point of view.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1775.

4568. Masterson, Stephen P. (George Mason U) **Sex and the perception of imaginary individuals.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 121-126.—Investigated the effect of the E's sex upon Ss' characterizations of an imaginary individual. 43 male and 24 female undergraduates were divided into 2 groups, with a female E

assigned to one group and a male E to the other. The experimental procedure was held constant for both groups, with the independent variable being the sex of the E. It was found that when the Ss were told to rate an imaginary individual, the sex of the E had a significant effect on the Ss' tendency to rate their imaginary individual as "humorous." Moreover, the extent to which the Ss rated their imaginary individuals as "honest," "warm," "good-natured," "strong" and "persistent" varied significantly when the sex of the Es and Ss was varied systematically. Findings indicate that the sex of an E influences in predictable ways the Ss' characterizations of individuals that they have not met and can only imagine. Such effects may be a hidden source of variance in certain experimental and clinical measurements.—*Journal abstract.*

4569. Nisbett, Richard E. & Borgida, Eugene. (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research) **Attribution and the psychology of prediction.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 932-943.—Described 2 previously conducted psychology experiments to a total of 128 male undergraduates in 2 experiments. Some Ss were told about the actual distribution of behavior in the experiments, and others were not. Knowledge of the distributions did not influence Ss' attributions about the causes of the behavior of original participants nor their predictions about what their own behavior might be. As expected, base rate information did not even affect Ss' guesses about the behavior of particular target members of the original experimental populations. It is concluded that Ss ignore base rates for behavior just as they ignore base rates for category membership.—*Journal abstract.*

4570. O'Leary, Susan G. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Children's avoidance responses to three probabilities of threatened consequences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 420.

4571. Powers, Patrick C. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of a model's behavior, the perceived arousal of the model, and false physiological feedback about the subject's own level of arousal on instrumental aggression, physiological arousal, and person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1299.

4572. Saltzstein, Herbert D. & Sandberg, Louis. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **The relative effectiveness of direct and indirect persuasion.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 39-48.—93 undergraduates were required to impose sentences in 2 criminal cases. Experimental Ss gave their sentences in the 1st case before and after reading a judge's (harsh) sentence. The difference between the 2 sentences was the measure of direct influence. No significant direct influence effect was noted, in comparison to a control group. The difference between the 1st sentence imposed in each of the cases was the measure of indirect influence. In one condition Ss anticipated seeing the judge's sentence in the 2nd case; in the other condition Ss did not anticipate seeing the judge's sentence. In comparison to the control group, indirect influence was significant ($p < .025$) in the anticipation condition, but not in the no-anticipation condition. Indirect influence in the anticipation condition, without direct influence, is interpreted as reflecting a social strategy for avoiding the

appearance of influencibility in the 1st case and avoiding discrepancy from the influence agent in the 2nd case.—*Journal abstract.*

4573. Schlenker, Barry R. (State U New York, Albany) **Liking for a group following an initiation: Impression management or the resolution of dissonance?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1262-1263.

4574. Sciepl, John A. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The effects of source credibility and ego involvement on attitude change toward a discrepant communication under facilitative and non-facilitative cognitive response expression conditions: An elaboration of the evaluative set theory approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 445.

4575. Sorrentino, Richard M. & Boutillier, Robert G. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **The effect of quantity and quality of verbal interaction on ratings of leadership ability.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 403-411.—16 4-member groups of male undergraduates engaged in a problem-solving situation in which the goal was to maximize gains and minimize losses in a matrix game. One member of each group, a trained confederate, independently varied his quantity and quality of verbal interaction to determine their importance in determining leadership emergence. While quality of verbal interaction predicted perceived differences on such variables as competence, influence, and contribution to the group's goal, only quantity of verbal interaction predicted perceived differences in leadership ability. Data suggest that this paradox may be due to quantity being a clearer indication of a group member's intentions than quality. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4576. Steffensmeier, Renée H. & Steffensmeier, Darrell J. (Pennsylvania State U) **Attitudes and behavior toward hippies: A field experiment accompanied by home interviews.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 393-400.—Hypothesized that Ss who exhibit high social distance toward a hippie target will be more likely to report a hippie shoplifter than Ss low on social distance. The relationship between social distance and the severity of reaction to deviance and the extent of congruence between verbal scale scores and overt actions were studied in a field study and a home interview with 68 Ss. The hypothesis was tested using observational data collected during a field experiment in which rigged shoplifting events were enacted and self-report data collected during follow-up interviews. Data support the hypothesis and strengthen the idea of the congruence of attitudes and behavior. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4577. Stich, Mark H. (U Oklahoma) **Helping or leaving the scene: Altruism or egoism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1782.

4578. Suls, Jerry M. (Temple U) **In search of a reduction of inhibitions or discounting cue in attitude attribution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 864.

4579. Trope, Yaacov & Burnstein, Eugene. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Processing the information contained in another's behavior.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(5), 439-458.—Investigated attributions based on behavior congruent with

situational demands (in-role) and those based on behavior incongruent with situational demands (out-of-role). By analyzing these processes in terms of a Bayesian inference model, it was possible to determine (a) the diagnostic values observers initially assign to behaviors, (b) the actual informational impact of these behaviors, and (c) the degree of optimality in processing information contained therein. Data from 170 undergraduates show that (a) the diagnostic value and actual informational impact of out-of-role behaviors were much higher than those of in-role behaviors; (b) information about out-of-role behaviors was less optimally processed than information about in-role behaviors; (c) observers assigned smaller diagnostic values to behaviors which were described in great detail than to behaviors which were described in summary statements; (d) observers' attitudes influenced their initial beliefs about the actors but not the processing of new information about the actor; and (e) the Bayesian inference model predicted observers' inferences reasonably well. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4580. Turner, Barbara F. & Turner, Castellano B. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) Race, sex, and perception of the occupational opportunity structure among college students. *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 345-360.—Administered questionnaires to 70 Black female, 75 Black male, 1,457 White female and 1,429 White male college freshmen. To test 3 alternative theories regarding perceptions of discrimination, analyses of variance related sex, race, and socioeconomic status (SES) to total scores of perceived occupational discrimination against Blacks (BDST) and against women (WDST). Blacks perceived significantly more discrimination against Black people than did Whites; neither sex nor SES differentiated scores on BDST. Black females and White males perceived significantly more discrimination against women than did White females; Black females had the highest and White females the lowest WDST scores. A discriminant analysis on White females indicated that high WDST scorers were characterized by an "underdog syndrome" whereas low WDST scorers held internal, individualistic values. Findings indicate the greatest support for the formulation that differential anticipatory socialization into the role of "a person who is discriminated against" characterized White females who perceived more or less discrimination against women. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4581. Waldo, Jane Y. (Ohio State U) Cognitive complexity and interpersonal perception: A content analysis of college students' commonsense personality descriptions, with emphasis on interpersonal sensitivity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 865.

4582. Wegner, Daniel M. & Crano, William D. (Trinity U) Racial factors in helping behavior: An unobtrusive field experiment. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 901-905.—Conducted a naturalistic study on race and sex differences in aiding behavior. The complete crossing of sex and race of 144 Black and White undergraduate Ss and of confederates in a nonthreat situation on a university campus revealed that Black bystanders helped more Black than White victims, whereas White bystanders

helped both races equally. 2 possible integrations of these results with previous, contradictory results are presented: (a) Black college students may be more cohesive than Black city residents or (b) Black individuals may be more likely to aim their altruistic activities at other Blacks when the immediate population is predominantly White than when it is predominantly Black. Some significant interactions involving sex and race were also observed.

—*Journal abstract*.

4583. Welsh, Warren J. (Bowling Green U) Attitude similarity and interpersonal distance: A study of the response generalization of Byrne's law of attraction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 886.

4584. Wolf, Charlotte. (Ohio Wesleyan U) Group perspective formation and strategies of identity in a post-threat situation. *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 401-414.—Presents a microsociological study of a group of people who have undergone a threat experience (residents of a small summer-cottage housing area who were faced with the possibility of a disastrous fire). Within the combined theoretical frameworks of symbolic interactionism and phenomenology, the event is viewed as a "reality shock" for its participants, involving cognitive crises in group and individual definitions of the situation. The after period is one in which procedures toward making the threat experience meaningful on both group and individual levels are instituted within group networks. These procedures on a group level involve the construction of a "real" event by the objectification of time and experience and through the emergence and attribution of post-hoc norms. Strategies toward the maintenance and continuity of identity include reconstruction of the threat situation, of other participants' behavior, of post-hoc norms of individual behavior, and the negotiation of identity on these various bases. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4585. Zelnick, Joan C. (Columbia U) Familiarity, liking and recognition in the perception of similar faces. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(July), Vol 34(1-B), 447.

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4586. Adcock, Ngaithe V. (Victoria U Wellington, New Zealand) Early memories and sex differences. *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 30-34.—Following a lecture on Adlerian theory, a class of Psychology I students were asked to record their earliest memory. Reports were received from 126 females and 100 males and were analyzed according to the major theme involved and according to 8 categories that related to emotional content. 80 specific themes were found but some categories which were infrequently used were combined where appropriate, giving a total of 11 categories. An analysis of the reports showed that males reported significantly more memories relating to "games and parties" and "accidents to self" whereas females reported significantly more memories relating to "interactions" "helping experiences" and "sexual experiences" in that order. More males reported "pleasurable experiences" and the females more "frightening experiences".

on "neutral report," both at the 0.01 level of significance. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4587. Ashton, Vicki L. & Dwyer, James H. (U California, Langley-Porter Inst of Neuropsychiatry, San Francisco) **The left: Lateral eye movements and ideology. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 248-250.**—Videotaped the lateral eye movements of 24 college students as they reflected on spatial and analytical questions. As predicted, participants with more initial movements to the left had significantly higher scores on the leftist (or humanistic) index of the Tomkins Polarity Scale. The direction of this relationship was reversed for the rightist index (right movers scoring higher), but this difference was not significant. Results are interpreted as additions to evidence which suggests a connection between the left and right sides of the human body and more global dichotomies of ideology or personality.—*Journal abstract*.

4588. Bailey, Roger C.; Zinser, Otto & Edgar, Ralph. (East Tennessee State U) **Perceived intelligence, motivation, and achievement in male and female college students. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 125-129.** Administered a self-rating scale which allowed self- and typical-student estimates of intelligence, motivation, and achievement, to 55 male and 38 female undergraduates. Males and females gave similar self-estimates of intelligence, although compared to males, females rated their motivation and achievement higher. Both males and females regarded the typical female student as more intelligent, more motivated, and more academically successful than the typical male student. A sex difference was observed on self- vs typical-student-of-the-same-sex ratings. On non-college-related personality dimensions, both males and females continued to share an unfavorable female stereotype.—*Journal abstract*.

4589. Barrell, Gerald V. & Trippe, Helen R. (U Southampton, England) **Field dependence and physical ability. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 216-218.** Measured field-dependence scores of professional dancers, highly skilled performers in tennis, soccer, cricket, and track and field athletics, medium-ability players in the same 4 sports, and a group of nongame players, using a rod-and-frame test. Results show that highly skilled tennis players were significantly more field-dependent than top-class track and field athletes and medium-ability tennis players.—*Journal abstract*.

4590. Barry, Patricia Z. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The relationship between stress and accidents: A preliminary investigation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 743.**

4591. Bartol, Curt R. (Northern Illinois U) **Extraversion, neuroticism, the orienting response and preference for stimulation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1289-1290.**

4592. Bascue, Loy O. (U Maryland) **A study of the relationship of time orientation and time attitudes to death anxiety in elderly people. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 866-867.**

4593. Becker, Robert E.; Cohen, Ronald J. & Teevan, Richard C. (State U New York, Albany) **Hostile press and a survey of fears. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct),**

Vol 37(2), 463-466.—Following the idea of R. C. Birney et al (1969) that the Hostile Press measure of fear of failure has to do with a fear of being a failure in the eyes of others, a correlational analysis of the relationships between Hostile Press and the Fear Survey Schedule was undertaken with approximately 200 undergraduates. It was predicted that Hostile Press would correlate with those fears which had to do with failing in the eyes of others and not with any other kinds of fears. It is suggested that the results bear out the hypothesis.—*Journal abstract*.

4594. Bennett, David H. & Holmes, David S. (U Kansas) **Influence of denial (situation redefinition) and projection on anxiety associated with threat to self-esteem. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 915-921.**—In a study with 112 female undergraduates, Ss in a threat condition were informed that they had failed an important test while Ss in a nonthreat condition were not told that they had failed. To manipulate the use and timing of coping strategies for dealing with threat, Ss were told to (a) redefine the nature and importance of the test before receiving feedback, (b) redefine the nature and importance of the test after feedback, or (c) estimate the performance of their friends on the test (i.e., project) after receiving feedback. Repeated measures of subjective anxiety (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) and pulse rate indicated that (a) the threat manipulation was effective in increasing stress, (b) redefinition occurring after the onset of threat was ineffective in reducing stress. Projection reduced the report of subjective anxiety. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4595. Booth, Anthony. **Drawing status and picture preferences of primary school children. *Educational Studies*, 1975(Mar), Vol 1(1), 63-76.**—Examined the preferences of 2 groups of children (mean ages, 7 and 11 yrs) for adult pictures. The status of the children's drawings of a man was established by rating them on the Draw-A-Man point scale. The same scale was used to rate adult pictures of the same S. These were then placed in a 5-interval scale and offered in random arrays in a choice activity. Ss from all status levels chose adult pictures as superior to their own drawing products. A significant relationship was established between preference and status on this dimension. A factor analysis of other picture dimensions and Ss' characteristics did not reveal any serious alternative contributory factors to the preferences shown. (31 ref)—*Journal summary*.

4596. Burdsal, Charles. (Wichita State U) **An examination of second order motivational factors as found in adults. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 83-89.**—Administered the Motivational Analysis Test, which measures 10 dynamic structures, to 247 undergraduates and US Air Force personnel. 6 general motivational factors were found: long-term growth and satisfaction vs short-term attainments with frustrations, social vs selfish values, masculinity vs femininity, people orientation, egocentric vs materialistic orientation, relaxed materialism vs frustrated insecurity. It is suggested that these factors represent an individual's general motivational orientation.—*Journal abstract*.

4597. Burnett, Darrell J. (United States International U) **Dogmatism, cognitive complexity, and trait anxiety:**

- A study of interrelationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1740-1741.
4598. Chabassol, David J. & Thomas, David. (U Victoria, Canada) **Needs for structure, tolerance of ambiguity and dogmatism in adolescents.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 507-510.—Administered the Chabassol Adolescent Structure Inventory, A. P. MacDonald's Ambiguity Tolerance Scale, and the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale to 400 urban 8th-11th graders. Structure need scores were significantly and negatively correlated with scores of ambiguity tolerance, and significantly and positively correlated with scores of dogmatism (r s from 0.32 to -0.45). Dogmatism and ambiguity tolerance scores were negatively correlated, as anticipated from MacDonald's work (see PA, Vol 45:708). Findings are taken as evidence of construct validity for the structure inventory.—*Journal abstract*.
4599. Christian, Kenneth W. (U California, Davis) **A method of assessing self-esteem through numerical self-reports.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 869-870.
4600. Cohen, Ronald J. & Teevan, Richard C. (State U New York, Albany) **Philosophies of human nature and hostile press.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 460-462.—64 male undergraduates took the R. C. Birney et al Hostile Press measure of fear of failure and the Philosophies of Human Nature Test. It was predicted that persons high on Hostile Press would perceive the world as a hostile place and thus would have a generally less favorable view of human nature—would score low on the Philosophies of Human Nature Test. In general, the data bore out the hypothesis, although the authors felt that the results on Independence did not fit previous research and theory as to the conforming behaviors of persons high in Hostile Press.—*Journal abstract*.
4601. Cohen, Ronald J.; Becker, Robert E. & Teevan, Richard C. (State U New York, Albany) **Perceived somatic reactions to stress and hostile press.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 676-678.—Investigated evidence that people high on Hostile Press see the world as a hostile, threatening place and hypothesized that persons high on Hostile Press should show psychophysiological reactions to their feelings about the world. 101 male undergraduates were given the Hostile Press measure (R. C. Birney et al) of fear of failure and a reactions-to-stress questionnaire. The prediction was that there would be a positive correlation between the 2 measures. In general, the prediction was confirmed.—*Journal abstract*.
4602. Coyle, Francis J. (Marquette U) **The Vietnam era veteran: An exploratory study of the relationship between his cognitive style and (1) certain personality characteristics and (2) vocational choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3055.
4603. Crummer, Mary L. (U Florida) **Sex-role identification, "motive to avoid success," and competitive performance in college women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 408.
4604. Dixon, Paul W.; Roper, Roy E. & Ahern, Elsie H. (U Hawaii, Hilo Coll, Hawaii) **Comparison of rural and urban high school students in Japan using EPPS.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 63-71.—Assessed sociospa-
- tial effects on personality in 581 urban, suburban, and rural Japanese high school students. The Japanese version of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was used to detect changes in personality need structures. A further comparison was made between 141 *sansei* (3rd generation Japanese) and cosmopolitan (mixture of more than 1 ethnic group) rural high school students in Hawaii and the Japanese samples. Results support the hypothesis that an urban environment fosters greater need for achievement and independence, including an increased need for heterosexuality and change in private boys' schools in an urban area. Rural environments produced less elevated need patterns, probably because of increased ease of need satisfaction. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4605. Downing, Jerry N. (Duke U) **Psychological characteristics of creative inspiration and the ideational creativity/intelligence contrast.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 871-872.
4606. Evans, William N. **The eye of jealousy and envy.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3), 481-492.—Examines various definitions of jealousy and envy. It is argued that there is an intimate and indissoluble link between jealousy and envy and the sense of sight.—G. S. Speer.
4607. Eye, Glen G. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Expertise-based identity.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 73-77.—Using the school organization as an illustration, it is argued that the title attached to one's position in a profession or work situation is the most constant of the sources of sought-for identity.
4608. Fehrenbach, Paul K. (Duke U) **Personality as a factor in reported post-retirement anxiety among professionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 873.
4609. Futterer, James W. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Social intelligence, role-taking ability, and cognitive style: A factor analytic study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1747.
4610. Garcia, Claudia & Levenson, Hanna. (Texas A&M U) **Differences between Blacks' and Whites' expectations of control by chance and powerful others.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 563-566.—110 Black and 84 White college students completed H. Levenson's Internal, Powerful Others, and Chance locus of control scales. Findings indicate that Ss from low-income families had significantly stronger perceptions that their lives were controlled by chance forces than did wealthier students. Analyses of covariance controlling for level of socioeconomic status showed that Blacks scored significantly higher than Whites in their perception of control by powerful others and chance forces.—*Journal abstract*.
4611. Gjesme, Torggrim. (U Oslo, Inst for Educational Research, Norway) **Slope of gradients for performance as a function of achievement motive, goal distance in time, and future time orientation.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 143-160. It was predicted that (a) individuals high in motivation to approach success and low in motivation to avoid failure (approach-oriented) would increase their performance and (b) those with the opposite motivation constellation (avoidance-oriented) would decrease their amount of performance as a distant

future achievement task (goal) approached in time. Further, it was assumed that individuals high in future time orientation (FTO) would perceive a distant future event (goal) as nearer in time than those low in FTO. This implies the hypotheses that (c) the slope of the positive goal gradient would be steeper for those of the approach-oriented individuals low in FTO as compared with those high in FTO, and (d) the slope of the negative goal gradient would be steeper for those of the avoidance-oriented individuals low in FTO as compared with those high in FTO. Results, based on 379 12-yr-olds, support hypotheses (a) and (d) and provide partial support for hypotheses (b) and (c). (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4612. Gorman, John R. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Adjustment and self disclosing behavior of Roman Catholic priests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 413.

4613. Hannah, T. Edward; Hannah, Ellen R. & Wattie, Barbara. (Memorial U Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) **Arousal of psychological reactance as a consequence of predicting an individual's behavior.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 411-420. —Predicted 72 paid undergraduates' aesthetic choices on the basis of a "personality test" described as being either 58, 68 or 78% accurate. Results are consistent with the notion that such prediction would be perceived as a threat to behavioral freedom and result in the arousal of psychological reactance. Ss who were led to believe that the test was fairly accurate in predicting choices, as compared to those who thought their choices to be minimally predictable, were both more likely to choose the opposite of what was predicted and to change their ratings such that the predicted choice was devalued and the nonpredicted choice revalued upwards. Results may have important implications for a situation in which either implicit or explicit predictions of an individual's behavior are made. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4614. Hill, David. (U Liverpool, Inst of Education, England) **Personality factors amongst adolescents in minority ethnic groups.** *Educational Studies*, 1975(Mar), Vol 1(1), 43-54. —Obtained scores on the Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory for 700 English, West Indian, Indian boys and girls and Pakistani boys, 100 in each group, age 14-16 yrs, randomly selected from 14 secondary schools. Reading ability, social class, and length of stay were controlled. Significant differences were found between ethnic groups on all 3 variables (Extraversion, Neuroticism and Lie scales). Possible interpretations of these findings in relation to the integration and assimilation of minority ethnic groups are discussed.—*Journal summary*.

4615. Hoffnung, Robert A. (Fordham U) **Patterns and relations of personality and dogmatism among selected groups of Orthodox Jews.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 394.

4616. Horn, Jan C. (United States International U) **Personality characteristics of direct service volunteers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1725-1726.

4617. Johnson, Miriam M.; Stockard, Jean; Acker, Joan & Naffziger, Claudene. (U Oregon) **Expressiveness reevaluated.** *School Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 83(4),

617-644. —400 male and female college students were asked to rate themselves on 46 adjectives, selected from Gough's Adjective Check List and sorted into the following 6 categories: positive expressive, negative expressive, positive instrumental, negative instrumental, active and/or independent, and passive and/or dependent (with a residual category for words that could not be placed in any of the 6). The women rated themselves as both more positive expressive and less negative expressive than men. The only other significant difference was a tendency for men to rate themselves as more analytical, rational, and foresighted than women rated themselves. There was no difference between men's and women's self-ratings on dependency or on negative instrumental traits. It is concluded that the concept of positive expressiveness can be used to express feminine virtues without involving a derogatory view of women. The instrumental-expressive distinction thus provides social scientists with a theoretically useful and empirically valid distinction between the sexes. (34 ref)—C. K. Miller.

4618. Kaiser, Donn L. (Southeast Missouri State U) **Internal-external control and causal attributions of own and others' performance.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 423-426. —In a 3 x 3 factorial design, 69 undergraduates with a high, medium, or low perceived internal control on Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale (I-E Scale) judged the degree to which they thought 3 grades on a classroom examination resulted from effort and ability (internal factors) as opposed to type of test and luck (external factors). The 3 grades were the Ss' own grade, the highest grade in class, and the lowest grade in class. Results show that Ss with a high degree of internal control on the I-E Scale attributed all 3 grades to internal factors significantly more than Ss with a low degree of internal control. Internal attributions were significantly higher for the highest grade in class than for the others.—*Journal abstract*.

4619. Kaplan, Howard B. (Texas Medical Ctr, Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston) **The self-esteem motive and change in self-attitudes.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 265-275. —Tested 2 hypotheses derived from a theoretical review of the self-esteem motive, using questionnaire data from 3,148 junior high school students collected annually at 3 points in time. It was hypothesized and found that (a) mean self-derogation scores (measured by a revised version of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale) would decrease significantly over time and (b) individuals with initially more negative self-attitudes relative to those with initially more positive self-attitudes would display significantly greater decreases in self-derogation over time. Findings support the prevalence of the self-esteem motive. Results are discussed with regard to the literature on developmental disturbances in self-image, differential vulnerability to self-devaluing experiences, and the relationship between change in, and level of, self-acceptance. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4620. Katz, Robert J. (Texas Tech U) **Subliminal perception and the creative preconscious.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1751.

4621. Kilburg, Richard R. (U Pittsburgh) **A developmental study of feature analysis in reflective and**

impulsive children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 415.

4622. **Knapper, Christopher K.** (U Saskatchewan, Regina, Canada) **The relationship between personality and style of dress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 856.

4623. **Knechtel, Lawrence A.** (United State International U) **Names and life roles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 396.

4624. **Leeb, Stephen.** (New York U) **Empirical application of a cognitive framework to rigidity, aspects of creativity, anxiety, and adjustment.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 651-668.—Argues that psychology should be based on constructs independent of objective environmental meaning. 4 such constructs are introduced and related to various measures of personality variables. In tests with 88 undergraduates, subjective anxiety and adjustment, as measured by the Maudsley Personality Inventory and D. Byrne's Repression-Sensitization scale, were associated with a type of consistency which is based on the number of choices an individual has for finding relationships with respect to available subjective information. Personality rigidity, as measured by the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and the Authoritarianism scale of T. W. Adorno et al, was negatively associated with the amount of subjective information available as well as how the information was grouped. Creativity, as measured by the Remote Associates Test, was positively associated with the amount of subjective information. The defense mechanisms, repression and sensitization, were associated with synthetic and analytic groupings of information, respectively. Contrary to past studies, evidence is given that high dogmatism may be systematically associated with either repression or sensitization. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4625. **Lerner, Richard M. & Iwawaki, Saburo.** (Eastern Michigan U) **Cross-cultural analyses of body-behavior relations: II. Factor structure of body build stereotypes of Japanese and American adolescents.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 83-91. 90 male and 90 female Japanese junior high school students attributed 56 verbal checklist items to stimulus pictures of a male endomorph, mesomorph, and ectomorph. The attitudinal factor structure of the 2 sex groups was markedly similar, and with both groups a positive mesomorph factor and negative endomorph and ectomorph factors were found. These Japanese adolescent factor structures were compared to corresponding data obtained by R. M. Lerner and S. J. Korn (1972) with American adolescent males. Intercultural continuity is evidenced by similar evaluative valences being associated with corresponding body build factors, and by high intercultural factor congruence coefficients. However, there is evidence for intracultural disparity between these Japanese adolescent data and previous studies of the body build stereotypes of Japanese adults. Possible sources of these differences are suggested, along with empirical ways to substantiate these suggestions.—*Journal abstract.*

4626. **Leverenz, David.** (Rutgers State U, Livingston Coll. North Brunswick) **Anger and individualism.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3), 407-428. Argues that withdrawal from relationships which are felt to

be too dangerous to enter into is, in adult form, individualism. The psychological consequences of a 19th-century individualism that has persisted into 20th-century life are examined. The mixture of narcissism and paranoid fatalism which is central to American literature is especially intense in the writings of Emerson, Thoreau, Melville, and Mailer. The way in which these writers reinforce the reader's own individualism is examined. In reading, as in life, experiences which segregate both assertion and dependency feel comfortable.—G. S. Speer.

4627. **Lloyd, James B.** (New York U) **The relationship between personality and role change as exemplified in the Catholic clergy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 857-858.

4628. **Lombardo, John P. & Berzonsky, Michael D.** (State University Coll New York, Cortland) **Locus of reinforcement control, self-image disparity, and self-acceptance: A replication.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 147-148.—Attempted to replicate findings of J. P. Lombardo et al (1975) which suggest a relationship between external locus of control and personality maladjustment. Data from 60 internal and external undergraduates replicate the Lombardo et al findings and show that externals were less self-accepting than internals on 2 measures of self-acceptance. No sex differences were found.

4629. **Loreto, D. & Tonoli, C.** (Hosp Psichiatrico Provinciale, Como, Italy) **[A study of the relationship between frustration and aggression.]** (Ital) *Neuropsichiatria*, 1973(Jan-Jun), Vol 29(1-2), 43-57.—Tested the hypothesis that frustration leads to aggressive IAT fantasies in a group of 30 female college students 18-20 yrs old. Based on teachers' ratings, 3 subgroups equated for initial hostility level were formed. The frustration for Group 1 consisted of a simple interruption of a task (Kohs Cubes) after 5 min; for Group 2 the task was also presented as an intelligence test which most Ss could complete in the allotted time. Controls were not given the Kohs Cubes. 8 IAT cards were then individually administered and stories scored for aggressive content according to Stone's scoring system. Significantly higher aggressive scores were noted in Group 2, but no differences were noted between Group 1 and controls. Other responses to frustration (repression, fixation) are discussed. Factors such as the stimulus situation and the variability of the character of the individuals are considered important in the genesis of aggressive behavior besides frustration (35 ref) (English, French, & German summaries)—A. Felice.

4630. **Maycock, Betty J.** (U Maryland) **Comparison of contest oriented and noncontest oriented girls on self-esteem, achievement motivation, and physical coordination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3147-3148.

4631. **Montgomery, Peter S.** (Texas Tech U) **An analysis of the relationship between open closed belief-disbelief systems and security-insecurity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 698.

4632. **Morano, Carolyn.** (Boston U, Graduate School) **Racism and sexism: An investigation of common traits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(1-B), 1729-1730.

4633. Moses, Michael. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Considering death and dying: Affective correlates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 877-878.
4634. Mukherjee, Bishwa N. (Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India) **A questionnaire measure of persistence disposition.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 263-278.—Developed a true-false persistent-disposition questionnaire (PDQ) using a combination of intuitive and internal strategies of test construction. A factor analysis and a scalogram analysis based on the responses of 365 high school students and undergraduates provided evidence for factorial validity of the 20-item inventory. The different reliability estimates appear satisfactory. The inventory correlated highly with C. K. Wang's persistence questionnaire and a forced-choice measure of achievement values. School grades also were significantly correlated with PDQ scores. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
4635. Murgatroyd, Dorothy & Gavurin, Edward I. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Comparison of Edwards Personal Preference Schedule norms with recent college samples.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 71-76.—Comparisons of the 15 major needs assessed by the EPPS were made between the original manual norms for college men and women published in 1959 and urban college men and women studied in 1973, between the means for Roman Catholic sisters published by H. W. Gardiner in 1973 and urban college women studied in 1973, between urban college men and women studied in 1973, and between urban college men and women studied in 1969 and urban college men and women studied in 1973. The major trends noted in the data were (a) a shift in the expressed needs of the sexes so that they were more nearly alike and (b) a similarity in the patterns of need changes for the sexes. It is suggested that these changes may be attributed to societal changes in the past decade.—*Journal abstract.*
4636. O'Neil, Harold F.; Teague, Mary; Lushene, Robert E. & Davenport, Sue. (U Texas, Austin) **Personality characteristics of women's liberation activists as measured by the MMPI.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 355-361.—Explored the validity of notions held by the women's liberation movement regarding personality characteristics of movement activists. 2 groups, one composed of 19 female college student activists in the women's liberation movement and the other composed of 34 female college students, were given a computer-administered MMPI. Results do not support the imputations that college student activists in the women's liberation movement exhibit deviant personality characteristics or that they are more maladjusted than control Ss. *Journal abstract.*
4637. Oliver, Rose. (City U New York) **Alienation and temporal experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1261.
4638. Ormond, Henry A. (United States International U) **Relationship of measurements of dogmatism, purpose in life, and self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1730-1731.
4639. Orsillo, Donald G. (Boston Coll) **A comparative analysis of formal education as an operative determinant of the Thematic Apperception Task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1280-1281.
4640. Perlmutter, Joel D. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Value change in nonprofessional volunteer counselors, using Rokeach's self-confrontation technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 863.
4641. Primavera, Louis H.; Hochman, Sidney H. & Reynolds, William F. (St Francis Coll) **Compulsivity, manifest anxiety, and gullibility.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 505-506.—Investigated the correlations among compulsivity, as measured by the Breskin Rigidity Test; anxiety, as measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale; and gullibility, as measured by B. Forer's technique. Anxiety scores of 44 male and 54 female undergraduates correlated 0.52 with gullibility scores, replicating previous findings. Compulsivity scores correlated -0.23 with anxiety scores and -0.15 with gullibility scores. Results are contrary to expectation, since previous research had suggested that compulsivity indexed by other tests should be positively related to both anxiety and gullibility.—*Journal abstract.*
4642. Rich, Pamela M. (Purdue U) **Self-structure and social structure: A study of self-identification and self-evaluation among Black and White college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3544.
4643. Roberts, James D. (Mississippi State U) **The psychological effect of anomie, anxiety, and sex on a free-recall verbal learning task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2398.
4644. Ruffer, William A. (Indiana State U, Terre Haute) **Two studies of personality: Male graduate students in physical education.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 187-191.—In Study 1, scores for 100 male graduate students in physical education were compared to the norms for the general population on the 1962 16 PF test: Ss were higher on Intelligence, Ego-strength, Dominance, and Tenseness, and lower on Imaginativeness, Shrewdness, and Self-sufficiency. Centiles derived from the raw scores deviated markedly only on Intelligence, Dominance, and Shrewdness. In Study 2, scores of 96 similar Ss were compared to the norms for the 1970 16 PF test; Ss were higher on Intelligence, Dominance, Enthusiasm, and Tenseness, and lower on Imaginativeness, Shrewdness, Apprehensiveness, and Radicalness. No marked centile deviations were found. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
4645. Sappenfield, Bert R. & Harris, Cynthia L. (U Montana) **Self-reported masculinity-femininity as related to self-esteem.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 669-670.—Tested the prediction that "masculine" males will report higher self-esteem than "feminine" males and that "feminine" females will report higher self-esteem than "masculine" females. A self-evaluative inventory and a measure of masculinity-femininity were administered to 33 male and 45 female undergraduates. The prediction was supported for the males but not for the females.—*Journal abstract.*

4646. Schenkel, Sini. (State U New York, Buffalo) The relationship between ego identity status, field-dependence, and traditional femininity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1285.
4647. Schiller, Ira Z. (U California, Santa Barbara) Present and centered language. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 863.
4648. Schwartz, Adria E. (New York U) A phenomenological exploration of being-in-time: The existential past, present, and future in females and males. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1264-1265.
4649. Scmpowski, John T. (U Rochester) The relationship of stress and creativity to cognitive performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2399.
4650. Sharma, K. N. (Aligarh Muslim U, India) Creativity as a function of intelligence, fine arts interest and culture. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 313-319.—In a study with 414 male urban and rural 10th graders, creativity was measured by 2 author-constructed tests, intelligence was measured by the Samoohika Mansik Yogyata Pariksha, and fine arts was measured by a subtest from Chatterji's Non-language Preference Record (Form 962). Creativity was positively affected by the 3 variables and their interactions, except for the interaction of fine arts with culture. A high level of intelligence is considered necessary for the development of creative thinking. The importance of a rural environment in promoting creativity is explained by its being less directive, allowing rural inhabitants a freer interplay of thoughts and ideas. The urban environment is considered oppressive. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
4651. Sheikh, Anees A. & Moleski, L. Martin. (Marquette U) Dogmatism and mental health: A study of perceived relationship. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 290.—39 Ss responded to Rokeach's Dogmatism Scale under 3 conditions: (a) according to their personal opinion, (b) as a normal person would, and (c) as a neurotic person would. Results indicate that Ss perceived themselves as less dogmatic than either normals or neurotics; neurotics were viewed as more dogmatic than normals.
4652. Silzer, John C. (Simon Fraser U, Canada) An investigation of a configural approach to differential predictability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 399-400.
4653. Siomopoulos, V. (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago) The existential hero: Schizophrenic or the forerunner of a new affectivity? *Schizoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3), 429-436.—Suggests that the affectivity of the existential hero contains elements of severe psychopathology and the elements of a new affectivity. The fictional works of Camus and Sartre are examined, and the similarity of the existential hero to the schizophrenic is discussed. It is suggested that in the development of a higher species of human beings, today's display of the harmonious union of intellect and feeling will be considered aberrant behavior, or madness.—G. S. Speer.
4654. Smith, Marcia R. (U Minnesota) Measurement of masculinity-femininity in an adolescent population. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 400.
4655. Sprague, Melinda S. (United States International U) The relationship between Maslow need hierarchy placement and age, sex, socioeconomic status. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 400.
4656. Stein, Mark L. (Boston U, Graduate School) Personality correlates of left-handedness. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1761.
4657. Urist, Jeffrey. (U Michigan) The Rorschach test as a multidimensional measure of object relations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1764-1765.
4658. Wallbrown, Jane D. & Wallbrown, Fred H. (Worthington Public Schools, OH) Further evidence concerning the validity of Kagan's comments on the clinical interpretation of the Bender Gestalt. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 51-54.—The validity of J. Kagan's (1965) hypothesis regarding the involvement of impulsivity in the reproduction of Bender-Gestalt drawings was examined for 76 1st graders from a suburban school. The correlation between errors as described by E. Koppitz (1964) on the Bender and impulsivity as defined by mean latency on the Matching Familiar Figures Test was $-.31$ ($p < .01$), but the value of r decreased to only $-.23$ when IQ was partialled out. Findings did not support Kagan's hypothesis since latency for matching accounted for only 5% of the variance in Bender errors. That is, Koppitz errors on the Bender showed almost, if not complete, discriminant validity from impulsivity as defined by latency for matching figures. The r between Bender errors and total working time on the Bender itself was negligible, indicating that Koppitz errors cannot be explained in terms of impulsivity as defined by inadequate working time.—*Journal abstract*.
4659. Warder, Donald S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Self-concepts and activity preference of participants of seven organized summer outdoor residential camps. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1617-1618.
4660. Wexley, Kenneth N.; McLaughlin, Janet L. & Sterns, Harvey L. (U Akron) A study of perceived need fulfillment and life satisfaction before and after retirement. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 81-87.—Examined the perceived need satisfaction, need importance, and overall life satisfaction of 155 managerial and nonmanagerial individuals as a function of 4 periods of proximity to retirement: greater than 48 mo preretirement, 3-48 mo preretirement, 3-48 mo postretirement, and greater than 48 mo postretirement. Preretirees and retirees completed a modified Porter Need Satisfaction Questionnaire and the Life Satisfaction Index. Significant differences were found among proximity to retirement groups in security satisfaction, being-in-the-know satisfaction, self-actualization importance, and autonomy importance. Results suggest that the period of 4-7 yrs before retirement may be a critical time to institute retirement planning programs. Results also suggest that retirement can be a satisfying period of life.—*Journal abstract*.
4661. White, William F. & Anderson, Joy. (U Georgia) Personality differences among female student teachers

of relatively high and low mental ability. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 29-30.—30 female undergraduates scoring between 125 and 139 and 50 (out of 100) from 79 to 112 on the California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity were significantly different on the 16 PF only on Factors B and H ($p = .05$) and not on the California F scale. Significant comparisons appeared to be chance effects.—*Journal abstract*.

4662. Wiederanders, Mark R. (U Wisconsin, Fox Valley Ctr) Effects of failure experiences on configural properties of the aspiration level concept. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 371-377.—Explored possible multidimensionality of the aspiration level concept and tested the relationship between increased threat during performance experiences and degree of dimensional complexity. 113 undergraduates responded to 9 definitions of aspiration during pretask and postfailure conditions. Cluster analyses indicated that not only were more dimensions of aspiration utilized, but dimensions were also more independent, during postfailure conditions of assessment. Content of the different dimensions suggested that aspirations set after failure serve qualitatively different functions than those stated under less intense conditions. While the aspiration component made up of calculated, realistic estimates of performance was very stable across conditions, hopeful and futuristic pretensions interacted complexly with performance feedback to produce less stable components. It is concluded that further empirical attention to these latter components might be more productive, in terms of adding to aspiration level theory, than the usual practice of assessing only realistic estimates of future performance. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4663. Wilkins, William E. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) Trends in powerlessness: A ten year follow-up. *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 15-18.—Hypothesized that there would be a significant increase in powerlessness scores over a 10-yr period for a sample of 100 Ss drawn from a population of college students originally tested in 1964. At the follow-up, all Ss had graduated from college and were either professionally employed or engaged in child-rearing-home activities. The average age of the 1974 sample was 29 yrs and consisted of 70 females and 30 males. The test instrument was the adult version of Rotter's Internal-External (I-E) Control Scale which consists of 23 forced-choice items. There were no significant differences on total I-E scores over the 10-yr period. However, with use of the Mirels 2-factor scoring system, significant increases in social-political control were found. No significant differences in personal control were found. It is concluded that care should be taken in utilizing cross-sectional findings and that utilizing multidimensional scores suggests different results for previously published reports.—*Journal abstract*.

4664. X (Clark), Cedric. (U of Islam #26, San Francisco, CA) The Shockley-Jensen thesis: A contextual appraisal. *The Black Scholar*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 6(10), 2-11.—Presents an historical overview of the thesis that Blacks are less intelligent than Whites. 3 hypotheses are suggested to explain the interest of Whites in Black intelligence, and 2 paradigms about racial intelligence are described. (28 ref)

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

4665. Allodi, F. & Montgomery, R. (Clarke Inst of Psychiatry, Epidemiology Section, Toronto, Canada) Mentally abnormal offenders in a Toronto jail. *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 277-283.—Reports studies of the population of "1-A Hospital," the psychiatric unit of the Toronto jail. 3 samples were examined: (a) The 106 mentally abnormal offenders referred to the unit by courts for psychiatric examination January-March 1973 were predominantly male, poorly educated, and unemployed; 62% had previous convictions and 65% had previous psychiatric admissions. (b) Of these 106, 40 were diagnosed as dangerous and were certified. All were male and most were older than the group as a whole. 47% had been previously convicted and 67% had been hospitalized. (c) Study of 3,000 prison records showed that in 1969 40% of the 1-A Hospital inmates and in 1973 47% had had previous psychiatric hospitalization. For $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mentally abnormal offenders in the jail 1969-1973, less than 6 mo had elapsed between their discharge from a psychiatric hospital and their incarceration. Reasons for the continued existence of this hard core of chronic offenders are discussed. (French abstract) (18 ref)—*B. L. Kintz*.

4666. Ansari, J. M. (U Liverpool, England) A study of 65 impotent males. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 337-341.—Studied 65 17-61 yr old patients primarily referred for erectile impotence. Demographic data were compared with those from a nonimpotent psychiatric outpatient group, matched for age. Results indicate that impotent cases do not form a homogeneous population and can be classified into 3 fairly distinct groups which differ in age, marital status, sex drive, pre- and postmarital relationships, and duration of illness. Group 1 develops impotence because of anxiety in sexual situations, Group 2 reacts to the sexual response and personality of their partners, while Group 3 declines, perhaps from inherent constitutional causes. Factors such as religious restrictions, sexual taboos, alcoholism, and homosexuality do not appear to be of any etiological importance. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4667. Awad, George A. & Poznanski, Elva O. (U Toronto, Canada) Psychiatric consultation in a pediatric hospital. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 915-918.—Conducted a study of 30 hospitalized 5-12 yr olds who were referred for psychiatric consultation and 60 hospitalized 5-12 yr olds who were not. The medical charts of Ss were studied, and a questionnaire including a checklist of behavioral symptoms was administered to their parents. More psychopathology was found in Ss referred for consultation, but about 20% of Ss not referred also showed a high degree of psychopathology. Factors found to be associated with referral for psychiatric consultation were older age, longer hospital stay, many previous hospitalizations, and ambiguous diagnoses.—*Journal abstract*.

4668. Baumann, U. et al. (U Zurich, Psychiatrische Klinik, Switzerland) [The logic of decision in symptom

rating.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 225-235.

4669. Cleland, Charles C. (U Texas, Austin) **Schizophrenics' role in diagnosis.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spr), No 12, 15-16.—Discusses findings from D. L. Rosenhan's study (see PA, Vol 50:1600) which indicate that, in the context of a psychiatric residential facility, normal people posing as patients were not detected as sane by the hospital staff. Rosenhan's suggestion of the use of schizophrenics as diagnostic aides is examined, and the outline of an experimental study is presented.

4670. Dixon, Jane K. (U Connecticut) **Self-evaluation and attitudes toward disability groups in normal and disabled populations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2383-2384.

4671. Ellis, Norman R. (Ed). (U Alabama) **Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies.** Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Presents a collection of 22 symposium papers presented at the 7th annual Gatlinburg (Tennessee) Conference on Research and Theory in Mental Retardation. Topics include the effects of brain injury in primates, infant sucking responses as predictors of later development, the ontogeny of memory, risk factors in newborns, and the effects of drugs on newborns.

4672. Harrower, Molly; Thomas, Caroline B. & Altman, Ann. (U Florida) **Human figure drawings in a prospective study of six disorders: Hypertension, coronary heart disease, malignant tumor, suicide, mental illness, and emotional disturbance.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 191-199.—To test the hypothesis that human figures drawn by young adults are potential predictors of future disease states, drawings of 204 former medical students were examined 13-23 yrs later. During the interval, the 102 Ss in the experimental group developed 1 of 6 specified disorders, while the 102 Ss in the control group remained in good health. Drawings were classified in 8 categories based primarily on the stance of the figure. Categories of drawings found to be distinctive for the various groups are as follows: healthy control group: the neutral or uncommitted attitude; hypertension-coronary group: the inviting or input-demanding attitude; malignant tumor group: the attitude of ambivalence or conflict; suicide-mental illness group: the self-related or withdrawal attitude; emotional disturbance group: incomplete figures, bizarre figures, action scenes. Evidence suggests that the stance of the figure drawings reflects the S's attitude toward the outside world.—*Journal abstract*.

4673. Hearn, Warren M. (Boulder Abortion Clinic, CO) **The illness parameters of pregnancy.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Jul), Vol 9(7), 365-372. Pregnancy has always held certain risks of death or serious complications for women, although the medical profession has helped to reduce these risks significantly in recent years. These risks arise from the pathological features of pregnancy, which regularly appear in spite of the medical profession's insistence on calling pregnancy "normal," or rather, a modified state of health. It is argued that pregnancy can be placed easily within the traditional cognitive framework of illness by listing and classifying the illness parameters of pregnancy: etiology,

pathogenesis, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations including diagnostic signs and symptoms, laboratory findings complications, differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, epidemiology, prevention, and behavioral aspects. It appears that, in terms of modern knowledge, it would be more appropriate and useful to regard pregnancy as an illness for which Western society has already devised an elaborate system of prevention and treatment. (118 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4674. Holding, T. A. & Barraclough, B. M. (MRC Unit for Epidemiological Studies in Psychiatry, U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Psychiatric morbidity in a sample of a London coroner's open verdicts.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 133-143.—Surveyed, for evidence of mental illness, 134 deaths recorded as open verdicts in the Inner West London Coroner's District during 1969-1970. For 82% of these deaths the probable verdicts were suicide or accident, and they were reclassified as undetermined deaths. Of these deaths 73% were diagnosed as mentally ill, 54% were receiving medical treatment for psychological symptoms before death, 42% had a history of psychiatric care, and 24% had made a previous suicide attempt. In these respects, undetermined deaths and suicide deaths resemble each other; both are drawn predominantly from the mentally ill.—*Journal summary*.

4675. Hontela, S.; Müller, H. F.; Grad, B. & Derkevorkian, K. (McGill U, Douglas Hosp, Montreal, Canada) **A psychogeriatric assessment program: II. Clinical and laboratory findings.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 23(11), 519-524. Statistical evaluation of clinical and laboratory data related to thyroid function in 80 patients led to the conclusion that (a) differences in thyroid function between psychogeriatric patients of the organic and functional types were only slight, as determined by clinical symptoms and thyroxine blood levels, and (b) factor analysis of 53 selected variables indicated that loading for "gross disturbance of psychobiologic function" may be related to the symptom complex of hyperthyroidism, hyperadrenergism, and particularly to psychobiologic symptoms rather than somatic symptoms of hyperthyroidism. In comparison with a group of 60 healthy old people, Ss showed many more signs of hyperactivity and other characteristics of this symptom complex. Results support the preliminary impression of an energetic (hyperthyroid sympathetic) reaction to mental decline, accompanied by plasma corticosteroid and EEG changes.—*Journal abstract*.

4676. Hook, Ernest B. (New York State Dept of Health, Birth Defects Inst, Albany) **Comment on comparison of settings for study of the prevalence of XYY genotype.** *Behavior Genetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 5(4), 415. Argues that the setting in which D. R. Owen et al (see PA, Vol 53:9957) found no XYYs or XYYs among young male inmates cannot be validly compared with the mental-penal settings in which a pooled rate of 2% are found. It is noted that the Owen et al setting was one in which referrals usually were made by parental consent and only at times on court remand.

4677. Horsfall, Geoffrey H. (U Florida) **An investigation of selected language performance in adult schizo-**

phrenic subjects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 452-453.

4678. Kroll, Phillip. (U Michigan) **Psychoses associated with marijuana use in Thailand.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 149-156.—Reports findings which show that marihuana use among the 45,000 Air Force troops stationed in Thailand during 1971-1972 was extensive. Nevertheless, only 5 cases of prolonged psychosis associated with marihuana use in this population were referred for psychiatric evaluation. These cases resembled several types of adverse reactions previously described in the literature: 1 case of a "marihuana psychosis"; 1 case of an "organic marihuana syndrome"; and 3 cases of "marihuana-mobilized functional psychosis." With the exception of the patient with the marihuana psychosis, this small group of men had either borderline or schizoid premorbid personalities. Other more transient psychotic episodes appear to go unreported by the troops because of the rapid clearing of symptoms and the punitive policy of the Air Force toward drug abuse. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4679. Landers, Audrey D. (Michigan State U) **A longitudinal investigation of clinical concomitants of the menstrual cycle.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1278.

4680. Lenz, Ernest J. (Loyola U, Chicago) **The expression of aggression and the need for social approval in psychopathic, neurotic and subcultural delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 417.

4681. Levitin, Teresa E. **Deviants as active participants in the labeling process: The visibly handicapped.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Apr), Vol 22(4), 548-557.—Discusses the active participation of the disabled in their attempts to negotiate a preferred definition of self. (35 ref)—S. L. Warren.

4682. Lindoerfer, Dennis L. (U Texas, Austin) **The relationship between demographic variables and deviance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 876.

4683. Markowitz, Howard J. (West Virginia U) **The differential diagnosis of acute schizophrenia and organic brain damage.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1754-1755.

4684. Murphy, Linda L. (Texas Tech U) **Conceptual behavior in normal, brain injured, and emotionally disturbed children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1756.

4685. Nedoma, K. (U Karlova, Sexuogický ústav Faculty of Internal Medicine, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Normality of sexual behavior.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 250-253.—Discusses the concept of "normality" in sexual behavior and suggests the perspectives from which a biologist, anthropologist, psychologist, lawyer, and someone with religious criteria would look at the issue. The main handicap for a clinician who studies sexual normality and aberration is his lack of personal experience with representative samples. He meets only those who come to him for help. The Kinsey report is quoted to show that, contrary to popular opinion, sexual behavior varies according to age, social and economic status, etc., and includes all kinds of noncoital intercourse which are

widely considered as abnormal. It is tentatively concluded that only sexual activities which cause harm or injury to human health, or use children as objects of gratification, should be considered deviant. (Russian & English summaries)—V. Fischmann.

4686. Paolella, John M. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Use of play activity in the assessment of atypical children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 420-421.

4687. Parkes, Colin M. (St Christopher's Hospice, London, England) **Psycho-social transitions: Comparison between reactions to loss of a limb and loss of a spouse.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 204-210.—Conducted a study with 21 widows and 46 amputees to determine whether the psychosocial changes that both groups of Ss experience give rise to a pattern of response which is sufficiently uniform to justify including all such changes within a single frame of reference. In all Ss, a psychological reaction to loss designated as "grief" was commonly reported. This included an initial period of numbness, soon followed by restless pining and preoccupation with thoughts of the loss, a clear visual memory of the lost object, and a sense of its presence. Defensive processes, reflected in difficulty in believing in the loss and avoidance of reminders, were also evident. Widows differed from amputees in showing more evidence of overt distress in the early post-loss phase, but while these features diminished in prevalence in the course of the next year, the equivalent features reported by the amputee group remained virtually unchanged.—*Journal abstract*.

4688. Petersen, David M. & Thomas, Charles W. (Georgia State U) **Acute drug reactions among the elderly.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(5), 552-556.—Notes that research in the field of social gerontology has not examined drug use and abuse among the aged. This report, based on an analysis of records of patients who were treated for acute drug reactions at a hospital in 1972, examines characteristics of acute reactions among a sample of 60 50-80 yr old patients and compares these characteristics with those of other age cohorts. Findings show that reactions were more likely to occur among Whites and females, that a substantial number of reactions followed the ingestion of 2 or more substances, that 1/3 of the admissions were directly related to suicide attempts, and that the majority of reactions among elderly admissions involved the ingestion of legally manufactured and distributed drugs.—*Journal abstract*.

4689. Preston, Terry A. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Sleep, depression and insomnia: An integrative theoretical model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 880.

4690. Škoda, C. et al. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Diagnostic agreement of different teams of Czechoslovakian and foreign psychiatrists under conditions of different available information concerning patients.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 211-220.—Investigated the degree of diagnostic agreement in 6 teams of psychiatrists to whom were successively presented data on (a) present psychopathology, (b) psychiatric anamnesis, and (c) social history of 10 patients diagnosed as

functional psychotics. The standardized data were obtained from research centers of the International pilot study of schizophrenia of the World Health Organization in Geneva. Each psychiatrist made 3 diagnoses (based on a, a + b, and a + b + c) that were compared with each other and with those made by all the other psychiatrists. Results were computerized and analyzed statistically. No significant relation between diagnostic agreement and age, sex, and number of years since graduation was found. The addition of anamnestic information (a + b) produced significantly lower diagnostic consensus than occurred between diagnoses based only on present psychopathology, and also changed the rank order of teams as to the degree of agreement among their members, but it significantly raised the subjective certainty of psychiatrists that their diagnoses were correct. Access to all types of information (a + b + c) had no significant bearing on overall results. It is suggested that diagnostic consensus among psychiatrists depends mainly on their training and diagnostic indoctrination. (18 ref)—V. Fischmann.

4691. Schubö, W.; Hentschel, U.; von Zerssen, D. & Mombour, W. (U München, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany) [Psychiatric classification by means of a discriminatory application of Q factor analysis.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 187-200.—Attempted to separate different pairs of psychiatric patient groups by means of a modified form of Q factor analysis comparable to discriminant analysis. The psychopathological states of 454 patients were rated using 2 psychiatric rating scales, the (Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale) IMPS and the psychopathological and somatic scales of the AMP documentation system. Out of these patients, the 4 most frequently occurring groups (schizophrenia, paranoid form, $n = 45$; schizophrenia, unspecified form, $n = 47$; depressive psychosis, $n = 44$; depressive neurosis, $n = 53$) were selected. Each patient group was divided randomly into 2 sample, an analysis sample and a validation sample. Only those items were selected which discriminated best between any 2 analysis samples. Using G indices, a Q factor analysis was calculated and the results improved by a criterion-related additional rotation. The resulting weights were transferred to the validation samples in order to have a cross validation. The mean percentage of correct placements within the validation samples was 83%. (42 ref)—English abstract.

4692. Speare, Jonathan. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) HIT hostility, MMPI control, and behavioral aggression. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 427.

4693. Theilgaard, Alice & Philip, John. (Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark) Concurrence of Turner's syndrome and anorexia nervosa. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 31-35.—Describes the 9th known case of the concurrence of anorexia nervosa and Turner's syndrome. The question of whether the presence of Turner's syndrome represents a greater risk for a patient to develop anorexia nervosa is considered. (21 ref)

4694. Viederman, Milton. (Cornell U, Medical school) Psychogenic factors in kidney transplant rejection: A case study. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep),

Vol 132(9), 957-959.—Examines the influence of psychic factors on kidney transplant rejection in a 24-yr-old patient who suffered emotional trauma. As an adolescent, this man had reacted to the death of his father with an incomplete mourning response and had coped with the loss through identification and a search for surrogates. The death of a paternal surrogate immediately preceded the transplant rejection. It is emphasized that the establishment of a causal relationship between a somatic event and a psychic antecedent is facilitated by demonstrating that a latent conflict has been evoked symbolically by an external event. It is suggested that further research into such correlations could significantly enhance the understanding of disease processes. —Journal abstract.

Mental Disorders

4695. Aarborg, Tove. (Bispebjerg Hosp, Copenhagen, Denmark) Psychotic and borderline psychotic adolescents: Frequency of psychiatric illness and treatment in childhood in 100 consecutive cases. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 58-68.—Presents results of the 1st portion of a longitudinal study with 50 borderline psychotic and 50 psychotic adolescents admitted to a department of adolescent psychiatry. 53 Ss had been psychiatrically ill in childhood with evident symptoms, 22 Ss had been healthy in childhood, and 25 had shown nonspecific symptoms. The illness described in childhood were categorized as infantile borderline psychosis, borderline psychosis probable, and other psychiatric illnesses. A shift in diagnosis was often seen in the individual cases, but the symptoms in childhood and in adolescence had many similarities. The necessary treatment in childhood had not been given in 1/3 of the cases. The possible reasons for this are discussed. It is recommended that more emphasis be placed on emotional development in the evaluation of children, stressing development of interpersonal relationships through individual, family, and/or milieu therapy. A follow-up of children with symptoms in childhood left untreated and teamwork between child psychiatrist and adult psychiatrist with longitudinal studies are suggested. —Journal abstract.

4696. Agathon, Mélinée. (CNRS, Clinique des Maladies Mentales et de l'Encephale, Paris, France) A note on conditional reflex studies of schizophrenia in France. *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Jul Sep), Vol 10(3), 142-144.—Briefly reviews the history of schizophrenia studies in France. Since 1957, sensory conditioning procedures have been employed (EEG sound-light, evoked potentials in children, spiral aftereffect conditioning in adults) and more recently eyeblink and operant conditioning procedures.

4697. Akhtar, Salman et al. (U Virginia, Medical School) A phenomenological analysis of symptoms in obsessive-compulsive neurosis. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 342-348. Studied 82 obsessional neurotics from a phenomenological point of view to delineate the various forms, frequencies, effects, and contents of obsessions and compulsions. 5 types of obsessions were identified: doubts, obsessive thinking, fears, impulses, and images. Compulsive acts could be classified into 2 types, depending on whether they

yielded to or diverted from the underlying obsession. 25% of the patients displayed no compulsions. The content of obsession could be classified in 5 broad categories: dirt and contamination, aggression, inanimate-impersonal themes, religion, and sexual matters. The absence of compulsions was associated with good prognosis. A prognosis-related hierarchical continuum of the severity of obsessional disorder is suggested. (22 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4698. Anthony, Nicholas C. (U Cincinnati) **Malingering as role taking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1738-1739.

4699. Baldessarini, Ross J. (Massachusetts General Hosp, Neuropsychopharmacology Lab, Boston) **The basis for amine hypotheses in affective disorders: A critical evaluation.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1087-1093.—Discusses a leading hypothesis concerning a biological basis of the affective disorders—that altered metabolism of brain amines may underlie the cause or pathophysiology of these conditions. Features of affective illnesses supporting biological hypotheses include the somatic symptoms, diurnal rhythm, and apparent "endogeneity" of many severe depressions and evidence of a genetic basis of manic-depressive illness. Development and preclinical study of medical therapies for the disorders substantially supported a relationship between mood disturbances and neurotransmitters and stimulated considerable advances in the physiology and pharmacology of central synaptic neurotransmission. It is noted that studies of amine metabolism in patients have not provided consistent support for the amine hypotheses. Moreover, these hypotheses have not led to a coherent biological theory of abnormal behavior, to an objective basis for differential diagnosis, or to the rational development of treatments more effective or safer than those known. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4700. Barac, Komnen & Volf, Nikola. (University Hosp, Inst of Neuropsychiatry, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[Acute psychotic states in a general hospital.]** (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 43-47.—Presents data on 55 cases of acute psychosis recorded by a consultative psychiatric service in a general hospital. Of these, 43 were treated in the basic hospital units and 12 were moved to the psychiatric ward. Psychotic complications were most frequent in patients with kidney lesions treated with peritoneum dialysis and hemodialysis. Among patients with internal diseases, the most frequent psychotic conditions were acute confusion-delinium states which were probably based on metabolic changes. In 9 patients with peculiar premorbid personality traits and/or hereditary disorders, there was a psychotic, mostly transitory, decomposition. In surgical patients, abdominal disorders associated with alcoholism prevailed. The actual number of psychotic short episodes was far greater than in the basic hospital units. These findings suggest that psychiatric services, possibly within a neuropsychiatric department, are a prerequisite for the successful functioning of any general hospital.—*English summary.*

4701. Bartko, John J.; Strauss, John S. & Carpenter, William T. (NIMH, Theoretical Statistics & Mathematics Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Expanded perspectives for describing and comparing schizophrenic patients: II.**

Schizophrenia Bulletin, 1974(Win), No 11, 50-60.—Describes methods of comparing patients with discriminative symptoms in terms of a wide range of psychopathologic characteristics. The assumptions behind the methods, their clinical implications, and their applications are outlined. Analysis of variance procedures, discriminant analysis, logical tree models, and cluster analysis procedures are included.—L. Gorsey.

4702. Bech, Per et al. (Rigshospitalet, Psychochemistry Inst, Copenhagen, Denmark) **Quantitative rating of manic states: Correlation between clinical assessment and Biegel's objective rating scale.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 1-6.—Conducted a study with 11 manic inpatients to investigate a manic-state rating scale developed by A. Biegel et al (1971). Each scale item was tested for calibration, ascending monotonicity, and dispersion parallel to a global clinical assessment of the manic state. Interrater reliability was high when the scale was administered both by nurses and psychiatrists. 6 of the scale items were found to be valid (moves from one place to another, looks happy and cheerful, seeks out others, is distractible, has diminished impulse control, and demands contact with others). These items differed from the valid items in studies of Biegel by including increased social contact. As in the earlier study, a positive correlation was found between items concerned with depressed mood, indicating a fluctuation in the mood of Ss during 8 hrs of observation.—*Journal abstract.*

4703. Bellak, Leopold. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Intercultural studies in search of a disease.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spring), No 12, 6-9.—Presents a 3-part discussion on (a) cross-national study of the definition of schizophrenia in the US and London, (b) an international pilot study of schizophrenia, and (c) problems of classification of schizophrenia. Results of the study in the US and London indicate that Americans had a broader concept of schizophrenia than their British counterparts and that this tendency probably reflected 2 aspects of American culture: a lesser tolerance for socially-psychologically deviant behavior and greater psychological mindedness. The following findings of the international study are discussed: (a) the 87.3% diagnostic reliability that was based on Ss' past history and social description and (b) concordant schizophrenics' higher scores on delusions, hallucinations, flatness of affect, and depressive symptomatology.—M. E. Pounsel.

4704. Biller, Owen A. (U Arkansas) **Communication of emotions through instrumental music and the music selection preferences of patients and nonpatients experiencing various emotional moods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3050.

4705. Blaney, Paul H. (U Texas, Austin) **Implications of the medical model and its alternatives.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 911-914.—The term "medical model" is often used as if it referred to a single, well-understood set of assumptions about psychiatric disorders. It is argued that, actually, there are at least 4 different meanings that a person saying "emotional disorders are diseases" might intend to communicate. The models usually suggested as alternatives are addressed to one or another of these medical model implications. It is recommended that a

distinction be maintained between the virtues of these models as conceptual aids and their virtues and weaknesses as shapers of public opinion and professional practice.—*Journal abstract.*

4706. **Boling, Lenore & Brotman, Carl.** (Massachusetts Mental Health Ctr, Boston) **A fire-setting epidemic in a state mental health center.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 946-950.—Describes a period in which 13 fires were set by 4 patients on an inpatient service of a state mental health center. Unlike previous patients reported in the literature, these individuals had no history of fire setting, although they did display several previously reported characteristics (e.g., primitive and impulsive personalities and absent fathers). The influence of institutional changes and conflict upon such disruptive patient behavior is emphasized. It is suggested that efforts to deal with fire setting should recognize the total situation and include clear limit setting by the hospital administration. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4707. **Buck, Carol; Hobbs, G. Edgar; Simpson, Helen & Wanklin, James M.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Fertility of the sibs of schizophrenic patients.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 235-239.—A study of 545 schizophrenics provided evidence against the hypothesis that heterozygous carriers of a schizophrenic gene have a reproductive advantage through enhanced fertility. An advantage arising from lower mortality between birth and the end of the reproductive period was not investigated, but should be examined before other explanations of the apparently stable polymorphism of schizophrenia are proposed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4708. **Burton, Jimmy G.** (Colorado State U) **Repression-sensitization, need for approval, instructional stress, and indices of adjustment on a sentence completion task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1271.

4709. **Burvill, P. W.** (U Western Australia, Perth Medical Ctr) **Mental health in isolated new mining towns in Australia.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 77-83.—Discusses characteristics of inhabitants and of the new Australian towns themselves which contribute to an increased incidence of mental illness. Findings were based on observations of existing and new towns, with populations that have expanded over 10 times. Reasons why people shift to these new towns, characteristics of open vs closed towns, personality characteristics which make the inhabitants more at risk to develop a psychiatric illness, the experience of migration, and the relationships between life experiences, personality characteristics, and susceptibility to illness are all examined. It is suggested that environmental factors are precipitating or aggravating factors in the production of mental illness, rather than major forces in its occurrence. Implications for etiological studies are discussed. (25 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4710. **Burvill, P. W. & Kidd, Cecil B.** (U Western Australia, Perth Medical Ctr) **The two town study: A comparison of psychiatric illness in two contrasting Western Australian mining towns.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 85-92.—Presents results from a survey of patients identified by their general practitioner as having conspicuous psychi-

atric morbidity, according to W. I. Kessel's (1960) classification, during a 3-mo general practice survey in 2 Western Australian towns: Gynalla, a new expanding town and Jaburoo, an established economically stagnant town. Findings show a higher general practice consultation attendance rate for both sexes and a higher rate of psychiatric illness among females in Jaburoo than in Gynalla. In Gynalla psychiatric cases among women formed a disproportionately high percentage of all general practice attendances.—*Journal abstract.*

4711. **Carpenter, William T.; Strauss, John S. & Bartko, John J.** (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **Use of signs and symptoms for the identification of schizophrenic patients: I.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1974(Win), No 11, 37-49.—Suggests that the 9-nation methodology of the World Health Organization's International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia provides an opportunity for scientific assessment of established diagnostic schools. To illustrate the value of a multination design, data analyses previously done in evaluating the diagnostic approaches of K. Schneider (1959) and G. Langfeldt (1937, 1969) are summarized. A rationale for using cross-cultural research methodologies in the study of highly discriminating signs and symptoms in schizophrenia is also presented. A test of the system, which includes 12 signs and symptoms, is reported. The system appears to be particularly reliable, since it is operationalized by a few questions that a psychiatrist can be taught to score reliably from a single psychiatric interview. It can be applied at various levels of diagnostic stringency and in each case provides an estimate of false negative and false positive diagnostic assignments.—*Journal summary.*

4712. **Cerny, Leonard J.** (Melodyland Counseling Clinic, Anaheim, CA) **Christian faith and thanatophobia.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975 (Sum), Vol 3(3), 202-209.—Investigated whether Christian faith increases or decreases thanatophobia (fear of death or anxiety regarding it) in a field survey of 248 undergraduates. Significantly less fear of death was found in the Christian group as compared to a non-Christian group. (15 ref)

4713. **Chapman, Loren J. & Chapman, Jean P.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **How to test hypotheses about schizophrenic thought disorder.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spr), No 12, 42-59.—Argues that the voluminous studies on schizophrenic cognition have been made necessary by the lack of consensus among investigators regarding the nature of schizophrenic thought disorder. Some of the difficulties in the more popular designs are examined (including defining and measuring schizophrenic thought disorder, the distinction between positive and negative symptoms, the measurement of differential deficit and differential occurrence of positive symptoms, and methodological problems resulting from matching schizophrenic and normal groups). It is concluded that the most potentially fruitful approach to resolving the heterogeneity of schizophrenic cognition is probably that of discovering new subvarieties of schizophrenia with different kinds of thought disorder. The use of adequately matched tasks will make this distinction possible. (23 ref)—*M. F. Parnuel.*

4714. **Crain, Peter; Goldstone, Sanford & Itham, William T.** (Cornell U, Medical Coll, New York, NY) **Temporal information processing and psychopathology**

Perceptual & Motor Skills, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 219-224.—Prior studies show impaired temporal discrimination by schizophrenic and neurologic patients reflected in decreased information transmission. This report describes a study of 8 more carefully diagnosed schizophrenic patients, aged 17-70 yrs, separating those with neurologic signs. Using temporal discrimination tasks involving 2 psychophysical methods, 8 schizophrenic Ss with no organic signs did not differ from 17 nonpsychotic, nonorganic Ss; an organic group ($n = 5$) transmitted less information than the other Ss. It is suggested that prior results were a product of casual diagnosis that ignored organic factors; reduced efficiency of temporal processing is associated predominantly with neurologic impairment.—*Journal abstract*.

4715. Crighel, E.; Matei, M. & Rosianu, C. (Inst of Neurology & Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania) **Visual evoked responses and their dispersion pattern in neurotic patients.** *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 317-327.—Studied the averaged visual evoked response (AVER) and the DP (a pattern of dispersion resulting from the variability of each time point locked to the stimulus onset) in 20 30-53 yr old neurotics in comparison with 27 normal adult controls matched for age range. In neurotics without depression and/or anxiety, the AVERs were normal and the DPs showed a shortening of the 2nd period; in neurotics with depression and/or anxiety, the AVERs were also normal but the 2nd period of the DPs disappeared.—*Journal abstract*.

4716. DeFonso, Lenore E. (Indiana U) **Two psycholinguistic studies of language difficulty in schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 408.

4717. Donnelly, Edward F.; Murphy, Dennis L. & Scott, Winfield H. (NIMH, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) **Perception and cognition in patients with bipolar and unipolar depressive disorders: A study in Rorschach responding.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1128-1131.—Administered the Rorschach test to 16 bipolar and 13 unipolar patients hospitalized during a depressive episode. 2 contrasting styles of Rorschach responding differentiated the 2 groups. The bipolar style of response is characterized by selective attention to the more objective aspects of the inkblots, while the unipolar style of response is characterized by a more subjective approach. Primary response to color was found only in the protocols of bipolar Ss. The styles of response are discussed in relation to other studies showing similar results based on self-assessment and clinical tests. It is suggested that perceptual-cognitive structuring of the external environment may be related to, or predispose, mood levels. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4718. Donovan, James M.; Dressler, David M. & Geller, Ruth A. (Harvard U, Medical School, Community Health Plan, Boston MA) **Psychiatric crisis: A comparison of schizophrenic and nonschizophrenic patients.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 172-179.—23 nonschizophrenic and 16 schizophrenic patients on a short-term crisis intervention ward were extensively interviewed to discover whether the crisis precipitants and the crisis experience differed for the 2 groups. As opposed to the schizophrenic Ss, the

nonschizophrenic, "distraught" Ss led orderly lives and were more likely to be in problematic developmental life stages (i.e., late adolescence) or to be physically ill. For the distraught patients, the precipitating events were clearer and were more likely to involve interpersonal or narcissistic loss (i.e., the end of a romance), overt anger was less likely to be expressed, and parental figures were less likely to be involved. Both the nonschizophrenic and the schizophrenic people appear to be chronically vulnerable to external stress. A phenomenological description of their psychopathology is included to explain this vulnerability. Suggestions about treatment approaches are developed.—*Journal abstract*.

4719. Douglas, Donald B. & Sara, Dorothy. (Lenox Hill Hosp, New York, NY) **Handwriting in schizophrenia: Some clinical observations.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 561-567.—Uses a listing of graphological traits often attributed to schizophrenics to analyze schizophrenics' handwriting ($n = 75$), handwriting of patients with anatomical brain disease ($n = 50$) and handwriting of normal persons ($n = 50$). Results indicate that handwriting does relate closely to mental status, and that graphological analysis is firmly consistent with the concept that schizophrenic personality changes and other epiphenomena can vary greatly from minimal to unique and bizarre; at deeper levels the mechanisms of schizophrenic and organic psychoses begin to coalesce. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

4720. Duncombe, Margaret L. (U Denver) **An etiologic analysis of mental impairment rates: A test of the social causation hypothesis versus the social drift hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3556-3557.

4721. Dunner, David L. & Fieve, Ronald R. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, NY) **Psychiatric illness in fathers of men with bipolar primary affective disorder.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1134-1137.—Administered a systematic interview regarding family history to 48 men with bipolar affective illness who were attending a lithium clinic. Mean age range of Ss was 47-54 yrs. Several families were found in which both the S and his father had affective disorders, but the mother and maternal 2nd-degree relatives were well. Of 30 Ss who had histories of hospitalization for mania, 3 had fathers with affective disorder (all bipolar). Of 18 Ss who had depression and hypomania, 1 father had unipolar depressive disorder. The hypothesis that bipolar manic-depressive illness may be transmitted by a single dominant genetic factor on the X chromosome is discussed in relation to these ill father-ill son pairs.—*Journal abstract*.

4722. Faber, Raymond & Abrams, Richard. (New York Medical Coll, Metropolitan Hosp Ctr) **Schizophrenia in a 47,XXX male.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 401-403.—Reports a case of schizophrenia in a 47,XXX male diagnosed according to strict phenomenological criteria. It is suggested that the 47,XXX chromosome anomaly should be added to the list of possible causes of symptomatic schizophrenia and that future investigations of the effects of an extra Y chromosome on brain function emphasize the etiology of idiopathic schizophrenia.

4723. Finch, A. J.; Deardorff, P. A. & Anderson, James. (Virginia Treatment for Children, Richmond) **Affective relationship, locus of control, and imitative behavior.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 71-74.—Studied the effects of the affective relationship between a model and an observer and locus of control on imitative behavior. 28 7-15 yr old emotionally disturbed boys were exposed to their most and least liked peer on a simple imitative task. Locus of control was determined by the Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale for Children. More imitative responses were exhibited to the most liked peer than to the least liked peer, and a positive correlation between number of imitative responses and internal locus of control was found. Results indicate a need to control the affective relationship between the model and observer and support A. Bandura's (1971) suggestion that imitative behavior is primarily under self-reinforcement control. —*Journal abstract.*

4724. Fischer, Daniel E.; Halikas, James A.; Baker, John W. & Smith, James B. (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **Frequency and patterns of drug abuse in psychiatric patients.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 550-553.—Presents demographic findings, specific drug abuse patterns, and relationships among variables to determine differences between abusing and nonabusing patients. Findings indicate that psychiatric patients are a high risk group for drug abuse.

4725. Flemenbaum, Abraham & Flemenbaum, Esther. (Texas Tech U, Medical School) **Field dependence, blood uric acid and cholesterol.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 135-141.—Presents a preliminary report of the correlation of field dependence, blood uric acid, and cholesterol for 65 17-73 yr old recently admitted patients to the psychiatric services of the University of Minnesota. The values for all 3 variables were taken once within 24-48 hrs after admission and prior to drug treatment whenever possible. Results are suggestive that the initial hypothesis—high blood uric acid, low-cholesterol individuals are more field-independent, and high-cholesterol, low blood-uric acid individuals are more field-dependent—holds, although this difference is mostly influenced by the values of cholesterol. Probably because of the small number of Ss tested no relationship could be observed with blood types used as genetic markers. Further controlled studies are suggested and are currently being carried out. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4726. Foster, F. Gordon & Kupfer, David J. (Western Psychiatric Inst & Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA) **Psychomotor activity as a correlate of depression and sleep in acutely disturbed psychiatric inpatients.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 928-931.—Combined a lightweight telemetric mobility sensing system with nightly EEG-sleep recordings to obtain continuous monitoring of rest-activity cycles among 33 psychiatric patients hospitalized for primary depression or acute schizophreniform thought disorder. Ss with primary depression had a significantly higher percentage of their total 24-hr motor activity distributed during the night. Furthermore, this increased nocturnal motor activity did not correlate significantly with concurrent EEG-sleep measures of wakefulness. Indeed, the best predictors of

wakefulness were measures of daytime activity. It is suggested that this desynchronization of sleep and nighttime motor activity in primary depression may explain the need for combined pharmacotherapy in some severely depressed patients. Expressing activity as a percentage distribution function, rather than in terms of absolute amplitude, may provide an objective diagnostic index of depression. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4727. Foulds, G. A.; Bedford, A. & Csapo, K. G. (MRC Unit for Epidemiological Studies in Psychiatry, U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Class change in personal illness hierarchy.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 316-319.—68 psychiatric inpatients who had completed the authors' Delusions-Symptoms-States Inventory on admission were retested after 1 mo. On 1st testing 92.6% conformed to the hierarchy of classes of personal illness model, and on the 2nd occasion 91.2% conformed. Of those who could improve, 72% did so, most commonly by moving down 1 hierarchy class (e.g., from the neurotic symptoms class to the dysthymic states class). Other data, however, suggest that although it is clear that the patients as a group changed markedly, they did not depart from the hierarchy. Results indicate that either the symptoms further up the hierarchy remit before those lower, or they remit together; certainly those lower in the hierarchy do not go first. It is suggested that the results would be difficult to accommodate within strict disease-entity models and that they have different implications for both treatment and the assessment of change in current state.—*Journal abstract.*

4728. Foulks, James D. (Georgia State U) **Time perspective as a function of degree of thought disturbance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 411.

4729. Gabriel, E. (Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Vienna, Austria) [The influence of psychoorganic deterioration in the aged on the course of the so-called late schizophrenias.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 358-364.—Reports empirical findings concerning the relationship between psychoorganic deterioration in old age and the course and clinical symptoms (delusions, presenting symptoms) of the late schizophrenias. The probands were reexamined, in their senium decades, after the onset of the illness. A significant relationship was found between severe psychoorganic deterioration occurring in old age and a chronic course of the psychoses, and between severe psychoorganic deterioration and the occurrence of schizophrenic thought disorder as the main symptom. Absent or slight psychoorganic deterioration in old age was significantly correlated with manic-depressive dysthymia as the main symptom. Further development of delusions appears to be independent of the degree of psychoorganic deterioration in old age. (German summary) (16 ref) *English abstract.*

4730. Gambini, Josephine M. (Wayne State U) **Piaget's theory: Conceptual development and affective development in diagnosed emotionally disturbed public school males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3187-3188.

4731. Gay, Volney P. **Psychopathology and ritual: Freud's essay "Obsessive actions and religious practices."** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3),

493-507.—Argues that while the rhetorical tone of Freud's essay (1907) supports the identity of religious acts and obsessional neurosis, the actual arguments and concepts which he uses do not. It is suggested that a closer reading of the actual metapsychological terms used reveals that the mechanisms said to underlie religious acts and obsessional neurosis are not identical. (30 ref)—G. S. Speer.

4732. Goldstein, Stanley M. (Ohio State U) **The awareness of psychological causality with regard to the choice of symptomatology in childhood psychopathology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 874.

4733. Greenberg, Judith A. **Schizophrenia: Heretical notes on a diagnostic category.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spring), No 12, 10-14.—Argues that the categories presented in psychiatric literature are often translated into many "languages" depending on the experiences of the reader. 3 rules which are designed to help alleviate this problem are presented, and the problems of defining "schizophrenia" (and other terms) are discussed on the basis of these rules.

4734. Gruzeller, J. H. (University College Hosp Medical School, London, England) **The cardiac responses of schizophrenics to orienting, signal and non-signal tones.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(2), 154-155.—Examined the cardiac responses of 40 22 58 yr old schizophrenic inpatients under 3 conditions: (a) to repeated 75-db, 1,000-Hz (orienting) tones of no attentional significance; (b) to 75-db, 1,000- and 2,000-Hz tones presented randomly and requiring a motor response to the 1,000-Hz (signal) tone; and (c) to 85-db, 1,000-Hz orienting tones. Responses of 20 nonpsychotic psychiatric patients were examined to the 75-db tones. All Ss were subdivided upon the basis of electrodermal responsivity during conditions (a) and (c), into groups of responders, nonresponders, and habituators. All groups exhibited a decelerative response with a latency of less than 1 sec. The groups were differentiated by the 2nd component of the response to the orienting tones: responders—acceleration; habituators—deceleration; nonresponders—predominantly no response. All exhibited accelerative responses to the signal tones. Parallels between cardiac and electrodermal responsivity are outlined. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4735. Grünner, O. (Výzkumný ústav balneologický, Lázně Jeseník, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Psychophysiological correlation: Pyknotic index of leukocytes and personality dimensions.]** (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 234-240.—Studied the relation between the pyknotic index (PI) in aging leukocytes and the severity of mental disturbance as reflected in psychiatric diagnoses and MMPI profiles of 118 randomly selected middle-aged patients. An abnormally high PI was found significantly ($p < .05$) more often in psychotics than in neurotics, and among neurotics more often in the more seriously disturbed. Patients with high PI had almost twice as many ($p < .001$) abnormally high or abnormally low MMPI scales as those with normal PI. The possible neurophysiological mechanisms underlying the relations between aging leukocytes and psychopathology are discussed. (Russian & English summaries) (15 ref)—V. Fischmann.

4736. Guggenheim, Frederick G. & Babigian, Haroutun M. (Harvard Medical School, Boston) **Diagnostic consistency in catatonic schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Win), No 11, 103-108.—Examined diagnostic consistency in a group of 572 cases with multiple contacts diagnosed at least once as having catatonic schizophrenia in the Monroe County, New York, *Psychiatric Register* between 1960 and 1966. The diagnosis of catatonic schizophrenia was made in a majority of contacts for less than 50% of the group. Catatonic schizophrenia was used inconsistently and rarely by some facilities and not infrequently and consistently by others. When a patient visited multiple facilities and catatonic schizophrenia had been diagnosed at one of them, he or she had less than a 10% chance of having agreement on the diagnosis in a majority of contacts with each of the facilities. The transient occurrence of catatonic symptoms in other types of schizophrenia and other types of illnesses may be one reason for the low degree of diagnostic consistency. The diagnostic process, which is often hurried, imprecise, and without therapeutic interest is also implicated. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

4737. Gunderson, John G. & Mosher, Loren R. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **The cost of schizophrenia.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 901-906.—The cost of schizophrenia has been estimated at \$11.6 to \$19.5 billion annually. About 1/3 of this cost is due to lack of productivity by schizophrenic patients and about 2/3 to treatment costs. The estimate might be considerably higher if better figures were available on the cost of maintaining patients in the community. In the absence of more effective treatment, the saving from the current trend toward shorter hospitalization cannot be expected to decrease—and may actually increase—the overall cost of schizophrenia to society. Recommendations are made which are aimed at reducing the cost by helping schizophrenics to be more productive through a system of community alternative-care facilities, increased rehabilitation services, aftercare, and research. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4738. Guthrie, Robert D. & Wyatt, Richard J. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **Biochemistry and schizophrenia: III: A review of childhood psychosis.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spring), No 12, 18-32.—Reviews biochemical studies of childhood psychosis. Some of the problems inherent in these studies are examined, including the absence of a uniformly accepted definition of psychosis and the lack of a well-defined, standardized diagnostic system. It is argued that none of the biochemical parameters studied to date, including the biogenic amines, the pink spot, the mauve factor, bufotenine, histamine, serum factors, chromosomal abnormalities, endocrinological changes, or other metabolic factors, have been shown to be causally related to the etiology of one or more of the childhood psychoses. Experimental methods used in these studies are also discussed. (73 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

4739. Guze, Samuel B.; Woodruff, Robert A. & Clayton, Paula J. (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **The significance of psychotic affective disorders.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9),

1147-1150. —Studied 253 patients with primary and secondary affective disorders. The data were obtained as part of a long-term systematic follow-up and family study of a cross-section of a clinic population. Results show that psychotic features were more frequent among bipolar Ss. Except for more frequent psychiatric hospitalization among unipolar Ss with psychotic features, no demographic, family history, or parental home variable was found to distinguish between those with and without psychotic features. Chance variation probably accounted for the few symptoms whose frequencies were different depending on the presence or absence of psychotic features. Results failed to support the validity of a classification of affective disorders based on the presence or absence of psychotic features. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4740. Güttel, B.; Schubert, H. & Zapotoczky, H. G. (Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Vienna, Austria) [The problem of a cyclic basic structure in neurotic disorders.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 365-374.—Hypothesized that a nuclear syndrome consisting of alterations in drive, mood and autonomic activation, possibly contributing to neurotic disorders, is independent of such factors as sex, education, premorbid personality, duration of illness, age at onset of the illness, social mobility during the illness, number of pregnancies, family history, occupation, marital state, social class compared with that of parents, social contacts, or past physical illnesses. It was shown in a sample of 50 neurotic outpatients that the factor "past illnesses" influenced the number of vegetative symptoms prior to therapy. The effect of psychotherapy on psychic and vegetative disturbances was greater in women with children (i.e., those not working outside the home). In patients whose social class was not changed during the illness, the number of vegetative symptoms diminished more than in the others. In all the other cases, improvement was not related to the factors mentioned. Generally, results be interpreted as supporting the hypothesis. (German summary)—*English abstract*.

4741. Hare, E. H. (Bethlem Royal Hosp, Beckenham, England) **Manic-depressive psychosis and season of birth.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 69-79.—National series of psychiatric inpatients studied in Scandinavian countries and in England and Wales have all shown that, compared with live births in the general population, schizophrenic patients have a significant excess of births in the early months of the year. There has been disagreement, however, on whether a similar birth distribution holds for manic-depression. The present paper presents new data on the seasonal distribution of births of patients born in England and Wales between 1921 and 1955. Compared with all live births, manic-depression was associated with a significant excess of births in the 1st quarter and a corresponding deficiency in the 3rd quarter of the year. Neurotic depression showed no such association. Possible reasons for the disagreement among national findings for manic-depression include differences in the proportion or 1st admissions in the series, differences in age structure, and differences in diagnostic practice and classification. The importance of the age structure of a series is considered in relation to (a) the possible effect of age on the

manifestation of a disorder associated with some seasonally related constitutional damage, (b) the possibility of secular variation in the severity of a seasonally related noxious factor, and (c) the effect of age incidence on distorting the expected seasonal distribution of births in any series of cases.—*Journal abstract*.

4742. Helzer, John E. (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **Bipolar affective disorder in Black and White men: A comparison of symptoms and familial illness.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1140-1143.—Administered a systematic psychiatric interview to 11 Black and 19 White men in their early to mid thirties with conditions diagnosed as manic-depressive disease, manic type. In addition, as many of their 1st-degree relatives as could be contacted were also interviewed. Demographic, clinical, and family history variables were compared for the 2 races. With the exception of a greater preponderance of alcoholism in the paternal relatives of the Black Ss, few differences were found between the 2 groups in terms of the variables studied. It is concluded that the clinical and familial expression of bipolar affective disorder is similar in the 2 races.—*Journal abstract*.

4743. Herndon, Natalie B. (Tulane U) **A lymphocytotoxic factor in schizophrenic serum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1367-1368.

4744. Himmelsbach, Joseph T. (Syracuse U) **Communication theory and schizophrenic behavior on a password task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1277.

4745. Huber, Gerd; Gross, Gisela & Schüttler, Reinhold. (Lubeck U of Medicine, W Germany) **A long-term follow-up study of schizophrenia: Psychiatric course of illness and prognosis.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 49-57.—Conducted a systematic psychiatric follow-up study of 502 schizophrenics, using the evaluation criteria described by G. Huber (1971) throughout the investigation. After an average course of disease of 22.4 yrs, 22.1% of the patients showed complete psychopathological remission, 43.2% had noncharacteristic types of remission, and 34.7% suffered from characteristic schizophrenic deficiency syndromes. At the time of the last follow up investigation, 86.7% of the patients were living at home, while 13.3% were permanently hospitalized. Of the entire sample, 55.9% were found to be "socially recovered." Higher education, psychoreactive provocation, depressive traits, perception of delusions, catatonic agitation, noncharacteristic thought disorders, and symptoms of depersonalization at the onset of the illness tended to carry with them a favorable prognosis. On the other hand, low intelligence, abnormal primary personality, premorbid disturbances in social behavior, broken homes, prolonged prodromal stages, pneumoencephalographically measurable atrophic or dysplastic changes in the brain ventricles as well as somatic and auditory hallucinations and predominance of hebephrenic symptoms at the onset of the illness tended to lead to an unfavorable prognosis. The principle of the basic reversibility of typical schizophrenic symptoms and the extensive irreversibility of the noncharacteristic defect is important for the psychopathological and social long-term prognosis. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4746. Jonas, A. David & Jonas, Doris F. (US Army Hosp, Wuerzburg, W Germany) **An evolutionary context for schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spr), No 12, 33-41.—From an evolutionary point of view, it is argued that the schizophrenic manifests behavior that belongs to an earlier stage of human development, and behavior which is appropriate to that mode of life. Arguments to support this theory are presented through a discussion of manifestations of schizophrenia (paranoid ideation, schizophrenic cognition and language, and heightened or diminished sensory perceptions); similarities and differences between schizophrenics and normals; and a behavior continuum (the average, sensitive, and hypersensitive normal and the schizophrenic). It is maintained that conclusions regarding the schizophrenic in an institutional environment have a parallel with those about primates that were observed in alien and stressful surroundings.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

4747. Kay, D. W. et al. **Genetic hypotheses and environmental factors in the light of psychiatric morbidity in the families of schizophrenics.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 109-118.—Examined the hypothesis that schizophrenia and some nonpsychotic abnormalities occurring in their close relatives are both manifestations of a unitary schizoid state due to a major dominant gene. Results are based on the 57 families of schizophrenics in which information about the psychiatric state of both parents was available and on 50 of these families in which at least 1 sib reached the age of 18 yrs. Comparisons were made (a) of the observed and expected frequencies of the different types of parent mating and (b) of the observed and expected risks among sibs in families with neither, or with one of both, of the parents abnormal. It is concluded that results do not fit well with the model of inheritance of the schizoid state through a major dominant gene. (17 ref) *Journal abstract.*

4748. Kendell, R. E. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) **The concept of disease and its implications for psychiatry.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 305-315. Critically examines the proposition, generally put forth by the antipsychiatry movement, that mental illnesses are not illnesses at all, but merely alternative ways of behaving that alarm people, or reactions to the "insane" behaviors of society. Problems in distinguishing illness from nonillness are considered in terms of an historical review of changes in the conceptualization of disease (e.g., the idea of disease as a lesion and statistical concepts of disease). The question of whether mental illnesses possess the essential attributes of illness is also considered; it is argued that mental illnesses are justifiably diseases because they are associated with reduced fertility and life expectancy, and that these 2 constitute a biological disadvantage. It is concluded that the evidence supports the argument that schizophrenia, manic-depressive illness, and some sexual disorders and forms of drug dependence carry an intrinsic biological disadvantage and on these grounds are justifiably regarded as illness. It is not clear whether the same is true of neurosis and personality disorders. (27 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4749. Maher, Kevin R.; Harper, Juliet F.; Macleay, Allan & King, Maurice G. (U Newcastle, Australia)

Peculiarities in the endocrine response to insulin stress in early infantile autism. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 180-184.—11 4-13 yr old autistic children subjected to the stress of insulin-induced hypoglycemia showed slower recovery of blood glucose and faster and intractable cortisol response in the 3 hrs following the stress. Data suggest that autistic children overreact to this stressor and support clinical evidence of stress intolerance. It is suggested that this peculiarity may be implicated in an explanation of the abnormal behavior seen in this disorder. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4750. Maller, O. (Pardessia Psychiatric State Hosp, Natanya, Israel) **A Motivation Evaluating Rating Scale for chronic impaired schizophrenics (MERS).** *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 347-357.—Describes the MERS, a rating scale intended to evaluate the motivational level of chronic impaired schizophrenics (defect-schizophrenia). The need for such a measuring tool is stressed, considering the relatively poor symptomatology of these patients, the difficulties in discerning changes in the patients' condition, and the fact that lack of motivation is a basic feature of the schizophrenic impairment. The MERS, which consists of 3 main subscales, strives to be as comprehensive as possible, extending from the lowest biological level to the highest social and cultural aspects of motivation. Initial reliability tests with 66 chronic impaired schizophrenics demonstrate a general reliability of 0.90 and reliabilities as high as 0.98 in some subscales.—*Journal abstract.*

4751. Matoušek, O. & Nesnídalová, R. (Krajský ústav národního zdraví, Oddělení dětské a dorostové psychiatrie, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [**Research in pedopsychopathy.**] (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 257-262.—Attempts to clarify the diagnostic concept "childhood psychopathy" by critically reviewing different and often widely diverging opinions about the classification, etiology, determinants, etc. of this disorder. It is argued that the term should not be applied to children under 15 and that, before making the diagnosis, cultural connotations and developmental and interactional conditions should be considered. A planned longitudinal study of influences that transform behavior problems in children into psychopathic disorders is described. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann.*

4752. McCabe, Michael S. (U Iowa, Medical Coll) **Demographic differences in functional psychoses.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 320-323.—Analyzed data from the National Health Service, Denmark, for age at 1st admission, sex, and length of stay in hospital for patients with reactive, manic-depressive, and schizophrenic psychoses. Differences in sex incidence ratios, age at 1st admission, and length of stay were evident between the 3 psychoses. Results provide indirect evidence supporting the separate diagnostic categories. (21 ref)

4753. Melges, Frederick T. & Freeman, Arthur M. (Santa Clara Valley Medical Ctr, Psychiatric Education & Research, San Jose, CA) **Persecutory delusions: A cybernetic model.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1038-1044.—Proposes a cybernetic model for the formation and maintenance of

persecutory delusions. During the formation of persecutory ideation, the threat of loss of control over the self or others interacts with predictions of control from others. This interaction may result in feelings of alien control followed by persecutory explanations. Since the persecutory explanations provide the individual with a new goal of resisting others' influence in order to prevent being controlled, they reduce the threat of loss of self-control. It is concluded that this is how persecutory delusions are maintained. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4754. Meyer, Joachim E. (U Gottingen, W Germany) **Death and neurosis.** (Trans M. Nunberg). New York, NY: International U Press, 1975. xii, 147 p.—Examines man's attitude toward and dying and its implications for the genesis of neurosis. Socioeconomic data on how people of various ages view death are presented, and the differences in attitudes toward death of the major philosophies are examined. (12 p ref)

4755. Miller, Robert T. (Ed). **International perspectives on childhood psychosis: I. A Soviet view with critiques and reactions.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1973-1974(Fal), Vol 2(3-4), 3-216.—Presents a paper by M. Sh. Vrono describing a major clinical study conducted at the Institute of Psychiatry in Moscow, and discussing its results and the theoretical conclusions based on them. A descriptive analysis is offered of 200 cases of childhood and adolescent schizophrenia, studied longitudinally with final follow-up 5-20 yrs after admission. Cases are discussed by age groups, by age onset and type of onset, by course of the illness, and by outcome; numerous variants in each type and subtype are mentioned. Vrono and other Soviet psychiatrists view childhood schizophrenia as a single nosological entity, a subtype of adult schizophrenia. Age at onset is regarded as a key factor in the clinical picture and prognosis. 5 non-Soviet psychiatrists (from Argentina, England, the Netherlands, France, and Japan) present critiques of Vrono's study. These comments and reactions raise questions about Vrono's classification, diagnostic criteria, assumptions, and methods, and conflicts between his findings and those of other researchers. Contrasting experiences and conflicting theories are discussed. —A. H. Alawi.

4756. Mojdehi, Mohammad H. (Boston Coll) **A comparison of self-concepts of inpatients and outpatients in a community psychiatric hospital and normals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1755-1756.

4757. Muehler, H. [Variation in schizophrenics' experience of space.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie*, 1975, Vol 23(1), 54-69.—Three self-portrayals illustrate the complaints by schizophrenics of changes in their sense of experiencing space. Conditions of spatial experience, an analysis of the sense of spatial perception, and psychotic alterations of spatial perception are presented. These are compared to the psychopathology of the patient's creative expression and to the results of experimental research on the power of perception. 9 hypotheses are formulated.—S. D. Babcock.

4758. Murakami, Chieko & Murakami, Yoshihiro. (Doshisha U, Kyoto, Japan) [Experimental study of schizophrenia I: Cognitive structure of emotionally

expressed voices.] (Jpn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 121-131.—Examined the cognitive structure of schizophrenic patients. 21-word sentences, "father" and "mother", with 15 different emotional expressions were given by both male and female announcers as verbal stimuli. Stimuli were judged by 29 normal students and 22 schizophrenic patients on 5 monopolar rating scales. Using both *d*-index and factor analysis, 4 factors were found. With Factor 1, no difference was found between the normals and patients. With Factor 2, a small difference was found between the 2, and with Factor 3 a significant difference was found. Only normals responded to Factor 4. It was hypothesized that there are 2 stages of cognition. The schizophrenic character was represented in the 2nd stage of the process where the reinterpretation of the information was made. (31 ref)—*English abstract*.

4759. Murray, Dwight R. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Differential effects of enriched input on the abstracting ability of acute and chronic schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1280.

4760. Nielsen, Johannes. (Arhus State Hosp, Cytogenetic Lab, Risskov, Denmark) **Chromosome examination of male patients in a psychiatric hospital.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 404-406.—Conducted a prevalence and incidence study of chromosomal abnormalities in an unselected male psychiatric hospital population ($N = 1,244$). Results demonstrate that the frequency of major chromosome abnormalities was within normal range and that there were no relationships between abnormalities and psychiatric diagnosis or criminality. (15 ref)

4761. Nissen, G. (Städtische Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie Wiesengrund, Berlin, W Germany) [Disguised depressions in children?] (Germ) *Acta Paedopsychiatrica*, 1975, Vol 41(6), 235-242.—Argues that only from the viewpoint of adult psychiatry can children's depressive conditions manifesting themselves mainly in psychosomatic forms be classified as "disguised" depressions. These are viewed as genuine primary depressions, difficult to diagnose because of their symptomatology, which is characteristic of childhood. Retro- and prospective investigations, meant to identify behavior disorders in childhood as precursors, or as 1st stages of affective psychoses, have been unsuccessful. There is a considerable numerical discrepancy between the information derived from adult depressive patients and observations made by child psychiatrists with regard to the frequency of endogenous stages in children. Until now, this has not been satisfactorily explained. Prognosis is considered poor if treatment is not given at an early stage. (33 ref)—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4762. Novosel, Marija et al. (Inst for Health Protection of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, Yugoslavia) **The socio-economic status of schizophrenic patients.** *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 33-38.—Suggests that socioeconomic status (SES) may be a crucial variable for observing the natural course of schizophrenia. Using questions from a study of SES in psychiatric patients by A. Barath, SES characteristics of 88 schizophrenic patients were determined. When the original 12 questions (having to do with education, occupation, household income, household facilities,

number of rooms, furniture, and maintenance) were used on these 88 Ss, it was found that almost the same results could be obtained with only 6 questions. Statistical procedures for this study are detailed. (Yugoslavian summary)—*Journal abstract*.

4763. Odegard, Ormolv. (Gaustad Psychiatric Hosp, Oslo, Norway) **Morbidity and social mobility in an upper class educational group.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 36-48.—Approximately 18,000 19-yr-old graduates from the high schools of Norway were followed for 50 yrs after graduation by means of a national case register of hospitalized psychoses. 668 graduates were found to have been admitted to a psychiatric institution. The admission rate for male graduates was found to be 95.7% of the expected rate, while for the female sex the percentage was 115.8. In both sexes, the number of manic-depressive cases was higher than the national average, while schizophrenia was rarer. The number of admissions related to alcohol or drug addiction was much higher in the graduates, and these admissions were concentrated mainly among members of the medical professions. A detailed study was made of 450 male and 218 female graduate patients for whom information was available about the occupation of the father as well as that of the graduate himself. The hospital admission rate was significantly higher in the graduates who had an occupation lower than that of their fathers, and vice versa. Within each social group, the rate of admission was highest in the graduates who had remained in the same occupation as their fathers. It is suggested that intergenerational change of occupation is associated with a lowering of psychiatric morbidity. High admission rates were found in groups which can be regarded as relative failures in relation to their level of aspiration (or that of their parents) in going to high school.—*Journal abstract*.

4764. Olatunbosun, D. A.; Akindele, M. O.; Adadevoh, B. K. & Asuni, T. (U Ibadan, Nigeria) **Serum copper in schizophrenia in Nigerians.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 119-121.—Determined serum copper concentrations by atomic absorption spectrophotometry in 102 schizophrenic patients and 95 healthy control Ss. Concentrations were significantly higher ($P < .001$) in schizophrenics than in controls. The average serum copper in schizophrenic females was higher than in schizophrenic males, but the difference was not statistically significant.—*Journal abstract*.

4765. Pershad, Dwarka & Dubey, B. Lal. (Postgraduate Inst of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, India) **Some experience with a memory test in the aged cases.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 305-312.—150 clinic patients over 40 yrs of age and suffering from weakness, headache, and minor pains were administered the Wechsler Memory Scale (Form I) to determine the scale's internal consistency and the effects of age and sex on its performance. Results raise doubts about the internal consistency of the scale in Ss over 40 yrs of age. Performance of those in the 7th decade of their lives was not much different from that of those in their 5th decade. Mean performance of females was significantly lower than that of males in the same age group on Personal and Current Information and Visual Reproduction subtests. There was no significant

difference between the mean memory-quotient points of males and females. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4766. Pfeiffer, Kenneth R. (U California, Los Angeles) **Warned reaction times of sociopaths and manic depressive patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 898.

4767. Pilowsky, Issy & Spence, Neil D. (Royal Adelaide Hosp, Australia) **Hostility and depressive illness.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1154-1159.—Employed a method of classification based on "information measure" taxonomy to investigate an aspect of hostility in nonendogenously depressed, endogenously depressed, and nondepressed patients. Ss were 68 inpatients with an average age of 41 yrs. Results show that there are no statistically significant differences between the 3 groups as such, but that a patient's self-rating of anger is substantially related to his position on the endogenous-nonendogenous depression dimension. The greater the anger score, the more likely the patient is to present a depressive syndrome of a nonendogenous type. Results support previous findings and prompt certain tentative theoretical speculations. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4768. Podnieks, Ints & Lovett Doust, J. W. (U Toronto, Clarke Inst of Psychiatry, Canada) **Spontaneous rhythms of perceptual motor performance in intact and damaged brain of man.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(3), 201-212.—Administered a simple 15-sec maximal speed tapping task every min for 20 min to 69 normal 7-63 yr old Ss and to 53 7-79 yr old patients with mental disorders in 6 diagnostic categories including mental retardation. Age and diagnosis, but not gender, were significant variables. Autocorrelation analysis of the results revealed the existence of spontaneous ultradian cycles of recurrence for all Ss, the frequency and amplitude of which discriminated the healthy Ss and only nonorganic patients from patients with organic neurological deficits. "Scatter" scores representing deviations about the mean tapping scores showed similar cyclic characteristics. The relationship between these cycles of motor performance and neural clock controlling perception is discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4769. Raskin, David E. (U Washington, Harborview Medical Ctr, Seattle) **Bleuler and schizophrenia.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 231-234.—Summarizes selected textbook accounts of E. Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia and examines some of the major issues which Bleuler discusses in his book *Dementia Praecox*.

4770. Reilly, Frank et al. (Yale U, Medical School) **Looseness of associations in acute schizophrenia.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 240-246.—To investigate looseness of associations and other theoretically relevant variables of speech pathology, 51 acute psychiatric patients, including 26 schizophrenics, were studied at the acute phase of their disorder by means of a free verbalization interview. Results show the following: (a) There were clear differences between the schizophrenic patient group and the controls, with the overall index of deviant verbalizations being significant ($p < .001$). (b) Many types of looseness were found in nonschizophrenic patients as well as in schizophrenics. Except however, the variants of

very looseness were strikingly more frequent in occurrence and severe in degree in the schizophrenics. Except at the very modest levels, however, the variants of overt looseness were strikingly more frequent in occurrence and severe in degree in the schizophrenic group (p = .01). (c) Gaps in communication, vagueness of ideas and blocking though present to some degree in controls, were much more common in the schizophrenic group (p = .001). (d) In controls, private meanings (including neologisms), repetition, and perseveration were extremely rare and current delusional thinking virtually nonexistent. Private meanings and current delusional thinking were conspicuously present in schizophrenics, repetition and perseveration were present to a mild degree in this acute schizophrenic sample. (e) Schizophrenic patients tended to show more looseness of associations when faced with a request to talk about topics not related to their illness. *Journal abstract*

4771. Roberts, Myrna K. (U Minnesota) **Persistent school refusal among children and adolescents: Investigation of the symptom, associated characteristics, treatment, and outcome.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 882.

4772. Roff, James D. (U Minnesota) **Long-term outcome for a set of schizophrenic subtypes: Subtype reliability and predictive validity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 882-883.

4773. Rose, Roger D. (Case Western Reserve U) **Short term visual storage function in paranoid and nonparanoid schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 424.

4774. Sack, Robert L. & Miller, Warren. (Stanford U. Medical Ctr) **Masochism: A clinical and theoretical overview.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 244-257.

The literature on masochism from several disciplines and theoretical frameworks is reviewed, and its historical development and psychoanalytic conceptualizations are presented. The interpersonal, social, learning theory, and biological perspectives of masochism are discussed, descriptive and motivation-based definitions are given, and clinical applications are suggested. (51 ref)—R. Tomasko

4775. Sartorius, Norman; Shapiro, Robert & Jablensky, Assen. (World Health Organization, Office of Mental Health, Geneva, Switzerland) **The international pilot study of schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1974(Win), No 11, 21-34.—Discusses the methodology, main results, and current progress in the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia which began in 1966 as a large-scale, cross-cultural collaborative project carried out in 9 countries that differ widely in cultural and socioeconomic characteristics. The study is sponsored by the World Health Organization. The development of the Psychiatric History and Social Description Schedules, the Present State Examination, and procedures for data collection, staff training, and data analysis are described. Initial data show that using standardized reliable methods of assessment, it is possible to identify schizophrenic patients in different countries who are similar with regard to their clinical picture at the time of a psychotic episode; the symptomatology of these patients was different from that of patients with other functional

psychoses. Goals of follow-up studies are outlined. —L. Gorsev.

4776. Schmeltz, Robert. (Hofstra U) **Modeling as a function of the behavior and status of the model with a mental hospital population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 884.

4777. Scott, Jane R. (U Tennessee) **The relationship between cognitive dysfunction and psychopathology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1285-1286.

4778. Scott, Judith & Gaitz, Charles M. (Texas Research Inst of Mental Sciences, Houston) **Ethnic and age differences in mental health measurements.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 389-393. —Used T. S. Langer's 22-item screening scale of psychiatric symptoms to study ethnic and age differences in mental health among 1,441 White, Black, and Mexican-American adults in 2 socio-economic groups (working class and lower-middle class) and 6 age groups (ranging from 20-29 to 75-94). Anglos reported significantly more symptoms, those related to anxiety, than either of the 2 minority groups at each age level. A small, but significant, trend toward an increase in symptoms related to depression with age was noted. Anglos expressed more affect of both types (positive and negative), followed by Mexican-Americans, with the least expression of both dimensions by Blacks. Younger Ss consistently expressed more positive and negative affect than the 2 older groups. —L. Gorsev.

4779. Serra, Adriano V. & Pollitt, John. (U Coimbra, Serviços de Psiquiatria, Portugal) **The relationship between personality and the symptoms of depressive illness.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 211-218.—The Maudsley Personality Inventory and the Beck Depression Inventory, with additional items to assess depressive functional shift features and outlook on life values, were administered to 100 patients diagnosed as suffering from depressive illness. Patients' scores for questions eliciting information about symptoms assumed to be dependent on personality correlated at substantial and significant levels with Neuroticism (N) scale scores of the Maudsley Personality Inventory. Similar levels of correlation were found for the added items for assessing life values. Items believed to assess changes in functions independent of personality, such as the features of the depressive functional shift, showed no correlation with either N or E (Extraversion) scales of the Maudsley Personality Inventory, while demonstrating a substantial level of correlation with the depression scale. It is concluded that whereas changes in innate biological functions independent of environment are direct indications of the depressive illness process, psychological symptoms of the illness may reflect changes in personality dependent on upbringing, education and cultural background, thereby producing greater variation in this group of psychological symptoms. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4780. Siciliani, Orazio; Schiavon, Michele & Tansella, Michele. (U Verona, Psychiatric Clinic, Italy) **Anxiety and EEG alpha activity in neurotic patients.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(2), 116-131.—Reviews the literature on EEG alpha activity in different psychological states (i.e., morbid anxiety,

attention, and mental relaxation). In the present study, 20 male neurotic inpatients suffering from chronic moderate anxiety were assessed with respect to anxiety level and EEG alpha activity (frequency and per cent time) and fast activity. No significant EEG asymmetry was found. The average alpha per cent time was very low, most of the patients being low-alpha Ss. Anxiety and alpha index were significantly correlated. Ss were then treated with either 80 mg/day of temazepam or placebo for 2 wks (double blind). Significant effects were detected in anxiety state, the drug group showing more improvement, but not in EEG profile. The measures were expressed as change scores from the pretreatment values, and correlations between them were computed. The only correlation of significance was negative, between anxiety level and alpha index found after 1 wk in the drug group. (66 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4781. Singh, S. B. & Srivastava, J. R. (GSVM Medical Coll, Kanpur, India) **Study of neurotic trends in the mothers of problem children.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 10(2), 75-79.—Compared the neuroticism scores of 15 mothers of problem children, 15 mothers of diseased children, and 15 mothers of normal children. All Ss were given the Hindi version of the Neuroticism Scale Questionnaire. Results indicate that only 27% of mothers of normal children were classified as neurotic, whereas 87% of the mothers of problem children and 40% of the mothers of diseased children were classified as neurotic. Not a single mother among the mothers of problem children was indicated to be cheerful.—R. P. Butler.

4782. Smith, Gudmund J.; Sjöholm, Lena & Nielzen, Sören. (U Lund, Sweden) **Individual factors affecting the improvement of anxiety during a therapeutic period of 1½ to 2 years.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 7-22.—Studied 30 neurotic outpatients suffering from pronounced anxiety before and after a therapeutic period of 1.5-2 yrs. Ss were described by means of a battery of rating scales and 2 percept-genetic methods, the Meta-Contrast Technique and the Afterimage Apparatus. It was possible to associate original status with improvement or non-improvement of manifest anxiety. The most positive prognostic sign was sensitivity to marginal (inner and outer) cues, whereas the most negative signs were prepsychotic discontinuities, projection, and lack of defense mechanisms.—*Journal abstract*.

4783. Stephens, D. A. et al. (St George's Hosp, Morpeth, England) **Psychiatric morbidity in parents and sibs of schizophrenics and non-schizophrenics.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 97-108.—Compared the psychiatric morbidity occurring in 332 close relatives of patients showing nuclear forms of schizophrenia with that of a control group of 201, and considered the findings in relation to the concept of the schizophrenic spectrum and to some genetic theories of schizophrenia. About 1/3 of each group were interviewed by a psychiatrist using defined diagnostic criteria, and information of varying degrees of completeness was obtained about the remainder. After considering possible biases, it was concluded that the "spectrum disorders" most likely to be biologically related to schizophrenia were personality disorders of nonneurotic type, either

alone or in combination with another diagnosis. Results, however, do not fit well with the model of dominant inheritance of schizophrenia and schizoid disease proposed by L. L. Heston (see PA, Vol 45:10373). (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4784. Subotnik, Leo. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, St Cloud, MN) **Spontaneous remission of emotional disorder in a general medical practice.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 239-244.—Retested 67 patients (mean age, 51 yrs) in a general medical practice who had scored above a cut-off point on the Cornell Medical Index Health Questionnaire indicating emotional disorder. The 59 respondents who had had no formal psychotherapy were grouped according to length of time lapsed since their 1st questionnaire: less than 12 mo (8 patients), 12-23 mo (9 patients), 24-35 mo (12 patients), 36-47 mo (21 patients), and 48 or more mo (9 patients). An analysis of variance showed no significant test-retest differences for length of time elapsed. A further analysis eliminating older patients showed a test-retest difference (possibly due to a regression artifact), but no effect of length of time elapsed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4785. Supprian, Ulrich. (U Hamburg, Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, W Germany) **[The chronopathological structure of diurnal variation in depressive illness.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 9-22.—2 cases of manic-depressive illness (only one is reported completely) were investigated over a period of 10 days at hourly intervals using self-rating scales. The time structure of diurnal variation and of variations from day to day, represented with a mood score and a drive score, are related to a theoretical concept of the course of cyclothymia. Findings indicate diurnal variation has no constant pattern; there are variations from day to day that closely follow the periodic changes in the mood- and drive systems; these changes have a high degree of autonomy and are not diurnally organized. The sleep- and wake periodicity remain diurnal and autonomic. The time structure of diurnal variation in depressive illness is considered to result from a compromise between these 2 regions of autonomy. (19 ref)—*English summary*.

4786. Taylor, Gary A. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Affect relations in mother-schizophrenic son dyads.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 428.

4787. Teoh, Jin-Inn; Soewondo, Saesmalijah & Sidharta, Myra. (U Malay, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) **Epidemic hysteria in Malaysian schools: An illustrative episode.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 258-268.—Discusses the prevalence and characteristics of epidemic hysteria among predominantly rural Malay schools. The interaction of psychological, religious, cultural, and sociological factors in the outbreak of hysteria is described. A specific outbreak is analyzed, and the impact of social change on epidemic hysteria is noted. (21 ref)—R. Tomasko.

4788. US-United Kingdom Cross-National Project. **The diagnosis and psychopathology of schizophrenia in New York and London.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Win), No 11, 80-102.—Describes the general direction, structure and personnel, historical develop-

ment, strategies, samples, procedures, and preliminary findings of the Cross-National Project for the Study of the Diagnosis of Mental Disorders in the United States and the United Kingdom, which began in 1965 and is being carried out by multidisciplinary teams in New York and London. Hospital studies, videotape studies, case record studies, and diagnostic studies are outlined. Overall findings show that (a) American psychiatrists in general applied the diagnosis of schizophrenia to a much wider variety of clinical conditions than did their British counterparts; (b) that diagnoses routinely made in clinical practice cannot be relied upon in epidemiological studies, and (c) the use of descriptive psychopathology appears to be subject to distortion by systematic bias. Suggestions for achieving consensus on classification are presented. (2 p ref)—*L. Gorsev.*

4789. **Udin, Gene (Ed).** (Louisiana State U, Medical School) **Schizophrenia: Biological and psychological perspectives.** New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. xvi, 144 p. \$8.95.

4790. **Vrono, M. S.** (Inst für Psychiatrie der Akademie der medizinischen Wissenschaften, Moscow, USSR) **[Some peculiarities of depressions in childhood schizophrenia.]** (Germ) *Acta Paedopsychiatrica*, 1975, Vol 41(6), 218-223.—Although specific depressive phases in small children seldom appear, endogenous depressions are observable. Their peculiarities have been inadequately studied. Even from observations on selected material, it is clear that in comparison with other psychotic syndromes, depressive symptoms are often seen. As in adults, 2 forms are apparent: simple, limited depression and the more complicated form accompanied by anxiety and excitement. Contrary to the depressions in adults, the affect of sadness was not apparent; dullness, moodiness, and whining prevailed, as well as vegetative disorders. The 1st form corresponds with the depressive-paranoid syndrome in adults; the agitated form finds expression in jactations or in raptus melancholicus. Suicidal ideas and tendencies are rare. These forms are acute or subacute as distinct from the inhibited depressions which develop slowly. Most frequent are polymorphous conditions, in which emotional disturbances are accompanied by neurosis-like, hypochondriacal, and delusional symptoms. Differential diagnostic difficulties originate from the fact that the depressive states are accompanied by exogenous and endogenous damage and from the isomorphism characteristic of children. The side effects of psychopharmacological drugs manifest themselves in the depression.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4791. **Vujošević, Krsto & Kapor, Gojko.** (Army Medical Academy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[Acute psychogenic reactions in soldiers.]** (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 49-54.—Examined 60 hospitalized soldiers with different forms of dissociative reactions. Most had personalities with late adolescent problems, were emotionally immature, and on the average, were of somewhat low intellectual levels. Results suggest that the dominant forms of dissociative reactions are psychogenic attacks and that, most frequently, these are transitory, superficial reactions provoked by situational factors.—*English summary.*

4792. **Wells, Charles E.** (Vanderbilt U, Medical School) **Transient ictal psychosis.** *Archives of General*

Psychiatry, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1201-1203.—Transient psychotic episodes may result from continuous cerebral epileptiform discharges unaccompanied by clinically observed seizures. Such episodes may mimic depressive, hysterical, and schizophrenic psychosis and delirium. 2 patients are described and 8 patient histories from the literature are reviewed.

4793. **Wetzel, Richard D.; Reich, Theodore; McClure, James N. & Wald, Jeffrey A.** **Premenstrual affective syndrome and affective disorder.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 219-221.—Tested the hypothesis that there is a relationship between the reporting of premenstrual affective symptoms and the later development of clinically important affective disorder. 589 out of 874 freshman and sophomore university females responded to questionnaires about premenstrual and menstrual symptoms. They differed from those not returning the questionnaires only in year of school. As predicted, Ss reporting premenstrual affective symptoms were more likely than those who did not report them to seek psychiatric care at the school's student health service and to be diagnosed as affective disorder at the service.—*Journal abstract.*

Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

4794. **Adams, Kenneth M.; Rennick, Phillip M.; Schoof, Kenneth G. & Keegan, John F.** (McMaster U, Medical Ctr, Hamilton, Canada) **Neuropsychological measurement of drug effects: Polydrug research.** *Journal of Psychodetic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 151-160.—Gave a complete neuropsychological assessment to 51 discharged polydrug-treatment program inpatients (mean age, 26.7 yrs) using a modified Halstead-Reitan test battery. The battery was administered 4 times during hospitalization. Results suggest that multiple drug use causes cerebral dysfunction in some people. A methodology for the measurement of reversible drug effects and suggestions for treatment based on the patient's cognitive style are presented.—*R. Tomasko.*

4795. **Alvy, Kerby T.** (Ctr for the Improvement of Child Caring, Los Angeles, CA) **Preventing child abuse.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(9), 921-928.—Discusses 2 general approaches to analyzing child abuse: a comprehensive approach which defines abuse as collective, institutional, and individual in nature; and a narrow approach which considers only individual abuse. The preventive implications of each are considered, and the relationships between theoretical formulations of the causes of individual physical abuse and preventive programs are discussed. The successful reinforcement of these programs is seen as a necessary step to raise public consciousness about all forms of individual as well as collective abuse. (43 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

4796. **Atkinson, M. W.; Neil, Kessel & Dalgaard, J. B.** (University Hosp of South Manchester, Manchester, England) **The comparability of suicide rates.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 247-256.—Argues that programs of suicide prevention require accurate epidemiological surveys for their planning. Doubt has been cast on the accuracy of many existing surveys because of the realization that suicide is underreported and because of the lack of consistency in the procedure for suicide ascertainment. 2 studies of the

problem are described. In Study 1, a comparison of Denmark and England, it is shown that there are striking differences in suicide ascertainment procedure between the 2 countries. On a blind basis, coroners and their opposite numbers in Denmark examined a sample of each other's case records. It was found that the Danes consistently reported more suicides than did the English coroners on the same case material; thus considerable doubt is cast on the supposed difference in suicide rates between the 2 countries. In Study 2, deaths by poisoning were examined for selected coroners' districts in England and Wales. It is shown that there was considerable variation from one district to another in the relative proportions of these deaths which achieved an accident, an open, or a suicide verdict. This suggests that in England and Wales coroners may not be consistent in their suicide ascertainment criteria. It is concluded that hypotheses attempting to account for differences in suicide rate based on such epidemiological surveys should be viewed with great caution. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4797. **Bernard, Frederic.** (Private practice, Rotterdam, Netherlands) **An enquiry among a group of pedophiles.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 242-255. —Discusses sociological data obtained from questionnaires from 73 pedophiles.—*E. B. Jaffa*.

4798. **Blazer, Dan G. & Haller, Lee.** (Duke U, Medical Ctr) **Pentazocine psychosis: A case of persistent delusions.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 404-405.—Reports a case of psychosis secondary to pentazocine use in a 29-yr-old male. The patient demonstrated hallucinations, perceptual aberrations, a distorted body image, and delusional thinking. This delusional ideation persisted for 3 wks. The persistence of the psychotic thought processes in this patient suggests that pentazocine acts as a triggering mechanism in some cases, but also that the continuation of the psychosis may be dependent on other factors (e.g., biochemical or stress variables).—*L. Gorsey*.

4799. **Bostock, Tudor & Williams, Christopher L.** (Kippax Health Ctr, Holt, Australia) **Attempted suicide: An operant formulation.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 107-110. Presents an alternative formulation of attempted suicide in which the phenomenon is considered within the context of social learning theory. Suicidal behavior is viewed as an operant which is reinforced and maintained by the consequent interpersonal contingencies. The modification of the suicidal behavior then involves alteration of the contingent consequences. This theoretical formulation is elaborated, and treatment principles are outlined. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4800. **Briedis, Catherine.** (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Marginal deviants: Teenage girls experience community response to premarital sex and pregnancy.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Apr), Vol 22(4), 480-493. Describes how marginal deviants view the discrepancy between anticipated and experienced response by the community to disapproved activity. The problematic nature of reaction is illustrated, and the way community response is transformed in the process of discovery. (20 ref)—*S. L. Warren*.

4801. **Charles-Nicolas, A.-J.** (Centre Marmottan, Paris, France) [On the identification of the drug-addict.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(May), Vol 1(5), 605-616.—The problems met in defining the field of drug addiction are both theoretical and practical. Self-medication, usually by pill-taking, is at a high level today even among conservative members of society. For socially marginal or drug-addicted populations, the practice is so marked as to blur classifications that could be made were it not for poly-drug use. The criteria best defining addiction appear to be a progressive increase in the dose employed and the presence of an evident psychologic tropism (i.e., having a primary effect on subjective state. An increased dose of a nonpsychotropic product would be considered a matter of hypochondria rather than drug addiction). All drugs taken in nonmedical use label the user as drug-addicted. It is the hallucinogens which, despite an absence of physical dependency, most challenge the definition of addiction proper. The self-administration of hallucinogens is so often ritual in nature, and so often carries transgressive significance, that it seems best to classify habitual users of them as being more sociopathic than psychopathic. The question they pose for definition is a difficult one, however, principally because users emerge from the same subcultural environment that regularly produces the classical addiction to heroin. From the user's point of view, the societal label of "addict" is more acceptable than "crazy," and the abuse of psychotropic substances carries a double psychological significance (viz., defense against both intrapsychic and social sources of pain).—*H. E. King*.

4802. **Chilton, Roland & DeAmicis, Jan.** (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Overcriminalization and the measurement of consensus.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 59(4), 318-329.—535 college and high school students estimated the seriousness of selected offenses in an attempt to examine labeling and overcriminalization. Responses suggest that offenses involving victimization are more uniformly assessed as serious than victimless crimes. Findings (a) indicate substantial lack of agreement on the seriousness of drug use of all kinds, (b) provide support for the emphasis placed on distinguishing victimizing offenses from victimless offenses, and (c) raise the possibility of important age-group variation in assessments of seriousness. Improved measurement procedures and their use are suggested for the resolution of a series of questions raised by the labeling perspective. (16 ref)—*R. V. Heckel*.

4803. **Choi, Sei Y.** **Death in young alcoholics.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1224-1229.—A survey of the records of 45 deceased alcoholics (average age at death, 41.8 yrs) treated at an outpatient alcoholism clinic over a 3-yr period showed that homicide, accidents, and heart disease were the leading causes of death. Suggestions for preventing death in relatively young persons are presented.

4804. **Coppolillo, H. P.** (Vanderbilt U, Medical Ctr, Div of Child Psychiatry) **Drug impediments to mothering behavior.** *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal*, 1975, Vol 2(1-2), 201-208.—Argues that the necessary and sufficient cause for vulnerability to addiction is in the psychological pathology of the individual and that

this pathology originated from developmental problems. A model is presented describing the impediments to mothering which occur in female addicts and which predispose subsequent generations to vulnerability to addiction.

4805. **Dahlgren, Lena.** (Karolinska Hosp, Clinic of Alcoholic Disease, Stockholm, Sweden) **Special problems in female alcoholism.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Apr), Vol 70(Suppl 1), 18-24.—Considers reasons for alcoholism being less common among women and having varying occurrence rates in different countries. Clinical studies are reviewed to evaluate the claim that female alcoholics show more psychic deviation than male alcoholics, with deeper character changes, a more quickly developed alcohol dependence, loss of control, and somatic complications. Cultural problems which female drinkers have in integrating this habit into their social life are seen resulting in a guilt complex and a serious conflict between their womanhood and alcohol. Treatment approaches for female alcoholics are discussed.—*R. Tomasko.*

4806. **Dandurand, Yvon.** **Training school wards running away from after-care placement.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 292-306.—Studied 136 cases of running away involving 54 female and 36 male juveniles 14-17 yrs old, in an attempt to construct a typology of the situation in terms of the seriousness of the consequences. Findings are reported in detail and indicate that the AWOL situation is much more complex than it is generally believed to be. (French abstract) (32 ref)—*B. L. Kintz.*

4807. **Danneel, R.** (U Bonn, Zoologisches Inst, W Germany) **[The supposed relationship between suicide and date of birth.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 23-25.—No relationship between frequency of suicide and month of birth or zodiac sign was observed in 592 cases of suicide in the province of Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, during 1971. The reports of some authors about this relationship are considered due to errors or incorrect interpretation of their results.—*English summary.*

4808. **Deardorff, C. Melvin; Melges, Frederick T.; Hout, Carolyn N. & Savage, D. Jane.** (Stanford U) **Situations related to drinking alcohol: A factor analysis of questionnaire responses.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1184-1195.—Studied emotional and behavioral patterns related to customary social and self-defeating patterns of alcohol consumption. Problem drinkers included 45 patients in a residential alcoholism treatment program, 8 male outpatients in a treatment program for those with a history of violence associated with alcohol use, 82 outpatient alcoholism treatment patients, and 118 outpatients at a county treatment program who had been referred after a conviction of "driving while intoxicated." The nonproblem drinkers included 67 spouses of problem drinkers, 22 staff members of the treatment facilities, and 43 college students. Ss completed the Situations for Drinking (SIT) questionnaire, a series of 48 statements that linked a subjective frequency estimate of drinking to situations, and the Power Orientation Semantic Differential (POSD), a 26-item questionnaire on how they perceived themselves in terms of power dimensions. Factors

distinguishing problem and nonproblem drinkers are discussed, and the validity of the SIT and POSD measures is examined.—*Journal abstract.*

4809. **Duke, Marshall P. & Fenhagen, Eulalie.** (Emory U) **Self-parental alienation and locus of control in delinquent girls.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 103-107.—Administered the Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale for Children and the Comfortable Interpersonal Distance (CID) Scale to 18 adolescent females in a detention unit of a county juvenile court and to 20 nondelinquent controls. Stimuli used on the CID were boyfriend, mother, policeman, father, and girlfriend. Delinquent girls were more external than the nondelinquent controls and also preferred greater distances from the CID stimuli, particularly in relation to parental figures. Implications for the rehabilitation of delinquents are noted. (22 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4810. **Elliott, Thomas B.** (U Missouri, Columbia) **Conceptual styles of suicidal psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1273-1274.

4811. **Fine, Eric W.; Scoles, Pascal & Mulligan, Michael.** (West Philadelphia Mental Health Consortium, PA) **Under the influence: Characteristics and drinking practices of persons arrested the first time for drunk driving, with treatment implications.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 90(5), 424-429.—Reports a study of the characteristics and drinking practices of 1,500 persons arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department for driving while intoxicated. (24 ref) *S. Blackman.*

4812. **Gardner, A. R. & Gardner, A. J.** (Friern & Royal Free Hosp, London, England) **Self-mutilation, obsessiveness and narcissism.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 127-132.—Conducted a controlled study of the clinical and biographical features of 22 female repeated self-cutters. Ss were randomly selected nonpsychotic inpatients. Results of assessment of Ss, using the Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire and the Obsessive-Compulsive section of the Tavistock Inventory, is presented. The marked obsessiveness of the Ss is emphasized, and possible implications of findings for treatment are discussed. (15 ref) *Journal summary.*

4813. **Glatt, M. M.** (St Bernard's Hosp, Regional Alcoholism & Drug Dependence Unit, Middlesex, England) **Today's enjoyment—tomorrow's dependency: The road towards the rock-bottom and the way back.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Apr), Vol 70(Suppl 1), 25-34.—Presents a chart of the stages of alcoholism useful for diagnosis and treatment. 5 developmental phases are described: the prealcoholic phase, the prodromal phase characterized by alcoholic amnesia, the crucial phase related to loss of control, the chronic phase with a bottoming-out experience, and the rehabilitative phase. Short-cuts to an early bottoming-out are illustrated. The applicability of the chart to other forms of addiction, including tobacco and drugs, is suggested. (21 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

4814. **Goldney, Robert D.** (U Adelaide, Royal Adelaide Hosp, Australia) **Out-patient follow-up of those who have attempted suicide: Fact or fantasy?** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2),

111-113.—46% of patients who had attempted suicide and were referred to the outpatient clinic of the Royal Adelaide Hospital failed to attend. Similar findings have been reported from other centers. Though it is not known why this is so, tentative speculation is possible. Those who do not attend may have already benefited from the incident and the attention received. There may be, however, ambiguity in the referral which discourages patients from attending. The need for further study of nonattendance of these patients is emphasized, since it has been shown that persons who attempt suicide are more at risk for suicide in the future. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4815. Goldsmith, Lisa A. (City U New York) **Adaptive regression, humor and suicide.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1275-1276.

4816. Hepburn, John R. (U Missouri, St Louis) **The role of the audience in deviant behavior and deviant identity.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 59(4), 387-405.—Examines the interactionist approach which explicitly recognizes the actor as a viable force in the emerging definition of deviance; the actor negotiates with an audience which may include official deviance-designators, significant others, and self. Because deviance is a perceived violation of rules subjectively defined or redefined as an actor encounters different interactional settings, it requires a more fluid level of analysis than that permitted by objective criteria of deviance. (67 ref)—*R. V. Heckel*.

4817. Hoenig, J. & Duggan, Elaine. (Memorial U Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) **Sexual and other abnormalities in the family of a transsexual.** *Psychiatry Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 334-346.—Details a case of transsexualism in a 17-yr-old male with homosexuality of Kinsey type 6. In his maternal kinship were found a large number of persons with various types of sexual abnormalities, including 1 case of probable transsexualism. The pattern of intermarriage produces from generation to generation an increasing number of children with such abnormalities. The patient and a number of relatives also show epilepsy. That disorder seems to exist mainly in the paternal kinship, and the coexistence of transsexualism and epilepsy seems coincidental. —*Journal abstract*.

4818. Huff, C. Ronald & Scott, Joseph E. (U California, Irvine) **Deviance and cognitive consistency: Patterns in public attitudes toward deviance.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 59(4), 330-343.—Labeling theory has generated much research, but the question of its relationship to cognitive consistency theory has been neglected. To test that relationship, 1,093 respondents were asked about their attitudes toward and knowledge of sexual "deviance" and related public policy. Data are interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that attitudes toward deviance are patterned. The discrepancy in conclusions between this study and another with nearly identical data is attributed to differential methods of data analysis. Results suggest that public attitudes toward deviance tend to be both cognitively consistent and surprisingly tolerant. (21 ref)—*R. V. Heckel*.

4819. Jayewardene, C. H. (U Ottawa, Canada) **Violence among the Eskimos.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4),

307-314.—Questions reports of Eskimo violence induced by alcohol or other factors, and the theories advanced to explain the alleged violence. Empirical evidence of Eskimo violence is lacking and the theories are speculative. (French abstract) (23 ref)—*B. L. Kintz*.

4820. Joesting, Joan; Jones, Nelda & Joesting, Robert. (Salisbury State Coll) **Male and female prison inmates' differences on MMPI scales and revised beta IQ.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 471-474.—Compared the MMPI protocols of all male ($n = 257$) and female ($n = 272$) prisoners in the North Carolina Correctional System in 1971. Female inmates had significantly higher ($p < .01$) IQs than did the males. With the exception of the *Ap*, *L*, and *K* scales, males had statistically significant higher means on all MMPI scales. Females were higher only on the *Ap* and *K* scales. The males appeared significantly more emotionally disturbed, which suggests that emotionally disturbed females may be admitted to a mental hospital, as a matter of policy, rather than to a prisoner.—*Journal abstract*.

4821. Judd, Lewis L. & Grant, Igor. (U California, San Diego) **Brain dysfunction in chronic sedative users.** *Journal of Psychodetic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 143-149.—Presents neuropsychological findings for 50 14-54 yr old polydrug users as compared with 19 male adults judged neurologically intact and 19 with brain disorders. The examination included the Halstead test battery, a modification of the Halstead Wepman aphasia screening test, a sensory perceptual examination, the WAIS, and the MMPI. 25 of the polydrug users demonstrated cerebral dysfunction. Neuropsychological impairment was particularly associated with heavy use of CNS depressant drugs. Implications for drug abuse treatment are noted. (15 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

4822. Kaplan, Stuart L. et al. (U Pennsylvania) **Correlations between scores on the Brazelton Neonatal Assessment Scale, measures of newborn sucking behavior, and birthweight in infants born to narcotic addicted mothers.** In N. R. Ellis (Ed), *Aberrant development in infancy: Human and animal studies*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. viii, 287 p.—Data from 23 infants born passively addicted to narcotic addict mothers show that (a) Brazelton irritability items distinguished between these Ss and normal controls; (b) Brazelton alertness items did not distinguish the 2 groups but did correlate with sucking measures; and (c) motor items also distinguished between the addict Ss and the normals and well correlated sucking measures.

4823. Leader, Elaine. (Cedars-Sinai Medical Ctr, Thailians Community Health Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **Transsexualism: A study of cross-gender identity disorder.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 155-166.—Presents some of the current theoretical thinking regarding transsexualism. Gender identity and gender role are defined and distinguished from each other. Transsexualism, the most extreme of cross-gender disorders, is differentiated from transvestism. Observable manifestations of both disorders in childhood are pointed out. Even though psychotherapeutic treatment of adult transsexualism is considered to be unsuccessful, treatment suggestions are made for the professional who comes in contact with transsexuals. (23 ref)—*S. R. Stein*.

4824. Lerner, Steven E. & Linder, Ronald L. (San Francisco State U) **Birth order and polydrug abuse among heroin addicts.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 285-291.—Studied possible relationships between birth order and polydrug use patterns of 198 heroin addicts prior to undergoing treatment. Overrepresentation of only child heroin addicts was evident among the population studied.

4825. Liden, Craig B.; Lovejoy, Frederick H. & Castello, Catherine E. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Phencyclidine: Nine cases of poisoning.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Nov), Vol 234(8), 513-516. In 9 cases of phencyclidine hydrochloride poisoning in patients aged from 10 mo to 26 yrs, early signs of overdose included drowsiness, nystagmus, miotic pupils, blood pressure elevation, increased deep tendon reflexes, ataxia, anxiety, and agitation. In more severe cases, seizures, spasticity, and opisthotonos were seen in addition to deep coma and respiratory depression. Treatment included removal by emetics or lavage, hydration, and a quiet, reassuring environment. Spasticity, agitation, and ocular manifestations responded to diazepam. Psychiatric intervention was instituted after the patients were stable and no longer agitated. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4826. Mahoney, John & Nay, W. Robert. (Virginia Commonwealth U, Academic Ctr) **The effect of sexual integration of a reform institution on adolescent females' perceptions of adolescent males.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 13-20.—3 days prior to sexual integration of a residential school for delinquent adolescent females, 85 students were surveyed about their attitudes towards boys. Ss also completed a semantic differential (SD) for "myself," "boy," and "girl." Ss were assigned to 1 of 3 gender-identity groups for male identification, female identification, and uncertain identification based on SD profile matching. A 2nd survey was conducted 2 mo after sexual integration of the school. Data were obtained from 49 of the original Ss. Results show significant changes for the male identity group toward rejection of the male role. The uncertain identity group increased identification with the feminine role. As anticipated, no changes appeared for the female identity group. Findings suggest that sexual integration of adolescent reform institutions is effective in avoiding sex-role diffusion.—*Journal abstract*.

4827. Marković, Ante. (Medical Ctr, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia) **[A study of attempted suicide.]** (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 19-31.—Describes characteristics of suicide attempts in neuropsychiatric patients treated from 1962 to 1972. Of the 49 patients, twice as many were women as men. 79.5% were born outside the community. This finding and other residence data suggest an association between environmental changes and suicidal behavior. In a large number of patients, the premorbid personality developed psychoneurosis and depression of undetermined etiology; however, there was also a considerable number of patients in whom no significant psychopathologic phenomena could be detected. In all patients, the actual mental constellation was changed and there was a depressive symptomatology expressing itself as a general

"dissatisfaction with life." The need to find common pathogenic phenomena in attempted suicide cases is emphasized. (27 ref)—*English summary*.

4828. Mathew, Mohan. (Kerala U, Trivandrum, India) **A comparative study of aggression in juvenile delinquents, waifs, strays, and normal boys.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 10(2), 61-65.—Data were obtained on 15 Ss from each category by a semi-structured interview, Draw-a-Person Test, and 8 pictures modeled after the TAT. Results indicate that juvenile delinquents showed stronger and deeper aggressive behavior than did the other 2 groups. Findings also support the theory that aggression is a learned behavior which mainly takes place through interaction in the family. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4829. McDonald, Angus & Brown, Dick. (Clarke Inst of Psychiatry, Toronto, Canada) **American military deserters in Canada: The pre-Vietnam syndrome.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 315-325.—Presents demographic and psychological data on 38 American deserters in Canada. A number of the situational and emotional problems encountered by such expatriates are discussed. The data indicate that some were disturbed personalities before their military service but might have functioned adequately were it not for that experience, which pushed them over the edge. (French abstract)—*B. L. Kintz*.

4830. Monty, R. A.; Hall, R. J. & Rosenberger, Marjorie A. (US Army Human Engineering Lab, Behavioral Research Directorate, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) **Eye movement responses of heroin addicts and controls during word and object recognition.** *Neuropsychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(9), 693-702.—In 2 experiments the eye movement responses of 23 heroin addicts and 23 matched university student controls were examined while they were engaged in word and object recognition tasks. Significant differences between the 2 groups were found which could be attributed to motivational or interest factors associated with the importance of the materials shown, and to basic differences in the physiological and CNS processes that regulate eye movements. Based on these findings, together with earlier observations of differences in cutaneous sensitivity between addicts and controls, it is hypothesized that addiction may lead to an altered sensory capacity in the temporal domain which is concerned with gating and subsequent scanning of stimuli. The potential role of educational differences between the 2 groups is also discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

4831. Norell, Kjell. (Inst for Social Medicine, Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway) **Attempted suicide and suicide in functional psychoses.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(2), 81-106.—A total of 2,243 1st admissions to Gaustad Hospital between 1938 and 1961 diagnosed as functional psychoses were either followed up to the time of their death within 5 yrs or observed over a period of 5 yrs, and then reexamined. Of these patients, 325 had attempted suicide prior to their admission. The frequency of attempted suicide was equal in both sexes. Males used more dangerous methods and had more serious intentions. The psychosis appears to have been of importance when considering whether, but not how, the suicide should be attempted. The greatest

risk of attempted suicide was among patients with psychoses of a depressive nature. 28 of the patients committed suicide within 5 yrs following their discharge, and a further 20 took their own lives prior to the reexamination.—*Journal abstract.*

4832. Offer, Daniel; Marohn, Richard C. & Ostrov, Eric. (Michael Reese Hosp & Medical Ctr, Chicago, IL) **Violence among hospitalized delinquents.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1180-1186.—Collected data on the extent of violent behavior among 55 male and female hospitalized juvenile delinquents during a period of 3 yrs. Violent behavior was correlated with the adolescent self-image and the ratings of staff and psychotherapists. Results show that violent male Ss had a healthier self-image and were more liked by their therapists than nonviolent male Ss. The opposite was found for females. Initially, the staff liked the nonviolent better; this finding was no longer significant after Ss were on the unit for 13 wks. Individual and staff psychodynamics and cultural factors that contribute to the outbreak of violence are discussed. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4833. Pokorny, Alex D.; Kaplan, Howard B. & Tsai, Shih Y. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Texas Medical Ctr, Houston) **Hopelessness and attempted suicide: A reconsideration.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 954-956.—Administered measures of depression, hopelessness, and strength of suicidal intent to a sample of 112 suicide attempters. Ss were hospitalized at intervals that varied from a few hours to more than a week following the attempt. Results for the 55 Ss diagnosed as depressive and admitted within 72 hrs after their attempt were compared with results obtained by K. Minkoff et al (see PA, Vol 50:11549) using comparable measures. Contrary to findings of the earlier study, there was a lower correlation between hopelessness and intent than between depression and intent. It is suggested that demographic differences between the 2 samples may provide explanations for this discrepancy, in that they reflect the presence or absence of external societal supports that may influence the suicidogenic potential of hopelessness.—*Journal abstract.*

4834. Ramon, Shulamit; Bancroft, John H. & Skrimshire, Angela M. (U Bradford, School of Applied Social Studies, England) **Attitudes towards self-poisoning among physicians and nurses in a general hospital.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 257-264.—Interviewed 25 doctors and 50 nurses working in the medical wards of a general hospital. Ss were asked to indicate typical motives for self-poisoning and were then shown brief accounts of 4 typical case histories. They were asked to choose from a list of motives those they considered applied to each case. They then rated each motive for acceptability and understandability, and each case for sympathy and readiness to help. Motives were of 2 principal types:—"manipulative" (i.e., aimed at eliciting a response from others) and "depressive" (i.e., communicating despair and aimed at withdrawal, escape, or death). "Depressive" motives were more acceptable and evoked more sympathy or readiness to help in both doctors and nurses than "manipulative" motives. Doctors and nurses differed in various ways. Nurses were generally more accepting, more sympathet-

ic, and more likely to seek professional help as an alternative way of coping. Doctors distinguished more clearly between "suicidal" motives, of which they were relatively accepting, and "manipulative" motives, which they accepted less. Attitudes to the 4 cases differed, primarily in the motives attributed. Those differences may also reflect differing severity of problems, personal responsibility for problems, social class, sex, or age.—*Journal abstract.*

4835. Rauchfleisch, Udo. (U Basel, Psychiatric Clinic, Switzerland) **[On the diagnostic significance of the "discrepancies" in Raven's Progressive Matrices Test.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 107-115.—Examined data from the Rorschach, an intelligence test, the Rozenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, and questionnaires administered to 214 Ss 14-19 yrs old who exhibited behavioral disorders, to detect differences between Ss with high and low discrepancy scores on the Progressive Matrices. Of about 45 variables examined, 14 yielded significant T values. Closer examination of the 25 high-discrepancy Ss suggests more clearly a positive correlation between degree of discrepancy and distractibility, lack of efficiency, and related variables.—*M. Morf.*

4836. Roberts, Gustave W. (Texas Tech U) **Locus of control orientation in a broad sample of alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 423.

4837. Rudman, Seymour L. (U Massachusetts) **The effect of gender on responsiveness to internal and external cues associated with eating behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1759-1760.

4838. Rydberg, U. (Karolinska Inst, Stockholm, Sweden) **Present and future trends in alcohol research.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Apr), Vol 70(Supp 1), 3-11.—Stresses the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of alcoholic behavior. Problems related to differences in scope and methodology, studying excess consumption in human Ss, and obtaining an adequate number of Ss, are considered. The importance of long-term planning and the use of longitudinal studies to understand etiological and pathogenic factors leading to alcoholism are noted. The influence of fads in the choice of topics in alcohol research is criticized. 4 action mechanisms of ethanol on the living organism are discussed, together with the concept of an acceptable daily intake.—*R. Tomasko.*

4839. Solway, Kenneth S.; Hays, J. Ray; Roberts, Thomm K. & Cody, Jo A. (Texas Research Inst of Mental Sciences, Houston) **Comparison of WISC profiles of alleged juvenile delinquents living at home versus those incarcerated.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 403-407.—Compared the WISC subtests and IQs of 91 juveniles living on a juvenile detention ward and 91 juveniles living at home. Ages ranged from under 10 to 15 yrs, and all Ss were alleged juvenile delinquents awaiting adjudication. No differences were found on either IQs or subtest standard scores between ward and home group. There were, however, significant differences among the subtests. A Newman-Keuls test indicated a grouping of the subtests which was different from that described by D. Wechsler (1958). The highest ranked

subtests were Similarities, Picture Completion and Object Assembly, the lowest ranked were Information, Vocabulary, and Arithmetic. Data indicate that the verbal-performance discrepancy is not useful to describe alleged juvenile delinquents.—*Journal abstract.*

4840. Sydulko, Karl et al. (Gateways Hosp, Los Angeles, CA) **Psychophysiology of sociopathy: Electro-cortical measures.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(3), 185-200.—Analyzed the contingent negative variation (CNV), visual average evoked potential (AEP), and resting EEG in sociopaths and controls matched for age and sex. 27 male sociopaths were selected by psychiatric interview and psychometric tests (e.g., MMPI and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory), restricted to Shipley Institute of Living Scale for Measuring Intellectual Impairment IQs of 115-145, and separated into young (mean age, 20.5 yrs) and older (mean age, 35.3 yrs) age groups. Ss participated in forewarned reaction-time tasks in which the imperative stimulus was either an innocuous or noxious tone that the S escaped by pressing a response key. Sociopaths and controls did not differ in reaction time, vertex and occipital AEP amplitude or latency, and power spectral density of the EEG. Contrary to previous findings, there also were no significant differences between sociopaths and controls in overall CNV amplitude or topography. However, while most controls showed increased CNV amplitude in the noxious tone condition as compared to the innocuous tone condition, older sociopaths showed no change or decreased amplitudes. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4841. Terpstra, Margery W. (U Hawaii) **A language behavior therapy program for couples seeking a better sexual adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 428-429.

4842. Thall, Marcella M. (U Michigan) **Behavioral components of adolescent shoplifting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1616.

4843. Tong, Theodore G. et al. (San Francisco General Hosp, Div of Clinical Pharmacology, Medical Service, CA) **Phencyclidine poisoning.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Nov), Vol 234(5), 512-513.—Reports 2 cases of phencyclidine-intoxicated patients who exhibited bizarre combinations of disorientation, hallucination, agitation, and dyskinetic motor activity. Supportive care and reduction of sensory stimulation were the basis for management of the symptoms.

4844. Travis, Norman. (Rutgers State U) **Observations of blackouts and other alcohol-induced memory impairments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 429.

4845. Tumilty, Thomas N. (U Kentucky) **Correlates of I-E, susceptibility to change in locus of control, and modification of I-E among inpatient alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1287-1288.

4846. Vasić, Uglješa; Kalićanin, Predrag; Petrović, Dušan & Veljković, Jovan. (Inst for Mental Health & Laza Lazarević Neuropsychiatric Hosp, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[Suicides and attempted suicides of psychiatric patients in Belgrade.]** (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 11-18. Argues that inadequate recording, therapy, and prevention of attempted and completed

suicides hinder the development of a documented approach to these increasingly frequent phenomena. Data from the Institute for Mental Health in Belgrade obtained during 1963-1967 on all hospitalized neuropsychiatric patients who attempted suicide are presented. Specific data from the 222 patients (58 male and 164 female) who attempted suicide are presented and compared with findings from 20 former psychiatric patients who made successful suicide attempts. Information on sex, kind of treatment, age, education, occupation, marital status, diagnosis, and manner of suicide is included.—*English summary.*

4847. Weissman, Myrna M. (Yale U, Medical School, Depression Research Unit) **Wrist cutting: Relationship between clinical observations and epidemiological findings.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1166-1171.—Reports of select samples have described suicide attempt by wrist cutting as a unique clinical syndrome occurring in young, single, attractive women, associated with specific psychological characteristics. A St. Louis study of a large unselected sample found that persons who cut their wrists were similar to other suicide attempters and were not more apt to be single females who made repeated attempts. These findings are repeated in the present study with 273 suicide attempters seen at a medical center during a 25-wk period, suggesting that reports of persons cutting their wrists should be reconsidered in light of these epidemiologic findings. Institutional differences in patient sampling can account for lack of agreement. While clinical observations are important, additional study through epidemiologic approaches is necessary before conclusions about new syndromes can be made. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4848. Wilkins, R. H. (Manchester U, England) **The hidden alcoholic in general practice.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Apr), Vol 70(Suppl 1), 12-17.—Administered the Spare Time Activities Questionnaire to 546 15-64 yr old working-class outpatients suspected of being alcoholic risks. Ss were classified into 3 types: the heavy drinker, the problem drinker, and the alcohol addict. 28.4% of the Ss surveyed were present or past alcoholics, as compared to 2.8% of a 179-patient control group whose members had no alcoholic risk characteristics. Significant risk factors are also identified.—*R. Tomasko.*

4849. Wilson, Harriet. **Juvenile delinquency, parental criminality and social handicap.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(3), 241-250.—Juvenile delinquency correlated highly with severe social handicap as measured by an instrument scoring father's occupation, size of family, adequacy of school clothing, school attendance, and parental contact with school in a sample of 182 children from 56 families. Juvenile delinquency also correlated with parental criminality. These results give independent confirmation of the last 3 of D. J. West's (1973) factors. Ability tests of the 6- and 10-yr-old males showed that the greater the degree of social handicap, the poorer the results. Parental behavior was significantly related to both delinquent and nondelinquent Ss' behavior. In a delinquent milieu, the only effective protection against delinquency appears to be a strict parental regime that limits their children's freedom

of movement. The quality of the home atmosphere and parental participation in the children's activities showed only a chance relationship.—*Journal abstract.*

4850. Wodarski, John S.; Feldman, Ronald A. & Pedi, Stephen J. (U Maryland, School of Social Work & Community Planning) **Labeling by self and others: The comparison of behavior among "anti-social" and "pro-social" children in an open community agency.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(3), 258-275.—150 8-16 yr old males, referred by various professionals and defined as being antisocial, and 221 males defined as prosocial, were observed for 2 hrs/wk at a community center. Behavioral ratings were secured for 30 wks. Ss were pre- and posttested on self-inventories to measure antisocial behavior. In addition, significant adults, such as group counselors, filled out pre- and posttest inventories to measure antisocial behavior. The behavioral data reveals that the 2 categories of Ss did not significantly differ in incidence of prosocial and antisocial behavior. However, data provided by self-inventories are not consistent with the behavioral data. Results are discussed in terms of relevance for labeling theory. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4851. Zabriskie, Joseph W. (Boston U, School of Education) **An evaluation of self-concept and social attitude of adjudicated delinquent males in specialized short term treatment programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3078.

4852. Zipper, Barry O. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The personality and self concept characteristics of Negro and White delinquent and non-delinquent boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 431.

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

4853. Anderson, David O. (Northwestern U) **Computer assistance for the diagnosis of learning disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3185-3186.

4854. Brannan, A. Clark; Sigelman, Carol & Bensberg, Gerard J. (Hardin-Simmons U) **The hearing impaired in state institutions for the retarded: I. Prevalence, characteristics, and diagnosis.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Aug), Vol 210(4), 408-416.—A mail survey of 181 public institutions for the mentally retarded revealed that 7.2% of the residents are hard of hearing and 2.3% are deaf. The hearing impaired retarded, most of whom are over the age of 18 and profoundly or severely retarded, constitute a sizable segment of the institutional population in need of special services. (16 ref)

4855. Bray, Norman W. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Effects of instructions to forget on memory in the retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 888.

4856. Brown, Bernard. (American U) **Growth retardation: A systems study of the educational problems of the disadvantaged child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 847.

4857. Burke, Leonadia B. (Boston Coll) **Coping abilities of parents of moderately retarded children as they relate to the sex of the parent and the age and sex of the child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1270-1271.

4858. Cardoza, Carol W. (U Miami) **Visual perceptual maturity and cognitive development in normal and educable retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 387-388.

4859. Conover, Darlene K. (Ohio State U) **Object preference and resulting movement behaviors of three to seven year old custodial and trainable retarded boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2364.

4860. Dick, Herman F. (Wayne State U) **The effects of attending a segregated vocational education program as compared to an integrated vocational education program upon self concept and attitudes toward school of educable mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3187.

4861. Dow, M. G.; Ledwith, F.; Fraser, W. I. & Bhagat, M. (Gartnavel Royal Hosp, Glasgow, England) **The usefulness of the semantic differential with "mild grade" mental defectives.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 386-392.—Tested the hypotheses that (a) mildly retarded Ss, in comparison with Ss of average intelligence, would show less discrimination in the use of the semantic differential (SD) and (b) such discrimination deficiencies would predispose retarded Ss toward a polarized response bias. 20 retarded males (mean age, 19.1 yrs) in a training center and 15 high school students matched for socioeconomic status and age were administered an SD containing 17 concepts representing 3 areas (personal, love-affection, and environmental). Ss rated the concepts on 7 bipolar scales loading on the evaluative dimension, 4 scales on the potency dimension, and 4 on the activity dimension. A discrimination index was computed for each concept. Results support both hypotheses. The significantly lower discrimination indexes of the retarded Ss were largely attributable to their significant preference for the 1st choice point. Results have implications for the reliability and validity of the SD used with retarded groups. (28 ref)—*L. Gorse.*

4862. Elkin, Lorne. (U Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Canada) **Sociology of stupidity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1273.

4863. Gregersen, E. (National Hosp, Copenhagen, Denmark) **[Spectacles, eye training and learning difficulties: Some reflections by an ophthalmologist.]** (Danish) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(6), 484-492.—Argues that the nonspecific reading disability is caused by impaired vision and hearing, weak intellect, emotional disturbances, or a combination of these problems; congenital dyslexia (specific reading retardation) may occur with the nonspecific forms. Asthenopy is defined as eye strain due to refraction anomalies or bad eye balance, and it is as common among children with congenital dyslexia as it is in normal children. It may be treated with spectacle, eye training (orthoptic treatment), and optometric adaptation of spectacles, but such treatment does not influence either specific or nonspecific reading disability. The need for both forms of treatment must depend on careful eye examination and reported symptoms which enable the ophthalmologist to explain the nature of the reading disability. (20 ref)—*P. Mylov.*

4864. Haile, James B. (American U) **A study and analysis of the relationships between selected intelli-**

gence factors, selected achievement factors, and academic achievement grades of a selected group of developmentally and functionally retarded junior-high-school age children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3189.

4865. Hill, A. Lewis. (Inst for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, Staten Island, NY) **Bisecting the Ponzo illusion. *Perceptual & Motor Skills***, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 225-226.—Presented a modification of the Ponzo illusion, in which the judged lines are centered in different sized obliques, to 16 matched normal and mentally retarded 15-18 yr old males with IQs of 51-68 under conditions of equal and unequal retinal sizes. Magnitude of illusion was affected by IQ (WISC) and by physical proximity rather than retinal contour. Results seem to imply a central rather than peripheral explanation for the illusion. —*Journal abstract*.

4866. Holden, Edward A. (E. R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **Generation of different numbers of button presses under supplementary feedback conditions by educable retardates. *Perceptual & Motor Skills***, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 185-186.—Educable retardates (10 boys and 10 girls; mean CA = 15.2 yrs) generated varying numbers of presses on a response key under 5 different feedback conditions. Neither time per response nor accuracy was affected by feedback condition, but time per response and magnitude of errors increased when larger numbers of responses were required. —*Journal abstract*.

4867. Jacobs, James W. (U Alabama) **The effects of stimulus type and mediational set on short-term memory of normal and retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International***, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 895.

4868. Parnell, Patty W. (U Southern California) **An exploratory study of the ability of 9-12 year old learning disabled children to infer cause-effect relationships as evaluated by selected language and intelligence measures. *Dissertation Abstracts International***, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 912.

4869. Rourke, Byron P. (U Windsor, Canada) **Brain-behavior relationships in children with learning disabilities. *American Psychologist***, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(9), 911-920.—Reports on studies emphasizing a neuropsychological approach to the investigation of learning disabilities in children. Areas reviewed include the level of performance approach, attentional deficits, EEG abnormalities, comparisons of performance on the 2 sides of the body, differential score approaches, and the investigation of particular learning disabilities. These studies indicate that cerebral impairment is at least one crucial factor limiting the satisfactory adaptation of children with learning disabilities. (37 ref) R. Tomasko.

4870. Schroth, Marvin L. (U Santa Clara) **The use of IQ as a measure of problem solving ability with mongoloid and nonmongoloid retarded children. *Journal of Psychology***, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 49-56.—Attempted to determine the relationship of MA and IQ to retardates' learning a task involving conceptualization. Such tasks are considered by A. R. Jensen (1965, 1968, 1973, 1974), in his theory on mental abilities, to test Level II abilities as opposed to Level I abilities which involve rote learning and primary memory. The opposing hypotheses of E. F. Zigler (1967) and M. W. Weir

(1967) concerning the use of MA or IQ, respectively, as the best measure of learning rate were examined. A dimension-abstracted oddity task was presented to 40 mongoloid and 40 nonmongoloid White 7-20 yr olds (mean MA, 42.63 mo; IQ range, 24-40). Results support Weir's hypotheses, as IQ was found to determine the rate of learning the task. A major finding shows that nonmongoloids learned the task faster than mongoloid Ss. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4871. Senf, Gerald M. & Sushinsky, Leonard W. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **State initiative in learning disabilities: Illinois' Project SCREEN: II. Definition and Illinois practice. *Journal of Learning Disabilities***, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(8), 524-533.—Describes a theoretical monograph on the definition of learning disabilities, and reports an interview study of directors of cooperative special education facilities in Illinois. It is argued that the idea of learning disabilities as a construct implying child-centered deviance cannot survive and that the real issue lies in the delivery of services to children with difficulties in their interactions with the school. Screening and identification practices, administrative structures, service delivery models, and the role of parent groups are discussed.

4872. Smith, Myriam W. (U Connecticut) **An experimental analysis of proactive inhibition effects in retardates. *Dissertation Abstracts International***, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1303.

4873. Smith, Theora S. (Brigham Young U) **Development in preschool learning disabled children when parents are given instruction by television or personally. *Dissertation Abstracts International***, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3195.

4874. Throne, John M. (Lakemary Ctr for Exceptional Children, Paola, KS) **Normalization through the normalization principle: Right ends, wrong means. *Mental Retardation***, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(5), 23-25.—Argues that treating the retarded normally will leave them functioning as retarded. Only extraordinary conditions—non-normal—can result in the diminishing of retarded states.

4875. Wilson, Lonny R. (Mississippi Bend Area Education Agency, Davenport, IA) **Learning disability as related to infrequent punishment and limited participation in delay of reinforcement tasks. *Journal of School Psychology***, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 255-264.—By comparing for learning disabled and control children parental frequency ratings of physical punishment and of completing household tasks, this experiment tested the hypothesis that parental indulgence is associated with learning disorders. 18 1st and 2nd graders with learning problems, matched on grade and sex with those in 2 control groups of 18 Ss each, were rated significantly lower on both measures than were either pupils referred for other reasons or nonreferred pupils. The infrequent punishment suggests that some children have learning problems because of a failure to acquire adequate response inhibition tendencies, which are necessary to control inappropriate behaviors resulting from the ineffective classroom positive reinforcement system. Furthermore, the lower responsibility index suggests some of their academic problems result from limited experiences functioning under delayed reinforcement. —*Journal abstract*.

4876. Winters, John J. & Brzoska, Mary A. (E. R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **Development of lexicon in normal and retarded persons.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 391-402.—24 noninstitutionalized retarded children and 73 kindergartners and 4th and 9th graders labeled chromatic pictures of nouns in a study of the development of their lexicons. Lexical store development was related more to cognitive development (MA) than chronological age. This development was also more highly related with J. B. Carroll and M. N. White's (see PA, Vol 51:9059) measure of age of acquisition of words than to word frequencies in the Thorndike-Lorge word count. The retarded Ss relative efficiency decreased as ease of labeling increased; this led to increasing decrement in performance below expected performance for that MA. This regress in lexical lag is discussed in terms of ages at which words are acquired and the earlier deficiencies of retarded children's lexicons. Comparisons of the several corpora are made in terms of their use in matching normal and retarded groups on experimental tasks in verbal learning. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4877. Wolf, Lucille C. & Whitehead, Paul C. (Children's Psychiatric Research Inst, London, Canada) **The decision to institutionalize retarded children: Comparison of individually matched groups.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(5), 3-7.—Reviewed data on 24 institutionalized retarded children who were individually matched on sex, socioeconomic status, IQ, and American Association of Mental Deficiency diagnostic category, with 24 retarded Ss who remained at home. Results indicated that the sex of the child and the amount of disruption perceived by the family as caused by the child are significant factors in determining the course of institutionalization. It was found that marital integration was most seriously affected by males and that these children were more likely to be institutionalized than females. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Speech & Language Disorders

4878. Aseltine, Suzanne B. (U California, Los Angeles) **Auditory comprehension in the perception of time sequence in aphasia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 845.

4879. Cohen, Melvin S. (U Utah) **Intersensory processing efficiency of fluent speakers and stutterers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1310-1311.

4880. Francis, William C. (Ohio U) **An investigation of disfluency differences in the speech of normal speakers and stutterers under two different auditory feedback conditions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 909-910.

4881. Garbee, Frederick E. (Claremont Coll, Graduate School) **Ego identity in adolescent males with articulatory disorders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1789.

4882. Hughes, Jennifer. (U London, England) **Acquisition of a non-vocal "language" by aphasic children.** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 41-55.—Taught 48% 13 yr old aphasics with serious language deficits to communicate via a system of visual symbols originally devised by D. Premack (1969)

for use with chimpanzees. The Ss readily learned to express several language functions in this way (word, sentence, class-concept, question, and negation). The linguistic status of "Premackese" is questioned, and it is suggested that it is better viewed as a communication system. It is suggested that aphasic children may lack some ability which is specifically linguistic. (French summary) (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4883. Huskey, Robert; Knight, Nancy; Olman, Shirley & Irwin, John V. (Special School District, St Louis County, MO) **A longitudinal study of the spontaneous remission of articulatory defects of 1665 school children in grades 1, 2, and 3.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1973(Fal), Vol 4(2), 73-87.—3,147 1st graders with at least 1 articulatory deviation were identified in September, 1967 by the St Louis County Special District. 327 of the children were assigned to therapy. It was possible to follow 1,665 of the remaining 2,820 children through 5 additional test periods until 1970. None of the children in the study group received speech therapy. The study background and reliability analyses are presented, and the spontaneous remission of articulatory deviations as observed in these children are analyzed in terms of the effects of such factors as phoneme in error, error type, position, sex, patterns of correction, and stimulability. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4884. O'Hare, Nancy K. (U Virginia) **The relationship between articulatory dysfunction in children and performances on selected tests of auditory memory span.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 911-912.

4885. Pratt, Judith E. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Comparisons of linguistic perception and production in preschool stutterers and nonstutterers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 913.

4886. Sandness, Donald L. (U Utah) **A comparison of written language of stutterers and nonstutterers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1312-1313.

4887. Saywell, Stephen S. (U Tennessee) **Neuropsychological correlates of stuttering behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1285.

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

4888. Adler, Sheila N. (U Colorado) **The stigma of handicap and its unlearning: A social perspective on children with muscle disease and their families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1266-1267.

4889. Ambrose, William R. & Neal, W. R. (U Georgia) **The effects of frequency bandwidth on speech discrimination by hearing impaired subjects.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 224-229.—Sensorineural hearing impaired adults as a group yielded significantly higher discrimination scores than normal Ss with the high-frequency bandpass condition; however, 2 of the 10 hypacusics scored better with low frequency bandpass. It is suggested that, in hearing aid selection, it is not possible to determine the best frequency emphasis on the basis of audiogram configuration alone.

4890. Anghinah, Abrão & Lefèvre, Antonio B. (U Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina, Clinica Neurológica,

- Brazil) [Reeducation and restructuration of motor function: A case report of reversal of functions between the lower and upper extremities.] (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1973(Dec), Vol 31(4), 306-312.—Reports the retraining of a 4-yr-old girl with neurological deficits involving psychomotor retardation. After 3 mo the patient regained satisfactory use of her hands, and could lean against a wall and walk with support. Findings suggest that some lost functions that do not recover spontaneously can return through reeducation.—J. F. Brenner.
4891. Austin, Gary F. (Northwestern U) **Knowledge of selected concepts attained by the deaf adolescent population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3186.
4892. Bennett, Clinton W. & Ling, Daniel. (Madison Coll) **Discrimination of the voiced-voiceless distinction by severely hearing-impaired children.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 271-279.—Normal-hearing 8-11 yr olds set voiced-voiceless boundaries at voice onset times (VOTs) similar to those reported for normal-hearing adults who have been presented with synthetic speech stimuli. Hearing-impaired Ss did not set the voiced-voiceless boundaries, but with VOTs exceeding 60 msec, they did identify syllables as voiceless more frequently than as voiced. (20 ref)
4893. Berglund, Göran; Ander, Suzanne; Lindström, Bodil & Tibblin, Gösta. (U Göteborg, Sahlgren's Hosp, Sweden) **Personality and reporting of symptoms in normo- and hypertensive 50 year old males.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 139-145.—From a screening examination of the 50-yr-old male population in Göteborg, Sweden, a 3% subsample of 80 Ss was randomly selected as a reference group. All Ss without antihypertensive and with systolic blood pressure greater than 175 or diastolic blood pressure greater than 115 mm Hg on 2 separate occasions made up the untreated hypertension group of 35. Ss on antihypertensive treatment at screening were included in the treated hypertension group of 22. The reference group and the hypertension groups were subjected to the same investigations, including a personality inventory (the Cesarek-Marke Personality Schedule) and a questionnaire measuring the tendency to report symptoms. Untreated, newly discovered hypertensives had a greater need for autonomy than the treated hypertensives, who in turn had a greater need to be taken care of. Untreated hypertensives, especially those with organ damage, tended to report fewer symptoms than the treated hypertensives.—W. G. Shipman.
4894. Bottenberg, E. H.; Lurati, M.; Lützenkirchen, J. & Grüniger, W. (U Würzburg, Neurologische Universitätsklinik, W Germany) [Multiple sclerosis and moods.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 27-36.—Studied the prevalent moods in 85 patients with multiple sclerosis using a mood-adjective checklist. The 4 moods determined by factor-analysis—depression, cheerfulness, tendency toward aggressiveness and social openness and interest—were sporadically related to the neurologically objectified degree of severity and the duration of the disease. Most distinct was the positive relationship between severity of disease and depressive mood. (25 ref)—English summary.
4895. Brenner, Richard P.; Schwartzman, Robert J. & Richey, E. T. (U Miami, Medical School, FL) **Prognostic significance of low amplitude or relatively isoelectric EEG patterns.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 582-587.—3 patterns of EEG records are presented for 14 comatose patients. All patients died, indicating grave prognostic implications for all 3 patterns. (30 ref)
4896. Buchanan, D. C. & Abram, H. S. (Vanderbilt U, Medical Ctr) **Psychotic behavior resulting from a lateral ventricle meningioma: A case report.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 400-401.—Presents a case report of a 61-yr-old female, who did not show any hard neurological signs, admitted to the hospital because of psychotic behavior due to a lateral ventricle meningioma. The difficulty in diagnosing tumors of this type and the patient's dramatic press of speech and hypomanic-paranoid tendencies are noted.
4897. Chaney, James A. (Texas Tech U) **The development of a scale for the minimal brain dysfunction syndrome in adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1741.
4898. Charmaz, Kathleen C. (U California, San Francisco) **Time and identity: The shaping of selves of the chronically ill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3541.
4899. Clouser, Richard A. (Pennsylvania State U) **Relationships between visual speech reception and linguistic features of sentences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1359-1360.
4900. Corsi, Philip M. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Human memory and the medial temporal region of the brain.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 891.
4901. Craig, Kenneth D. & Coren, Stanley. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Signal detection analyses of social modelling influences on pain expressions.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 105-112.—Examined sensitivity to electrical stimulation and willingness to report pain, using signal detection methodology, in 50 male volunteers exposed to a tolerant or intolerant model, and in a control group. Tolerance to shock was substantially influenced by the modeling procedure as assessed with threshold measures.—W. G. Shipman.
4902. Danhauer, Jeffrey L. & Singh, Sadanand. (Ohio U) **A cross language study of speech production of children in audio and audiovisual modalities.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1973(Fal), Vol 4(2), 29-36.—20 logatomes involving 5 vowels and 20 consonants were presented to 36 5-16 yr olds: 18 hard of hearing and 18 deaf. Of the 18 Ss in each deviancy group, 6 were speakers of English (American), 6 were Serbo-Croatian (Yugoslavian), and 6 were French. The logatomes were analyzed for both initial and medial consonants and medial and final vowels. The stimuli and responses were recorded on magnetic tape and transcribed phonetically by 3 judges. The recorded stimuli and responses were also judged on a 9-point rating scale by 10 judges. Results show significant differences between deviancy groups, vowels and consonants, and modalities (audio vs audiovisual). Significant correlations were found for the phonetic transcriptions of vowels and consonants independently.

and the overall rating scale judgments of the logatomes.
—*Journal abstract.*

4903. Davidson, Terry M. (Elwyn Inst, Philadelphia, PA) **The vocational development and success of visually impaired adolescents.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(7), 314-316.—A review of the literature indicates that visually impaired adolescents are not as vocationally immature as has often been suggested. An effort to combat negative attitudes toward individuals who are visually impaired is recommended.

4904. Dershowitz, Netta K. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat Gan, Israel) **On connotative meaning of emotional terms to the blind: A contribution to the study of the phenomenology of emotion.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 87-94.—Conducted a study aimed toward ascertaining whether the hypothesis that emotional experience is universal and relatively independent of learning is tenable. 2 groups of Ss, 25 totally and congenitally blind 9-17 yr olds and 35 normal college adults (representing groups with widely different life experiences) rated the emotions "pride," "sadness," and "anger" on 15 scales of the semantic differential. The latter were used as the index of emotional states on the assumption that these verbal ratings may be considered as reflecting the inner phenomenological experiences. In accord with the hypothesis there was a high degree of correspondence between the ratings of the 2 groups, which, it is contended, may be seen as reflecting highly similar emotional experiences. Of 59 *t* tests comparing the mean ratings of the groups, only 3—a chance number—differed significantly, with the differences being of degree only (i.e., both lay on the same side of the mean).—*Journal abstract.*

4905. Deutsch, Lawrence J. & Rasin, Judy B. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **The validity and reliability of fusion inferred thresholds.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 230-232.—Results in sensorineural hypacusis Ss showed that correlations between conventional and fusion inferred thresholds were highly positive and significant at the 0.005 level of confidence. Test-retest comparisons on a 2nd group of similar Ss yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.92.

4906. Dietz, V. & Schenck, E. (U Freiburg, Neurologische Klinik, W Germany) **[Hereditary polyneuropathy with liability to pressure palsies.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 67-78.—Describes a family with sensory neuropathy, a decrease in conduction velocity at nerve entrapment sites, and in elderly members, a liability to pressure palsies. An autosomal-dominant inheritance is suggested, and classification under the hereditary polyneuropathies is discussed.—*English summary.*

4907. Dodrill, Carl B. & Troupin, Allan S. (U Washington, Medical School) **Effects of repeated administrations of a comprehensive neuropsychological battery among chronic epileptics.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 185-190.—Effects of repeated administrations of the Halstead-Reitan neuropsychological test battery were assessed by administration of the battery on 4 occasions at 6-12 mo intervals to 17 epileptics (mean age, 27.41 yrs) with stable neurological dysfunction. Changes in drug regimen complicated interpretation to some degree, but it appears

that (a) the majority of the neuropsychological measures did not demonstrate significant practice effects; and (b) there were statistically and clinically significant practice effects on some of the most sensitive measures (Category Test, Tactual Performance Test—Localization, and Impairment Index). In addition, the question was raised as to whether the WAIS may be more affected by the administration of anticonvulsants than are many of the other neuropsychological procedures. Caution is urged in interpretation when the battery is used on a repeated basis.—*Journal abstract.*

4908. Duvoisin, Roger C. & Marsden, C. David. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Note on the scoliosis of Parkinsonism.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(8), 787-793.—A lateral deviation of the spine and a corresponding tendency to lean to one side was found in 19 of 21 consecutive unoperated patients with Parkinsonism encountered in an outpatient clinic. The direction of postural deviation correlated significantly with the laterality of the major signs and symptoms of Parkinsonism. (23 ref)

4909. Elithorn, Alick; Lunzer, Michael & Weinman, John. (Royal Free Hosp, London, England) **Cognitive deficits associated with chronic hepatic encephalopathy and their response to levodopa.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(8), 794-798.—A battery of computer-based psychological tests given to 7 patients with chronic hepatic encephalopathy showed them to be intellectually impaired, particularly on speed-based measures, as compared with general hospital patients and with patients with cirrhosis but without clinical or EEG evidence of encephalopathy. 2 of the 7 patients in the latter group also showed evidence of cognitive impairment on some tests. The effects of levodopa were also evaluated by sequential assessment with these tests. Although there was some improvement in speed of performance on certain tasks and a suggestion of deterioration on other measures, there was little overall change. It is concluded that levodopa had an "arousing" or antidepressant action and that its effect on intellectual functions was secondary to this alerting effect and was consequently dependent on the emotional and attentional status of the patient. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4910. Emerton, Robert G. (Western Michigan U) **Deafness as an identity in relation to future educational and occupational plans among deaf high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3541-3542.

4911. Freeman, Roger D.; Malkin, Susan F. & Hastings, Jane O. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Psychosocial problems of deaf children and their families: A comparative study.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Aug), Vol 120(4), 391-405.—Compared results from parent and school questionnaires, psychological testing, home visit observations, a semistructured parent interview, and a review of available medical data in a study with 120 5-15 yr old prelingually deaf children and a matched group of normal hearing children and their families. In comparison with the hearing group, deaf children were socially disadvantaged due to indirect and direct consequences of deafness. Significant differ-

ences were found in early hospitalization, frequency of home moves, certain areas of behavior, activities permitted by parents, amount of play, and parental expectations. Contrary to previous clinical data, divorce and separation were not more common. Delay in medical diagnosis, the effects of associated brain damage, and the influence of educational controversies are other factors which make it difficult to sort out the inevitable primary consequences of childhood deafness from the secondary social, medical, and educational factors. (37 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4912. **Fremer, John J.** (Columbia U) **Recognition memory for approximations to English in deaf and hearing subjects at three age levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2385.

4913. **Gelfand, Carol C.** (New York U) **The effects of an altered interpersonal environment of minimally brain-damaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1274-1275.

4914. **Greer, S. & Morris, Tina.** (King's Coll Hosp, Faith Courtauld Unit for Human Studies in Cancer, London, England) **Psychological attributes of women who develop breast cancer: A controlled study.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 147-153.—Interviewed 160 women (consecutive cases) on the day before a breast tumor biopsy, and administered the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale, the Eysenck Personality Inventory (Form A), and the Hostility and Direction of Hostility Questionnaire. 69 had breast cancer and 91 were benign. Extreme suppression of anger and other feelings was significantly associated with cancer. No group differences were found for intelligence, neuroticism, or extraversion. (22 ref)—*W. G. Shipman.*

4915. **Guillery, R. W.; Okoro, A. N. & Witkop, Carl J.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Abnormal vision pathways in the brain of a human albino.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(2), 373-377.—Studied the dorsal lateral geniculate nucleus of 1 human albino brain. Results show that the retinogeniculate pathways were abnormal and suggest that quite extensive parts of the retinogeniculate projection, some representing central vision and others peripheral vision, were also abnormal. The abnormal shape and orientation of the nucleus and its relatively small size remain unexplained. (21 ref)

4916. **Haferkamp, G.** (U Mainz, Neurologische Klinik und Poliklinik, W Germany) **[Course and prognosis of unilateral carotid artery occlusion.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 171-186.—In 80 patients with unilateral carotid artery occlusions who had neurological symptoms, their course and prognosis without anticoagulant or surgical therapy were analyzed. 17.5% of these patients died within 4 wks, 43% of this group from extracerebral complications. The survival time of those patients surviving the acute stage was also shortened: 1 yr later only 67% of the patients were still alive, 5 yrs later 58%, and after 10 yrs only 42%. Many died from further cerebrovascular strokes. In most of the patients, carotid artery occlusion was only one of the symptoms of a generalized artery disease, i.e., arteriosclerosis. Resulting poor collateral circulation may have been the crucial factor leading to the poor prognosis as to survival and rehabilitation: only 3.8% of the patients returned to work, 19% were able to walk,

and 55% need nursing. It is suggested that these findings indicate the need for a decisive therapy with respect to the risk factors of stroke, and an alertness to transitory ischemic attacks or small strokes. The latter were found in 56% of the patients. The literature and value of different therapeutic measures are discussed. (34 ref) —*English abstract.*

4917. **Hildreth, Gladys J.** (Michigan State U) **Family values, goals and self-concept of unmarried adults who have sustained a hearing loss.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1172.

4918. **Hodapp, V.; Weyer, G. & Becker, J.** (U Mainz, W Germany) **Situational stereotypy in essential hypertension patients.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 113-121.—20 adult hypertensives and 31 normals matched for age and sex viewed slides of landscapes, rested 5 min, then formed sentences beginning with various letters. The hypertensives responded to the slides with a greater rise in systolic blood pressure than the controls; for all groups, pressure rose equally to the sentence task. The 11 severe hypertensives had a significant rise in diastolic blood pressure to both stimuli, while the other groups changed little. Results are related to the theories of J. I. Lacey and others regarding hypertension.—*W. G. Shipman.*

4919. **Johnson, Roger A.** (Old Dominion U, School of Education) **Word knowledge and production of original verbal responses in deaf children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 125-126.—Obtained verbal originality scores from Onomatopoeia and Images, Form 1B, given to 182 deaf 10-19 yr olds. Ss who had been taught the onomatopoeic words scored higher than Ss who had not been taught the words. There was a main effect for age, with older Ss having significantly higher means than younger Ss. No significant interactions occurred.—*Journal abstract.*

4920. **Kasden, Stephen D. & Robinson, Mendell.** **Bone conduction speech discrimination in different pathologies.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 268-270.—Confirmed the author's (1970) findings that a preoperative bone-conduction speech discrimination test is a better predictor of cochlear function in otosclerotic patients than an air-conduction speech test. Results are explained on the basis that ossicular fixation changed the frequency response-transform mechanism of the middle ear and thus affected air conduction speech audiometry.

4921. **Kleiy, Arlene.** (Children's Hosp, Washington, DC) **Lend me your ears. . . or at least draw me a picture.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 77(7), 423-430.—Illustrates how the parents of a hearing-handicapped child used simple drawings to communicate with him.—*W. A. Hass.*

4922. **Klitz, Margaret M.** (U Rochester) **A comparison of normal and perceptually handicapped children on a picture memory task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2391.

4923. **Kolb, Jonathan E. & Heaton, Robert K.** (Colorado, Medical School, Denver) **Lateralized neurologic deficits and psychopathology in a Turner syndrome patient.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1198-1200.—Studied a Turner syndrome patient, a 26-yr-old female, by more extensive neuropsy-

chological testing than has previously been reported with such patients. Testing indicated impairment of a variety of functions normally subserved by the right cerebral hemisphere. If replicated with other Turner patients, a lateralized neurologic deficit is implicated as part of the syndrome. Also, this case illustrates the importance of family support and sensitive professional treatment in determining the psychological outcome of this disorder. As an important therapeutic consideration, psychologically detrimental effects of delayed estrogen treatment with an older Turner syndrome patient are described. —*Journal abstract.*

4924. **Lechi, A.; Pilleri, G. & Carreras, M.** (U Parma, Clinica Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) **Akinetic mutism due to glioma of the midline.** *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 1-7. —Presents a clinical case with all the features for defining the true "akinetic mutism" syndrome. A report and macroscopic examination of the brain is given for a 62-yr-old female who died after 8 mo of clinical observation. The anatomical examination revealed a polymorphous glioblastoma involving the structure of the midline, and particularly the rostral region of the gyrus cinguli, corpus callosum and the septal areas. (German summary) (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4925. **Lopata, David J.** (Catholic U of America) **The effects of learning sets on conservation acquisition in blind and sighted children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 859.

4926. **McCormick, W. O.** (Queen's U, Belfast, Northern Ireland) **Amenorrhoea and other menstrual symptoms in student nurses.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 19(2), 131-137. —A questionnaire designed to investigate the incidence of amenorrhoea and other menstrual disorders in young institutionalized women was completed by 211 senior student nurses. The 142 nurses who reported the symptoms also answered the Maudsley Personality Inventory, the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, and the Malingering scale (Keehn). The psychometric scores of the nurses were similar to those of a control group of healthy young women except for high neuroticism and anxiety scores. Cessation was associated with low extraversion and low malingering, but not significantly related to neuroticism and anxiety. Premature pain was associated with high neuroticism and anxiety scores. High ratings of incapacity were associated with high neuroticism and low defensiveness scores. —*W. G. Shipman.*

4927. **Money, John.** (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Human behavior cytogenetics: Review of psychopathology in three syndromes—47,XXY; 47,XXY; and 45,X.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 11(3), 181-200. —Reviews the psychohormonal research of the 3 endocrine syndromes: Klinefelter's (47,XXY); 47,XXY, and Turner's (45,X) with respect to behavioral disability. The confirmed and unconfirmed behavioral stereotypes associated with each are discussed. (58 ref) —*E. B. Jaffe.*

4928. **Niederland, William G.** **Scarred: A contribution to the study of facial disfigurement.** *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 450-459. —Discusses from a psychoanalytic orientation the effects of facial

blemishes and disfigurement. One case is presented in detail. —*J. Z. Elias.*

4929. **Nielsen, Henry.** (U Aarhus, Denmark) **Is constructional apraxia primarily an interhemispheric disconnection syndrome?** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 113-124. —Presents evidence in support of the hypothesis that constructional apraxia is primarily an interhemispheric disconnection syndrome. An attempt is made to show that the errors traditionally associated with the constructional activity of patients with left- or right-sided cerebral lesions correspond closely to the faults observed in drawings by the left and right hand of split-brain patients. Based on this evidence, it is discussed whether unilateral lesions may cause callosal disconnection to such an extent that constructional apraxia will appear. Some major objections to the hypothesis are evaluated. (71 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4930. **Norden, Kerstin.** [Psychological studies of deaf adolescents.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1974, Dec, 148 p. —Studied various measures of achievement and ability with regard to level and structure in a group of deaf adolescents and made comparisons with a group of hard of hearing. Subgroups within the groups were isolated by means of latent profile analyses. The predictive power of teachers' assessments is described by linear multiple regression analyses. Cognitive style, mainly defined by the rod-and-frame test, was studied through a series of trials in order to mirror adaptive style, and results are related to measures of achievement and ability. (5 p ref)—*English abstract.*

4931. **Norton, James C.** (U Kentucky, Medical School) **Patterns of neuropsychological test performance in Huntington's disease.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 276-279. —Administered the WAIS, MMPI, and the Wisconsin modification of the Halstead-Reitan neurophysiological test battery to 6 Huntington's disease (HD) patients (mean age, 46.83 yrs) and 6 brain-damaged control patients (mean age, 46.50 yrs) matched for age and education. Data are compared to that obtained from HD patients in a study by T. J. Boll et al (see PA, Vol 54:3418), and some correspondence specific to HD is suggested. MMPI scores were not significantly different between the HD and brain-damaged groups. WAIS subtests showing significantly greater HD deficits were Arithmetic, Object Assembly, and Picture Completions. —*Journal abstract.*

4932. **Okada, Akira.** [An analysis of individual differences in reading abilities of partially-sighted children.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 165-170. —Analyzed the intra- and inter-individual differences in reading abilities of partially sighted children. Ss, 79 normal-sighted children and 20 partial-sighted ones, were administered 20 tests. In order to analyze the intra-individual differences by the ratio of individual scores obtained, *T* scores were converted into *Z* scores after obtaining the *T* score of each of the 20 tests. Partially-sighted Ss were significantly inferior to normal-sighted Ss in 7 tests. By both cluster analysis and Q-technique, the clusters were found to be unstable in terms of the discrimination of the partially-sighted from the normal-sighted. 2 groups, however, were completely

discriminated by the method of multiple correlation coefficient of which the ratio was 0.839.—*English abstract.*

4933. Raskind, Murray A.; Orenstein, Herbert & Christopher, T. Graham. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **Acute psychosis, increased water ingestion, and inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 907-910.—Describes 3 postmenopausal women with agitated psychotic depression, increased water ingestion, and electrolyte values consistent with the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretion. It is hypothesized that this clinical triad represents a syndrome reflecting underlying dysfunction of the hypothalamus and limbic system of the brain. The diagnosis of inappropriate ADH in 1 of the patients was directly confirmed by a recently developed serum radioimmunoassay. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4934. Reiss, Abby R. (City U New York) **Obesity and aggression in women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1284.

4935. Renshaw, Domeena C. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Impotence in diabetics.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 369-371.—Discusses 3 causes of impotence (alcohol, anxiety, and anger) in relation to diabetic patients. Endocrinological factors are discussed, 3 case illustrations are presented, and suggestions for treating organic and psychological impotence in diabetic males are briefly described.

4936. Robinson, Luther D. & Dawson, Susan D. (St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) **EEG and REM sleep studies in deaf people.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Aug), Vol 210(4), 387-390.—Data obtained over 5 nights from 4 male congenitally deaf 20-23 yr olds and 15 normal hearing Ss show no difference between deaf and normal Ss in minutes of total sleep or REM time; however, deaf Ss spent significantly more time awake during the night, and less time in NREM sleep, specifically delta (slow-wave) sleep. (31 ref)

4937. Rothmund, Elisabeth & Dragojević, Snezana. (Max-Planck-Inst Für Psychiatrie, München, W Germany) **[Non-corrected, traumatic carotid-jugular fistula of long standing: Patho-anatomical findings.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 37-47.—Discusses a 58-yr-old patient who, as a result of a neck injury, developed a traumatic aneurysm of the common carotid artery with signs and symptoms of stasis of the neck and facial regions and cerebral complications which caused death. Neuropathological investigation showed that the long-standing hemodynamic peculiarities of the shunt had led to a severe ectasia of the cerebral vasculature and of the contralateral internal carotid artery. This was accompanied by chronically recurrent blood-brain barrier disturbances, edema, and the beginnings of tissue damage. The ectasia of the contralateral carotid had led to a pressure atrophy of the adjacent optic nerve. An additional cerebral complication is described and verified patho-anatomically. (24 ref)—*English summary.*

4938. Rönnebeck, Reinhard W. (U Houston) **A naturalistic investigation of community adjustment of facially disfigured burned teenagers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 424.

4939. Savoldelli, Guido. (U Zürich, Psychiatrischeklinik, Switzerland) **[Extraversion (E), neuroticism (N), and psychoticism (P) in deaf people.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 213-223.—Studied the personality of deaf people using the framework of H. J. Eysenck's concept of personality. Data gathered with the personality inventory AUPI was evaluated for 66 deaf people (43 congenital or early acquired deafness, 25 late deafness, i.e., after full language development). The consistency of the AUPI Scales in the normal population almost corresponded to that in deaf Ss. Those who went deaf "early" showed a statistically significant higher degree of extraversion than the normal population. There was no significant difference in neuroticism (emotional lability). "Early" deaf Ss had the highest value of psychoticism, and those who developed deafness "late" also differed significantly from the normal population. Psychoticism is, according to U. Baumann and A. Dittrich (1975), reactive aggressivity and depression (reactive to frustration). (23 ref)—*English abstract.*

4940. Seifert, A. R. & Lubar, J. F. (VA Hosp, Tampa, FL) **Reduction of epileptic seizures through EEG biofeedback training.** *Biological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(3), 157-184.—Biofeedback training of the sensorimotor rhythm (SMR) was carried out in 3 male and 3 female adolescent epileptics and in 2 female normal controls. The patients represented a cross-section of epilepsies including grand mal, myoclonic, afocal, and psychomotor types. 3 patients were mentally retarded. 12-14 Hz (SMR) activity was detected by a combination of sharp analog filtering and digital processing. Ss were provided with feedback whenever they produced 0.5 sec of 12-14 Hz activity of specified amplitude. Additional feedback was provided for epileptiform activity slow waves or movement. Feedback for SMR production was inhibited by digital logic circuitry when movement, slow waves, or spikes were present. Seizure reduction was obtained in 5 of the 6 epileptics. Several patients showed increased percentage of SMR and varying degrees of normalization in their EEG when feedback was provided. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4941. Simonton, O. Carl & Simonton, Stephanie S. **Belief systems and management of the emotional aspects of malignancy.** *Journal of Transpersonal Psychology*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 29-47.—Discusses research on the relationship between emotion and stress and cancer malignancy which suggests that the most important factor predisposing to the actual development of the disease is the loss of a serious love object, occurring 6-18 mo before the diagnosis. Findings on the personality of the cancer patient and important factors in the patient's progress (e.g., the belief systems of the patient, the family and significant others, and the physician) are examined. Data from a study which attempted to correlate the patient's treatment response with different personality characteristics and attitudes are presented: findings from 152 consecutive cases suggest that patients with positive attitudes had good responses to treatment and those with negative attitudes had poor responses. A psychotherapy program designed specifically for cancer patients is outlined which involves consideration of the type of practice and type of patients, demonstrations to the

patients of the "secondary gains" of illness and the significance of choice in reaction to stress, and the use of relaxation and visualization techniques. Several current and potential studies in these areas are briefly noted. (5% p ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4942. **Turek, Ibrahim S.** (Maryland Psychiatric Research Ctr, Baltimore) **Drug induced dyskinesia: Reality or myth?** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 397-399.—Presents evidence which challenges the concept of drug-induced dyskinesia, despite the fact that dyskinesia, whatever its etiology, is observed in persons with high anxiety levels and histories of psychotropic drug use. On the basis of evidence of an etiological link between phenothiazine drugs and dyskinetic manifestations, it is argued that oral dyskinesia is a symptom complex with undetermined etiology which is prematurely labeled as "drug-induced" by casual observers. Suggestions for further research to determine the specific etiology of dyskinesia are presented. (22 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4943. **Velasco, Marcos & Velasco, Francisco.** (General Hosp, Neurosurgical Unit, Mexico City, Mexico) **Differential effect of task relevance on early and late components of cortical and subcortical somatic evoked potentials in man.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 353-364.—Studied the effect of "task relevance" on early and late components of cortical and subcortical somatic evoked potentials (SEPs) in 10 parkinsonian patients operated on under local anesthesia for treatment of prominent unilateral tremor. SEPs produced by median nerve stimulation were found at contralateral cortical, thalamic, lemniscal, postlemniscal, prelemniscal, and reticular regions. Subcortical early SEP components consisted of 2 monophasic positive potentials distributed within a circumscribed thalamo-lemniscal region where electrical stimulation elicited consistent sensory responses circumscribed to contralateral hand and face. Significant amplitude changes in cortical and subcortical late SEP components were found concomitant to variations in "task relevance." (16 ref)—*Journal summary.*

4944. **von Cramon, Detlev; Brinkmann, Rüdiger & Schöny, Werner.** (Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, München, W Germany) **[Quantitative clinical assessment of the course of a case of temporal encephalitis.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 210-211.—Presents the neuropsychiatric symptoms and signs of a case of sporadic encephalitis. Psychopathological features were assessed with the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale (IMPS) which was shown to be useful for objectivation and differentiation of the psychopathological syndrome. A disadvantage of the IMPS is the limited applicability in states with disturbed verbal communication and insufficient recording of mnemonic impairment. Of the 4 states of activation defined for patterns of horizontal and vertical electro-oculogram and EMG recordings, State 2 (i.e., electrical activity of the mentalis-EMG, no blinks, no rapid lateral eye movements) and State 4 (i.e., rapid lateral eye movements, electrical activation of the mentalis EMG) were appropriate measures for a quantitative description of the course of the disease. The relative distribution of State 2 and 4 within 1 period of registration indicates that the decrease of State 2 and the

increase of State 4 were highly correlated with the reduction of psychopathological symptoms. Furthermore, transition among states showed the same correlation during the course of the disease. The ratio of the total number of transitions and nontransitions within 1 period of registration was proportional to the alleviation of clinical signs.—*English abstract.*

4945. **Wernick, Sarah.** (Columbia U) **Obesity and weight loss in Weight Watchers: A study of deviance and resocialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3573-3574.

4946. **Wheatley, David et al.** (General Practitioner Research Group, Twickenham, England) **Psychiatric aspects of hypertension.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 327-336.—Surveyed 348 persons in 4 groups (one with 87 persons with a new or previously undiagnosed case of hypertension, another with 87 persons with an already diagnosed and treated case, and 2 matched control groups; mean ages were 53.8, 53.8, 53.7, and 58.2 yrs, respectively. Data collected included demographic information, self-rating symptom scale responses, life situation form ratings, and a physician's report. Although the results show that anxiety symptoms were more common in hypertensive patients, this finding was not significant, and further evidence did not support a relationship between anxiety and hypertension. Although differences were also observed in the variance of systolic blood pressure in relation to the use of psychotropic drugs, this finding has only marginal importance, since the number of patients involved was small. (18 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

4947. **Willer, J. C.; Bathien, N.; Singer, B. & Lavallard, M. C.** (Hôpital St Antoine, Lab d'exploration fonctionnelle du système nerveux, Paris, France) **[A case of reading epilepsy: Effects of attention and reading tests on EEG and "H" reflex.]** (Fren) *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 421-424.—Studied the effects of attention and reading tests on the EEG and the H reflex in a patient affected by primary reading epilepsy. During the attention tests, EEG was normal while H reflex was facilitated. On the contrary, during reading tests, EEG showed typical epileptic seizures while at the same time, the H reflex was depressed.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

4948. **Autry, Joseph H.** (NIMH, Div of Extramural Research Programs, Clinical Research Branch, Rockville, MD) **Workshop on orthomolecular treatment of schizophrenia: A report.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spr), No 12, 94-103.—Presents a summary of studies and papers presented at a workshop on the orthomolecular treatment of schizophrenics. Some of the weaknesses of these studies are discussed.

4949. **Butler, Robert N.** (Washington School of Psychiatry, DC) **Psychiatry and the elderly: An overview.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 893-900.—Notes that the elderly have not been provided with treatment, research, and services commensurate with their needs. These needs are reflected in the increasing incidence of psychopathology, suicide, and

poverty with increasing age. The psychiatric profession's therapeutic nihilism toward the elderly may reflect unresolved countertransference issues that result in a form of prejudice called "ageism." It is posited that many of the conditions labeled "senility" are actually manifestations of socioeconomic or medical problems that could be resolved with prompt, appropriate treatment. Several recommendations are made: the creation of a multidisciplinary nongovernmental commission on mental health and illness of the elderly; reexamination by psychiatrists of their attitudes toward the elderly; and proportionate representation of older individuals in psychiatric services, training, and research. 2 brief case histories illustrating concepts of treatment of the elderly are presented. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4950. Fontana, Alan F. & Dowds, Barbara N. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, West Haven, CT) **Assessing treatment outcome: I. Adjustment in the community.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 221-230.—Examined whether (a) a common outcome pattern exists across different dimensions of adjustment, (b) the vantage point of the observer influences adjustment ratings, (c) judgments of overall improvement encompass the major dimensions of adjustment, and (d) judgments of overall improvement represent changes in adjustment levels. Ss were 171 consecutive male psychiatric admissions (mean age, 39 yrs). The R. B. Ellsworth et al PARS-II scale, a self-report adjustment scale, was used as an outcome measure. Data indicate that each major dimension of adjustment has a somewhat different pattern over time. A substantial consensus existed between patients and their significant others concerning patients' adjustment relative to the adjustment of other patients as described by them and their significant others, although not in terms of the actual magnitude of their adjustment. Global improvement ratings were related to 2 dimensions of adjustment primarily (symptomatology and social involvement). Global improvement ratings appear to be highly reflective of the current level of adjustment. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4951. German, G. Allen. (Sir Charles Gairdner Hosp, Shenton Park, Australia) **Psychiatric treatment: Its methods and objectives.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 99-106.—Argues that psychiatry is a discipline primarily identified by its acceptance of responsibility for the care of individuals with behavioral disorders and is concerned with the development and use of techniques that will best benefit the individual; that the causes of such disorders are neurological, endocrinological, sociological, interpersonal, or metabolic is irrelevant. The medical model of mental illness is criticized, since it lacks any concepts relating to caring for or alleviating discomfort and instead concentrates on the scientific aspects of illness. Although current views of the medical model are often misleading, the sociological model of psychiatric causes and treatments is equally erroneous; psychiatrists have often permitted themselves to be seduced into the role of social commentator and behavioral advisor. These 2 approaches to psychiatric treatment have diffused the psychiatric role and its emphasis on caring. The need for

a clarity of purpose in contemporary psychiatry is emphasized.—*L. Gorsey*.

4952. Hall, Julian C. & Bradley, Anna K. (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **Treating long-term mental patients.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 383-386.—Presents a strategy for long-term treatment of patients requiring brief but recurring hospitalizations. E. Goffman's world-building theory is used to determine if psychotic patients need brief intervention, recurring crisis intervention, or long-term intervention. The importance of the social work practice of using the patient's capacity to function during remissions as a basis for future expectations is stressed. The chronic patient develops an increasing capacity to cope with his disorder as he matures. Potential hazards of this approach are also noted.—*R. Tomasko*.

4953. Harper, Robert G. & Wiens, Arthur N. (U Oregon, Medical School, Portland) **Electroconvulsive therapy and memory.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 245-254.—Reviews recent research on the effects of ECS therapy on memory. Despite some inconsistent findings, unilateral nondominant ECS appears to affect verbal memory less than bilateral ECS. Adequate research on multiple monitored ECS is lacking. With few exceptions, the research methodologies for assessing memory have been inadequate. Many studies have confounded learning with retention, and only very recently has long-term memory been adequately studied. Standardized assessment procedures for short- and long-term memory are needed, in addition to more sophisticated assessment of memory processes, the duration of memory loss, and qualitative aspects of memories. (62 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

4954. Isaacs, A. D. (Bethlem Royal Hosp, London, England) **Geriatric psychiatry.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 513-519.—Considers alternatives to large, all-purpose mental hospitals in the context of geriatric psychology. A proposal for psychogeriatric assessment units is discussed, based on problems resulting from patient misplacement in geriatric hospitals. Other types of services for elderly psychiatric patients are also considered. Guidelines for implementing a British national policy in this area are presented.—*R. Tomasko*.

4955. Kayton, Lawrence. (Michael Reese Hosp & Medical Ctr, Psychosomatic & Psychiatric Inst, Chicago, IL) **Toward an integrated treatment of schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Spring), No 12, 60-70.—Describes a treatment model that is based on 4 phases through which the schizophrenic passes, from the illness's symptomatic inception through the recovery period to an eventual social, vocational, and experiential good outcome. These phases (internal disorganization, postpsychotic regression, middle phase of postpsychotic regression, and termination of postpsychotic regression) are based on an author-conducted study (see PA, Vol 51 03582) of 13 young adult schizophrenics for whom "good outcome" was sustained up to 5.5 yrs after hospital discharge and 26 additional schizophrenics (aged 18-38) who exhibited good outcome for 2-4 yrs. It is concluded that while not all schizophrenics pass through each stage, the model does have utility in the

office and hospital treatment of many schizophrenics. (29 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel.*

4956. **Kecmanović, Dušan.** (U Sarajevo, Yugoslavia) **[Psychiatry and lunacy in historical retrospect.]** (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 55-72.—Argues that the approach to mental illness has remained basically unchanged during the last 150 yrs from the time when it was singled out as a special medical branch until the present. It is noted that individual procedures for assessing the basic experience of insanity have been improved and this gives the impression that the treatment of mental patients has undergone radical changes and become more advanced, humane, and scientific. It is suggested that the treatment of the mentally ill within psychiatry is fundamentally determined by the experience of insanity characteristic of a given epoch. This occurs in 2 ways: (a) society, by its basic experience of insanity, influences psychiatry and directs its attitudes and methods of treatment and (b) psychiatric treatment is justified only in terms of the background of the social treatment of insanity. The need for historical viewpoints in assessing the phenomena of mental illness is emphasized, and ways in which this type of perspective can sharpen critical attitudes and theories are examined. —*English summary.*

4957. **Kron, Reuben E. et al.** (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) **The assessment of behavioral change in infants undergoing narcotic withdrawal: Comparative data from clinical and objective methods.** *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal*, 1975, Vol 2(1-2), 257-275.—Studies comparing objective measures of sucking with data from fine-grained clinical assessments of the neonate have shown significant correlations between painstaking and time-consuming clinical methods which may only be reliably applied by highly trained clinician-investigators, and the data generated by a simple technique (i.e., a sucking instrument) which can be rapidly and precisely administered in the nursery by nurses or technicians. Within a few minutes the sucking instrument can generate data that explain 50% or more of the variance in certain relevant factors of a neurobehavioral assessment scale developed by T. B. Brazelton et al (1972), which requires the participation of 2 trained clinician-investigators for a period of approximately 1 hr for each test and recording session. Some of the limitations to the information directly available from the sucking measures are discussed. Objective measures of sucking behavior are considered a convenient and reliable means for measuring drug effects in the nursery and may be useful in regulating therapy of the newborn. (18 ref) *Journal summary.*

4958. **Lankford, Sidonie E. & Faires, Wesley L.** (Inst of Logopedica, Wichita, KS) **Objective evaluation of monaural vs binaural amplification for congenitally hard-of-hearing children.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1973(Jul), Vol 13(3), 263-267.—5-14 yr old binaural hearing aid wearers were evaluated for their ability to perform on speech reception and speech discrimination tasks. Results show that binaural amplification was statistically superior to monaural on speech discrimination tasks. (26 ref)

4959. **Manuck, Stephen B.; Hinrichsen, James J. & Ross, Elizabeth O.** (U Virginia) **Life-stress, locus of**

control, and treatment-seeking. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 589-590.—In a study of the relationship between life-stress, locus of control, and illness-related treatment-seeking behavior, 129 undergraduates were divided into internals and externals by Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and into groups of high and low life-stress Ss by the Life Change Inventory (Category A). 98 Ss were available for follow-up after a 6-mo period of risk. It was found that highly stressed Ss were more likely to seek treatment for physical complaints during risk. Low-stressed externals were more likely to seek treatment than low-stressed internals, but there was no significant difference between internals and externals under high-stress conditions. —*Journal abstract.*

4960. **Montgomery, Iain; Perkin, Graham & Wise, Deirdre.** (Gippsland Inst of Advanced Education, Churchill, Australia) **A review of behavioral treatments for insomnia.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 93-100.—Reviews nonpharmacological treatments for insomnia, including hypnosis, relaxation training, systematic desensitization, classical conditioning, biofeedback, electrosleep, and the use of attribution techniques. A number of psychological factors which may operate in the effective use of such treatment techniques are discussed. Particular consideration is given to the anxiety reduction associated with such processes as attention focusing, relaxation of the musculature, and the development of techniques for self-control. The roles of patient education and modification of expectations regarding insomnia are also discussed. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

4961. **Regestein, Quentin R.; Murawski, Benjamin J. & Engle, Ralph P.** (Peter Bent Brigham Hosp, Boston, MA) **A case of prolonged, reversible dementia associated with abuse of electroconvulsive therapy.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 200-203.—Argues that while the relative safety of ECS therapy is sometimes used to justify its extensive use, ECS is abused in some cases, causing prolonged deficits in sensorium. A case of an ECS-induced, prolonged, reversible dementia in a 57-yr-old woman is presented as an example of present abuses and the need for standards. (18 ref)

4962. **Van den Burg, Willem & Van den Hoffdacker, Rutger H.** (University Hosp, Groningen, Netherlands) **Total sleep deprivation on endogenous depression.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1121-1125.—Deprived 10 endogenous depressive 31-65 yr old patients of sleep for 2 whole nights according to the following schedule: sleep-sleep, deprivation-sleep-sleep, and deprivation-sleep. No drugs were administered. Experimental conditions were as neutral as possible. Blind and nonblind ratings were taken. Ss were generally improved after sleep deprivation, but a substantial effect, though temporary with rapid relapse, occurred in only 2 cases. After subsequent sleep, relapse followed as a rule. The net antidepressive sleep of the total procedure was slightly more than nil. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

4963. **Wallen, Vincent & Araneta, Enrique.** (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, Hampton, VA) **Gilles de la Tourette syndrome: A case study.** *Military Medicine*, 1975(Oct),

Vol 140(10), 705-709.—Describes the case of a 38-yr-old male retired veteran who is described as having a service-connected psychiatric disorder, referred to as Gilles de la Tourette Syndrome. The patient underwent approximately 5 yrs of diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment. Despite a variety of treatment regimens involving chemotherapy, physical therapy, and psychotherapy, there were no permanent curative effects on the patient. The etiology of his disorder was unknown. Longitudinal clinical studies are suggested so that the nature of the disorder can be determined. (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

4964. Wertheimer, J. (Hosp Geriatrique, Prilly, Switzerland) **The organization of a psychogeriatric service.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 520-525.—Special staff training and a planned organization are seen as essential in treating psychogeriatric patients. The psychogeriatrician has a broad range of skills, including a knowledge of rehabilitation, neurology, physiotherapy, egotherapy, and social and preventive medicine. The patient's intellectual and instrumental functions must be considered as well as the state of his physical health and behavior. The special problems related to dementia are discussed, and the aims of the day hospital in this area are contrasted with those of the outpatient clinic.—*R. Tomasko*.

Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

4965. Antonioni, David T. (U Wisconsin) **A field study comparison of counselor empathy, concreteness and client self-exploration in face-to-face and telephone counseling during first and second interviews.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 866.

4966. Barlow, Jack M. (U Tennessee) **Metaphor and insight in psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1268-1269.

4967. Barnes, Daniel F. (U Kentucky) **A and B college students as interviewers of schizophrenic and neurotic inpatients: A test of the interaction hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1269.

4968. Beck, Michael. (Private practice, Babylon, NY) **Externalization of the toxic introject.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 12-15.—Discusses the therapist's dealing with patients who have incorporated toxic introjects. He can help them to provide room for incorporation of a healthy object by externalizing the toxic introject. This technique is illustrated with several cases, and a comparison is made between the use of this technique in the treatment of adults and treatment of children. The issue of countertransference is also considered. (Spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

4969. Bendich, Stephen Z. (New York U) **Sensory awareness as self-discovery: An exploratory study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1269-1270.

4970. Bhanji, S. & Roy, G. A. (Maudsley Hosp, London, England) **The treatment of psychotic depression by sleep deprivation: A replication study.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 222-226.—Conducted a replication study of the effects of a single-night sleep deprivation therapy as a preliminary to a controlled comparison with orthodox antidepressant

measures. Ss were 39 patients who exhibited inappropriate depression of mood in at least 2 of the following: a diurnal variation in mood, guilt, energy, loss of appetite, and early waking. Results show that sleep deprivation therapy was acceptable to a majority of the patients studied, and was followed by an improvement in over half those who completed treatment. Adverse effects were minimal. Further clinical and physiological study on this topic is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

4971. Boulette, Maria T. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Determining needs and appropriate counseling approaches for Mexican American women: A comparison of therapeutic listening and behavioral rehearsal.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 868.

4972. Brown, Robert A. (United States International U) **A system analysis of direct decision psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1740.

4973. Caldwell, Virginia A. (Boston U, Graduate School) **"Therapist" rigidity-flexibility as related to recovery of lost memories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1741.

4974. Caplan, Ruth T. (U New Mexico) **Attitude change of couples involved in a sexual therapy program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3053-3054.

4975. Carter, John D. (Rosemead Graduate School of Psychology, CA) **Adams' theory of noutheitic counseling.** *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(3), 143-155.—Analyzed J. Adams's (1970, 1973) theory of noutheitic counseling with reference to the nature of man, view of pathology, the counseling model, the counseling process, and the counselor and his techniques. Biblically, Adams' theory is found to be inadequate, since it views man almost entirely in behavioral terms and fails to incorporate such biblical concepts as heart, soul, spirit, and flesh. Adams also fails to provide a biblical basis for building his theory around the word *noutheiteo*. Psychologically, Adams offers no empirical support for his theory and seems unaware of the methodological and research problems involved in supporting his claims. Adams's criticism of Rogers and Freud shows a lack of knowledge of primary sources, and his uncritical positive bias toward Mowrer and Skinner reflects an uncritical presuppositionalism. Finally, he has no theory of motivation or theory of personality.—*Journal abstract*.

4976. Craig, William R. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of cognitive similarity between client and therapist upon the quality and outcome of the psychotherapy relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1272.

4977. D'Andrea, Richard J. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **A handbook on the theory of Gestalt therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 871.

4978. Folman, Rina Z. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Therapist-patient perceptual style, interpersonal attraction, initial interview behavior, and premature termination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1746.

4979. Frager, Stuart M. (U Texas, Austin) **An investigation of motivation as a factor in change with individual adolescent psychiatric inpatients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 873.

4980. Friedman, Henry J. (Tufts-New England Medical Ctr, Outpatient Psychiatry, Boston) **Psychotherapy of borderline patients: The influence of theory on technique.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1048-1052.—Notes that there is little agreement on the basic nature of borderline personality disorder or the proper techniques for its treatment. It is suggested that treatment based on the idea that the borderline patient achieves therapeutic gains by raging against an accepting therapist for a prolonged period of time is not so effective as treatment based on the recognition of specific ego defects as the core pathology.

4981. Friedman, Lawrence. **The struggle in psychotherapy: Its influence on some theories.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 62(3), 453-462.—Discussions of psychotherapy by Freud, J. D. Frank (1961), J. Haley (1963), and H. Strupp (1972) are examined. It is maintained that they consider the common problem of conflict between patient and therapist, but with a different emphasis. It is suggested that the theories of the latter 3 writers imply the struggle in psychotherapy, but do not satisfactorily establish its nature.—G. S. Speer.

4982. Fuchs, Lester L. (Younger Psychiatric Medical Clinic, Burbank, CA) **Reflections on touching and transference in psychotherapy.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 167-176.—Touching is considered one way of increasing emotional honesty in psychotherapy. However, the need to be aware of its different significance for particular patients at different times during treatment is stressed. Through clinical vignettes, the value of analyzing resistance is highlighted.—S. R. Stein.

4983. Greenberg, Ramon & Pearlman, Chester. (VA Hosp, Boston, MA) **REM sleep and the analytic process: A psychophysiological bridge.** *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 392-403.—Presents a study of one S in psychoanalysis who was studied in a sleep laboratory on 24 nights. Clear, statistically significant, correlations were found between psychological state (defensive strain) and physiological measures of dreaming (REM latency and REM time). It is concluded that the findings, adding to an understanding of the adaptive functions of REM sleep, demonstrate that the use of analytic concepts can deepen an understanding of physiological processes and, conversely, that physiological findings can clarify analytic formulations. (20 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

4984. Halpern, Paul D. (Temple U) **Experimental alteration of typical A-B therapists' styles of responding through instructional manipulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1276-1277.

4985. Haugk, Kenneth C. (Washington U, St Louis) **Primacy effect in Rorschach interpretation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1748-1749.

4986. Kantrowitz, Judith L.; Singer, Judith G. & Knapp, Peter H. (Boston Psychoanalytic Inst, MA) **Methodology for a prospective study of suitability for psychoanalysis: The role of psychological tests.** *Psy-*

choanalytic Quarterly, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 371-391.—Describes a method for using psychological tests in the 1st phase of a longitudinal, prospective study of suitability for psychoanalysis. 4 variables were selected for intensive study: reality testing, level and quality of object relations, affect, and motivation for treatment. A detailed description of the manner in which these variables were evaluated is presented. This method was applied to 30 patients seeking psychoanalysis. There was statistically significant agreement between the raters in their assessment of these patients in all 4 variables. (15 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

4987. Kaplan, Bert L. (Adelphi U) **Overvaluing the therapist: The search for a good object.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 177-186.—A patient's inability to tolerate separation because of faulty mental self-representation is said to contribute to his overvaluing the therapist. A case history gives clinical evidence for this theoretical explanation of the problem. Conditions necessary for the formation of a positive self-image are discussed, and some treatment direction is provided.—S. R. Stein.

4988. Knapp, Peter H. et al. (VA Hosp, Boston, MA) **Clinical measurement in psychoanalysis: An approach.** *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 404-430.—Measurement of the complex phenomena of psychoanalysis is approached by defining interrelated elements in the analytic situation and specifying the range of their variation in scales which can be both generalized and made specific for an individual patient. Using this approach in transcripts of psychoanalytic sessions, ratings were given to painful emotion, impairment of defensive maneuvers, and activation of threatening conflictual fantasies. This preliminary study involved rating of tape-recorded sessions by psychoanalytically oriented judges. Quantitative estimates appeared to relate in many ways to qualitative fluctuations in the patient's state. Such an approach may be helpful in developing more effective clinical theory about emotions, defensive processes, and transference fantasies. (24 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

4989. Knox, Trudy. (U Arkansas) **The effect of transactional analysis groups on the Internal-External locus of control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3143.

4990. Kressel, Kenneth. (Columbia U) **Resolving marital disagreements over money: A comparison of role-reversal and self-presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3543-3544.

4991. Lachman, Mildred; Stuntz, Elizabeth C. & Jones, Norman. (George Washington U, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences) **Art therapy in the psychotherapy of a mother and her son.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(4), 105-116.—Presents a case illustrating the role of art therapy in bridging the compartmentalized relationships between a 7-yr-old male and a psychiatric social worker, and between his mother and her psychologist. Art therapy was used to improve the diagnostic understanding of the patients, to see how the mother and child related, and to deal directly with some of the cross-therapy issues by actively involving the 2 therapists. The 2 joint art-therapy sessions are described and discussed. Their impact on the

development of constructive transference and countertransference. *Journal of Art Therapy*.

4992. Landgarten, Helma. (Sinaia Medical Ctr Child & Family Section, Los Angeles, CA) Art therapy as primary mode of treatment for an elective mute. *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(4), 121-125.—Describes the therapy of a 7-yr-old female who refused to talk. Art was used less as material for interpretation than as a means for self-expression and a springboard for verbal communication. The patient was helped to take risks and to give of herself. Art gave her an opportunity to tell something about herself through a medium less direct and frightening than speech. Results suggest that art therapy has potential as a means of primary treatment for elective mutism. R. Tomasko.

4993. Lewis, Melvin. (Yale U, Child Study Ctr) A note on the trial period in psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1978(Feb), Vol 62(3), 463-467. Maintains that a trial period of treatment should be used only as Freud originally intended, i.e., as a brief period of analytic process to clarify the diagnosis and reveal any serious contraindications to psychoanalysis. It is essential that the nature of the trial period be clear to both analyst and analysand. 3 factors which affect the analysis itself are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

4994. Lozes, Jewell H. (Catholic U of America) The relationship between information-processing levels and expectations concerning psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1279.

4995. McNiff, Shaun. (Lesley Coll, Graduate School of Education) Anthony: A study in parallel artistic and personal development. *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(4), 126-131.—Demonstrates how the unfolding of expressive abilities in art therapy can stimulate general personality development. Art therapy helped a 34-yr-old male state mental hospital patient develop a sense of his ability to creatively act upon and change external reality. He also extended his perceptual awareness by drawing pictures of things around him, giving up his voluntary muteness during the therapy sessions.—R. Tomasko.

4996. Mintz, Ira L. Parapraxis and the mother-child relationship. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 460-461.—Briefly presents the case of a mother seen in therapy, preparatory to the treatment of her 6-yr-old son who suffered from eczema. Her role in maintaining the child's illness is examined.—J. Z. Elias.

4997. Nagy, Thomas F. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Therapist level of functioning and change in clients' quantifiable anxiety level and verbal behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 878-879.

4998. O'Halloran, Richard J. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Verbal conditioning of counselor by client in the initial counseling session. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 879.

4999. O'Mahoney, Michael T. (Illinois Inst of Technology) Therapist behavior, facilitative conditions and client experience. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 879-880.

5000. Peoples, Vickie Y. & Dell, Don M. (Ohio State U) Black and White student preferences for counselor roles. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol

22(6), 529-534. 28 Black and 28 White students from 2 university programs viewed a brief videotape of a counseling session in 1 of 4 conditions defined by (a) 2 female counselors (1 Black, 1 White); and (b) 2 counselor roles (active, passive). Analysis of Ss' ratings of counselor performances reveal (a) no differences among conditions in perceived attentiveness or friendliness; (b) significant differences between roles in perceptions of counselor behavior (as intended); (c) significantly higher ratings of competence and helpfulness for counselors in the active vs the passive role, regardless of counselor or S role; and (d) a main effect for counselor, which could not be unequivocally attributed either to counselor role performance or to counselor role. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5001. Perseley, George; Johnson, James H. & Hornsby, L. G. (U Texas, Medical School, Houston) Effects of profession, sex and prognostic expectancies on therapists' comments in a psychotherapeutic analogue. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 455-459.—20 24-44 yr old psychotherapists were individually given 1 of 2 psychological reports on a patient which either presented the patient as a good or a poor candidate for therapy. Each therapist then viewed a videotape of the patient in a therapeutic session which allowed the therapist to make written comments as if he were the therapist in the session. Therapists' comments were scored in several categories. No significant differences were found on any of the dependent variables for either good vs poor prognostic information or for psychiatrists vs psychologists. Female therapists used significantly more positive comments, more reflections of feeling, and fewer negative comments than did males. Results suggest that therapists' prognostic expectancy may not be as important a variable as previous correlational research has suggested. The finding concerning males vs females supports some previous studies and stresses the possible relative importance of sex differences vs other variables relating to therapists (e.g., expectancy and training).—*Journal abstract*.

5002. Pettit, Irene B. (New York U) Social class, values and duration in psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1282-1283.

5003. Riha, Soula A. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) The unconscious and symbolic imagery. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 881-882.

5004. Robinson, Leon R. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst, Philadelphia) Basic concepts in family therapy: A differential comparison with individual treatment. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1045-1048.—Presents basic differences between the approaches of family therapy and of the individual therapies on 3 dimensions: personality development, symptom formation, and the approach to producing therapeutic change. Views of the 2 types of therapies regarding these factors are explained.

5005. Rogers, Mary B. (Georgia State U) Therapists' verbalization and outcome in monitored play therapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 424.

5006. **Rosenblatt, Daniel.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Ctr for Social Research in Rehabilitation Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Opening doors: What happens in Gestalt therapy.** New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1975. xiv, 144 p. \$7.95. —Describes the Gestalt therapist and patient in action and examines the ways in which one affects the other. Both individual and group therapy are covered. Sample sessions are presented, and case histories are included of patients who succeeded and patients who failed.
5007. **Sederer, Lloyd.** (Mary Imogene Bassett Hosp. Cooperstown, NY) **Psychotherapy patient transfer: Secondhand Rose.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1057-1061. —Uses the analogy of the marketplace to examine the transferring of patients in university clinics. The outgoing therapist is the seller, the prospective therapist the buyer, and the patient the commodity—the secondhand Rose. It is posited that such techniques, lacking patient participation, are antithetical to the tenets of psychotherapy. Assigning of therapists of patient's choice is recommended. (15 ref)
5008. **Sell, John M.** (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of subject self-esteem, test performance feedback, and counselor attractiveness on influence in counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1734.
5009. **Shapiro, David.** (Private practice, Los Angeles, CA) **Dynamic and holistic ideas of neurosis and psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 218-226. —Discusses weaknesses in the traditional dynamic psychoanalytic conception of neuroses and their psychotherapeutic consequences. An alternate holistic, characterological conception of neurosis is advocated. Issues related to therapeutic practice are examined, including the definition of "therapeutic material," patient cooperation and motivation, and the meaning of resistance. The importance of the therapist being interested in the patient, as distinct from the patient's "dynamics," is stressed.—*R. Tomasko.*
5010. **Stone, Leo.** **Some problems and potentialities of present-day psychoanalysis.** *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 44(3), 331-370. —Offers a critical review of the current situation of psychoanalysis and its unique problems. Its potentialities for advancing as therapy and science, their interrelationship, and the possible channels for such advance are examined. The social, clinical, and scientific importance of derivative psychotherapies and of rationally flexible boundaries of "indication" are discussed. As differentiated from rational conservatism, the phenomenon of analysts' irrational resistance to potential change in basic tenets of technique or theory is held to be a formidable impediment to the further development of psychoanalysis. (61 ref)—*J. Z. Elias.*
5011. **Strnad, M.** (Národní Výbor Praha, Správa sociálních služeb, Czechoslovakia) **[Relation between theater play and psychodrama.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 254-256. —Discusses the psychotherapeutic value of staging scenes from real plays, either as substitutes for or as supplements to A. Moreno's psychodrama. Collective training and rehearsals stabilize groups or communities of patients. Reciting a given text helps "warming up" and facilitates verbal and other acting out by timid or inhibited patients.
- Assignment of well known dramatic roles to patients (Othello, Lear, Oedipus, Hedda Gabler, etc) appears to them less as forced indoctrination, attack, or make-believe as in Moreno's method, and, at the same time, enhances their emotional involvement and participation. Withdrawn or depressed patients find it easier to play roles that are taken from world literature and not explicitly created to fit their case. It is emphasized that playing real theater for therapeutic purposes has long been done in mental hospitals; as illustration, a German report from 1900 is recalled. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann.*
5012. **Thompson, Claude W.** (Vanderbilt U) **A study of the effects of therapist self-disclosure on the therapist-client relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1764.
5013. **Van Noord, Robert W.** (Michigan State U) **Stimulated recall with videotape and simulation in counseling and psychotherapy: A comparison of effects of two methodologies with undergraduate student clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3073-3074.
5014. **Weiner, Myron F.** (U Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas) **"Individual" versus conjoint therapy.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 546-549. —Posits that the pragmatic test of whether a troubled couple should be treated by an approach oriented toward intrapsychic problems or by an approach with an interpersonal focus lies in the couple's perception of their difficulties. If intrapsychic difficulties are ego-syntonic and experienced primarily at an interpersonal level, that is the level at which treatment must be done. To the extent that each of the marital partners has a differing goal for treatment, different levels of treatment, including individual therapy for both, must be available after an adequate trial of dealing with the couple as a unit.—*Journal summary.*
5015. **Weininger, O.** (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Brwnedale, Canada) **The disabled and dying children: Does it have to hurt so much?** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 29-35. —The dying or disabled child often fails to get any psychological assistance. Their needs at various ages and stages of illness and the reasons adults have difficulty dealing with the child's feelings are discussed. The need to help the child express anger and frustration is seen as particularly important.
5016. **Weissman, Herbert N.** (U California, Psychological Services Inst, Davis) **The mental health team as a differential decision-maker for child patients: A national survey.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 643-650. —The attitudes of a national sample of 774 clinical psychologists, 791 psychiatric social workers, and 581 psychiatrists were sampled in a closed-ended survey research format to determine (a) the relative degree of communality there is among members of the mental health team in the dispositional judgments they render and (b) whether differential criteria are employed for placing a child patient in individual, group, or conjoint family therapy, or terminating from each of these modalities. 600 of the Ss were sampled for the placement questionnaire and 600 for the termination questionnaire; rates were 41.0 and 39.3%, respectively. Members of the

mental health team strongly agree about the differential relevance of specific criteria for each decision-making condition. Variations in interdisciplinary frames of reference of respondents tended not to influence placement in or termination from the treatment modalities in question.—*Journal abstract.*

5017. Wesson, K. Alan. **The Black man's burden: The White clinician.** *The Black Scholar*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 6(10), 13-18.—Discusses the problems White clinicians have understanding the life and culture of their Black patients. A dialogue between a White psychiatrist and a Black patient is presented to illustrate these problems.

5018. Whyte, R. (Royal Infirmary & Duke Street Hosp, Glasgow, Scotland) **Psychiatric new-patient clinic for non-attenders.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 160-162.—Interviewed 32 nonattenders and a matched group of attender controls at a psychiatric new-patient clinic 6 wks after the missed appointments. The nonattenders were more likely to have had frequent changes of occupation or belong to families where this was the case with the family breadwinner, a history of court conviction, and a history of previous psychiatric treatment. They were less likely than controls to have improved since referral to the clinic and less likely to have a diagnosis of manic depressive psychosis, depressed type. Findings are discussed. There appears to be some self-selection, the most treatable patients keeping their appointments.—*Journal abstract.*

5019. Wonderling, Larry. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The cross-cultural use of Rational Emotive Therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1288-1289.

5020. Wright, Wilbert. (Central Michigan U, Counseling Ctr) **Relationships of trust and racial perceptions toward therapist-client conditions during counseling.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spr), Vol 44(2), 161-169.—Studied counselee-counselor empathy conditions which influence expectations and perceptions related to race and trust by analyzing the variance in factored items of 10 dimensions of G. T. Barrett-Lennard's Relationship Inventory (BLRT) for 19 high- and low trusters (as measured by the Interpersonal Trust Scale), approximately equally divided among Black and White lower-level college students. Pre- and post scores on the BLRT were used to measure change in counselee opinions of empathetic relationship. Ss were randomly assigned to 2 Black and 2 White male counselors by race and trust level and were counseled 5 times each. Results show that (a) initially students had preconceived notions about counselors of the opposite race; (b) increased favorability in student perception of counselor positive empathetic ability occurred more for opposite-race counselors; and (c) a relationship existed between counselor race, student perceptions, and trust.—*B. M. Anthony.*

Group & Family Therapy

5021. Allen, Thomas W. (Washington U, Seattle) **"For our next act . . .": An unsystematic prescript to marriage and family counseling: A counseling psychologist's view.** *Counseling Psychologist*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 3-15.—Notes that the dominance of psychoanalysis in family

therapy has been greatly reduced recently, citing disappointment in its lack of effectiveness. The emphasis is now on the family rather than on the individual. It is suggested that the nuclear family is not set up to meet contemporary needs, and that alternative groupings should be explored. Conflict resolution is viewed as a significant technique to be developed. (36 ref)—*H. Silverman.*

5022. Baird, Jane P. (Columbia U) **Changes in patterns of interpersonal behavior among family members following brief family therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 404.

5023. Belson, Richard. (West Nassau Mental Health Ctr, Long Island, NY) **The importance of the Second interview in marriage counseling.** *Counseling Psychologist*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 27-31.—Asserts that the 1st interview in marriage counseling is easy; the counselor gets background data, sets up an interview schedule, talks about the cost, makes a favorable impression, and indicates the nature of the treatment plan. The 2nd interview, however, is difficult. Now the counselor must model good communication, teach clients to avoid generalities and to utilize concrete situations, and point out destructive patterns. A gentle approach is considered the key: criticism is to be avoided; clients do not like their weaknesses to be exposed. They fear dependence. It is suggested that the image to be projected by the counselor in the 1st session is "competence"; in the 2nd session there should be a shift to "let's work together."—*H. Silverman.*

5024. Birchler, Gary R. (U California, Medical School, San Diego) **Live supervision and instant feedback in marriage and family therapy.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 331-342.—Describes several models of supervision and treatment and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of 4 basic supervision and treatment models: traditional, co-therapy, direct observation with delayed feedback, and direct observation with instant feedback. The increased options in adopting the latter model are emphasized, and a verbatim sample of a case illustrating its use is presented.—*Journal abstract.*

5025. Boulette, Teresa R. (Santa Barbara County Mental Health Services, CA) **Group therapy with low income Mexican Americans.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 403-404.—Suggests modifications to traditional group therapy to make it more relevant to Mexican-Americans. Topics considered include extended diagnostic interviews, medical examinations, professional continuity, and language-related therapy.

5026. Brocher, Tobias. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, KS) **Group methods in parent education.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(3), 315-322.—Describes an approach designed to bring parents into a situation where they can relive their childhood experiences to better understand themselves and their children. In these group sessions, the parents are assumed to be reliving their own childhood as well as identifying with their children. Examples are given of how learning occurs through experiencing unconscious motives by reflecting interactions. Emotional learning results from the direct experience of repeating the past in the presence of a peer group, followed by a period of

working through. Parenthood is considered a developmental phase, with the parent's ability to mature being dependent on what they can learn from their children.

—R. Tomasko.

5027. Cabral, Raimundo J.; Best, June & Paton, Arlette. (Charing Cross Hosp, London, England) **Patients' and observers' assessments of process and outcome in group therapy: A follow-up study.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1052-1054.

—Reports on a 6-mo follow-up investigation of process and outcome in group therapy in 2 therapy groups. Results indicate that although there were discrete stages in the therapeutic sequence, acceptance was the most beneficial process variable for both groups.

5028. Cassidy, Margaret J. (U California, Los Angeles) **Communication training for marital pairs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3054.

5029. Dannefer, Elaine; Brown, Robert & Epstein, Norman. (Rutgers Community Mental Health Ctr, Piscataway, NJ) **Experience in developing a combined activity and verbal group therapy program with latency-age boys.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(3), 331-337.—Describes experiments with several structures to develop a method for treating withdrawn and acting-out boys. The final system adopted involved the use of a star-chart method for monitoring and rewarding the boy's performance in assigned tasks related to their behavior problems. Each session combined activity and verbal segments with a short discussion period during the activities session. The operation and benefits of this method are discussed.—R. Tomasko.

5030. Dick, Barbara M. (Hope Hosp, Lancastrian Clinic, Salford, England) **A ten-year study of out-patient analytic group therapy.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 365-375.—Studied the effects of analytic group therapy on 93 chronic neurotic patients whose previous psychiatric treatments had proved unsuccessful. Assessments by the therapist and patients before and after therapy were made on the basis of the acceptability of 8 aspects of their life. Follow-up lasted 2½ yrs. Of the 93 patients, 87% showed positive change, a small number showed temporary negative change, and one patient became psychotic but later recovered. It is argued that the "contamination" of results due to therapist involvement in assessment is offset against corroborative evidence of change, in that 96% of the patients became independent of psychiatric and social services after years of dependency. There were also marked changes in life situations and relationships. A need for increased facilities for basic and inservice training of group therapists is indicated. (19 ref) *Journal abstract.*

5031. Dinnen, Anthony & Bell, David S. **Psychotherapy in a large open family group.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 93-98.—Describes a technique of psychotherapy using a large open family group. Family and friends are encouraged to attend and new members are added independently of those leaving the group. Various features of the group are comparable to small group analysis. The group may be used for the exploration and

treatment of family psychopathology. Meetings often contain 20 or more members, with several families being represented. Observers are not limited in number and the group also serves a useful teaching and training function as a consequence. It is suggested that a wide range of patients, including those regarded as unsuitable or too difficult for conventional psychotherapeutic management, may be treated by this technique. 3 illustrative cases are described. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5032. Finol, Gregorio J. (U Pittsburgh) **The influence of three methods of interpersonal process recall upon parental verbal interaction with a mentally retarded child using short term family psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1274.

5033. Firestone, Evelyn & Moschetta, Paul. (Dix Hills Counseling Ctr, NY) **Behavioral contracting in family therapy.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 27-31.—The integration of the behavioral technique of performance contracting into the family therapy modality is discussed. A case example is presented, and a sample contract is included. Particular attention is paid to the use of contracting as a means of circumventing initial phase resistance in families where dysfunctional patterns of relating are firmly established. (Spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

5034. Garcia, Vera L. (Catholic U, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) **Case study: Family art evaluation in a Brazilian guidance clinic.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(4), 132-139.—Illustrates how family art evaluation gives a diagnostic team a better understanding of the client's problem and pinpoints areas on which to focus therapy. Teams made up of a psychologist, a social worker, and a psychiatrist conducted a joint evaluation of a family, based partially on H. Y. Kwiattowska's method. 6 pictures were produced by each family member: one of no assigned subject, a family portrait, an abstract family portrait, an individual picture started from a scribble, a joint picture started from a scribble, and another unassigned subject picture. As a direct result of the conjoint evaluation, the focus of treatment was changed from the "identified" patient, an 11-yr-old male, to the mother, who was advised to go into individual treatment.—R. Tomasko.

5035. Garrigan, James J. & Bambrick, Andrew F. (Lehigh U, Centennial School) **Short term family therapy with emotionally disturbed children.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 379-385.—Compared 2 levels of family therapy, using the Family Concept Q Sort, the Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory, the Walker Problem Behavior Identification Checklist, and the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale. Ss were 42 White middle-class intact families who had sons attending classes for emotionally disturbed children. The study found that short-term family therapy, using G. Zuk's "go between process," effected significant improvement in the interpersonal functioning of the family, as perceived by the identified client.—*Journal abstract.*

5036. Gauron, Eugene F. & Rawlings, Edna I. (U Iowa) **A procedure for orienting new members to group psychotherapy.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 293-307.—Presents a method of orienting new members to psychotherapy groups by increasing the

prospects' knowledge of the process of group therapy. A sample of written materials is presented, including ground rules for group interaction, elements of ideal interpersonal relationships, giving and getting feedback, and goal-setting. Prospects observe recent videotaped segments of the group operation. Pretherapy training is said to facilitate entry into the group, speed up the treatment process, and decrease dropping out of the group.—J. Rubin.

5037. Greer, Steven E. & D'Zurilla, Thomas J. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Behavioral approaches to marital discord and conflict.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 299-315.—Reviews the empirical research in behavioral approaches to marital therapy. The level of product of current research designs has not advanced significantly beyond the nonfactorial single-group design, and the breadth of treatment populations has been restricted. The power of the behavioral method is found in its theoretical base, observational and treatment-relevant assessment, procedural specificity, and quantification of outcome. The outcomes of treatment, though relatively small in number, have been almost universally positive and encouraging. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5038. Haizlip, Thomas; McRee, Christine & Corder, Billie F. (Dorothea Dix Hosp, Child Psychiatry Residency Training Program, Raleigh, NC) **Issues in developing psychotherapy groups for preschool children in outpatient clinics.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1061-1063.—A survey of 10 randomly selected clinics indicated that only 1 offered group psychotherapy for preschoolers. Experiences of the authors in creating and running therapy groups for preschoolers and in integrating parent counseling with this treatment are described.

5039. Hurvitz, Nathan. **The Miller family: Illustrating the symbolic interactionist approach to family therapy.** *Counseling Psychologist*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 57-104.—Notes that the symbolic interactionist method sets a clear goal, focused in time, at the 1st session of therapy. The clients have to agree upon this goal. The method brings to the surface the diverse interpretations which individual family members have about specific interactions and situations. A rational explanation for irrational behavior is sought. "Why" questions are acceptable, and probing is permitted. Family members are entitled to keep their "secrets" and may be seen individually. The counselor has 3 roles: therapist, consultant, and intermediary. (26 ref)—H. Silverman.

5040. Johnson, Thomas F. (Delaware County Juvenile Court, Family Intervention Services, Media, PA) **Family therapy with families having delinquent offspring.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 32-37.—Considers that therapy with families of delinquent children provokes a number of defensive maneuvers to avoid family involvement in solving their problems. Many families view delinquent behavior as others view psychopathology. The problem for the therapist in either case is to help the family past that point to a place where they can begin to deal with one another and work together to resolve their problems. A therapeutic technique is suggested, and different forms of resistance are

discussed. (Spanish and French summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

5041. Kernberg, Otto F. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **A systems approach to priority setting of interventions in groups.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975, 251-275.—Discusses the boundary functions of the group leader. These functions occur among systems that are not related in shifting order of hierarchy levels. These hierarchies include value systems, professional and technical requirements across time, and the relationships among personality, group, and social structures. The limited diagnostic value of feedback from the group about its leader's interventions is considered, and the group leader's personality is seen as the crucial system common to all the hierarchies of systems operating in the group situation. Examples are given of the group leader's use of personality defenses against stress. (17 ref)—R. Tomasko.

5042. Knox, David. (East Carolina U) **Affection vs. intercourse: Or, all he wants is my body.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 65-66.—Considers sex problems in marriage in which the wife often feels that she is only a sex object to the husband, while the latter feels that she hates sex. A procedure is described and data presented to respond to these concerns. While only 5 of the 10 couples treated achieved their goals, reasons for failure are given, and suggestions are made regarding the use of the procedure in the future. (Spanish & French summaries)

5043. Kressel, Kenneth & Slipp, Samuel. (Rutgers State U) **Perceptions of marriage related to engagement in conjoint therapy.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 367-377.—Compared pretreatment marital perceptions of 36 continuing couples with those of 13 couples who terminated conjoint family therapy prior to the 3rd session. Few statistically reliable differences between the groups were found, but the overall pattern of results is consistent with clinical theory and empirical findings in related areas. Compared to terminators, continuing husbands had a more positive view of family life and perceived themselves as more closely allied with their wives. Continuing wives were more dissatisfied with matters in the family than either their husbands or terminating wives, but they also had more power vis-à-vis their husbands than did terminating wives. Results are interpreted in relation to a negotiation model of conjoint therapy. —*Journal abstract*

5044. LaCalle, José J. (United States International U) **Group psychotherapy with Mexican-American drug addicts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1753.

5045. Lantz, James E. **The rational treatment of parental adjustment reaction to adolescence.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 100-108.—Principles and concepts borrowed from A. Ellis's (1958) rational therapy are illustrated as methods of helping parents who have difficulty with their adolescent children. The process of treatment is described through case examples.

5046. Margolin, Frances M. (United States International U) **An approach to resolution of visitation disputes post-divorce: Short-term counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1754

5047. Markowitz, Irving. (Family Service & Child Guidance Ctr, Orange, NJ) **Making meaningful advice to parents acceptable.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(3), 323-329.—Suggests ways for parental guidance group leaders to make information informative. It is stressed that consideration be given to the packaging and timing of advice, disruption of an individual's existing sets, and the balance between deviation-amplifying and deviation-counteracting feedback processes. Manipulative ways for a therapist to give direct advice without seeming to do so are noted. The importance of permitting a patient to take or reject advice freely by clearly labeling it as advice is stressed. Several clinical examples are presented.—R. Tomasko.
5048. Myers, E. D. (St Edward's Hosp, Cheddleton, England) **Age, persistence and improvement in an open out-patient group.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 157-159.—Analyzed the ages of 87 patients attending an open outpatient group in a general hospital psychiatric outpatient department in relation to persistence with treatment. A highly significant correlation ($p < .001$) was obtained between increasing age and continued attendance, and a significantly greater number were found to attend for 6 mo or more in the age range of 37-47 yrs than at other ages. In a subgroup of 35 patients, all of whom had attended more than 4 sessions and had returned a questionnaire, significant correlations were obtained between age and symptomatic improvement ($p < .05$) and between continued attendance and improvement in interpersonal relationships ($p < .05$).—*Journal abstract.*
5049. Nell, Renee. (The Country Place, Litchfield, CT) **The use of dreams in couples' group therapy.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 7-11.—Discusses Jung's subjective approach to dream interpretation in couples' group therapy. Its usefulness in bringing unconscious material quickly to the surface is noted. Dreams show the connection between manifest behavior and the underlying dynamics, they clarify the characteristic behavior of the psychological types, and they aid the therapeutic process and offer a norm for deciding on termination. (Spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract.*
5050. Pavlin, Saul & Rabkin, Richard. (SARAH Ctr for Training in Family Therapy, New York, NY) **Family therapy: Some questions and answers.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 16-26.—2 experienced family therapists discuss therapeutic style, involvement, techniques, methods, handling of sexual material, and the use of self and of co-therapists in family sessions. Issues relating to the 1st session, family fights sessions, types of families, family systems, and termination are detailed. (Spanish & French summaries)
5051. Peck, Bruce B. (Whitehaven-Southwest Mental Health Ctr, Memphis, TN) **Therapeutic handling of marital infidelity.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 52-58.—Considers that marital infidelity has 2 primary dimensions—an overt social-cultural facade and a covert, intense, emotional component. A therapy strategy, based on this formulation and on the presumption that both spouses are equally responsible for the marital fracture, is presented. The therapeutic intervention is aimed at pushing the couple's absurd social impasse to collapse, thereby freeing the couple for expanded marital experiences. (Spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract.*
5052. Perlman, Lawrence M. & Bender, Sheila S. (Maimonides Community Mental Health Ctr, Brooklyn, NY) **Operant reinforcement with structural family therapy in training anorexia nervosa.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 38-46.—Describes successful treatment of 2 families in which the index patients were anorectic adolescent females. The treatment combined structural family therapy with behavior modification techniques. Phases which appear to be typical of the treatment are described. The value of the operant reinforcement procedure in family therapy is discussed, along with observations regarding the more effective use of co-therapist teams. (Spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract.*
5053. Philage, Mary L.; Kuna, Daniel J. & Becerril, Gloria. (Psychiatric Clinic Inc, Buffalo, NY) **A new family approach to therapy for the learning disabled child.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(8), 490-499.—Recommendations for a treatment mode for 6-13 yr old learning disabled children and their parents were derived from a questionnaire compiled during a 3-yr period. Recognizing that several approaches in use were ineffective, a new program format was developed. The revised procedure was based on the family's contracting for service and focused on the major reinforcers in a child's life space (i.e., parents, teachers, and peers). Remediation and behavior modification techniques were used, the goal being increased independent functioning of the children. Relating skills also were developed, i.e., synchronizing feelings with words. Positive results were observed in both remediation and socialization.—*Journal abstract.*
5054. Roback, Howard B. & Strassberg, Donald S. (Vanderbilt U, Medical Ctr) **Relationship between perceived therapist-offered conditions and therapeutic movement in group psychotherapy.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 345-352.—Studied the relationship between a patient's perception of therapist-offered conditions (e.g., empathy, positive regard) and therapeutic outcome. Scores on the Barrett-Lennard Relationship Inventory (BLRI) defined the patient's perception of therapist-offered conditions. Outcome was measured by behavioral observations by nurses on pre-post change scores on the Hospital Adjustment Scale (HAS) and the Wittenborn Psychiatric Rating Scale, and by Ss' pre-post results on the MMPI, Symptom Disability Checklist, WAIS, and a Self-Concept Adjective Checklist (SCAC). Also it was hypothesized that demographic variables are related to high and low BLRI scores. Ss were 12 hospitalized chronic schizophrenics. 3 analyses of the data were performed. At pretest, high and low scorers on the BLRI differed only on the SCAC. At posttest, differences were found on the HAS subscales and on the WAIS Performance IQ. Yet, when Ss were divided into high- and low-outcome groups no significant differences were found on the BLRI. It is concluded that perceived therapeutic conditions are unrelated to outcome.—J. Rubin.

5055. Seligman, Milton & Desmond, Richard. (U Pittsburgh) **The leaderless group phenomenon: A historical perspective.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975, 277-290.—Presents clinical observations by proponents and opponents of leaderless groups. Topics discussed include the alternate session, pre- and postmeetings, leaderless sessions, instrumented feedback, self-directed groups, and the use of tapes. Leaderless sessions may increase cohesiveness, stimulate transference, encourage independence, accelerate the therapeutic process, heighten group interaction, loosen inhibitions, encourage peer feedback receptivity, and facilitate the co-therapeutic function in each member. It is noted that group leaders restrict group and individual development in some instances. (35 ref)—R. Tomasko.

5056. Veltkamp, Lane J. (U Kentucky, Medical Ctr) **School phobia.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 47-51.—The etiology of school phobia in the elementary school child is described as separation anxiety on the part of both the parent and the child. School phobia can be acute or chronic, with the differentiation point being approximately 6 mo. 3 treatment steps are essential: a physician must rule out organic problems, the entire family must be seen with the goal of getting the child to school immediately, and contact with school personnel is vital to reassure them and keep the child in school. If acute school phobia is not treated it becomes chronic, leaving a poor prognosis. (spanish & French summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

5057. Waxenberg, Barbara R. (New York U) **Therapist's empathy, regard, and genuineness as factors in staying in or dropping out of short-term, time-limited family therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1288.

5058. Weiss, Robert L. (U Oregon) **Contracts, cognition, and change: A behavioral approach to marriage therapy.** *Counseling Psychologist*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 15-26.—Describes therapy in which couples are treated by emphasizing positives rather than negatives, by shaping and extinction methods, by contingency control, and by contracts and communication training. Techniques for conflict containment and problem solving are taught. Special treatment modules are utilized. Assessment instruments such as the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale, Area of Change Scale, Marital Activities Inventory, Marital Status Inventory, Marital Interaction Coding System, and Spouse Observation Check List are part of the treatment plan. (23 ref)—H. Silverman.

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

5059. Cleland, John F. (U Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Canada) **Changes in sensitivity training groups associated with changes in trainer characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1271-1272.

5060. Coché, Erich & Flick, Anne. (Friends Hosp. Psychological Services & Research, Philadelphia, PA) **Problem-solving training groups for hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 19-29.—Small groups lasting 8 sessions each and

aimed at improving interpersonal problem-solving skills were conducted for a total of 41 hospitalized psychiatric patients. 40 controls received the same pre- and posttests (MMPI and the Means-Ends Problem Solving Procedure) but no training. 23 Ss participated in play-reading groups without problem-solving training (placebo condition). 3 analyses of variance showed that hospitalization alone improved the Ss' functioning on the criterion test of problem-solving but that the problem-solving training groups advanced the improvement significantly. More disturbed Ss made only slightly greater gains than the less disturbed. The hospital stay was significantly shorter for the experimental and the placebo groups than for the control sample. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5061. Deardorff, Charles M. (Texas Tech U) **Interpersonal values and behaviors associated with positive change in one form of encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1742.

5062. Diamond, Michael J. & Shapiro, Jerrold L. (U Hawaii, Lab of Cognitive Behavior Control) **Method and paradigm in encounter group research.** *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 59-70.—Discusses methodological issues that encounter group researchers need to resolve. Several studies conducted at the University of Hawaii in which a recommended experimental paradigm was followed are cited. (29 ref)

5063. Downs, Michael J. (Loyola U, Chicago) **A comparison of two methods of human relations training for teaching communications skills to adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1743.

5064. Gold, Vivian J. (Columbia U) **Dreams and group behavior: A study of the transaction between a social and an intrapsychic process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 412-413.

5065. Goldman, Andrew P. (Syracuse U) **Empathy, self-disclosure, confrontation and cohesiveness in marathon and conventional encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1275.

5066. Jones, Dorothy D. (U Maryland) **Self-actualization effects of marathon growth group experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 855.

5067. Klein, Richard S. (Texas Tech U) **The effect of differential treatments on encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 415-416.

5068. Kleinpeter, William J. (Texas Tech U) **Change in emotional awareness and self-concept in four to five year old disadvantaged Negro children through a structured group psychological education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1751-1752.

5069. Lieberman, Morton A. (U Chicago, Committee on Human Development) **Joy less facts? A response to Schutz, Smith, and Rowan.** *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 49-54.—Offers a rebuttal to critics (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 3) of the current author's 1973 study on encounter groups.

5070. Luncford, Ronald D. (United States International U) **Self-concept change of Black college females as a result of a weekend Black experience encounter workshop.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1728-1729.

5071. Miles, Matthew B. (Ctr for Policy Research, New York, NY) Rejoinder to Schutz, Smith, and Rowan. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 15(2), 55-58.—Offers a rebuttal to critics (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) of the study by M. Lieberman et al (1973) on encounter groups.

5072. O'Dell, Stan & Seller, Gary. (Nova U, Ft Lauderdale, FL) The effects of short-term personal growth groups on anxiety and self-perception. *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 251-271.—Studied the effects of 4 encounter group techniques on a S's level of anxiety and self-evaluation of his thinking, feeling, and body-image. 50 Ss were given a personal data questionnaire, the anxiety scale of the Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, and a semantic differential instrument as pre- and postmeasures. Group types were encounter, Gestalt, self-discovery, and communication enrichment. Multivariate analysis of variance showed no significant differences between groups or between pre- and postmeasures for any 1 group.—J. Rubin.

5073. Parks, Cris; Becker, W. Michael; Chamberlain, Jonathan M. & Crandell, John M. (Brigham Young U) Eliminating self-defeating behaviors and change in locus of control. *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 115-120.—Investigated changes in locus of control occurring among participants in a workshop designed to eliminate self-defeating behaviors. Rotter's Internal-External (I-E) Control Scale was administered as pre- and posttest to 36 undergraduate experimental and control Ss. Analysis of covariance indicated that the treatment group moved significantly more than the control ($p < .001$) on the I-E Scale and movement was in the anticipated direction, toward greater internal control. The increased internal control was maintained in a follow-up administration of the I-E Scale 4 mo later. It is concluded that the workshop brought relatively stable changes toward greater perceived internal control. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5074. Polowniak, William A. (United States International U) The meditation-encounter-growth group. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1732.

5075. Pyle, Robert R. (Kent State U) An intervention study of behavioral group counseling for interpersonal problems. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 422-423.

5076. Schubert, Michael L. (City U New York) A comparison of the effects of two models of sensitivity-training on level of experiencing. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1264.

5077. Swan, William S. (Temple U) Effects of leadership style and videotape mediated expectancies on affect and dependency in marathon encounter groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 885.

5078. Valle, Stephen K. & Marinelli, Robert P. (Boston U) Training in human relations skills as a preferred mode of treatment for married couples. *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 359-365.—5 couples experiencing marital difficulties participated in a traditional therapy group with emphasis upon cathartic release and problem solving. A

similar group of 5 couples participated in a training group consisting of a systematic didactic and experiential approach emphasizing the ability to discriminate and communicate helpfully. Results of outcome measures assessing gain in interpersonal skills and overall functioning, including the Interpersonal Relationship Rating Scale, indicate significant improvement in the training as compared to the traditional group. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5079. Watkins, John T.; Noll, Gary A. & Breed, George R. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr, Oklahoma City) Changes toward self-actualization. *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 272-281.—Conducted 2 experiments which measured changes in the response of 43 Ss to the Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) after sensitivity group sessions. Exp I varied the length of the session: 3 groups of Ss had sessions of 4, 12, or 20 hrs. Exp II varied the number of sessions: 1 group had 1 12-hr session, another had 2 6-hr sessions, and the third had 6 2-hr sessions. The POI was administered before the sessions and 1 wk and 1 mo afterward. Results indicate that neither the marathon nor the massed group encounter was superior in producing positive results.—J. Rubin.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

5080. Armentrout, David P. (U Tennessee) The effects of self-monitoring on a tension induced pain syndrome. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1268.

5081. Ashkenazi, Zafira. (Ministry of Health, Children's Diagnostic & Rehabilitation Ctr, Beer-Sheba, Israel) The treatment of encopresis using a discriminative stimulus and positive reinforcement. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 155-157.—16 encopretic children were successfully treated by using glycerine suppositories to increase the discrimination control of rectal pressure for elimination. Social and material reinforcers were added for appropriate toileting behavior. A 6-mo follow-up showed that the behavior was maintained.

5082. Azrin, N. H. & Wesolowski, M. D. (Anna State Hosp, Behavior Research Lab, IL) Eliminating habitual vomiting in a retarded adult by positive practice and self-correction. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 145-148.—A combination of self-correction and practice in the correct manner of handling the urge to vomit entirely eliminated the nonmedically-caused vomiting, of many years standing, of a profoundly retarded 36-yr-old female inpatient.

5083. Barton, Elizabeth S. (Meanwood Park Hosp, Leeds, England) The problem of generalization in the operant conditionings of social speech in the severely subnormal: Use of reversal to establish generalizability. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 376-385.—Conducted 3 studies with 6 retarded 27-46 yr old (IQ range, 34-42) Ss who were reinforced for talking to each other. Reinforcement (tokens) was delivered in a reversal design (baseline, reinforcement, no reinforcement, reinforcement). Whether social speech would continue to occur without external reinforcement was examined by observing Ss through a 1-way mirror in an

interview room immediately after each training session. On some occasions, untrained Ss were observed with the trained Ss. Reinforcement was found to be effective in increasing the frequency of social speech. Generalization of the increased rates of speech, however, was poor and only significantly above baseline levels with a pair of Ss who were very responsive to social and material reinforcement. It is concluded that although direct reinforcement increases the rate of social speech in Ss with varying interest in speech, generalization is not likely to occur unless speech in itself has become reinforcing.—*Journal abstract.*

5084. Bennett, Lois F. (U Oklahoma) **Psychological concomitants of enuresis nocturna before and after conditioning treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1721.

5085. Besserman, Richard L. (U Oklahoma) **Treatment of enuresis nocturna by conditioning methods: A field experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3130.

5086. Butler, Pamela E. & Salamy, A. (Behavior Therapy Inst, Sausalito, CA) **Eliminating a conditioned muscle spasm by external inhibition by an electric vibrator.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 159-161.—Chronic neck muscle tension and severe spasms in a 28-yr-old male, which were present 85% of the time and exacerbated by social contacts, were eliminated using an electric vibrator. Results had been maintained at a 6-mo follow-up.

5087. Butterfield, William H. (Washington U, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St Louis) **Electric shock-hazards in aversive shock conditioning of humans.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 1-28.—Cites the use of electric shock as an aversive stimulus in the treating of behavioral problems and stresses that therapists using electric shock are often not aware of the dangers the equipment they are using may pose to their patients. The major areas of technical concern that are associated with aversive conditioning of humans are summarized, including electrical resistance of the body, effects of voltage and electric current on the body, types of shocking equipment and electrodes, and parameters of therapeutic shock. An appendix includes detailed procedures for evaluating and testing safety apparatus used in shock therapy. (90 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5088. Calhoun, Karen S. & Matherne, Paula. (U Georgia) **The effects of varying schedules of time-out on aggressive behavior of a retarded girl.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 139-143.—Timeout scheduled after every 2nd aggressive act or after every such act produced significant positive results in a 7-yr-old retarded female. Timeout after every 5th act had no effect. It appears that timeout may be effective proportionate to the percentage of target behaviors it follows.

5089. Carroll, William M. (Texas Tech U) **Effect of feedback during relaxation training on repressors and sensitizers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1768-1769.

5090. de Weerd, C. J. & van Rijn, A. J. (Schepersziekenhuis, Emmen, Netherlands) **Conditioning therapy in reading epilepsy.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 39(4), 417-420.—Pres-

ents the case of a 19-yr-old female with primary reading epilepsy who responded well to conditioning therapy.

5091. Denholtz, Myron S. & Mann, Edward T. (New Jersey Medical School, Coll of Medicine & Dentistry) **An automated audiovisual treatment of phobias administered by non-professionals.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 111-115.—Used a combination of desensitization, modeling, and positive reinforcement in a totally automated audiovisual program designed for use by nonprofessionals to treat flight phobics. Of 51 28-70 yr old phobics who completed the program, 40 were able to fly after treatment. Significant change was noted on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale for those Ss who overcame their fear of flying. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5092. Doty, David W. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Role-playing and incentives in the modification of the social interaction of chronic psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 871.

5093. Duddle, C. M. (U South Manchester Hosp, England) **The treatment of marital psycho-sexual problems.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 169-170.—Describes a method of treating patients who have psychosexual problems, using a mixture of brief psychotherapy with some behavioral techniques. Results from an unselected series of cases at an open-access clinic are reported.

5094. Evans, Michael B. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The relative effects of treatment specific and demand characteristic variables in the pre-post behavior therapy outcome research paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 872.

5095. Field, Gary D. & Test, Mary A. (Mendota Mental Health Inst, Madison, WI) **Group assertive training for severely disturbed patients.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 129-134.—5 severely disturbed adult outpatients, who had received several group sessions of assertive training, were pretested, trained, and posttested on role-playing proficiency in 3 difficult situations. 5 control patients, who had also received several group sessions of assertive training, were pre- and posttested but not trained in role playing these situations. Dependent variables consisted of compliance content, and latency of response plus disruptive pause time. When posttested, the experimental Ss responded less compliantly and more quickly with less disruption. The control Ss showed no significant change. 4 of the 5 experimental Ss were retested at a 10-mo follow-up, and all had maintained their gains.—*Journal abstract.*

5096. Fisher, Edwin B. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Overjustification effects in token economies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 409-410.

5097. Foy, David W.; Eisler, Richard M. & Pinkston, Susan. (U Mississippi, Medical Ctr, Jackson) **Modeled assertion in a case of explosive rages.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 135-137.—A 56-yr-old male was successfully trained to control his chronic abusive and assaultive rages, using modeling alone and modeling combined with instructions focused on desirable features of the

modeled behavior. A 6-mo follow-up showed that changes in behavior had been maintained and had generalized to the natural environment.

5098. Fraser, Scott C. (New York U) **The control of a phobic reaction by cognitive attribution treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1293.

5099. Freeman, B. J.; Graham, Vicki & Ritvo, E. R. (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **Reduction of self-destructive behavior by overcorrection.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 446.—The self-destructive behavior of a 6½-yr-old retarded female was eliminated by an overcorrection procedure. Further research is needed on the application of overcorrection to other forms of self-destructive behavior.

5100. Geske, Frederick D. (U Wisconsin) **The effects on follower behavior of inequity in reinforcement for cooperative responding in mentally retarded adult males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3136.

5101. Graziano, Anthony M. (Ed). (State U New York, Buffalo) **Behavior therapy with children: II.** Chicago IL: Aldine, 1975. ix, 640 p. \$19.95.—Presents a collection of 39 papers on behavior therapy with children, focusing on the areas of social and political issues, mental retardation, psychotic behavior, self-stimulatory behavior, somatic systems, children's fears, aggressive and antisocial behaviors, schools, family systems, and self-control. An overview of the field's development and integrative review articles are also included. (47 p ref)

5102. Guidry, Lawrence S. (VA Hosp, New Orleans, LA) **Use of a covert punishing contingency in compulsive stealing.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 169.—A young married male with a stealing compulsion of 10-yr duration was successfully treated by using behavior modification techniques including a covert aversive contingency and an awareness training procedure. At a 10-mo follow-up the stealing behavior was virtually eliminated.

5103. Hall, Elizabeth. **From pigeons to people: A look at behavior shaping.** Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1975. 130 p. \$6.95.—Presents an introduction to the history, development, and applications of behavior modification designed for children aged 10 yrs and older.

5104. Hemingway, Peter. (U Saskatchewan, Regina, Canada) **Expectancy effects in a behavior therapy situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 875.

5105. Hogan, Robert A. (Illinois State U) **Frigidity and implosive therapy.** *Psychology*, 1975(May), Vol 12(2), 39-45.—Presents an approach to the treatment of frigidity based on Freudian psychodynamics and learning theory. 9 dynamic origins of sexual conflict are considered, and the major goal of implosive therapy for frigidity is seen as the extinction of anxiety. Clinical criteria indicating successful treatment are noted, and the shaping of more mature emotional responses is considered as important as the unlearning of neurotic symptoms. Several examples of imagery themes are given. (15 ref)—R. Tomasko.

5106. King, Larry W. & Turner, Russell D. (Camarillo State Hosp, Neuropsychiatric Inst, CA) **Teaching a profoundly retarded adult at home by non-professionals.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 117-121.—3 nonprofessional, trained, and paid undergraduates were used in a behavior modification program for a profoundly retarded 22-yr-old male whose parents, though they had reservations about behavior modification, agreed to it. The 4 target behaviors were dressing, undressing, toileting, and cooperative play. Measures taken on these behaviors showed improvements during the course of the training and on tests conducted during a 1-yr follow-up. Results are discussed in terms of the use and availability of undergraduates in such programs, the analysis of complex skills into component behaviors, and the positive reaction of the parents to the program. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5107. Knipe, James S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Physiological effects of muscle tensing and attention-focusing therapist verbalizations in progressive relaxation training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 875.

5108. Kuhlman, Carl E. (U Colorado) **The effects of training parents in behavior modification procedures for child management on the child's academic behavior, achievement, and attitudes and on the parent's and the child's perception of the parent-child relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1752-1753.

5109. Lang, Peter J.; Troyer, William G.; Twentyman, Craig T. & Gatchel, Robert J. **Differential effects of heart rate modification training on college students, older males, and patients with ischemic heart disease.** *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 429-446.—Compared 70 male undergraduates, patients with ischemic heart disease, and healthy age-matched Ss in a 6-session study of feedback-mediated heart rate modification. Patients had the poorest overall feedback performance. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that interdependence between psychological stimuli and cardiovascular events is reduced in heart disease. (19 ref)

5110. Levitt, Eugene A. (U Otago, Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Procedural issues in the systematic desensitization of air-travel phobia.** *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 2-9.—Describes the case of a 28-yr-old female whose gross anxiety responses to flying were extinguished following a format which is described as a variant of Wolpean systematic desensitization. Pre- and posttherapy MMPI profiles pointed to a significant lessening of longstanding psychopathology. Several new treatment techniques are described, and further study of these techniques is suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

5111. Logan, Daniel L. & Turnage, John R. (Timberlawn Psychiatric Ctr, Dallas, TX) **Ethical considerations in the use of faradic aversion therapy.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 29-34.—Argues that it is insufficient for a behavior therapist to defend against criticism by enumerating successes and questioning the logic or lack of information of the critic. The behavior therapist should be accountable for the work he does, be self-critical, and heed the admonitions of others. Some

"therapies" can be harmful to patients; some techniques should be used with special caution and in accordance with guidelines. Disadvantages of punishment in general are listed, and restrictions which should be placed on the use of electrical aversion therapy are detailed. (38 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

5112. Marks, I. M.; Hodgson, R. & Rachman, S. Treatment of chronic obsessive-compulsive neurosis by in-vivo exposure: A two-year follow-up and issues in treatment. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 349-364.—Treated 20 patients with chronic obsessive-compulsive rituals in a partially controlled design by in vivo (i.e., real life) exposure to hierarchies of stressful situations and self-imposed response prevention. Treatment included 4-12 wks as inpatients and lasted an average of 23 sessions. All Ss were followed up for at least 2 yrs. Significant improvement in compulsions was found after 3 wks of exposure and continued after follow-up. After 2 yrs, 14 Ss were greatly improved, 1 moderately improved, and 5 unchanged; in the 3rd yr, the moderately improved patient became symptom free after further treatment. Improvement after 3 wks of exposure was a predictor of a good outcome at 6- and 12-mo follow-up. Muscular relaxation had no effect on rituals; similar effects were observed for modeling, although it did help selected patients. Other findings show that (a) patient's commitment to treatment facilitated exposure and (b) the course of rituals was often independent of that of agoraphobia, marital problems, and depression where these had initially coexisted with rituals. It is concluded that real-life exposure with self-imposed response prevention is usually an effective treatment for chronic compulsive rituals with well-motivated patients. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5113. McDonald, Thomas F. (United States International U) Effects of behavior shaping on the development of cooperative behavior between pairs of severely and profoundly retarded individuals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1755.

5114. McKenzie, Earl R. (Florida State U) An alternative to electric shock for modifying maladaptive behaviors of the mentally retarded. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 877.

5115. Meyer, Robert G. (U Louisville) A behavioral treatment of sleepwalking associated with test anxiety. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 167-168.—A 24-yr-old male with a 9-yr history of sleepwalking was cured by means of a loud, aversive whistle used by his wife at each sleepwalking occasion. Systematic desensitization using a 7-item hierarchy eliminated the test anxiety. Recovery persisted at a 1-yr follow-up.

5116. Poole, A. Desmond & Bodeker, G. C. (U Western Australia, Perth Medical Ctr, Shenton Park) Using time restriction to modify compulsive rocking. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 153-154.—A 19-yr-old female university student, with a 2-yr history of compulsive rocking before retiring at night, was treated by imposing a time restriction. Though the patient stated that executing the behavior reduced her anxiety, the treatment was effective, and the compulsion was still absent at a 6-mo follow-up.

5117. Reeves, Joann O. (Texas A&M U) Covert sensitization and weight control: An analysis of escape and imagery variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1283-1284.

5118. Reeves, John L. & Mealiea, Wallace L. (Dalhousie U, Psychological Services Ctr, Halifax, Canada) Biofeedback-assisted cue-controlled relaxation for the treatment of flight phobias. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 105-109.—3 male adults exhibiting an extreme fear of flying were successfully treated using EMG biofeedback-assisted cue-controlled relaxation in conjunction with systematic desensitization. The procedure involved (a) training Ss in deep muscle relaxation using frontalis EMG biofeedback and (b) pairing a self-generated cue word ("Relax") with low levels of frontalis EMG. The cue-controlled relaxation resulted in deeper levels of relaxation than nonassisted relaxation and appears to afford a useful treatment modality for a range of disorders. Cognitive vs conditioning explanations are discussed. (2 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5119. Rehm, Lynn P. & Plakosh, Paul. (U Pittsburgh) Preference for immediate reinforcement in depression. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 101-103.—To test predictions derived from the behavioral analysis of depression of P. M. Lewinsohn et al (1968, 1969) 92 undergraduates were given paper and pencil measures of depression (Multiple Affect Adjective Check List, Depression scale), preference for immediate vs delayed reinforcement, and value of social vs nonsocial reinforcements. Results indicate that more depressed Ss scored more in the direction of preferring immediate reinforcement and that this did not seem to be due to response bias. Depression was not related to social vs nonsocial reinforcer preference. Results are discussed in relation to the function of depressive behavior.—*Journal abstract.*

5120. Rekers, George A. (U California, Los Angeles) Stimulus control over sex-typed play in cross-gender identified boys. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 136-148.—Investigated discriminative stimulus control over masculine and feminine sex-typed play behaviors in 5 males, aged 5-8 yrs, with childhood cross-gender identification. Reliable observational measures of play were obtained with 2 sets of toys: (a) dress-up toys (girls' vs boys' apparel) and (b) affect toys (maternal-nurturance play vs masculine-aggression play). With an ABA reversal intra-S design, certain stimulus conditions (e.g., presence of father, mother, male, or female stranger) were discriminative for reliable changes in sex-typed play. Sex-typed play was found to vary as a function of the social stimulus and as a function of the type of play response required. All Ss played predominantly feminine while alone in the playroom. While no single environmental stimulus was consistently discriminative for masculine play across Ss, at least 1 stimulus condition was found for each S under which he played predominantly masculine. (34 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

5121. Sachs, David A. (Council for Youth, Las Cruces, New Mexico) Behavioral techniques in a residential nursing home facility. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 123-127.

—Conducted 3 studies to investigate the use of operant procedures applied to geriatric patients. Ss were 3 females and 2 males, 58-88 yrs old, and the behaviors studied were walking, social interaction, and oral hygiene. Results clearly support applying behavioral techniques with the geriatric population. *Journal abstract.*

5122. Schofield, Leon J. & Wong, Sandra Lawae. (Hobart & William Smith Coll) **Operant approaches to group therapy in a school for handicapped children.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 425-433. To determine the effectiveness of operant approaches to group therapy with children with cerebral palsy or mental retardation, a total of 23 30-min sessions were administered to 4 5-6 yr old males. There was considerable improvement in Ss' attention to tasks, and they showed some increase in social interactions, though to a lesser degree. Teacher ratings also showed some improvement in classroom behavior. (French, German, & Spanish summaries)—*Journal summary.*

5123. Spinelli, Philip R. (Colorado State U) **The effects of a therapist's presence in systematic desensitization therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1287.

5124. Surwit, Richard S. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **The anticipatory modification of the conditioning of a fear response in humans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 885.

5125. Terfloth, Ingrid & Rackensperger, Walter. (Max-Planck Inst für Psychiatrie, München, W Germany) **[Study of efficacy of training emotional behavior in groups.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 237-243.—Describes a program of training emotional behavior in groups and a method to prove its efficacy. The program was designed to improve recognition of emotional cues and adequate expression of emotions. The methods of behavior therapy used were training of adequate behavior by role playing, modeling, and operant conditioning. The study of efficacy was done as a group comparison between these therapy groups and the assertive training groups. Data were collected using self-rating scales, rating scales completed by partners or relatives of the patients, and direct behavior ratings. Preliminary results show an improvement of self-rating data for the experimental and the control group, but there was no specific effect of any 1 therapy program. (17 ref)—*English abstract.*

5126. Tracy, James J.; Ballard, Carolyn M. & Clark, Elizabeth H. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **Child abuse project: A follow-up.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 398-399.—Presents results of a project designed to (a) identify families with an abused child, (b) increase effective parental behavior, and (c) decrease abusive behavior. Principles of behavior modification and social learning theory were used.

5127. Van Der Kooy, Derek & Webster, C. D. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A rapidly effective behavior modification program for an electively mute child.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 149-152.—A 1-wk behavior modification program stimulated a 6-yr-old male, electively mute for 2 yrs, to speak in all of his daily social interactions. The program involved initial avoid-

ance conditioning, positive social reinforcement, generalization procedures, and the fading of extra attention. A school follow-up showed that speech was maintained 6-mo later.

5128. Van Der Ploeg, Henk M. (State U Leyden, Oegstgeest, Netherlands) **Treatment of frequency of urination by stories competing with anxiety.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 165-166.—A variant of a desensitization procedure, in which pleasant stories counterposed with school images were used to inhibit anxiety and the consequent urge to urinate, was successful in treating a 14-yr-old male with excessive urination urges and a resultant school phobia. Results were maintained at an 18-mo follow-up.

5129. Van Sickle, Kathleen G. & Acker, Loren E. (U Louisville) **Modification of an adult's problem behavior in an art therapy setting.** *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 14(4), 117-120.—Behavior modification was applied to a 52-yr-old female patient by the art therapists' ignoring disruptive behavior and praising appropriate behavior. The patient's aggressive and disruptive behaviors were previously dependent on the amount of attention they could evoke from the therapist. Frequency of disruptive behavior was assessed over baseline, treatment, and return to baseline conditions. Results suggest that the treatment was effective and that behavior modification paved the way for art therapy proper.—*R. Tomasko.*

5130. Vogler, Roger E.; Ferstl, Roman; Kraemer, Sibylle & Brengelmann, Johannes C. (Behavior Research Ctr, Pomona, CA) **Electrical aversion conditioning of alcoholics: One year follow-up.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 171-173.—One-year follow-up data show that 11 out of 32 chronic alcoholics who participated in an aversive conditioning program in a large Bavarian hospital were entirely abstinent, compared with 2 out of 27 controls. In support of similar American findings, results suggest that the electric shock technique has durable effects in some chronic alcoholics.

5131. Weissberg, Michael. (Northern Illinois U, Ctr for Student Development) **Anxiety-inhibiting statements and relaxation combined in two cases of speech anxiety.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(2), 163-164.—A program in which anxiety-evoking situations were imagined in hierarchical order and counteracted by a combination of anxiety-inhibiting statements and relaxation procedures was successful in treating 2 speech-anxious college students. Results were maintained at a 1-yr follow-up.

5132. Welt, Kenneth A. (U Montana) **The maintenance of behavior change following intervention by covert sensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 431.

5133. Wilson, Thangadurai F. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Application of operant conditioning techniques to institutionalized severely and profoundly retarded adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 298.

5134. Zallen, Thomas S. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Imaginal and in vivo desensitization: An**

analysis of the role of transfer. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1766.

Drug Therapy

5135. **Baron, Miron et al.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Lithium carbonate response in depression: Prediction by unipolar/bipolar illness, average-evoked response, catechol-O-methyl transferase, and family history.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1107-1111.—Assessed the antidepressant efficacy of lithium carbonate in a double-blind trial in 23 hospitalized depressed patients. Unequivocal response was significantly more frequent in bipolar than in unipolar depressed Ss. Lithium carbonate responders had a greater visual average-evoked response amplitude increase in response to increased stimulus intensity, termed "augmenting." No correlation could be demonstrated between lithium carbonate efficacy and either erythrocyte catechol-O-methyl transferase activity, age of symptom onset, number of hospitalizations, or family history of affective disorders. (46 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5136. **Biggs, John T.; Holland, William H. & Sherman, William R.** (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **Steady-state protriptyline levels in an outpatient population.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 960-962.—Measured steady-state protriptyline levels in 12 outpatients undergoing treatment for depression. The steady-state level of protriptyline was surprisingly high compared with levels obtained when other tricyclic antidepressants were prescribed. It is suggested that this finding probably accounts for the effectiveness of protriptyline at low doses and its frequent side effects.—*Journal abstract.*

5137. **Coleman, James H. & Hayes, Peggy E.** **Drug induced extrapyramidal effects: A review.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 591-593.—Discusses the controversies regarding physicians' habits of prescribing antipsychotics. A summary of the etiological basis of their extrapyramidal side effects is presented. (28 ref)

5138. **Corbett, Lionel.** (U Alabama) **Technique of fluphenazine decanoate therapy in acute schizophrenic illnesses.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 573-575.—Studied the use of fluphenazine decanoate (FD) in 70 inpatients. Results indicate FD can be safely used as the phenothiazine of 1st choice in the management of acute schizophrenic illness, either alone or in combination with other neuroleptics if necessary for additional sedation. Usually 2-5 cc intramuscularly are needed to effect remission. Striopallidal symptoms are the major problem, but these are usually manageable. (17 ref)—*Journal summary.*

5139. **Davis, Kenneth L.; Hollister, Leo E. & Berger, Philip A.** (VA Hosp, Clinical Psychiatric Research Ctr, Palo Alto, CA) **Thyrotropin-releasing hormone in schizophrenia.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 951-953.—Oral administration of thyrotropin-releasing hormone caused deterioration in the clinical status of 7 out of 9 schizophrenic men. Case reports are presented. This change was particularly apparent in the 4 patients diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenics. It is concluded that such changes might

be expected from a drug with properties similar to amphetamine.—*Journal abstract.*

5140. **Edelstein, E.** (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Changing time perception with antidepressant drug therapy.** *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 375-382.—Conducted a pilot study on the time sense of 10 depressed patients (mean age, 58 yrs) before, during, and after antidepressant therapy with tricyclic compounds. Short time spans were measured by 2 methods, giving the Ss 2 different tasks. Measurements were performed in the morning and evening hours, in order to take into account diurnal variations. Accuracy of time estimation was considerably deviant. All except 1 S overestimated time. With improvement in depressed state, time sense also improved, although errors were still greater in the morning.—*Journal abstract.*

5141. **Elizur, A. & Davidson, S.** (Tel-Aviv U, Medical School, Shalvata Psychiatric Ctr, Israel) **The evaluation of the anti-autistic activity of sulpiride.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 578-584.—Evaluated the specificity of sulpiride in combating the target symptoms of apathy and withdrawal in 14 schizophrenic inpatients. Weekly evaluations were made by 2 psychiatrists independently, using 6 scales (including the Global Clinical Impression, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression). In the 1st wk, a placebo was administered, in the 2nd wk 800 mg sulpiride intramuscularly daily, continued orally for the next 5 wks of the trial. In 5 patients, marked improvement in their autistic state appeared in the 2nd and 3rd wks, and they were discharged from hospital at the end of the 7-wk study. They became less inhibited, apathetic, and withdrawn, their mood improved, and they responded to social and occupational therapy. No ataractic effects were evident. It is suggested that the mood improvement was a result of the general anti-autistic effect of the sulpiride.—*Journal abstract.*

5142. **Evans, L. E. et al.** (Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, England) **A double-blind trial of intravenous thyrotrophin-releasing hormone in the treatment of reactive depression.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 227-230.—Conducted a double-blind study with 20 patients (in 2 equal groups) suffering from reactive depression in order to examine the apparent potential of intravenous thyrotrophin-releasing hormone (TRH) as an antidepressant. 600 mg of TRH was compared with placebo administered to Ss daily for 4 days. There was no significant difference between the antidepressant effects of TRH and placebo.—*Journal abstract.*

5143. **Fracchia, J. et al.** (Long Island Research Inst, Central Islip, NY) **Combination drug therapy for the psychogeriatric patient: Comparison of dosage levels of the same psychotropic drugs, used singly and in combination.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 23(11), 508-511.—Comparison data from 902 long-term psychogeriatric hospital patients failed to support the hypothesis that physicians prescribe lower dosages when combination therapy is used. Rather, the tendency was toward higher dosages.

5144. **Gerlach, Jes et al.** (St Hans Hosp, Roskilde, Denmark) **Peroral and parenteral administration of long-acting neuroleptics: A double-blind study of penflu-**

ridol compared to flupenthixol decanoate in the treatment of schizophrenia. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(2), 132-144.—Conducted a 12-wk study with 56 schizophrenic patients after a 4-wk preliminary period in which half were on maintenance therapy of parenteral flupenthixol decanoate and the rest on oral penfluridol. Ss were then randomly divided into 2 further groups, one continuing the medication unchanged, the other changing to the alternative drug. It was found possible to make a sudden switch from penfluridol to flupenthixol and vice versa without any significant change in S's condition. The same dosage of penfluridol was used per week as was employed for flupenthixol per fortnight. Changes in the intensity of the symptoms (total Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale score) were more pronounced in the preliminary period than on changed medication in the blind period. Both drugs induced approximately the same degree of akathisia, parkinsonism and autonomic side effects. The practical consequences of equipotent therapeutical effect of a peroral and parenteral long-acting neuroleptic are briefly discussed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5145. Ginestet, D.; Secret, Ph. & Deniker, P. (Hôpital Ste Anne, Service hospitalo-universitaire de Santé mentale et de Thérapeutique, Paris, France) [Long acting drugs in psychiatric therapy: Lacks and needs.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975(Feb), NS Vol 1(2), 161-164.—Discusses need for a long-acting neuroleptic comparable to haloperidol. Antidepressant compounds should be powerful, should last more than 1 or 2 days, and should be administered by mouth or intra-muscular injection to limit risk of suicide.

5146. Gittleman-Klein, Rachel. (Queens Coll, City U New York) *Pharmacotherapy and management of pathological separation anxiety*. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Spring-Summer), Vol 4(1-2), 255-271.—Discusses the presence of significant separation anxiety in children which is easy to ascertain in those with severe and dramatic symptoms such as school phobia. Typically, the children experience various degrees of anxiety when separated from their parents or homes. The school represents a special threat to them and some children manifest anxiety akin to that found in adults. The anxiety makes them miserable and makes them feel different from their normal peers. Some children become demoralized and feel depressed. The anxiety has marked daily fluctuations, making them feel worse in the morning and at night. In the morning, they may experience mild to acute symptoms, such as stomach aches. Pathological separation anxiety may also have behavioral consequences, such as nightmares. They may develop anticipatory anxiety and secondary manipulative maneuvers to protect them from painful situations. Long-term fate of such children is not known well. It is suggested that the effect of imipramine is specific to separation anxiety, not to anxiety in general. The observation that anticipatory anxiety is unaffected by imipramine supports the notion that anxiety is not a unitary psychological state.—A. H. Alawi.

5147. Heimann, Hans. (U Tübingen, Psychiatrische-klinik, W Germany) [Methodological problems of clinical trials of psychotropic drugs.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 255-268.

—Argues that clinical studies have only succeeded in differentiating between great categories of psychotropic drugs, but failed to prove finer differences of effects within these categories of substances. 2 points of the testing method are discussed: (a) problems which arise when rating pathological behavior and (b) problems of sampling psychiatric patients. It is noted that many of the symptoms that clinicians and psychologists formerly considered as relevant were extremely rare, and it is maintained that even in clinical studies, it would be possible to choose among the variety of descriptive symptoms those which fulfill requirements of the probabilistic test-model of Rasch and to take only those symptoms to characterize the degree of severity of psychic disturbance in trials with psychotropic drugs. The main problems of sampling are discussed, i.e., the loss of information as a consequence of taking the mean in a group of psychiatric patients, and the role of biological rhythms. It is demonstrated, using 2 cases of depressive patients, that an enormous difference of psychophysiological responsiveness can be hidden behind very similar clinical pictures.—*English summary*.

5148. Hollatz, F. & Girke, W. (Freien U, Psychiatrische & Neurologische Klinik, Berlin, W Germany) [Endocrine psychosyndrome with pronounced loss of psychic drive after long-term treatment with ACTH and corticoids.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(1), 49-57.—A 55-yr-old female patient was treated with ACTH and corticoids over a 5-yr period for pemphigus vulgaris. 3½ yrs after the beginning of hormone treatment the patient developed an endocrine psychosyndrome with pronounced loss of psychic drive. Recent research data in endocrinology, neuroendocrinology of behavior, and neuropathology are discussed to illustrate the close interrelationship between the endocrine and central nervous systems. The disorder in the psychic drive of the patient is considered a sign of "regulator exhaustion" in the vegetative endocrine centers of the hypothalamus. (40 ref)—*English summary*.

5149. Howard, Mark L.; Hogan, Terrence P. & Wright, Morgan W. (U Manitoba, Canada) *The effects of drugs on psychiatric patients' performance on the Halstead-Reitan neuropsychological test battery*. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 166-171.—Studied the relationship between the type and amount of psychotropic drug ingestion in 184 psychiatric patients, using the Halstead-Reitan battery of cognitive-sensory-motor tests. The total patients' group included 68 psychotic patients who were being treated with either phenothiazines or "another drug" (mean ages, 29.3 and 44.3 yrs, respectively), and 80 neurotically depressed patients (mean age, 35 yrs) who were taking either no drugs, phenothiazines, minor tranquilizers, tricyclic antidepressants, or sedatives. Little, if any, effect was noted in terms of psychological test performance when individual drug types were combined and considered in terms of dosage. However, upon a more specific analysis of the data, several suggestive trends occurred, demonstrating that individual drugs have variable effects and that some age groupings are more sensitive to drug effects than other groupings. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5150. Jain, R. C.; Ananth, J. V.; Lehmann, H. E. & Ban, T. A. (Queen Street Mental Health Ctr, Toronto, Canada) **A comparative study with pipothiazine palmitate and fluphenazine enanthate in the treatment of schizophrenic patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1974(Dec), No 264, 236 p.—Conducted a comparative, double-blind clinical study with pipothiazine palmitate and fluphenazine enanthate in 30 chronic schizophrenic inpatients. Both treatment groups showed statistically significant improvement in the total scores, all 4 factors, and 11 of the 18 items of the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. More patients were discontinued prior to termination of the clinical trial for the pipothiazine (4 patients) group than for the fluphenazine (1 patient) group. The most frequently occurring adverse effects were tremor and weight loss in the pipothiazine group and tremor and insomnia in the fluphenazine. It is suggested that pipothiazine palmitate and fluphenazine enanthate are equally effective as psychotropic drugs in the maintenance treatment of chronic schizophrenic patients. Results are in line with previously reported findings that the activity of pipothiazine palmitate lasts approximately twice as long (i.e., 4 wks) as that of fluphenazine enanthate.—*Journal abstract*.

5151. Kirkegaard, Carsten et al. (Frederiksberg Hosp, Copenhagen, Denmark) **Protirelin stimulation test and thyroid function during treatment of depression.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1115-1118.—Estimated thyroid levels in 15 42-81 yr old patients with endogenous depressions. Before ECS serum thyroxine (T_4) and free T_4 index values were elevated ($p < .02$). After recovery from depression, the levels were normal. Serum triiodothyronine (T_3) and free T_3 index were normal both before and after ECT. Serum thyrotropin (TSH) levels were also normal and not substantially altered by ECS. The mean maximal TSH response to protirelin (thyrotropin-releasing hormone) was diminished in the depressed Ss and normal after recovery. In 3 patients, the increase in TSH response to protirelin after recovery did not occur, and they relapsed within 6 mo, while in 7 Ss with increased TSH response to protirelin after recovery only 1 relapse occurred. The disturbances in the free T_4 index, T_4 , and the protirelin test may in some depressed patients resemble hyperthyroidism, but this condition can be excluded by means of serum T_4 and free T_4 index. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5152. Leonard, D. P. et al. (Monash U, Clinical Unit, Larundel Hosp, Australia) **A double blind trial of lithium carbonate and haloperidol in Huntington's chorea.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 115-118.—6 female patients with a family history of Huntington's chorea (HC) participated in a double-blind crossover trial involving 4 treatments: lithium carbonate, haloperidol, lithium carbonate and haloperidol, and placebo. Each treatment was administered for 3 wks, and at the end of each treatment period, assessments were made of chorea and a number of psychological variables (e.g., abnormal movements, angry outbursts, confusion, irritability, or depression). None of the treatments significantly affected chorea measurements. Levels of irritability, the frequency of angry outbursts and depression did appear to be affected in some patients by the treatment. 3 patients improved

on a combination of lithium carbonate and haloperidol while the remaining 3 did not. Haloperidol alone significantly raised depression ratings above levels for other treatments including placebo. It is suggested that lithium carbonate and haloperidol together should be seriously considered in the treatment of HC when patients are excessively irritable and impulsive.—*Journal abstract*.

5153. Lion, John R.; Azcarate, Carlos L. & Koepke, Hans H. (U Maryland, Medical School, Baltimore) **"Paradoxical rage reactions" during psychotropic medication.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Oct), Vol 36(10), 557-558.—Presents 2 cases (with a 7-yr-old girl and a 25-yr-old male) to illustrate rage reactions. The cases indicate that there are parallels with regard to the phenomenology of pathological intoxication and the "paradoxical rage reaction"; both are best explained not by simple adverse drug reaction but by an interaction of drug, personality, and environment. (22 ref)—*Journal summary*.

5154. Maskin, Michael B. (Fordham U) **Psychological aspects of "short-term" versus "long-term" L-Dopa therapy in parkinsonism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 418.

5155. McMillin, W. P. (Private practice, Belfast, Northern Ireland) **Oxprenolol in the treatment of anxiety due to environmental stress.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 965-966.—Conducted 2 trial studies to evaluate the use of oxprenolol in the treatment of symptoms resulting from environmental stress. Ss were 10 men and women with an average age of 38.9 yrs (Trial 1) and 11 women with an average age of 33.9 yrs (Trial 2). Results indicate that on a 3 times/day regimen, 80 mg of oxprenolol was superior to 20 mg of oxprenolol and equally as effective as 5 mg of diazepam. The benefit of B-blocking drugs and the need for further studies are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5156. Mišurec, J.; Náhunek, K.; Kamenická, V. & Chmelář, M. (U Jan Evangelista Purkyně, Psychiatrická klinika, Brno, Czechoslovakia) **[The effect of azafen on electroencephalogram.]** (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 221-226.—Processed by means of frequency and amplitude analysis the EEG activity of 19 patients with endogenous depression who were treated with the new antidepressive drug azafen (made in USSR). Daily doses up to 250 mg decreased mainly theta and slow alpha waves. Doses of 260-600 mg increased alpha waves and theta waves to a lesser degree. Dominant alpha rhythm was shifted toward faster parts of this frequency band regardless of the level of daily dose. Beta activity was not affected. EEG changes during azafen therapy differ from those caused by imipramine and amitriptyline. While lower doses of azafen produced changes found in stimulating drugs, higher dosage should have sedative effects. (Russian & English summaries) (23 ref)—*V. Fischmann*.

5157. Morris, Louis A. & O'Neal, Edgar C. (Food & Drug Administration, Rockville, MD) **Judgments about a drug's effectiveness: The role of expectations and outcomes.** *Drugs in Health Care*, 1975(Sum), Vol 2(3), 179-186.—2 experiments using a total of 112 male undergraduates analyzed how various expectations and feedback about a drug's effects were combined by the

drug taker when judging the effectiveness of an ingested drug. Expectations were manipulated by varying instructions about the drug's effects. Outcomes were varied by the use of bogus behavioral and physiological feedback. Results indicate that only 1 clearcut expected drug effect is required to convince an individual that he has taken an effective drug. Unexpected effects can also convince an individual that the drug is working; however, the unexpected reaction must be attributed to the drug rather than to some other cause. Results are interpreted in terms of their implications regarding instructions patients receive about drugs.—*Journal abstract.*

5158. **Pardue, Larry H.** (US Naval Hosp, Corpus Christie, TX) **Familial unipolar depressive illness: A pedigree study.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 970-972.—Conducted a study of 5 generations of a family in which several members had unipolar depression responsive to tricyclic medication. The proband was a 20-yr-old housewife with a 5-yr history of depression. Of the 92 descendants of the proband's "normal" great-great-grandfather, 72 were tested MMPI and interviewed. Results indicate that genetic factors play an important role in this disorder, and the need for pharmacogenetic studies in psychiatry is emphasized.—*Journal abstract.*

5159. **Peet, Malcolm.** (Royal Dundee Liff Hosp, Scotland) **The potential difference across the rectal mucosa during depressive illness and lithium therapy.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 144-148.—The potential difference across the rectal mucosa (rectal p.d.) is generated by the active transport of sodium across the mucosa, and it is sensitive to the action of aldosterone. The rectal p.d. values of depressive patients on no treatment, tested while depressed ($n = 16$) or after recovery ($n = 7$), were similar to those of control Ss ($n = 11$), indicating that sodium transport across the rectal mucosa and the activity of aldosterone were normal in these Ss. This contrasts with previous reports of abnormalities of sodium transport and of aldosterone levels in manic-depressive patients. Manic-depressives taking lithium carbonate as a prophylactic agent had significantly elevated rectal p.d. values when normothymic ($n = 22$). Ss who had become depressed while taking lithium ($n = 9$), and in whom prophylaxis had therefore failed, had normal rectal p.d. values. Lack of elevation of rectal p.d. in response to lithium administration may be a characteristic of patients who fail to respond to lithium prophylaxis. (23 ref) *Journal abstract.*

5160. **Perera, H. V.** (Private practice, Colombo, Sri Lanka) **Two cases of Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome treated with haloperidol.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 127, 324-326. Reports the 1st 2 cases of Gilles de la Tourette syndrome occurring in Sri Lanka. Both patients had the characteristics of the syndrome as described by S. J. Fernando (1967): (a) childhood onset (below 16 yrs of age), (b) multiple motor tics, and (c) unprovoked vocal utterances which may progress to coprolalia. Both patients (a 13-yr-old boy and a 15-yr-old girl) responded to haloperidol, withdrawal of medication being followed by relapse and reintroduction by remission. Data support an organic cause of the syndrome.

although psychological precipitation cannot be ruled out. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5161. **Post, Robert M. & Goodwin, Frederick K.** (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Time-dependent effects of phenothiazines on dopamine turnover in psychiatric patients.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4213), 488-489.—4 psychiatric patients studied early during treatment with chlorpromazine and thioridazine demonstrated elevated probenecid-induced accumulations of homovanillic acid, a major dopamine metabolite, in cerebrospinal fluid. In 10 patients studied after longer periods of treatment with phenothiazines, homovanillic acid values were not elevated. This suggests that there are time-dependent effects of phenothiazines on dopamine turnover that may be relevant to the time course of antipsychotic efficacy. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5162. **Riding, Joyce & Munro, Alistair.** (U Liverpool, England) **Pimozide in the treatment of monosymptomatic hypochondriacal psychosis.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Jul), Vol 52(1), 23-30.—Presents case histories of 6 patients who were treated with pimozide. 4 of the cases were diagnosed as monosymptomatic hypochondriacal psychoses, a group with a traditionally poor prognosis. 3 of the 4 responded favorably to pimozide, while the 4th showed partial improvement. A 5th case also showed a marked degree of improvement despite a possibility of early cerebral arteriopathy. The 1 case which showed no improvement was suspected all along of having a personality disorder rather than a psychotic illness, and this was subsequently confirmed. It is suggested that pimozide (a) may be an effective treatment for monosymptomatic hypochondriacal psychoses whatever their etiology and (b) may differentiate rapidly between cases of monosymptomatic hypochondriacal psychoses and dysmorphophobias due to neurotically determined factors.—*Journal abstract.*

5163. **Schiele, B. C.** (U Minnesota, Medical School) **Loxapine succinate: A controlled double-blind study in chronic schizophrenia.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 361-364.—Compared loxapine succinate (20-150 mg/day) and chlorpromazine (200-1,500 mg/day) in a 12-wk double-blind study of 50 25-74 yr old hospitalized chronic schizophrenics. Statistical analyses of Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) scores showed significant improvement for several items and factors in both groups of patients. Both drugs significantly decreased severity of illness on a clinical global impression (CGI) scale. On the Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation (NOSIE), "manifest psychosis" was improved significantly with chlorpromazine and "global severity" with loxapine succinate. There were no significant treatment differences in BPRS, CGI, or NOSIE items or in the reduction of overall psychopathology. The side effects associated with the drugs differed little with respect to incidence, number, severity, and type. The most frequently reported symptoms in both groups were behavioral, extrapyramidal, and sedative. Analyses of vital signs and clinical laboratory data revealed no evidence of serious untoward effects.—*Journal abstract.*

5164. **Steinbook, Richard M. et al.** (U Miami, Medical School, FL) **Metiapine: A double-blind comparison with chlorpromazine in acute schizophrenic patients.** *Journal*

of *Clinical Pharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 700-704.

—Randomly assigned 60 newly admitted acute schizophrenic patients to a double-blind trial of metiapine with a maximum dose of 450 mg/day or to a maximum daily dose of 900 mg/day of chlorpromazine. 21 Ss in each group showed improvement. Improvements on the Physician's Posttreatment Global Impression test were significantly more marked in the metiapine group. A significant difference between treatment groups was found in the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale on the item of blunted affect. Side effects were similar for both groups, except that 6 Ss in the metiapine group displayed tachycardia on the EKG. The pulse elevation was attributed to the drug dose.—*P. Federman*.

5165. **Sturges, Stanley & Brown, Marian.** (Private practice, Kettering, OH) **Polypsychopharmacy.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(May), Vol 39(3), 274-279.

—Argues that routinely combining antiparkinson drugs with antipsychotics and antidepressants is unnecessary and hazardous. Adding them to combinations of anticholinergic drugs is even worse. Until more knowledge is gained about their proper use, antiparkinson drugs should be reserved for treating emergent symptoms and should be rapidly discontinued or decreased in dosage as side effects develop. In the absence of solid evidence supporting combination psychotropic drug therapy, the psychiatrist should recognize that polypsychopharmacy rarely benefits the patient. Instead, by carefully selecting a single psychotropic drug, then raising or lowering dosage for symptom change, the psychiatrist is usually acting in the patient's best interest.—*J. Z. Elias*.

5166. **Tyrer, Peter & Steinberg, Derek.** (U Southampton, England) **Symptomatic treatment of agoraphobia and social phobias: A follow-up study.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 163-168.—Followed up for a mean period of 1 yr 26 outpatients with agoraphobia and social phobias who had been treated with phenelzine or placebo in a double-blind clinical trial. During the follow-up period Ss received further pharmacotherapy or behavior therapy, except that those Ss originally receiving placebo were not allowed therapy with monoamine oxidase inhibitors. There were no significant differences in the ratings between the 2 groups, but those Ss originally receiving placebo had more additional treatment in the follow-up period. Ss continuing to receive phenelzine frequently experienced a return of symptoms if the drug was withdrawn before 6 mo. Results suggest that phenelzine is of comparable efficacy to other symptomatic treatments for agoraphobia and social phobias but that it acts mainly by symptom suppression. Prolonged treatment in patients with personality disorders is not indicated; improvement is less likely and the danger of dependence is greater. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5167. **Van Putten, Theodore & Sanders, David G.** (Brentwood VA Hosp, Los Angeles, CA) **Lithium in treatment failures.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975 (Oct), Vol 161(4), 255-264.—Administered lithium carbonate to 35 patients with chronic and incapacitating mental illness who had not responded to the usual pharmacological and interactional therapies. If a trial of lithium resulted in unexpected improvement, lithium's contribution was

assessed by double-blind substitution of a placebo followed by lithium in an A-B-A-B design in which the patient served as his own control. The Global Assessment Scale by R. L. Spitzer et al was used to measure improvement. 5 patients improved dramatically; in retrospect, 4 of these 5 patients suffered from nonremitting forms of manic-depressive illness, and the 5th patient suffered from a severe obsessive compulsive neurosis. 6 other chronically hospitalized patients improved to the point of unexpected discharge. A trial of lithium therapy is recommended for the "backward" or intractable patient. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5168. **Vencovsky, Eugen.** (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia) **[On the significance of pharmacopsychiatry for psychiatric rehabilitation.]** (Germ) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 3-9.

5169. **Vigeland, Karl.** (U Oslo, Psychological Inst, Norway) **[Changes in the personality functioning of psychotics with neuroleptic treatment.]** (Norg) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(4), 238-245.—Studied 9 patients on admission and after 8 wks of treatment with optimal doses of neuroleptics. Ss were administered the Raven Progressive Matrices, the Gelb-Goldstein-Weigl-Scheerer Object Sorting Test, and the Rorschach. Statistically significant score changes were registered on the 2 latter tests. The importance of the tests' structural complexity concerning activation of cognitive disturbances is discussed. It is suggested that disturbances in, respectively, perceptual organization and thought were related to psychopathologies of dissimilar nature and resistance. Comprehensive evaluation of changes in personality functioning from Rorschach responses indicated qualitatively different directions of change which may have been related to the initial pathology.—*Journal abstract*.

5170. **Ward, Nicholas.** (U Washington, Harborview Medical Ctr, Seattle) **Successful lithium treatment of transvestism associated with manic-depression.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Sep), Vol 161(3), 204-206.—Describes a case of transvestism in a 24-yr-old manic-depressive man. The behavior had been maintained for 2 yrs and disappeared soon after lithium treatment was begun. It has not returned during the 1st year on lithium. Dynamic and behavioral explanations for this unusual therapeutic response are considered.

5171. **Warneke, L.** (Alberta Hosp, Edmonton, Canada) **A case of manic-depressive illness in childhood.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 195-200.—Discusses a 14-yr-old male who showed the swings from excitement to depression characteristic of manic-depressive psychosis. The boy's psychosis began at age 12. In the episode at age 14, antipsychotic medication reduced the excitement; a depressive phase followed. A tricyclic antidepressant drug was ineffective; electroconvulsive therapy relieved the depression but left him vague and superficial and exhibiting anxiety in the evenings. Lithium carbonate, tried next, evened out his moods and put him more in touch with other people. Neuropsychological testing during the manic phase showed right hemisphere dysfunction. The boy's paternal grandfather, to whom he was very attached, had died 5 mos before the 1st episode of depression; the boy had overheard talk that his mother might die in pregnancy just before the 1st episode. It is concluded that the boy's

illness was a brain dysfunction involving the temporal lobe on the nondominant side and the limbic system. (20 ref) (French summary)

5172. Wittenborn, J. Richard & Kiremitci, Nafi. (Rutgers State U, Interdisciplinary Research Ctr, New Brunswick) **A comparison of antidepressant medications in neurotic and psychotic patients.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 32(9), 1172-1176. —Compared the responses of 225 newly hospitalized 19-65 yr old depressed women to amitriptyline hydrochloride, imipramine hydrochloride, and thioridazine, with particular reference to the psychotic-neurotic distinction. During the 1st week, more psychotic Ss required sedation and more antidepressant medication than did neurotic Ss. All treatment groups showed improvement in psychometric criteria after the 1st week. There was decreasing improvement through successive weeks, and no statistically significant differences among treatments emerged. Responses of the neurotic group were superior to those of the psychotic group, but there was no psychometric evidence of interaction between diagnostic classification and treatment effect. Results do not support the hypothesis that any 1 of these treatments is preferable for neurotic patients or for psychotic patients.—*Journal abstract.*

Hypnotherapy

Speech Therapy

5173. Butler, Myrtice E. (U Colorado) **An investigation of operant conditioning and reactive therapy for the remediation of language disorders exhibited by kindergarten and first grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1309-1310.

5174. Kruse, Robert J. (Temple U) **Experimenter effects on stuttering during self-administered time-out punishment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 910.

5175. Townsend, John E. (U Southern California) **The effect of time-out from speaking and parental social reinforcement upon a pre-adolescent's dysfluent speech.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 913-914.

Health Care Services

5176. Doherty, Neville J. & Hicks, Barbara C. **The use of cost-effectiveness analysis in geriatric day care.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 412-417.—Describes the use of cost-effectiveness analysis to compare alternative social programs in terms of their relative outcomes and costs. The approach suggested, constructed as a result of a study of current day care programs, is at a conceptual level but addresses the need for standardization of methods, generalization of findings, and provides a rationale for evaluating the cost of day care as a component of the social cost of supporting the elderly. To apply the approach a researcher should define a set of outcomes or objectives, which are not necessarily of an economic nature, be able to measure these outcomes, and be able to define and measure the costs of health care and life support. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5177. Fagerhaugh, Shizuko Y. (U California, San Francisco) **Mismatched properties: Problems in the management of mentally-ill tuberculosis patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1606.

5178. Finney, Joseph C.; Brandsma, Jeffrey M.; Tondow, Murray & LeMaistre, Gress. (U Kentucky) **A study of transsexuals seeking gender reassignment.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 962-964.—Conducted a computerized MMPI psychodiagnostic assessment of 19 males and 1 female seeking sex-reassignment surgery. The most pervasive finding was hysterical personality trend (13 of 20 cases). 12 Ss exhibited psychotic trends: 6 showed psychotic thinking on test scores, and 6 received computer-preferred diagnoses of paranoid or schizoid personality. However, most Ss were not considered psychotic on interview, and those who had sex-reassignment surgery had good results.—*Journal abstract.*

5179. Fish, Raymond M. **Visual substitution systems: Control and information processing considerations.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(7), 300-304. —Uses a discussion of the visual mechanisms in the higher vertebrates to explore the problems in creating visual substitution systems. Tactile and audio display systems and those involving direct stimulation of the brain using electrodes are discussed. (36 ref)

5180. Fox, Jacob H.; Topel, Jordan L. & Huckman, Michael S. (Rush Presbyterian-St Luke's Medical Ctr, Chicago, Ill) **Dementia in the elderly: A search for treatable illnesses.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(5), 557-564.—40 patients with senile dementia were evaluated prospectively with laboratory and radiologic investigation, including computerized axial transverse tomography. 5 patients were believed to have potentially treatable illnesses causing the dementia. Case histories are presented. After treatment, the dementia in 1 patient with hypothyroidism was completely resolved. One patient with pernicious anemia was markedly improved, and a 2nd patient with hypothyroidism was somewhat improved. One patient with a brain tumor was not treated, and a severely demented patient with possible normal pressure hydrocephalus died shortly after shunting without improvement. The discovery of these unsuspected illnesses and the gratifying response to treatment in some suggests the importance of systematic evaluation in all patients with senile dementia. (41 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

5181. Fyrö, Bengt; Settergren, Göran & Sedvall, Göran. (St Göran's Hosp, Stockholm, Sweden) **Release of homovanillic acid from the brain of children.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(3), 397-402.—Demonstrated a significant release of homovanillic acid from the brains of children anesthetized by barbiturate, nitrous oxide, and droperidol-fentanyl prior to elective surgery. Results differed ($p < .001$) from those in adults and children anesthetized by other methods. This direct technique is suggested as an alternative for calculating rates of brain dopamine release. (18 ref)

5182. Kobrynski, Borys. (New York State Dept of Mental Hygiene, Albany) **The mentally impaired elderly: Whose responsibility?** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 407-411.—Notes that in the past, many

elderly people who needed care and shelter were labeled "senile" and were confined in state mental institutions, frequently for life. The growing number of the elderly now no longer being served in total care institutions requires that a linkage of services be organized in the community to meet their needs for general health, mental health, and special services. While a single agency cannot provide the whole spectrum of care, it is argued that one agency should hold itself accountable for the full range of services required by the mentally impaired elderly. A mental health agency should take the initiative to become an advocate for the mentally impaired elderly to assure them prompt and easy access to all health and social programs in the community.—*Journal abstract.*

5183. **Lacome, Bunny.** (York Central Hosp, Richmond Hill, Canada) **Bunny's pie: A simplistic model for constructed empathy.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 36-38.—Presents a simplified model of communication patterns that tend to build or erode a therapeutic physician-patient relationship. The "do's" and "don't's" in such a relationship are discussed.

5184. **Lindsay, John S.** (Townsville General Hosp, Australia) **Puerperal psychosis: A follow-up study of a joint mother and baby treatment programme.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Jun), Vol 9(2), 73-76.—Reports a 1973 follow-up study of a cohort of 54 mothers with puerperal psychoses who were admitted between 1965 and 1969 to a joint mother and baby short-term treatment program. The outcomes indicate that this treatment routine was as satisfactory as other programs which treat the mother alone. Those mothers who, for various reasons, did not complete the joint program did not do so well. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5185. **Lyle, W. M. & Page, C.** (U Waterloo, School of Optometry, Canada) **Possible adverse effects from local anesthetics and the treatment of these reactions.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(11), 736-744.—Notes that adverse drug reactions are potentially serious and are becoming increasingly common. Although optometrists employ a limited spectrum of drugs, they may encounter such reactions among their patients. Also, there is always a risk that a life threatening situation will develop in a patient apart from the use of drugs. An optometrist must be competent to provide first-aid in an emergency. Tables are provided listing reactions to topical anesthetics with the preferred treatments. Optometrists are reminded that many of these treatments are the responsibility of physicians. Optometrists should be prepared to provide artificial respiration and external cardiac massage and should plan how they will obtain assistance if an emergency occurs in their office.—*Journal abstract.*

5186. **Mussenden, Gerald.** (Brigham Young U) **A study to validate the possibility of telephone hypnosis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1756.

5187. **Roney, James G. & Estes, Hilliard D.** (Applied Health Research Corp, Los Altos, CA) **Automated health testing in a medical group practice: Effects on physician behavior and economic influences.** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 90(2), 126-132.—Examined the behavioral and economic influence of

the introduction of an automated health testing system on a large, multispecialty group practice.

5188. **Sebest, Edwina.** (U Pittsburgh) **A study of the effects of major surgery on the body image.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1286.

5189. **Thompson, Robert G. & Gottlieb, Marvin I.** (U Tennessee, Medical Coll) **Educational jeopardy, an interdisciplinary problem: The physician's contribution.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1973(Fal), Vol 4(2), 46-62.—The physician has a significant role in the diagnosis and treatment of conditions which place a child's educational development in jeopardy. A knowledge of high risk situations and a high index of suspicion for educational disabilities should be applied to the medical care of all children. A method is presented for physicians by which the child with impending or overt academic difficulties may be identified. The function of various allied health professionals is reviewed; the need for an interdisciplinary evaluation is explained. The most important contributions of the physician to the management of the educationally handicapped are (a) early detection and screening; (b) treatment of organic handicaps, including use of psychoactive medications; (c) coordination and monitoring of diagnostic and therapeutic programs; and (d) counselling the family of the educationally jeopardized child. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5190. **Van Londen, J.** (Municipal Health Services, The Hague, Netherlands) **Occupational rehabilitation: Day centers and workshops.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 543-548.—Describes the types of psychiatric services available in Holland. The coordination of private mental hospitals with municipal services and with agencies for partial care is described, and a 3-point philosophy for such services is presented. 2 types of day centers are discussed, and their activities and tertiary preventive role are noted. The effects of Holland's laws governing the provision of sheltered employment and occupational rehabilitation are considered.—*R. Tomasko.*

5191. **Weis, Diane P.** (Vanderbilt U, Law School) **Children's cognitive development: Or how children draw "maps."** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 54(8), 567-580. Describes stages of children's cognitive development as a guide to planned intervention by their caretakers. A knowledge of the ways children construct "maps" that accommodate new experiences to their level of cognitive development is important in understanding the child's response to the experiences. The model presented describes the child's motivation, attachments to social objects, operational thought, rules and conflicts, and levels of abstraction. 5 principles to guide caretakers are presented, and 7 phase-specific activities are suggested.—*R. Tomasko.*

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

5192. **Bottrell, Jill D.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Evaluating mental health program delivery: A methodology and a campus.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 867.

5193. **Budmon, Richard D.** **Legal dimensions of the psychiatric halfway house.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 316-324.—Discusses the

solutions developed in Massachusetts to 3 key legal problem areas with regard to the psychiatric halfway house: (a) the assurance of the overall quality of the programs through rigorous implementation of regulatory statutes; (b) the determination of beneficial location and equitable geographical distribution of these facilities as enabled through local zoning ordinances; and (c) the establishment of standards for safe, suitable, and feasible structures to house the community residence as determined by building codes.

5194. **Chinsky, Jack M.** (U Connecticut) **Collaborative interventions in community mental health: A personal perspective.** In S. E. Golann & J. Baker (Eds), *Current and future trends in community psychology*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.—Discusses paraprofessional programs and institutional change attempts. Topics covered include nonprofessional therapeutic attributes, community mental health programs, a collaborative intervention design, a pre-school education program, a behavioral assessment of a ward environment, and a multilevel intervention in an elementary school. (4½ p ref)

5195. **Cumming, John.** (U Vancouver, Canada) **Elements of a comprehensive psychiatric service.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 475-482.—Discusses several prominent elements of a comprehensive system of community-based care. The prominent position of operations monitoring and evaluation is noted, together with the need to provide custody, support, and control for selected patients. The efforts expended to insure the system's internal integration through ombudsmen and joint care conferences are described. Special emphasis is placed on the provision of services to the chronic psychotic and the elderly.—R. Tomasko.

5196. **de Lerma Salter, Carlota & Salter, Charles A.** (Searcy State Hosp, Mt Vernon, AL) **Effects of an individualized activity program on elderly patients.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 404-406.—Elderly patients suffering from both psychological disorders and long-term physical illness are often considered to be in an irreversible state of decline. A combined program of reality orientation, activities of daily living, and recreational activities, together with environmental stimulation, was applied on an individual basis to 21 such patients (age range, 60-86). Those with the motivation to participate in the available activities increased significantly from 14% to 76% in just 4 mo. Many patients who had not cared for their daily necessities, or walked or talked in years, came to do so once more, some to the extent that they could leave the hospital.—*Journal abstract*.

5197. **Farley, O. William; Peterson, Kim D. & Spanos, Gerald.** (U Utah, Graduate School of Social Work) **Self-termination from a child guidance center.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 325-334.—Completed household interviews with 52 families who had self-terminated from a child guidance center. Findings indicate that the most common reason for self-termination was (a) parents' expectations of therapy were not fulfilled, (b) general dissatisfaction with services, and (c) lack of progress. Since many of the self-terminators rated the center program highly, it is concluded that

many self-terminators did not actually reject psychotherapy. (17 ref)

5198. **Finzen, Asmus.** (U Tubingen, W Germany) **Psychiatry in the general hospital and the day hospital.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 489-495.—Considers that presentation of psychiatric treatment in the general and day hospitals is a realistic alternative to the mental hospital. Hospital admissions data are reviewed, and day hospitals are seen as places for clinical and social rehabilitation. Characteristics of day hospitals require them to be selective and dependent on the availability of other elements of a comprehensive mental health service. A carefully planned coordination of hospital units, outpatient services, and community mental health services is necessary to replace the functioning of the traditional mental health hospital.—R. Tomasko.

5199. **Fourcher, Louis A.** **Compliance structures and change within mental health service organizations.** *Sociology of Work & Occupations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(3), 246-256.—Compliance is approached as a reciprocal structure consisting of the exercise of power and the orientation of subordinated actors to that power. The failings of 2 mental health administrative strategies for instituting organizational change are traced to their inability to take full account of professional norms.

5200. **Gambrill, Eileen D.** (U California, School of Social Welfare, Berkeley) **Role of behavior modification in community mental health.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 307-315.—Reviews the original concept of the community mental health movement; examines ways in which current service delivery systems deviate from this; offers an alternative framework for service delivery (i.e., a behavioral model); and argues that its implementation would move community services closer to this conception. The implications of this model for intervention in the natural environment and for transitional and prosthetic facilities are described, and examples are given of its use. Emphasis is placed on working in the natural environment whenever possible via the use and cultivation of significant others and via provision of training in self-directed behavior change in addition to the blending of case management with careful evaluation of service. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5201. **Garrison, Vivian E.** (Columbia U) **Social networks, social change and mental health among migrants in a New York City slum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 35.

5202. **Giardini, Patricia S.** (Michigan State U) **A comparative study of two paraprofessional counseling programs for the disadvantaged.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3058-3059.

5203. **Golann, Stuart E. & Baker, Jeffrey** (Eds). (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Current and future trends in community psychology.** New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.

5204. **Hawks, David.** (Whitechurch Hosp, Cardiff, England) **Community care: An analysis of assumptions.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 276-285.—Reviews data on 6 categories of assumptions generally used in the implementation of a policy of "community care": the nature of mental illness, the

nature of the community, the course and treatment of mental illness, the proper scope of psychiatry, the burden on the community, and the efficacy of social work. (36 ref)

5205. Iscoe, Ira. (U Texas, Austin) **Becoming a community psychologist.** In S. E. Golann & J. Baker (Eds), *Current and future trends in community psychology*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.—Discusses community development programs and the politics of survival with conflicting citizens' groups. Also discussed are training in community psychology, the growth and role of community mental health centers, new types of manpower (e.g., the drug counselor), and boundaries between the university and the community.

5206. Kapur, R. L. (Kasturba Medical Coll, Manipal, India) **Mental health care in rural India: A study of existing patterns and their implications for future policy.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 286-293.—Conducted 3 studies to examine the patterns of mental health care in an Indian village. Study 1 examined the conceptual frameworks of the various traditional and modern healers. Study 2 was an attitude study inquiring about the type of healer favored for psychiatric consultation. Study 3 was a population survey in which every person with 1 or more symptoms was asked whether he or she had consulted anyone for relief of distress. Besides the modern doctors there were 3 types of traditional healers: Vaidis, who practiced an empirical system of indigenous medicine; Mantarwadis, who cured through astrology and charms; and Patris, who acted as mediums for spirits and demons. It was found that 59% of the residents with symptoms had consulted someone. The consultation was determined more by the severity of illness than by sociodemographic factors. Modern doctors were more popular, but most people consulted both traditional and modern healers without regards to the latter's contradictory conceptual framework. Literacy and other sociodemographic factors had no influence on the type of consultation. It is concluded that any scheme for introducing modern psychiatry into rural areas should make use of the locally popular healers, both traditional and modern. *Journal abstract*.

5207. Kirk, Stuart A. & Therrien, Mark E. (U Kentucky, Coll of Social Professions) **Community mental health myths and the fate of former hospitalized patients.** *Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 38(3), 209-217. Argues that the decentralization of mental health care delivery and emphasis on local community services has brought with it concomitant problems, not the least of which is the disposition of former inpatients. The policy issues raised by the fate of these patients are considered, based on the experience of Hawaii's mental health system. 4 "myths" of community mental health are reviewed: the myths of rehabilitation, reintegration, monetary savings, and continuity of care. The belief that former patients would be better rehabilitated by a community-based system is questioned. (21 ref) R. Tomasko.

5208. Knickerbocker, David A. (U Florida) **Lay volunteer and professional trainee therapeutic functioning and outcomes in a suicide and crisis intervention**

service. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 416.

5209. McGrath, Morag. (Gwynedd Technical Coll, Community Care, Bangor, England) **For the people by the people: A resident run advice centre.** *British Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Aut), Vol 5(3), 255-281.—Describes a survey of clients of an independent advice center operated by community nonprofessional staff. The outcome of their visit, their attitudes towards the center and their experiences of other agencies are discussed. The strengths and weaknesses of this type of informal service as experienced by clients are examined in relation to the growing emphasis on the value of self-help groups and the importance of enabling working class people to take a more active part in decisions that affect their lives. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5210. McNabola, Frances M. (Brandeis U, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare) **Organizational analysis of community mental health centers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1615.

5211. Newbrough, J. Robert. (George Peabody Coll, Ctr for Community Studies) **Community psychology, 1973: With a view backward and forward.** In S. E. Golann & J. Baker (Eds), *Current and future trends in community psychology*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.—Reviews the literature and presents a brief history of community psychology, noting that it has involved persons and knowledge from economics, political science, sociology, public health, and demography. A conceptualization is evolved of a transactional-ecological approach to graduate training. (4½ p ref)

5212. Okura, K. Patrick. (NIMH, Rockville, MD) **Mobilizing in response to a major disaster.** In A. B. Tulipan, C. L. Atneave & E. Kingstone (Eds), *Beyond clinic walls*. University, AL: U Alabama, 1974. xii, 241 p. \$8.50.—Reviews the mobilization efforts that followed 1972's tropical storm Agnes, the "greatest natural disaster in American history." Federal, county, and combined organizational crisis-intervention and mental health services to the flood-stricken population are recounted. A year-long program of mental health services, called Project Outreach, is described.

5213. Padilla, Amado M.; Ruiz, René A. & Alvarez, Rodolfo. (U California, Los Angeles) **Community mental health services for the Spanish-speaking surnamed population.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(9), 892-905.—Discusses reasons why the Spanish-speaking/surnamed population receives mental health care of a different kind, of a lower quality, and in lesser proportions than any other ethnically identifiable population. This underutilization cannot be explained because of the substitution of either folk medicine or faith healing. Race and social class of the therapist seem to affect the patient's response to treatment, and middle-class values are often misapplied to lower-class patients. 3 models for improved services to this population are described: a professional adaptation model, a family adaptation model, and a barrio service center model. (39 ref)

5214. Peterson, Lucy C. & Jones, Robert S. (North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton) **Community-based early childhood programs for the deaf in North Carolina.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Aug), Vol

210(4), 422-426.—Describes satellite programs for young deaf children in North Carolina. Significant features of the program include (a) early identification, intervention, and treatment of hearing disorders; (b) thorough evaluation and subsequent planning of appropriate programs of learning, remediation, and treatment; (c) learning experiences for young deaf children that are provided normally for their hearing peers; and (d) the opportunity of remaining at home with the family during early development.

5215. Rosenblum, Gershen. **Community psychology and mental health administration: From the frying pan into the fire.** In S. E. Golann & J. Baker (Eds), *Current and future trends in community psychology*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.—Discusses the various roles in administration—planner, educator, organizer and grant writer, mental health consultant, communicator, lobbyist, architectural consultant, coordinator, expeditor, conceptualizer, fund raiser, personnel recruiter, budget analyst, inspector, primary prevention facilitator, and evaluator.

5216. Schmidt, Eva-Renate. (Universitätskliniken, Frankfurt, W Germany) **[Laboratories for community consultation and organizational development in the church.]** (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 316-320.—Established laboratories for consultation in communities in an attempt to make Protestant parishes and other organizational systems of churches familiar with the concept of community consultation and to train necessary consultants for this purpose. Community consultations occurred in 5 stages with constant feedback between client and consultant; the laboratory concept was established to coincide with these stages.—M. J. Stanford.

5217. Sims, A. C. & Symonds, R. L. (All Saints Hosp, Birmingham, England) **Psychiatric referrals from the police.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 171-178.—Conducted a study of one mode of inception into psychiatric care wherein mentally disturbed persons coming to the attention of the police are referred to a mental welfare officer and assessed by him, usually in a police station. The officer may then refer for a psychiatric decision, and the patient is examined by a doctor in the police station. The frequency of use of this system was studied from the 1962-73. The data show an increase in referral over the years and indicate that such police referral became an increasing proportion of new referrals to the Mental Health Department. A sample of referrals from the police for 12 mo (252 cases) was studied in greater detail, surveying social characteristics of individual patients, the relationships between such police intervention and areas of the city, the nature of situation requiring intervention, and the management and treatment which these patients received. The effectiveness of this method is discussed, and recommendations are made (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5218. Sorensen, James L. & Joffe, Stephen J. (Bowling Green State U) **An outreach program in drug education: Teaching a rational approach to drug use.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 87-96.—Describes a peer oriented drug education program conducted in a community youth project. In a candid atmosphere, youth and leaders shared feelings and knowledge

about drugs, and the participants made decisions about program direction, format, and curriculum. Evaluative data are presented.

5219. Sparer, Gerald. (National Ctr for Health Services Research, Rockville, MD) **OEO drug treatment programs: Are community-based, nonprofessional, drug-free programs effective?** *Public Health Reports*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 90(5), 455-459.—Surveys program characteristics, client characteristics, program management, and staff skills and concludes that only about 50% of community-based programs are effective at present.—S. Blackman.

5220. Steinfeldt-Foss, Otto W. (Norwegian Mental Health Services, Oslo, Norway) **Elements of a comprehensive psychiatric service.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 471-474.—Discusses the role of community psychiatry and stresses the link between sociodynamic factors and mental disorders. The extension of mental health services is seen requiring an epidemiological, sociological, and socioeconomic screening of the catchment area. Community services considered include inpatient, outpatient, emergency, diagnostic, rehabilitative, training, research, and evaluation services. The importance of using existing community resources to multiply the effectiveness of mental health professionals through consultation and education is noted.—R. Tomasko.

5221. Trickett, Edison J. (Yale U) **The educating of a community psychologist.** In S. E. Golann & J. Baker (Eds), *Current and future trends in community psychology*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1975. 235 p. \$9.95.—Discusses the public school, especially the high school, the author's particular locus of concern. In this connection, discussion centers on an ecological perspective and the assessment of environments. Also discussed are person-environment interactions and community psychology and the university. (3 p ref)

5222. Welu, Thomas C. (U Pittsburgh) **Evaluating a special program for suicide attempters.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1171.

5223. Wing, John. (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **[The evaluation of community psychiatric services: Some methodological problems.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(3), 245-254.—Notes that it is now accepted practice for any new pharmacological treatment to be comprehensively and intensively evaluated before it is introduced into general clinical practice. The thalidomide tragedy has illustrated the dangers of inadequate testing. It is less obvious, however, that psychosocial treatments need to be assessed just as stringently. Strong claims are made for new forms of social treatment and new forms of service. The effects, for example, of turning from a predominantly hospital-based service to one which depends on the coordination of a large number of smaller community agencies, are potentially much greater than anything that could be expected from the introduction of a new drug. It is considered essential for psychiatrists to play their full part in this new and rapidly developing field of investigation. (38 ref)—*English abstract*.

Counseling & Social Casework

5224. **Baird, Emily & Redfering, David L.** (Escambia County Mental Health Ctr, Pensacola, FL) **Behavior modification in marriage counseling.** *Journal of Family Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 59-64.—Details a case study in which the spouses were counseled jointly with a cognitive approach and separately with behavior modification techniques for the husband's obesity and the wife's lack of affective verbalization. After 8 wks, the husband had lost 30 lb, and the wife's affective language had increased markedly. The couple's relationship had improved, with future plans of adopting a child and purchasing a house. (Spanish & French summaries) —*Journal abstract.*

5225. **Bartollas, Clemens.** (Sangamon State U) **Sisyphus in a juvenile institution.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 364-368.—Discusses the problems produced for social workers in a training school by differing expectations on the parts of administrators, staff, and residents. Factors are noted which characterize effective treatment agents.

5226. **Blair, Ralph.** **Counseling and homosexuality:** Keynote address of the 1975 National Conference Series of the Homosexual Counseling Journal. *Homosexual Counseling Journal*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(3), 94-106.—Considers that good counseling mitigates the effects of oppression and mismanagement of the homosexual's life and facilitates fuller functioning. Problems related to the use of all-inclusive stereotypical labels such as "homosexual" or "gay" are discussed. Bisexual adjustment is seen as the traditional mode of coping with homosexual desires in American society. Other topics discussed include aging and homosexuality, coming out, parents of homosexual children, homosexual parents, lesbians and feminists, gay social options, religion, occupational choice, and gay couple counseling.—*R. Tomasko.*

5227. **Burkhardt, Jane M.** (George Washington U) **Some methods for assisting young adults in self-help counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3052-3053.

5228. **Carter, Bryan D.** (White Sands Missile Range, Mental Health Clinic, NM) **School mental health consultation: A clinical social work interventive technique.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 201-210.—Describes the process of providing mental health consultation. Defined as the provision of indirect services by a mental health professional to a broad variety of community caretakers, consultation in the school is the focus of discussion. Steps in the process are elaborated, with attention to the role of the consultee. The importance of preparing social workers to be effective mental health consultants is stressed. (27 ref) —*S. R. Stein.*

5229. **Committee on Revision of the CWLA Standards for Foster Family Service.** *Child Welfare League of America standards for foster family service.* (Rev ed). New York, NY: Child Welfare League of America, 1975. ix, 125 p.

5230. **Feldman, Yonata.** **Listening and understanding.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 85-89.—Uses case examples to illustrate obstacles that get in

the way of a worker's hearing what a client has to say. It is pointed out that personal analysis or therapeutic help is sometimes needed by social workers so that they can learn to empathize with and tolerate disturbing feelings toward patients.

5231. **Golan, Naomi.** (U Haifa, Israel) **Wife to widow to woman.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 369-374.—Reviews the experiences of war widows in Israel. The stages of grief are described, and a model is presented to help the widow cope with the emotional and concrete tasks of bereavement and consider her future as a woman. Implications for the professional caregiver are noted, focusing on the personal relationship established with the widow during the crucial transitional stages following the husband's death. The special assistance of Israeli social institutions in helping the widow adjust and rebuild is described. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5232. **Lewis, Ronald G. & Man Keung Ho.** (U Oklahoma, School of Education) **Social work with native Americans.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 379-382.—Attributes the ineffectiveness of social workers in dealing with native Americans to the methods and techniques used. Native American traits and their implication for social work practice are discussed.

5233. **Lindsey, James D.** (Northwestern U) **Reflective inquiry into the social construction of mental illness by hospitalized adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3547-3548.

5234. **Pasquariella, Bernard G. & Wishik, Samuel M.** (Columbia U, Inst for the Study of Human Reproduction) **Evaluating training effectiveness and trainee achievement: Methodology for measurement of changes in levels of cognitive competence.** *Manuals for Evaluation of Family Planning & Population Programs*, 1975, No 8, 195 p.—Provides step-by-step guidelines for conducting an evaluation of a structured training sequence. The assessment design involves pre- and posttests. Topics discussed include the construction of the test instrument, its administration, and verification of its accuracy. The comparative analysis of the 2 administrations of the test is described so that it can be done either manually or by computer. (23 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

5235. **Pawlak, Edward J.** (U Tennessee, School of Social Work) **Use of vehicles with client groups.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 109-119.—Describes practitioners' experiences with acting-out children and youth and the considerations that need to be made when using vehicles with client groups. Maladaptive behavior in vehicles is described, and strategies of intervention are suggested to modify such behavior.

5236. **Placek, Paul J.** (US HEW, Public Health Service, National Ctr for Health Statistics, Rockville, MD) **Welfare workers as family planning change agents and the perennial problem of heterophily with welfare clients.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 298-316.—Uses 2 concepts from E. Rogers (1971), heterophily (i.e., the degree to which individuals who interact are different in certain attributes) and the role of change agents to explain problems which welfare workers have in being influential family planning change agents for welfare mothers. Interviews with 58 welfare workers and 300 welfare

mothers reveal that heterotypic characteristics are 2 groups in social and demographic characteristics, control attitudes, family size norms, and attitudes and that heterotypic may partially account for welfare workers' limited conformity to the change agent role in family planning counseling. (62 ref)

5237. **Prins, Herschel** (Cleveland U. School of Social Work) **A danger to themselves and to others: Social workers and potentially dangerous clients.** *British Journal of Social Work*, 1978(XVI), Vol 5(3), 29-40.

Presents an account of a small group of offender patients defined as dangerous or potentially dangerous. Possible reasons for an apparent reluctance to work with such clients and the unease that often occurs when so doing are discussed. It is suggested that an approach may be required which differs in some respects from more traditional modes of treatment. Emphasis is placed upon the need for careful observation of material facts and events in the lives of such clients in addition to careful observation of the manifestations of feelings and attitudes which may give premonition of dangerous or potentially dangerous behavior. (32 ref) *Journal abstract*

5238. **Schultz, LeRoy G.** (West Virginia U. School of Social Work) **A survey of social workers' attitudes and use of body and sex psychotherapies.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 90-99.—A 26-item questionnaire designed to elicit attitudes toward and practice with body and sex therapy was mailed to 200 social workers randomly selected from the 1972 *Directory of Social Workers*. Within a 60-day cut-off period, 60 usable questionnaires were returned. Results reveal that a majority (60.9%) of the respondents approved of the use of body therapy, but less than half (44.9%) approved of the use of sex therapy. A large majority did not report using sex therapy, and only a quarter used body therapy. The importance of reevaluating the profession's theoretical and treatment values and of establishing ethical standards and review procedures is stressed. (51 ref)—S. R. Stein.

5239. **Tessler, Richard C. & Polansky, Norman A.** (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Perceived similarity: A paradox in interviewing.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 359-363.—Studied the assumption that a client will be more verbally accessible if he thinks his interviewer is like himself. 96 paid female university students role played an interview with a counselor after completing a questionnaire and a "ways-to-live" scale designed to provide a basis for the manipulation of value similarity. Results indicate that similarity between counselor and S elicited more favorable relationship-centered judgments, though the condition of dissimilarity led to greater verbal accessibility.—R. Tomasko.

5240. **Weinbach, Robert W.** (U South Carolina, Coll of Social Work, Columbia) **Case management of child abuse.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 396-397.—Discusses problems related to the identification of child abuse cases, procedural ambiguity in dealing with them, and the lack of relevant treatment and central registries. The coordinating role of the medical social worker is noted.

5241. **Wodarski, John S.** (U Tennessee, School of Social Work) **Use of videotapes in social work.** *Clinical*

Social Work Journal, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 120-127.

Discusses the use of videotapes in social work practice. Many factors are considered, including the advantages and disadvantages of videotaping, the ethical considerations, staff concerns, and potential benefits.

5242. **Young, Alma L., Berkman, Barbara & Rehr, Helen** (M. S. S. S. of Medicine, Coll U. N. Y., N. Y.) **Parental influence on pregnant adolescents.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 371-374.—Selected aspects of the mother-daughter relationship focusing on stress patterns in the adolescent's plan for herself and her baby and the influence of the adolescent mother. 48 pregnant adolescent girls and their mothers were interviewed. The mother's influence on such arrangements as the baby, education, conception, and contraception is described. Implications of the overwhelming influence of the mother for the inclusion of the parents of the pregnant adolescent in counseling sessions are made.—R. Tomasko.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

5243. **Akhurst, Bertram A.** **The prevalence of behaviour problems among children in care.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 137-142.—Used the scales of M. Rutter (1970) to assess the level of behavior disorders reported by houseparents and teachers in a group of 182 children aged 9-10 and 13-14 yrs undergoing long-term residential care in 62 children's homes run by local authorities and voluntary bodies. The percentage of Ss scoring above cut-off point for maladjustment was significantly higher than that for comparison groups drawn from the classes attended by the children in care and that found in previous studies of the general child population. Possible implications of diagnostic groupings, patterns of reporting, and child care variables are discussed. *Journal abstract*

5244. **Birley, J. L.** (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **A housing association for psychiatric patients.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 568-571.—Discusses the potential functions of a supportive network to help psychiatric patients outside the hospital. The dangers of the network producing dependent patients, or limiting or denying them opportunities, are considered. The use of the principle of the minimum therapeutic dose required is suggested, and the functioning of an association to provide accommodations for psychiatric patients is described. This program's experience suggests that people with a precarious psychiatric and social adjustment are helped by nonresidential supervision.—R. Tomasko.

5245. **Blindert, H. Dieter.** (Behavior Clinic, CPRI, London, Canada) **Interactions between residents and staff: A qualitative investigation of an institutional setting for retarded children.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(5), 38-40.—Reports on an investigation of types of interactions occurring between retarded individuals and staff, and frequency of occurrence per type. Results indicate that the setting did not provide sufficient occasions for learning.

5246. **Butlin, Eric.** **Institutionalization, management structure and therapy in residential work with emotionally disturbed children.** *British Journal of Social*

Work, 1975(Aut), Vol 5(3), 283-295.—Discusses the term institutionalization and attempts to define it. Residential social work is discussed based on the premise that it must be treatment-oriented if it is to avoid the pitfalls of institutionalization. The need for treatment to be contained within a flexible management structure is explored in detail, and 5 criteria for the running of a therapeutic residential unit are outlined. Practical applications of the theoretical points are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5247. Clark, Bruce A.; Wade, Michael G.; Massey, Benjamin H. & Van Dyke, Richard. (U Missouri, St Louis) **Response of institutionalized geriatric mental patients to a twelve-week program of regular physical therapy.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(5), 565-573.—23 50-77 yr old geriatric patients from a mental institution were randomly assigned to 3 groups—a social, an exercise, and a control group—for 12 wks. Heart rate at rest, exercise and recovery, balancing ability, total daily activity level (diary method), and a self-care inventory were recorded for analysis. Data were collected at the start, the 8th and 12th wks, and 4 wks after the termination of treatment. A groups \times sex \times measurement period factorial design, using multivariate analysis of variance tested the effect of the 3 factors. The trials effect was significant, as were several univariate tests for the sex effect and group by sex interaction. Data are discussed in terms of programmed physical activity for geriatrics, its value, and the limitations of evaluating such behavior in geriatric populations. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5248. Clarke, Michael; Waller, Jane & Webster, Barbara. (U Leicester, Medical School, England) **The assessment and progress of long-stay and elderly psychiatric patients: The predictive validity of a ward behaviour questionnaire.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 149-156.—Attempted to validate a behavior rating scale used to predict the likelihood of discharge among elderly and long-stay patients in a psychiatric hospital. 56% were over age 65 yrs, and 48% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. The scale measured behavior on the ward as rated by nursing staff. The scale was a sensitive predictor of discharge among those with a low score (indicating least disability), except for patients with organic psychoses. However, many patients with low scores were not discharged. In order to improve the scale's use as a screening technique additional information was considered. The significance of the findings is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5249. Cuthill, James M. (E Glamorgan General Hosp, Psychiatric Clinic, Pontypridd, England) **Trends in the care of psychiatric patients.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127, 265-275.—Presents detailed analysis of the population of a large psychiatric hospital in South Wales. Attempts are made to determine the incidence of chronicity, with its various underlying causes. Details of the current admissions to the hospital from a catchment area where general hospital and psychogeriatric units have been established, and estimates of future bed requirements are examined. The problems of developing a fully comprehensive mental health service are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5250. Doherty, Edmund G. (Wayne State U) **Patients referred to extended inpatient treatment or outpatient therapy from a private short-term therapeutic community.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 335-340.—Conducted an exploratory, longitudinal, multimethod examination of characteristics of 32 male and 23 female short-term therapeutic community patients. Results suggest that male and female patients receiving recommendations for further extended hospitalization were the relatively younger, more docile, conforming, and good patients who appreciated their hospital experience and the unit. Diagnostic, biographical, and staff ratings were not important predictors of referral patterns.—*Journal abstract*.

5251. Douglas, J. W. (MRC Unit on Environmental Factors in Mental & Physical Illness, London School of Economics, England) **Early hospital admissions and later disturbances of behaviour and learning.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 456-480.—Presents results of a study which provide strong evidence that one admission to hospital of more than a week's duration or repeated admissions before the age of 5 yrs (in particular, between 6 mo and 4 yrs) are associated with an increased risk of behavior disturbance and poor reading in adolescence. Children who have experienced these early admissions are more troublesome out of class, more likely to be delinquent, and more likely to show unstable job patterns. They include a high proportion of poor readers. The association of troublesome and socially difficult behavior with early admissions is explained neither by the initial selection of children for hospital nor by the physical disabilities they sometimes carry in later life. Children most vulnerable are those highly dependent on their mothers or under stress at home at the time of admission. There is evidence that early admissions are more frequent today than 25 yrs ago and that readmissions are more frequent. Thought should be given to how far home care can be safely substituted for hospital care for small children, especially those already under stress. (French, German, & Spanish summaries) (33 ref)—*Journal summary*.

5252. Flynn, Gertrude E. (Boston U, School of Nursing) **An evaluation of the contribution to nursing management of patients' behavioral problems through the process of consultation in a general hospital by a psychiatrist and a clinical nursing specialist in psychiatry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1607.

5253. Follin, Sven; Benoist, Pierre & Bogoratz, Pierre. (St Anne's Hosp, Paris, France) **Initial psychiatric care outside the hospital.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 483-488.—Presents statistics describing the activities of a Paris mental hospital. Areas covered include case distribution, nosological distribution of 1st referrals, and method of 1st referral. Several clinical examples are presented to illustrate the possibility that earlier psychiatric intervention has greater potential for preventing clinical deterioration. Necessary hospitalization should be voluntary and early enough to keep the patient from loss of adaptability and from developing a clinical defective process.—*R. Tomasko*.

5254. Fontana, Alan F. & Dowds, Barbara N. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, West Haven, CT) **Assessing treatment outcome: II. The prediction of rehospitalization.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Oct), Vol 161(4), 231-238.—Reviews studies of rehospitalization in terms of 3 basic methodological issues: the selection of predictor content, the source of predictor information, and the length of the follow-up interval. An empirical examination is made of several questions surrounding each issue, including the relative predictive power of (a) patients' background characteristics vs their behavior; (b) symptomatic behavior vs instrumental role behavior; (c) patients' own reports vs others' reports; (d) hospital behavior vs community behavior; and (e) each domain of predictor content at a 6-mo vs a 1-yr follow-up interval. Data were obtained from 4 male psychiatric patients (mean age, 40 yrs) using the PARS-II scale by R. B. Ellsworth et al. Individual predictors are selected from each domain to produce a composite picture of the person who is at high risk for rehospitalization. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5255. Freeman, Hugh. (Hope Hosp, Salford, England) **Alternatives to the mental hospital: A British model.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 572-577.—Posits that the dispersed alternative system has the possibility of offering a greater variety of care options for more kinds of psychiatric morbidity. Trends are noted which favor the treatment of illnesses which do not require continuous medical and nursing management in a general hospital rather than in a specialized institution. Recent developments in an industrialized English city are described to illustrate these trends. The importance of dismantling administrative barriers is noted.—*R. Tomasko.*

5256. Fryers, Thomas. (Manchester U, England) **New long-stay inpatients.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 526-530.—Uses statistics to review the progress of the British movement toward minimizing hospital residence for psychiatric illness. An analysis of newly accumulating long-stay patients is presented; it is suggested that they have priority in the development of alternatives to hospital residence. Areas considered include the numbers of patients accumulating, the length of the accumulation, changes in the accumulation, and the principal characteristics of the new long-stay patients. An increase in female, schizophrenic, and geriatric patients is noted.—*R. Tomasko.*

5257. Garza-Guerrero, A. Cesar. (Menninger Memorial Hosp, Topeka, KS) **Therapeutic use of social subsystems in a hospital setting.** *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1975(Sum), Vol 7(1), 23-30.—Describes a treatment program and an overall organization which grew out of an attempt to integrate psychoanalytic object-relations theory, psychoanalytic understanding of small and large groups, and "community" methods, considering the hospital as an open social system.—*Journal summary.*

5258. Green, James C. & Gillespie, Hal G. (Duke U, Medical Ctr, Highland Hosp, Asheville) **Group rounds.** *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1975(Sum), Vol 7(1), 20-22.—Describes team meetings to discuss psychiatric patients.—*R. M. Cohen.*

5259. Grunebaum, Henry; Abernathy, Virginia; Clough, Louise & Groover, Bonnie. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Staff attitudes toward a family planning service in the mental hospital.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 280-285.—Assessed staff attitudes toward an innovative family planning and gynecological service offered to patients in 3 psychiatric hospitals. Despite structural differences between hospitals, generally similar and favorable reports were obtained at all sites. However, comparison of verbal responses and actual utilization of the family planning service suggests that a theoretical position held by a minority as well as scattered personal biases militated against fullest cooperation with the program.—*Journal abstract.*

5260. Hailey, Anthea M. (MRC, Inst of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry Unit, London, England) **New long-stay patients.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 531-534.—Considers the problem of the few alternatives other than mental hospitals for elderly patients with dementia. The expansion of nonresidential services in a British hospital is reviewed. The importance of a well-organized hostel system, with boarding-out arrangements and supervised lodgings, is noted. Characteristics of the new chronic patient population using day care services include younger male patients and very few patients with dementia.—*R. Tomasko.*

5261. Kedward, H. B. (Clarke Inst, Toronto, Canada) **The hospital census as a sampling frame for studies of long-term psychiatric care.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 535-542.—Reviews efforts to discharge patients who have become institutionalized and to limit the period of the newly admitted patient's stay in the hospital. It is no longer possible to define the severely disabled psychiatric patient in terms of length of hospital stay alone, and a decline in the mental hospital bed ratio is an inaccurate measure of decrease in disability. The continuous monitoring of the contacts patients make with mental health services provides the most comprehensive indication of the course of psychiatric disorder. The design of a clinical epidemiological survey of chronic psychiatric morbidity is described.—*R. Tomasko.*

5262. Kosberg, Jordan I. & Gorman, Joanna F. (Case Western Reserve U, School of Applied Social Sciences, Human Services Design Lab) **Perceptions toward the rehabilitation potential of institutionalized aged.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 398-403.—Administered a questionnaire about the perceptions toward the rehabilitation potential of the aged to 157 staff (e.g., social workers, secretaries, and therapists) and nonstaff (e.g., board of directors, residents, and relatives) persons associated with a home for the aged. Differences in perceptions were found between role categories and by years of education, but not by chronological age or years associated with the facility. Attitudinal differences may be related to policy-making, care of the aged, and self-images of the residents.—*Journal abstract.*

5263. Laane, Carl L. & Odegard, Ormolv. (U Oslo, Psychiatric Clinic, Norway) **Hospitalization of former outpatients diagnosed as psychotic.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(2), 145-150.—Studied 612 psychotic outpatients, followed by means of a national case register from their 1st referral in 1946-1955

up to and including 1973. 164 cases were not found to be registered as inpatients and were counted as lost to a registration system based upon hospital admissions. The loss of cases was estimated at around 5% of the total 1st admissions. Most of the lost cases were borderline psychotics or manic depressives.—*Journal abstract.*

5264. Leonard, Callista V. (U California, Ctr for Health Sciences, Los Angeles) **Patient attitudes toward nursing interventions.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 24(5), 335-339.—Studied patient attitudes toward nursing interventions over a 28-mo period, in 3 different ward phases. Attitude measures obtained from 37 male and 66 female psychiatric hospital inpatients using the Affect Expression checklist (C. V. Leonard, 1970) were correlated with demographic, psychiatric, and psychologic test variables. Attitudes varied primarily and almost exclusively with the ward administrative phase. Within the differing ward phases the nursing interventions most valued by patients did not focus directly upon the individual patient. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5265. Liss, Robert & Frances, Allen. (Manhattan VA Hosp, NY) **Court-mandated treatment: Dilemmas for hospital psychiatry.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 924-927.—Presents clinical material and case histories illustrating the special treatment and management problems posed by different types of mentally ill offenders and suggesting that court-mandated hospital treatment is often destructive and unrelated to the needs of the patient, the community, and the mental institution. The failure to create new kinds of institutions, combining modalities derived from the hospital and correctional systems, is traced to poor communication among the disciplines involved. It is concluded that the "mentally ill offender" is caught in the interplay of these systems and is consequently both their victim and victimizer.—*Journal abstract.*

5266. McGlvern, Diane O'Neill. (New York U) **The relationship between aggression in selected male surgical patients, satisfaction with hospitalization, and attitudes of nursing personnel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 736-737.

5267. McNabola, Marie. (NIMH, Rockville, MD) **Partial hospitalization: A national overview.** *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1975(Sum), Vol 7(1), 10-16.—Discusses topics of concern to partial hospitalization programs: problems of definition, programming and administration, financing, admission criteria, and the lack of literature dealing with such programs.—*R. M. Cohen.*

5268. Mendel, Werner M. (U Southern California, Medical School) **Lepers, madmen: Who's next?** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1974(Win), No 11, 5-8.—Reviews the available evidence on the impact that emptying state mental hospitals has had on discharged schizophrenic patients and the communities to which they were returned. Professional forces in the opposition to phasing out state hospitals, economic forces to be considered in making plans for a phase-out, and social and cultural resistance to discharged mental patients are examined. The need for new treatment alternatives is emphasized.

ce evidence suggests that the effective management of mental illness is best conducted in settings other than
1. A strategy for dismantling state hospitals is

proposed, which includes planning and clinical programming for alternatives to hospitalization, retraining programs for mental health professionals, and a program for educating the public.—*L. Gorsey.*

5269. Nelson, Kottom R. (U Alabama) **The right to treatment: The changed role of state residential facilities for the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2395-2396.

5270. Olin, Grace B. & Olin, Harry S. (Medfield State Hosp, MA) **Informed consent in voluntary mental hospital admissions.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 938-941.—Studied the amount of understanding that 100 mental hospital patients had of a voluntary admission application they signed upon entering the hospital. Only 8 patients were rated as being completely informed of the terms of the contract at the time of admissions; 15 of 33 patients reinterviewed about 10 days after admission showed increased understanding. Minimal differences were found between 81 state hospital patients and 19 private hospital patients. The findings that few voluntary patients are fully informed to give consent to hospitalization poses a dilemma because of the trend to give personal responsibility to the patient.—*Journal abstract.*

5271. Pierce, Charles A. (Texas Tech U) **Patient treatment preferences and treatment orientation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 421-422.

5272. Quinsey, V. L.; Warnford, A.; Link, N. & Pruesse, M. (Mental Health Ctr, Penetanguishene, Canada) **Released Oak Ridge patients: A follow-up study of review board discharges.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(3), 264-279.—Obtained criminal conviction and readmission data on 91 male patients released by the maximum security division of a mental health center and related the data to the patients' prerelease characteristics. During the follow-up period (1-4 yrs), 38% of the sample were convicted of a crime, readmitted, or both. 15% were readmitted, and 16% committed a violent act against persons. Most of the violent patients had committed violent crimes before. Patients diagnosed as personality or character disorders, particularly if they had never married, were more likely to get into trouble after release than those who were not.—*Journal abstract.*

5273. Rieder, Ronald O. (NIMH, Lab of Psychology, Bethesda, MD) **Hospitals, patients, and politics.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1974(Win), No 11, 9-15.—Describes the current situation in states in which mental hospitals have been closed and patients excluded, the role of various historical developments and causative factors which have led to this situation, and the usefulness of psychiatric hospitals and long-term hospitalization. Studies on the effects of outpatient mental health care and brief hospitalization are challenged, it is argued that the limiting of hospitalization to brief periods has increased the prescription of high dosages of psychotropic drugs, since there is not sufficient time for careful neurological and other clinical evaluations. It is concluded that state mental hospital systems are being phased out without effective alternative sources of care being made available and that this trend is a grave neglect of professional and humanitarian responsibility. (28 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

5274. Sacks, Michael; Fink, Edward B. & Carpenter, William T. (New York U, Medical Ctr) **Functioning at the clinical-research interface: The clinical-research meeting.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 132(9), 919-923.—Describes the authors' experience in carrying out clinical and psychobiological research in a therapeutic setting. The clinical-research meeting, composed of clinical-care staff with secondary research responsibilities, researchers, and acutely psychotic patients, proved to be a useful mechanism for identifying and resolving inevitable problems at the clinical-research interface and enhanced the effectiveness of research implementation and patient care. 3 specific areas where covert issues threatened to undermine the work of the unit are discussed: the abrogation of research responsibility, the abrogation of clinical responsibility, and intergroup competition and envy. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5275. Sandbu, Arne & Steinfeldt-Foss, Otto W. (Oslo Psychiatric Hosp Dikemark, Norway) **Residential settlement, hostels, group homes: Elements of a psychiatric rehabilitation program.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 558-567.—Surveys a comprehensive service at a Danish city psychiatric hospital for patients with long-term illnesses. The importance of a continuous reassessment of all residents of mental hospitals to determine the lowest effective level of care is stressed. The importance of the preadmission evaluation and the availability of flexible types of residences are noted. Implications are drawn for the need for structured aftercare when returning patients to the community.—*R. Tomasko*.

5276. Silbermann, R. M.; Schalken, H. F. & de Jong, H. (U Amsterdam, Academic Hosp, Netherlands) **The principle of separate responsibility and the therapeutic community.** *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1974, Vol 7(6), 328-333.

Describes an attempt, within a psychiatric hospital, to realize a maximum number of the elements of the therapeutic community. Problems encountered are the short median stays of patients and the rapid turnover of both patients and staff. A basic problem of the therapeutic community—that the interests of the individual patient and of the patients as a group are considered as identical—has also been encountered. The development of the principle of separate responsibility, whereby a division of responsibility is made between the individual patient and the unit, has been initiated to offset these difficulties. Work is carried out by multidisciplinary and largely democratized teams. *Journal abstract*.

5277. Slovenko, Ralph & Luby, Elliot D. (Wayne State U) **On the emancipation of mental patients.** *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 191-213.—Protests the wholesale emptying of state hospital populations into the community. Psychiatrists are considered to be acting against the best interests of their patients by collaborating in this process. The pressures on hospital administrators to shorten the average duration of stay for the patient population are considered. The aftermath of the *Wyatt* decision is discussed, and the problems of the standard "community" treatment facilities noted. The importance of looking at the adequacy of all facilities for the handicapped is stressed. *R. Tomasko*.

5278. Stone, Morton A. (McLean Hosp, Belmont, MA) **The evolution of activity therapies in transition**

from long-term psychoanalytic to a community mental health approach. *Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals*, 1975(Sum), Vol 7(1), 30-35.—Discusses the introduction of rehabilitative, community-oriented programs in a traditional, private psychiatric institution. Case material is used to illustrate the transition process.—*Journal summary*.

5279. Szasz, Thomas S. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Medicine and madness.** *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 215-222.—Views psychiatry as acting as an authoritarian tool to control individuals rather than to help them. Psychiatrists are participating in this "political control" by continuing to incarcerate patients through involuntary commitment. Curing an illness is contrasted with controlling insanity. Ways psychiatric interventions may be used as instruments of social control are described, and reforms aimed at abolishing involuntary psychiatric treatment are suggested. The importance of protecting the civil rights of persons "accused" of mental illness is stressed.—*R. Tomasko*.

5280. Volicer, Beverly J. & Bohannon, Mary W. (Boston U, School of Nursing) **A hospital stress rating scale.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 24(5), 352-359.—Describes the development of a scale for measuring general psychosocial stress experienced by short-term medical and social patients. 261 such patients at a community hospital were asked to rank-order 49 events related to the experience of hospitalization from most to least stressful. Results indicate that the Ss were capable and willing to order the events. Moreover, they showed a high degree of consensus as to how the events should be ordered. The rank-order of these events provides a tool that can be used to quantify the measurement of psychosocial stress experienced by hospital patients. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5281. Weiskott, Gerald N. & Tipton, George B. **Moon phases and state hospital admissions.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 486.—An analysis of admissions to all Texas state hospitals showed that this measure of human emotional disturbance was mildly related to lunar cycles. Alternative explanations of these results are discussed.

Rehabilitation & Penology

5282. Aniol, Larry J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Early identification of students who fail to adjust to a juvenile correctional institution: A prediction study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1267-1268.

5283. Banks, C.; Maloney, E. & Willcock, H. D. **Public attitudes to crime and the penal system.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(3), 228-240.—Interviewed 2,846 21-69 yr old British adults representing 5 socioeconomic groups. Respondents' opinions are presented regarding causes of crime, ways of reducing the increase in crime, seriousness and frequency of offences, the courts, sentencing, characteristics of habitual offenders and ways of reducing their numbers, prisons and prisoners, attitudes about potential lawbreakers, and victimization. Lack of parental discipline was considered by the respondents to be a major cause of crime.

Comparisons with other public attitude surveys are made.—*R. Tomasko.*

5284. **Black, Bertram S.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Occupational rehabilitation, day centers, and workshops.** *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 1974, Vol 48(4), 549-557.—Discusses the development of vocational rehabilitation in the US following World War II. 4 explanations are offered for the truncated development of services to the mentally ill. Both clinical and administrative findings are presented, based on the author's experiences with workshops for the mentally ill and handicapped. 4 approaches for the improvement of occupational rehabilitation for the mentally ill are recommended.—*R. Tomasko.*

5285. **Bozarth, Jerold D. & Rubin, Stanford E.** (U Florida, Coll of Health Related Professions) **Empirical observations of rehabilitation counselor performance and outcome: Some implications.** *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 294-298.—Reports results of a 5-yr study which suggest the following procedures: allow the counselor work role to be more flexible, institute adequate interpersonal skills training, move toward a differential assignment of clients to counselors, and consider psychological change per se as a possible rehabilitation goal.

5286. **Brooker, Harvey.** (Clarke Inst of Psychiatry, Adults Services, Toronto, Canada) **Rehabilitation and the clinical psychologist.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 26-28.—Maintains that psychologists need to be more involved in aiding the disabled to live and work as effectively as possible. Their assessment and therapeutic skills make them uniquely equipped to deal with rehabilitation problems.

5287. **Cobb, Charles E.** **Behavior modification in the prison system.** *The Black Scholar*, 1974(May), Vol 5(8), 41-44.—Criticizes the use of behavior modification by penal authorities as reinforcing socially repressive values. The role of the psychiatrist in the prison setting is also discussed.

5288. **Cockerill, R. W.** (U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Probation effectiveness in Alberta.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 284-291.—Studied the records of 2,726 Alberta offenders placed on probation 1967-1971. 61% successfully completed probation, and were still successful when the follow-up investigations ended (December 31, 1972). Several personal and social variables were studied but only a few results were clear-cut. (French abstract)—*B. L. Kintz.*

5289. **Hagmeier, Lee D.** (U Washington) **Locus of control and self-concept: Implications for rehabilitation and an investigation of a method for their change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2388-2389.

5290. **Hawkins, Michael K.** (Marquette U) **Control orientation: A personality dimension among alcoholics and its implications for alcoholism treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2390.

5291. **Jose, Randall T. & Butler, James H.** (Pennsylvania Coll of Optometry) **Driver's training for partially sighted persons: An interdisciplinary approach.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(7), 305-307, 311.

—Explains how, through a program involving optometric and special education professionals, partially sighted persons can be trained to use bioptic telescopes for driving. Special performance tests, given by officers of the Department of Motor Vehicles, insure that a safe and dependable driver will be placed on the highways.—*Journal abstract.*

5292. **McArthur, Arthur V.** (Yale U) **Community reentry from a state reformatory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 418-419.

5293. **McWilliams, William.** **Sentencing and recidivism: An analysis by personality type.** *British Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Aut), Vol 5(3), 311-324.—Describes some personality and other characteristics of 230 male offenders in London, and relates these variables to recommendations made by probation officers, sentences passed by the courts, and the outcome of penal treatment in terms of further convictions. Probation officers were more likely to recommend probation for introverted neurotics than any other personality type, and once on probation this group was the least likely to be reconvicted. Offenders who were extraverted attracted the largest proportion of recommendations for custodial sentences, and on probation the extraverts who scored low on neuroticism were most likely to be reconvicted. A tentative explanation of the findings is offered in terms of probation "treatment success hierarchy." (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5294. **Roessler, Richard & Mack, Greta.** (U Arkansas, Coll of Education) **Strategies for expanded interagency linkages: Rehabilitation implications.** *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 344-352.—Drawing on a variety of research reports, journal articles, and conference presentations, this article reviews the current status of coordinating service delivery programs. It is stated that improving interagency cooperation requires establishing domain, ideological, and interorganizational consensus at individual's case and program levels, and examples are given. Specific suggestions for improving rehabilitation's linkages with other agencies are listed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5295. **Škopková, H.** (Psychiatrická léčebna, Dobřany, Czechoslovakia) **[Possibilities and results of compulsory antialcoholic treatment in psychiatric treatment centers.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 227-233.—Discusses the legal aspects of compulsory treatment of young criminally-oriented alcoholics and describes their typical personality features. Treatment is given by a team composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers, in mental health clinics while patients are in prison or on an ambulatory basis after release. Treatment lasts 6-8 mo and consists of antabuse medication, group counseling, and psychotherapy. A follow-up of 328 convict-alcoholics treated during their terms in prison showed a high rate of recidivism. After 1 yr only 23.6% maintained abstinence and after 3 yrs only 14.8%. Recommendations to improve compulsory treatment of alcoholics committed to prisons are presented. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann.*

5296. **Spreitzer, Elmer.** (Bowling Green State U) **Client perceptions and attitudes toward a comprehensive rehabilitation center.** *Rehabilitation Counseling*

Bulletin, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 315-322.—Reports an empirical investigation of client perceptions and attitudes toward a comprehensive rehabilitation center for the physically and mentally handicapped. 222 respondents (average age, 25 yrs) encompassed all clients who had been at the center at least 2 mo and who were participating in the vocational education program. Client attitudes toward the staff, the treatment program, and the institution are analyzed in terms of their relationship to individual background characteristics. Qualitative and quantitative data suggest that the dominant tone of the clients' attitudes was positive. A general implication of the research is that the basic client-centered orientation of the institution prevailed despite the fact that clients found a number of regulations irksome.—*Journal abstract*.

5297. Tichenor, Darwin F.; Thomas, Kenneth R. & Kravetz, Shlomo P. (Wisconsin Div of Vocational Rehabilitation, Madison) **Client-counselor congruence in perceiving handicapping problems.** *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 299-304.—Conducted a study with 51 clients and their 48 respective counselors (a) to investigate client-counselor congruence in the perception of problems in 8 potentially handicapping problem areas and (b) to find factors that might be contributing to any identified variance in problem perception. Results suggest that considerable incongruence exists between rehabilitation counselors and their clients in perceptions of handicapping problems, particularly in problem areas not open to direct scrutiny by the counselor and at times when the counselor has judged the client to have problems of motivation. Implications are discussed, and tentative hypotheses are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

5298. Waligóra, Bogusław. [How men function in conditions of penitentiary isolation.] (Poln) *Uniwersytet im Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Seria Psychologia i Pedagogika*, 1974, No 34, 125 p.—Identifies 4 types of isolation: experimental, occupational, morbid, and pejorative (prison isolation). It is contended that the latter strengthens a prisoner's negative attitudes and asocial behavior and thus precludes resocialization. It is suggested that an understanding of the role that pathological behavior (e.g., self-injuries, hunger strikes, attempted suicides, etc) plays in the daily life of prisoners could be incorporated in designing meaningful rehabilitative programs.—*H. Kaczkowski*.

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

5299. Alsén, Märta. (Maria Clinic, Stockholm, Sweden) **Outpatient treatment of acute withdrawal states.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Apr), Vol 70(Supp 1), 53-63.—Discusses the operation of the largest alcohol clinic in Sweden. Commonly treated somatic complications and psychic disturbances are described, along with the clinic's use of drugs in the emergency outpatient clinic. Related somatic problems are noted to be more common and severe than in the past. Commonly reported mental disturbances include anxiety states, insomnia, depression with suicidal tendencies, schizophrenic reactions, memory loss, paranoid reactions, auditory hallucinations, and delirium tremens. Parenter-

al promethazine chloride, barbiturates, and chlormethiazole are used in the emergency clinic.—*R. Tomasko*.

5300. Akerman, Arthur L.; Gotthell, Edward & Crawford, Harold D. (VA Hosp, Alcoholic Research & Treatment Unit, Coatesville, PA) **Mood changes in an alcoholism treatment program based on drinking decisions.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1032-1037.—Compared the amount of discomfort experienced by 18 alcoholic men who chose to drink and 43 alcoholic men who abstained from drinking during a 6-wk treatment and research program. Ss were Veterans Administration hospital patients aged 23-57 yrs. It was found that the discomfort of the drinkers increased but that the discomfort of the abstainers decreased. The increase in the drinkers' discomfort appeared to be more related to their having to make a decision about drinking than to the amount of alcohol actually consumed. This finding emphasizes the importance of the role played by environment in affecting the mood state of drinking alcoholics. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5301. Atesalp, Albert F. (United States International U) **Effectiveness of short-term psychological/psychiatric treatment of selected residents of California Rehabilitation Center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 403.

5302. Backeland, Frederick & Lundwall, Lawrence K. **Effects of discontinuity of medication on the results of a double-blind drug study in outpatient alcoholics.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1268-1272.—Administered either a combination of oxazepam (15 mg) and protriptyline (5 mg) or placebo to 196 patients (mean age, 38 yrs) in an alcoholism clinic. On each weekly visit, Ss completed a symptom rating scale. When the analysis included Ss who missed clinic visits, no differences in symptoms were found between the drug and placebo groups. When only patients who took adequate levels of medication were included, the drug group fared significantly better than the placebo group. Findings suggest that prescribing medication to outpatient alcoholics should be tempered by the knowledge that its most effective utilization will be by those who keep their appointments and take their medication as prescribed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5303. Bourne, Peter G. & Ramsey, Ann S. (Drug Abuse Council, Washington, DC) **The therapeutic community phenomenon.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 203-207.—Therapeutic communities tend to be based on the belief that drug use is the result of a lack of psychic development which results in a socially unacceptable life style. Unswerving faith and commitment to the community's philosophy is seen essential for participant success. Topics include the importance of dynamic leadership, the voluntary and involuntary demand for treatment, problems of withdrawal from the community to the larger society, and the future of therapeutic communities. The use of supportive group techniques to replace severe confrontational attack methods is suggested in working with troubled adolescents.—*R. Tomasko*.

5304. Bowman, Richard S.; Stein, Leonard I. & Newton, Joseph R. (Mendota Mental Health Inst, Madison, WI) **Measurement and interpretation of**

drinking behavior: I. On measuring patterns of alcohol consumption: II. Relationships between drinking behavior and social adjustment in a sample of problem drinkers. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1154-1172.—Examines issues in the construction of a classification system for drinking behavior, and presents data on the relationships between drinking and other postdischarge behaviors in a sample of 102 problem drinkers treated at a state mental hospital. 3 previously developed classification systems are compared (quantity-frequency, quantity-frequency-variability, and volume-variability). It is argued that although the assumptions behind the first 2 types of indices are substantially different, these differences are masked since both yield 3 identically labeled classifications (light, moderate, and heavy drinkers). A revised classification system, the volume-pattern index, which provides a set of numerical indices to describe drinking behavior in a given period or periods in the S's life (the volume index as a measure of total consumption and the pattern index as a measure of "binginess") is outlined. Data from the 102 patients were analyzed using this system. Results suggest that among severe problem drinkers it matters not in what manner the alcohol is consumed, but only whether alcohol is consumed and if so, how much. It is concluded that volume of intake is a useful predictor of social adjustment, while pattern of intake, either by itself or in combination with volume is not a useful predictor. —L. Gorsey.

5305. Bratter, Thomas E. (Teachers College, Columbia U) **The methadone addict and his disintegrating family: A psychotherapeutic failure.** *Counseling Psychologist*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 110-125.—Suggests that the setting of limits is a difficult but essential task in drug therapy. The psychotherapist must be totally involved. He must be prepared for the expression of hostile feelings by the client, and he should not assume that the client really wishes to change. Confrontation, to help the client see himself as he really is, is considered necessary in order to motivate him. The client's defenses must be penetrated so that he faces and becomes aware of his destructive behavior. A crisis may be deliberately induced in order to force the client to make decisions. A history of a typical drug addiction case is included. (33 ref)—H. Silverman.

5306. de Angelis, G. G.; Lehmann, W. X. & Turner, Robert C. (Vitam Ctr, Norwalk, CT) **Rehabilitation of young drug abusers.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 163-171.—Examines the use of methadone in young heroin addicts and describes inpatient hospital care, day care, and free clinic models. Commitment drug problems, from social, psychiatric, and cultural perspectives, are discussed.

5307. DeAngelis, G. G. (U California, Drug Treatment Program, Los Angeles) **Theoretical and clinical approaches to the treatment of drug addiction: With special considerations for the adolescent drug abuser.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 187-202.—Suggests that the therapist relate the behavior of the drug-dependent client to the class of drugs being abused. Areas considered include drug use as a function of underlying psychopathology, psychoanalytic considerations in drug abuse treatment, functional treatment

modalities, differential use of stress-inducing therapeutic environments, and sociocultural aspects of youthful drug abuse. 3 schemes are presented to illustrate conceptual approaches to fusion, separation, isolation, integration, and autonomy. It is considered that a major difference between healthy and unhealthy adolescents results from supported or nonsupported autonomy. Several clinical approaches are proposed. (25 ref)—R. Tomasko.

5308. Deleppo, James D. (Boston U, School of Education) **Assessment of personality changes of drug addicts under two types of treatment modalities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1742-1743.

5309. Doherty, James. (National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, Rockville, MD) **Controlled drinking: Valid approach or deadly snare?** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1974(Fal), Exp Issue, 2-8.—Reviews the controversy over the use of controlled drinking rather than abstinence as the treatment goal for some alcohol-dependent persons. Proponents of this idea contend that there are several types of alcoholics and several possible outcomes of treatment. The few experimental therapies which include controlled drinking as a goal are described. These therapies are based in part on clinical reports, on behaviorist theory, and on various research projects which have indirectly cast doubt on accepted notions regarding the world of alcoholism. A series of experiments at Patton State Hospital in California, which used shock avoidance treatment and in which Ss have been followed for up to 2 yrs, is presented in detail. However, this new approach to alcoholism therapy remains anathema to members of Alcoholics Anonymous, who contend that the only permanent safeguard for the abnormal drinker is abstinence. (28 ref)—I. Davis.

5310. Duncan, David F. (U Texas, Health Science Ctr, Houston) **The acquisition, maintenance and treatment of polydrug dependence: A public health model.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 209-213.—Reviews drug abuse patterns and suggests too much emphasis is being placed on heroin usage and its physical dependence aspects. A general model of the acquisition and maintenance of drug dependent behavior is presented. Peer group pressure, the occurrence of stress, state dependent learning, and negative reinforcement are considered. An epidemiological model involving an agent, a host, and the environment is used to suggest treatment modes. Group and milieu therapy, individual therapy, and vocational rehabilitation services are described. (26 ref)—R. Tomasko.

5311. Gaffney, Joseph M. (American U) **The prediction of length of adjustment of chronic alcoholics based upon selected demographic, treatment, and aftercare variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3057.

5312. Heather, Nick; Edwards, Sheila & Hore, Brian D. (Royal Dundee Liff Hosp, Scotland) **Changes in construing and outcome of group therapy for alcoholism.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1238-1253.—Compared alcoholics' perceptions of their drinking problems before and after a 10-12 wk inpatient group therapy program using a personal construct theory framework. 40 18-63 yr old patients completed repertory grids at admission and discharge. The instrument

consisted of 10 elements, 5 of which represented aspects of self-construction and 5 of which represented drinking roles. All elements were compared in terms of the distance separating any 2 given elements in multidimensional construct space. Results show that consistent group changes in perceiving alcoholics did occur, with the largest and most consistent changes occurring in views of actual self, the way the patient sees himself, followed by the social self, the way he or she perceives others' constructions of him or her. These changes appeared to consist primarily of a movement by actual and social selves away from socially disapproved drinking roles toward socially approved roles. These changes did not appear to be related to successful treatment outcome, rather evidence suggests that patients who showed the greatest recovery of self-respect and feelings of respectability were more likely to relapse than those who showed only modest changes in this regard. (19 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

5313. Hirsch, Robert & Imhof, John E. (North Shore University Hosp. Therapy, Drug Treatment & Education Ctr., Manhasset, NY) A family therapy approach to the treatment of drug abuse and addiction. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 181-185.—Suggests ways of using the family dynamics of the addict as a tool for evaluating and working with addicts and their families. Observations are presented based on an evaluation of 47 families of drug addicts observed during the intake procedure of a hospital drug program. Many of the families studied had a multigenerational history of excessive alcohol use as a coping device and of the utilization of psychotropic drugs to decrease parental anxiety. Characteristic interactional dynamics are described, and the potential of a family therapy approach to drug abuse is emphasized. (24 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

5314. Huber, Norman A. & Danahy, Susan. (VA Hosp, Knoxville, IA) Use of the MMPI in predicting completion and evaluating changes in a long-term alcoholism treatment program. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1230-1237.—Administered the MMPI to 104 male 23-75 yr old veterans admitted to a 90-day alcoholism treatment program. Those who completed the program were retested before discharge. Completers differed significantly from noncompleters on the *Pd* scale. Although responses on most MMPI scales indicated improvement after treatment, those on the MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale were not affected. Neither the MacAndrew nor the Unitary Alcoholism Scale differentiated between completers and noncompleters. —*Journal abstract*.

5315. Karp, Elaine G. (George Washington U) Narcotic addicts: Personality, treatment and outcome. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 414-415.

5316. Kondas, Michael J. (U Southern California) Effects of biofeedback training of alpha rhythm on arousal and therapeutic gain as an adjunct to the rehabilitation of a substance dependent population. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3144-3145.

5317. Lal, Samarthji & de la Vega, Charles E. (Queen Mary Veteran's Hosp, Montreal, Canada) Apomorphine and psychopathology. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul), Vol 38(7), 722-726. 40 males

(mean age range, 48-53 yrs), mainly alcoholics, were administered either the dopamine receptor agonist, apomorphine HCl (1 mg), or distilled water subcutaneously 3 times a day for 14 days in a double blind study. None of the Ss developed an endogenous depression or schizophrenic symptoms. Scores on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Zung Self-Rating Scale, and Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale showed improvement with both apomorphine and placebo. There were no significant differences between the 2 treatments on these scales. A significant incidence of spontaneous penile erections occurred after apomorphine treatment. Both treatments eliminated subjective craving for alcohol. Acute administration of apomorphine had no effect on psychomotor retardation or depressed mood in 2 patients with endogenous depression. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5318. Marcus, Jay B. (International Meditation Society, New York, NY) Transcendental meditation: Consciousness expansion as a rehabilitation technique. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 169-179.—Discusses underlying discontent characteristics of drug abusers and suggests ways transcendental meditation (TM) may alleviate such discontents. TM is related to consciousness expansion, and physiological changes occurring during TM are described. Research findings on TM and drug use are summarized, and components of a TM treatment program outlined. TM is compared with other treatment methods, and its effect on drug abusers is seen as an indirect result of its focus on the overall development of the individual. (30 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

5319. McArdle, Judy A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Positive and negative communications and subsequent attitude and behavior change in alcoholics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 877.

5320. McCabe, O. Lee. (Maryland Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene, Psychiatric Research Ctr, Baltimore) Heroin maintenance: An assessment of its potential role in the rehabilitation of chronic heroin users. *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 95-106.—Asks the question, might the legal, supervised administration of heroin be an effective approach to rehabilitating the chronic user of opioid drugs? The potential benefits and liabilities of the approach are extrapolated from experiences provided by the prototype British system and the more recent methadone maintenance approach. The function that heroin maintenance might serve relative to other addiction treatment modalities is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5321. Mosher, Vaughn; Davis, John; Mulligan, David & Iber, Frank L. (Baltimore VA Hosp, MD) Comparison of outcome in a 9-day and 30-day alcoholism treatment program. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1277-1281.—At 3 and 6 mo after discharge no differences in abstinence rates were found between 105 patients who completed a 9-day inpatient alcoholism treatment program and 95 who participated in a 30-day treatment program.

5322. Orford, Jim et al. Self-reported coping behavior of wives of alcoholics and its association with drinking outcome. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(9), 1254-1267.—Administered a coping-with-drinking questionnaire to the 19-60 yr old wives of 100 males

referred to the outpatient department of a psychiatric hospital because of a suspected drinking problem. Other measures included evaluations of husband's treatment outcome, husband's job status, the Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory, a 10-item symptom scale, and a 10-item hardship scale. Results indicate that high-frequency coping behavior is associated with a relatively poor treatment outcome, whatever the nature of the coping behavior used. The coping components which were most uniformly associated with a poor prognosis were those that suggested a withdrawal or disengagement from the marital bond (e.g., avoidance, feeling frightened, or seeking outside help). Husband's job status was significantly negatively correlated with symptoms, hardship, and wife's neuroticism. (16 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

5323. Peterson, James F.; Trotter, Ann B. & Uhlig, George E. (Racine-A-Ctr, WI) **A comparison of heroin addicts treated by detoxification and methadone maintenance.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 123-129.—Reports results of a study conducted to examine the efficacy of defining the primary criterion of patient eligibility for methadone maintenance as a 2-yr demonstrated drug addiction. Of 35 variables examined, the 2 treatment groups differed significantly on only 3: marital status, Factor Q3 of the 16 PF, and availability of written documentation of addiction.

5324. Pucel, John C. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Systematic desensitization and the reduction of social anxiety: The efficacy of using such a treatment technique as part of an alcoholic treatment program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1283.

5325. Raynes, Anthony E.; Patch, Vernon D. & Cohen, Miriam. (Boston Drug Treatment Program, City Hosp, MA) **Comparison of opiate and polydrug abusers in treatment.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 135-141.—Studied the effect of provision of treatment facilities upon the demand for their utilization. 66 consecutive admissions to a polydrug abuser ward were compared to 200 consecutive admissions to the opiate abuser ward. The Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale was administered to subgroups of each category. Results indicate more similarities than differences in the 2 populations. Polydrug users were more depressed than heroin users and appeared to be using drugs more to treat their own emotional disorders than to respond to peer group pressure.—*R. Tomasko.*

5326. Schnoll, Sidney H. & Bruce, William H. (HELP, Philadelphia, PA) **Polydrug abuse as seen and treated in a free clinic.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 229-236.—Discusses a treatment program oriented around emerging community needs rather than around types of drug abuse. Clinical impressions of Philadelphia's HELP Inc. client population are presented, along with patterns of drug use. Treatment approaches include social work counseling; legal, medical, and dental services; and several therapeutic interventions (body therapies, ego-oriented psychotherapy, and psychoanalysis). The clinic's experience suggests it is useful to distinguish between the medical and the psychological treatment of the polydrug abuser.—*R. Tomasko.*

5327. Wolfgang, Donald G. (U Missouri, Columbia) **A videotape microtreatment program for alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1288.

5328. Wynne, Ronald D. (Wynne Assoc, Washington, DC) **Slightly new strokes for different folks: A national overview of non-opiate treatment facilities.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 7(2), 237-249.—Presents a classification scheme of US nonopiate treatment programs. Changing use patterns and client populations are also noted.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

5329. Ansel, Edward L. (U Florida) **Correlates of volunteer performance in a suicide prevention/crisis intervention service.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 402.

5330. Arkansas Rehabilitation Research & Training Center. **New developments in rehabilitation and counselor education.** *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 330-343.—8 brief articles describe: the Arkansas model for translating research into practice; a comprehensive inservice case management training package; an interpersonal counselor skills training package designed to facilitate client self-exploration; a research training manual consisting of 10 units covering topics in the interpretation of rehabilitation research; a group counseling approach; a description of a physical fitness training package to improve the health of clients; the Arkansas Continuing Education Program, which has focused on upgrading counselor knowledge and skills in dealing with 4 severe disability groups; and a new modeling strategy for training counselors to be more effective helping professionals.—*Journal abstract.*

5331. Bashook, Philip G.; Sandlow, Leslie J. & Hammett, William H. **Teaching problem-oriented recording: A systematic approach.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 959-964.—Conducted a study with 2nd-yr medical students to determine the relative effectiveness of self-instruction and workshop formats and case materials in teaching students to use problem-oriented medical records (POMR). Results show that the 2 types of format were equally effective in teaching students to convert a case to a POMR design.

5332. Becher, Werner. (Universitätsklinik, Frankfurt, W Germany) **[Clinical pastoral education in the Federal Republic of Germany.]** (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 320-328.—Discusses the intensification of clinical pastoral education and some of the factors that have effected this intensification. Clinical pastoral duties occupy a high rank among the duties of a pastor. Despite the recent development of clinical pastoral education, it is argued that further progress has to be made in theory and practice (e.g., examination of the relationship between clinical pastoral care and psychotherapy).—*M. J. Stanford.*

5333. Beker, Jerome. (Child Care Quarterly, Spring Valley, NY) **Development of a professional identity for the child care worker.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Jun), Vol

54(6), 421-431.—Discusses problems affecting the professionalization of child care, including professional boundaries, autonomy or affiliation with existing fields, the legitimacy of present practitioners, and role differentiation.

5334. Berman, Alan L. (American U) **Group psychotherapy training: Issues and models.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 325-344.—Reviews the models available in the training of group psychotherapists and discusses problems related to these models. Models discussed include the didactic seminar, the simulation seminar, process and therapy groups, observation, supervised in vivo therapist, and the clinical case conference. Practical and ethical problems of each model are described, and educators are urged to be aware of the ramifications of models employed.—J. Rubin.

5335. Bloch, Sidney; Brown, Stephanie; Davis, Kenneth & Dishotsky, Norman. (Stanford U, Medical Ctr) **The use of a written summary in group psychotherapy supervision.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1055-1057.—Describes the application of a summary written by trainee cotherapists in their supervision. It was found that the summary, which is supplied to the patients as well as to the supervisor, serves several functions that contribute to improved quality of clinical supervision and training of group therapists.

5336. Blumetti, Anthony E. (U Florida) **A test of clinical versus actuarial prediction: A consideration of accuracy and cognitive functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 405-406.

5337. Bradshaw, P. W. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Loosening the marital bonds of clinical psychology: Psychologists in the general hospital.** *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 10-18.—Argues that clinical psychologists should work harder at becoming applied scientists who happen to be employed by the Department of Health as opposed to any other public service agency. An example of relatively virgin territory awaiting the attractions of such a breed of scientists is the general hospital, and an attempt is made to describe various activities in which a general hospital psychologist might become involved. Suggestions are offered regarding tactics for developing applied psychology in the context of the general hospital. (37 ref) *Journal abstract.*

5338. Brook, Peter. (Warley Hosp. Brentwood, England) **Training opportunities for overseas psychiatrists.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Aug), Vol 127, 179-184.—Reviews the literature relating to the training opportunities offered to overseas graduates in Britain and the US. It is concluded that, although overseas trainees in psychiatry do not see themselves at a great disadvantage, the fact that the great majority are working in nonteaching hospitals means, by implication, that overall their training is not so good as that of home graduates. (23 ref)

5339. Brooke, Barbara A. & Heiligman, Avron C. (Acid Rescue, St Louis, MO) **Can professionals work in the counterculture?** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 400-401.—Discusses the role of professionals with regard to counter-culture institutions, giving special attention to drug abuse programs.

5340. Burdman, GERAL D. (U Oregon) **An analysis of attitudes of graduate rehabilitation counseling students and gerontology trainees concerning gerontology and older people.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3052.

5341. Chenault, Joann. (Southern Illinois U) **Human services education and practice: An organic model.** *Community Mental Health Journal, Monograph Series*, 1975, No 9, 5-69.—Illustrates a systematic approach which is applicable to the development of human services training programs in education, health, manpower, government, religion, communications, transportation, and social delivery systems of all kinds. A single, unified scheme which covers the educational institution, internships and field work, and in-service training, avoids isolation, and cuts across different systems, is described. All occupational levels, from paraprofessionals to policy makers and administrators are dealt with. Both philosophy and practice are discussed. The model is applicable from local to national levels within and across human service systems and programs. (317 ref) —H. Silverman.

5342. Cook, Peter A. (U Tennessee) **A proposal for a self-awareness experience for future helping professionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2381-2382.

5343. Counts, Alfred B. (U Maryland) **Psychiatric nurses' preferences for patient and specified patient behavior in the context of Graves' developmental levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 870.

5344. Dahm, Karl-Wilhelm. [Humanistic psychology and group dynamic processes in clinical pastoral education in the US.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 333-339.—Discusses differences in humanistic psychology and group processes in clinical pastoral education in the US and Germany, where there is less emphasis on the church and its practical problems. Group dynamic processes have received different acceptance and discussion in the US and Germany. American students have displayed great interest in applied psychology. Although pastoral counseling has changed into the concept of human growth, there still exists a struggle between the many methods and application of human psychology and group dynamics in the pastoral sector.—M. J. Stanford.

5345. De Vita, Victor R. **Use of indexes of communication and discrimination as selective criteria in a graduate degree program in counseling for the purpose of more accurately identifying those applicants with the most potential for developing into effective counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3055.

5346. Dentici, Ornella A. (U Pavia, Inst of Psychology, Italy) **Clinical child psychology in Italy.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 39-42.—Reports on the history and present status of clinical child psychology in Italy. The clinical and education roles available, and the current training opportunities, are described.—W. V. Adams.

5347. Dooley, David. (U California, Program in Social Ecology, Irvine) **Effect of automated reflection response training on the group assessment of interpersonal**

traits. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 535-541.—Assigned applicants for a paraprofessional counselor training program to 1 of 2 training conditions: brief, leaderless reflection training or a simultaneous control experience. 94 women and 17 men with an average age of 44 yrs participated. Ss then participated in Goodman's Group Assessment of Interpersonal Traits (GAIT), which produces a series of brief discloser-understander dyadic interactions. 2 group order conditions were created to test for modeling by drawing the 1st GAIT understander from either the reflection or the control condition. Verbal behavior on the GAIT was not affected by order. Reflection-trained Ss used more reflections but fewer questions and disclosures and received higher participant GAIT ratings than controls. A reflection preference pretest, subsequent reflection usage, and global GAIT ratings were all significantly intercorrelated. Implications for training and selecting nonprofessional counselors are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

5348. Eigenberg, Charles R. (U Cincinnati) **Empathy training: Programmed vs. individually supervised approaches.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1744-1745.

5349. Engin, Ann W. & Klein, Illane R. (Ohio State U, Coll of Education) **The effectiveness of a simulation technique as an integral part of a school psychology training program.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 171-184.—Employed a modified Solomon design to study the effects of a school psychology simulation package on the enacted and written response of students. 52 school psychology students from 5 training programs enrolled in the last quarter of school psychology training were divided into 2 groups. The experimental group ($n = 20$) received the simulation experience; the control group ($n = 32$) did not. Results indicate the superiority of the experimental group and suggest that simulation as an integral part of a school psychology training program is an effective method of instruction. Pretesting in combination with the simulation training improved posttest performance more than simulation training alone.—*Journal abstract.*

5350. Evans, Doris A.; Jones, Paul K.; Wortman, Richard A. & Jackson, Edgar B. (Case Western Reserve U, Medical School) **Traditional criteria as predictors of minority student success in medical school.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 934-939.—Presents data from 43 minority medical students which show that traditional criteria (e.g., undergraduate GPA and the Medical College Admission Test) and the quality of the undergraduate college attended are of some statistical value in predicting success in the preclinical years of medical school among accepted students from underrepresented minority groups. Of these criteria, the selectivity of the undergraduate college attended had the greatest predictive value.

5351. Faber, Herje. [**Pastoral learning processes in Western Europe.**] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Oct), Vol 5(5), 340-344.—Maintains that while in the US clinical pastoral training is an established fact, on the European continent there are few centers, publications, or workers that focus on the topic; yet there are manifestations which can be considered a

trend. This, however, cannot be compared with the clinical pastoral education in the US. On the whole, in Europe there is more need for formation of theories and systematic work.—*M. J. Stanford.*

5352. Geist, Glen O.; Hershenson, David B. & Hafer, Marilyn. (Illinois Inst of Technology, Chicago) **Rehabilitation counselor training: A program evaluation.** *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 1975(Sep), Vol 19(1), 305-314.—Notes that with the profession of rehabilitation counseling presently focusing on such major issues as ethics, certification, and accreditation, accountability becomes a key word. A study was conducted to meet the accountability issue for 1 graduate training program. The program was investigated in 3 areas of outcome, using data concerning 37 responding graduates. The 3 areas entailed general background information on the graduates, their satisfaction with their training and current employment, and supervisors' reports on satisfactoriness of the graduates' functioning on the job. Discussion of results concerns attraction and selection of students, processing the students through the program, and the eventual product produced by the program.—*Journal abstract.*

5353. Gill, John J. **The effects of human relations training: The discrimination and communication of facilitative and action-oriented conditions by student counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3060.

5354. Godejohn, Carol J.; Taylor, Jacqueline; Muhlenkamp, Ann F. & Blaesser, Willard. **Effect of simulation gaming on attitudes toward mental illness.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 24(5), 367-370.—60 nursing students were administered the Opinions about Mental Illness scale. Ss whose scores fell above the median on authoritarianism and social restrictiveness were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Experimental Ss' posttest scores on authoritarianism and social restrictiveness after the gaming, decreased significantly ($p < .001$), whereas the control groups' scores on these 2 factors remained essentially the same. Results are interpreted as strong evidence that simulation gaming is an effective means of changing nursing students' attitudes toward mental illness. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5355. Goff, Joseph H. (North Texas State U) **The image of nursing and job satisfaction of United States Air Force nurses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1607-1608.

5356. Goldenberg, Irene; Stier, Serena & Preston, Terry A. (U California, Children's Div Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **The use of multiple family marathon as a teaching device.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 343-349.—Describes procedures used in the family marathon, as well as how the concept stimulates increased focus on issues common to family therapy and broadens the experience of the students. The effects of the marathon on the students' views of their therapy families and of themselves as family therapists are explored.

5357. Gough, Harrison G. & Hall, Wallace B. (U California, Inst of Personality Assessment & Research, Berkeley) **An attempt to predict graduation from medical school.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct),

- Vol 50(10), 940-950.—Examined personality inventory, cognitive, and application data for 1,014 medical school graduates and 57 academic and nonacademic dropouts. The best predictor of a graduation vs dropout hierarchy was given by a 6-variable combination, including scores on the Quantitative Ability subtest of the Medical College Admission Test and premedical grades for the last 2 terms, with positive weightings; personality inventory scales for status potential, socialization, and communality, also with positive weightings; and a personality scale for conformist achievement drive, weighted negatively. (17 ref)
5358. Guttman, David; Eyster, Frances L. & Lewis, Garland. (Catholic U of America) **Improving the care of the aged through interdisciplinary efforts.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 387-392.—Describes the development of a teaching curriculum for social gerontology to enhance mutual understanding between the social work and nursing professions and to improve the care of the aged. Students exposed to the interdisciplinary approach not only learned to work well with each other but exhibited improved perceptions of the aged and interest in careers devoted to services to the aged.
5359. Hall, Robert P. (Northwestern U) **An examination of the effect of video tape playback in a counseling practicum which includes group counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3061.
5360. Hands, Donald R. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Values and counseling: The relationship between counselor moral value judgments and level of facilitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3061.
5361. Held, Mark L. & Zimet, Carl N. (U Colorado, Medical School, Denver) **A longitudinal study of medical specialty choice and certainty level.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1044-1051.—Questionnaire results indicate that students were highly uncertain of their choices at the beginning of medical school but became very certain by graduation. Most switched specialties between freshman and senior years, with the least specialty switching occurring with internal medicine and the most with psychiatry. Increasing numbers of students chose internal medicine over the 4 yrs.
5362. Hickey, Tom. (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development, Gerontology Ctr) **Simulating age-related sensory impairments for practitioner education.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 457-463.—Describes a program which applied research on sensory impairment to the creation of simulation techniques for giving trainees a realistic insight into the difficulties of coping with distorted environmental feedback that can result from sight and hearing losses. Data on the program's design and an evaluation of its effectiveness are presented, and implications for short-term training of gerontological workers are discussed.
5363. Huxeth, David H. (U Oregon) **A descriptive analysis of an in-service counselor training program for ministers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3062.
5364. Johnson, Davis G. & Sedlacek, William E. (Association of American Medical Colleges, Div of Student Studies, Washington, DC) **Retention by sex and race of 1968-1972 U.S. medical school entrants.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 925-933.—Reports a national study of new entrants in the 1968 through 1972 1st-yr classes of US medical schools. Recent attrition rates are only about half those of the 9% reported in the last national study of 1949-1958 entrants. Although the retention rate for women and for underrepresented minorities is still slightly less than that for White males, the gap appears to be narrowing. (26 ref)
5365. Kimball, Chase P. **The clinical case method in teaching comprehensive approaches to illness behavior.** *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 37(5), 454-467.—Describes the rationale for a method of teaching consultative skills to psychiatric residents, which uses a case presentation to elicit student associations and questions about various diagnostic, behavioral, and treatment issues. A complete example of such a presentation is provided.
5366. Kristal, Helen F. & Tucker, Ford. (U Rochester, Medical Ctr) **Managing child abuse cases.** *Social Work*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 392-395.—Describes a procedure coordinated by a social worker who works with a physician and helps train professionals from several disciplines. (29 ref)
5367. Kuna, Daniel J. (Bowling Green State U) **Lecturing, reading, and modeling in counselor restatement training.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 542-546.—In this study with a total of 92 Caucasian female counselor trainees, Ss' verbal behavior change was viewed as being dependent on the training program components, i.e., verbal, written, and model presentations. Specific hypotheses were derived concerning the quantitative production of the target verbal behavior given the training program design. Ss were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 experimental groups: (a) control group; (b) lecture presentation; (c) lecture and reading presentation; and (d) lecture, reading, and model presentation. After exposure to the training program detailing restatement, Ss responded to 10 audiorecorded client statements. One-way analyses of variance demonstrated that the lecture presentation produced a significant increase of target verbal behavior, as did the addition of reading. Model presentation after the 2 symbolic model presentations did not cause a significant increase in production. Implications of symbolic modeling for counselor training and research are discussed. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5368. LaCrosse, Michael B. (Ohio State U) **Nonverbal behavior and perceived counselor attractiveness and persuasiveness.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 563-566.—Investigated the perception of counselor attractiveness and persuasiveness through the expression of nonverbal behavior. Ss were 20 male and 20 female psychology undergraduates. 2 male and female counselors were trained to portray "affiliative" manner and "unaffiliative" manner. In a repeated measures design, Ss saw 4 different counselors and then rated them on scales measuring perceived attractiveness and persuasiveness. Results indicate that counselors in the affiliative manner condition were perceived as significantly more attractive and persuasive than counselors in the unaffiliative condition. Ss attributed greater

attractiveness and persuasiveness to the same nonverbal cues encoded into the roles. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5369. Lippert, Frederick G. et al. **A psychomotor skills course for orthopedic residents.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 982-983.—Describes the development and evaluation of a 1-semester course in motor skills for orthopedic residents which is designed to teach operative techniques, instrument usage, and safety precautions.

5370. Maloney, Dennis M.; Phillips, Elery L.; Flisen, Dean L. & Wolf, Montrose M. **Training techniques for staff in group homes for juvenile offenders: An analysis.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(3), 195-216.—Investigated the effects of instructions, feedback, and modeling as training methods upon selected interpersonal parenting behaviors of 6 "teaching-parents" in 3 group homes for 12-16 yr old delinquents. The homes were based on the "Teaching-Family" or "Achievement Place" model. The use of a multiple-baseline design indicated that while instructions plus feedback were sufficient to teach some behaviors to some teaching-parents, the addition of model-imitation was generally more successful. The importance of modeling in training correctional staff is discussed. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5371. Matulay, K. [The history of the International League Against Epilepsy.] (Slovak) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Aug), Vol 70(4), 263-265.—Traces the history of the League, founded in 1909 in Budapest, and describes some of its activities.—*V. Fischmann.*

5372. Mayer, John E. & Rosenblatt, Aaron. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Encounters with danger: Social workers in the ghetto.** *Sociology of Work & Occupations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(3), 227-245.—Describes some of the sociopsychological influences which induced and later enabled a group of 20 social workers to expose themselves to physical harm. Topics discussed include the arousal of fear, self-reported motivations, coping effects, and structural influences. The issue of how organizations ensure that undesirable and dangerous positions are filled is also considered. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5373. McClelland, Charles Q. & Vanek, Eugenia P. (University Hosp of Cleveland, Pediatric Emergency Ward, OH) **The development of an education program in the pediatric emergency department.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1052-1058.—Presents a model educational program for 3rd-yr pediatric clinical clerks and house officers. Learning is defined in 3 areas: patient management, behavioral care needs, and hospital and community health care. Information on educational goals and objectives, learning experiences derived from them, and methods for evaluation of learning is provided. (30 ref)

5374. McDonald, M. Irene. (Catholic U of America) **A retrospective study of the adaptation of professional nurses to hospital practice using Erikson's concept of the confirming adult.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1608-1609.

5375. McIntire, David D. (West Virginia U) **Trainee situational anxiety as a determinant of appropriate supervision style on the learning of empathy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1729.

5376. Mendell, David. (Doctor's Ctr, Houston, TX) **A paratherapeutic system: Southwest group therapy model.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975, 291-304.—Discusses the development of the Southwestern Group Psychotherapy Society as a system engaged in the teaching of group psychotherapeutic skills using a group therapy process. A general systems theory view is used to validate this paratherapeutic approach. The use of individually oriented, didactic modes of communications and organization at the national association level is contrasted with the Society's focus on more experiential and cognitive modes. Isomorphies between psychotherapy groups and the paratherapeutic mode are noted.—*R. Tomasko.*

5377. Menne, Joy M. (Central Iowa Assoc, Cambridge) **A comprehensive set of counselor competencies.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 547-553.—75 experienced counselors or therapists from a variety of work settings contributed statements of those competencies they believed necessary for effective face-to-face counseling. The contributed competency statements were edited and compiled into a set of 132 competencies. Each of the 132 competencies was rated for importance by 376 experienced counselors and therapists. 12 dimensions of counselor competency were defined by factor analysis of the ratings. A number of significant differences in importance were found between the ratings of 9 of the 12 dimensions by raters of different work settings, theoretical orientations, majors or degrees, years of experience, and other background categories.—*Journal abstract.*

5378. Miller, J. F. **Unnatural selection.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 16-18.—Suggests that the selection, training, and everyday practice of the profession of school psychologist should aim at promoting self-awareness among its members, instead of equipping them only with more statistics and techniques of measurement.—*I. L. Zimmerman.*

5379. Moore, Martha H. (West Virginia U) **The modification of sex-role stereotypes held by counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3066.

5380. Oksanen, Ilkka A. (Wayne State U) **The influence of training in the dimensions of empathy, respect, concreteness, and genuineness on counselor effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3067.

5381. Perez, Francisco I. (U Florida) **An experimental analysis of clinical judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 421.

5382. Reubin, Richard H. (U California, Los Angeles) **A study of the factors involved in the decision to treat suicidal clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 296-297.

5383. Rockowitz, Ruth J. & Stebbins, Winifred C. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental Schools) **School learning and adjustment: Interdisciplinary training for pediatricians.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1063-1064.—Describes a school health program designed to assist the medical trainee in gaining competence as a private practitioner or consulting school

physician. Most of the training is school- rather than hospital-based, and a team approach is stressed.

5384. Schnaitter, Roger. (Illinois Wesleyan U) **The decline of reason.** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 79-81.—Disagrees with the notion that the logical and methodological criteria for the evaluation of scientific research should be disregarded in cases where the researcher disagrees with the political or social implications of the research. The use of different criteria to assess the adequacy of scientific and political argumentation is noted. Science is considered to exist in a political and social context, and the importance of being sensitive to the influence of the context on scientific research is stressed. Political considerations can play a valuable role by signaling areas where research outcomes may be biased. The example of IQ research is presented.—*R. Tomasko*.

5385. Schoen, Stephen J. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Characteristics of rehabilitation counselor training program graduates and their relationship to eventual vocational selection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3070-3071.

5386. Shapiro, Rodney J. (U Rochester, Medical School, Family & Marriage Clinic) **Some implications of training psychiatric nurses in family therapy.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(4), 323-330.—Because few psychiatric nurses applied family therapy training skills in their work settings, the situation was analyzed as a "family" problem, the nurses being members of the larger social system comprising the psychiatry department. Strategies adopted to modify aspects of the system facilitated positive contributions by the nurses.

5387. Shore, James H. (U Oregon, Medical School) **Community psychiatry in Oregon: State participation.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1067-1068.—Describes a psychiatric residency program stressing the importance of interdisciplinary relationships in community mental health training. 18 categories of training are provided, and community placement experience is required.

5388. Skuja, Andris T.; Schneidmuhl, A. M. & Mandell, Wallace. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Diego) **Alcoholism counselor trainees: Some changes in job related functioning following training.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 151-157.—41 alcoholism counselor trainees were evaluated on changes in 5 parameters of job related functioning by their supervisors after an intense training program. A rating scale, completed by agency supervisors at 7- and 14-wk intervals following training, indicated positive changes in trainees' clinical competence, utilization in alcoholism work, personal involvement in alcoholism work, degree of assigned responsibilities, and overall job performance, relative to pretraining.

5389. Turton, Frederick E. & Marine, William M. (Emory U, Medical School) **A multidisciplinary introduction to community medicine and behavioral science.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1065-1067.—Describes a freshman behavioral science course which studies the professional role of the physician, the US health care system, the social context of health and disease, psychiatry, the gathering of family

and social histories, and epidemiology. Each student is assigned a patient and his family to study for a 6-mo period.

5390. Vogelson, Andrew R. (Temple U) **Empathic understanding and stereotype accuracy of rehabilitation counselors as related to education and experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3074-3075.

5391. Wallace, Warren G.; Horan, John J.; Baker, Stanley B. & Hudson, George R. **Incremental effects of modeling and performance feedback in teaching decision-making counseling.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 570-572.—In a replicated study involving 54 randomly assigned counselor trainees, 3 cumulative methods of teaching decision-making counseling were compared (a traditional method, a method incorporating a filmed instructional model, and a method featuring several microcounseling components). In both the original study and in the replication the latter method was found to be significantly more effective than either of the former methods in promoting student acquisition of decision-making counseling skills. Incorporation of a filmed instructional model did not significantly improve the traditional method.—*Journal abstract*.

5392. Wallston, Kenneth A. & Weitz, Lawrence J. (Vanderbilt U) **Measurement of the core dimensions of helping.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 567-569.—Examined the intercorrelations of 4 instruments (3 self-report and 1 behavioral) at 2 points in time (before and after a course in counseling psychology). Ss were 56 college students. The test-retest reliabilities of all instruments were highly significant, but only on the behavioral test of empathic communication was there a change over time. On both administrations, the self-report empathy measure correlated positively with a self-report measure of respect (i.e., acceptance of others) and negatively with a self-report of genuineness (i.e., refusal to play roles other than being oneself), but none of the self-report measures had significant 1st-order correlations with the behavioral measure of ability to communicate empathically. On the posttest, however, the 2 measures of empathy were correlated when the other self-report measures were partialled out.—*Journal abstract*.

5393. Weinberg, Jon R. & Morse, Robert M. **Understanding alcoholism: A test for use in medical education.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 978-979.—Describes a test entitled "Understanding Alcoholism," which is designed as an educational measurement instrument for use in physician training. Data on the development, administration, and preliminary validity and reliability assessments of the 42-item true-false measure are presented, along with descriptions of sample items.

5394. Wood, Christopher H. (African Medical & Research Foundation, Nairobi, Kenya) **Staffing the health services.** *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 617-623.—Discusses the improvement and expansion of training programs for paramedical (i.e., nonphysician and non-registered nurse) personnel in developing countries. It is noted that such personnel are needed to lessen the combined interactive effects of

poverty, ignorance, and disease. Persons are needed who have a good understanding of medicine and who also want to work in the community. This opens up the important questions of development of teaching manuals, job satisfaction, and continuing education. For example, financial reward and prestige has to be sufficiently close to that of physicians and nurses so that the paramedic would not eventually opt out of basic community service in order to move up in the medical hierarchy. It is suggested that continuing educationists ought to work on developing self-learning techniques that the worker could use in the field.—*L. Green.*

5395. Yager, Joel. (U California, Medical School, Los Angeles) **The clinical experience worksheet.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Nov), Vol 50(11), 1061-1062.—Describes a 1-page form that records and monitors clinical experiences in a psychiatric residency program. The form is used monthly to record patient data, 12 possible treatment modes, and 5 types of discontinuation. Diagnostic information is considered separately from "major problems."

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

5396. Adeyinka, A. A. (U Ibadan, Nigeria) **Current problems of educational development in Nigeria.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spr), Vol 44(2), 177-183.—Discusses the need for restructuring education in Nigeria so that school achievement would be more attuned to the aspirations and needs of Nigerians. Major problems concern (a) eliminating educational-opportunity differentials between Nigerian regions; (b) gearing curricula to national needs for manpower; (c) financing new curricula; and (d) maintaining, training, and securing an adequate quantity of qualified teachers. It is advocated that the 1 national educational system subsume the 12 state systems for increased efficiency and uniformity. Equipment needs are noted. Criticisms, recommendations, and activities of certain committees or organizations are included in the overview of the history and nature of Nigerian education.—*B. M. Anthony.*

5397. Fredriksson, L. & Gestrelus, K. **Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula.** *Didaktometry*, 1975(Aug), No 48, 128 p.—Describes the results in Sweden of a UNESCO research project which was also carried on in Rumania and Japan. Lifelong learning is defined, and criteria of conditions favorable to its development are described; Swedish curricula in the primary and secondary schools appear to meet most of the criteria. However, it is noted that no empirical research has been done to establish how well the curricula are actually applied. (2 p ref)

5398. Goodrow, Bruce A. (Western Kentucky U) **Limiting factors in reducing participation in older adult learning opportunities.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 418-422.—Based on the finding that personal and social constraints that reduce active participation in older adult learning experiences are related to such factors as sex, age, and previous educational level, a community based study of 268 randomly selected Ss over the age of 65 was conducted to identify limitations that

prevent older adults from taking advantage of existing or future educational programs. The 3 most prevalent were poor vision, home responsibilities, and lack of transportation. It is concluded that knowledge of such limitations should provide educational planners and program administrators with guidelines to develop more effective strategies designed to minimize restrictions and concerns of the older adult such as minimal dependence on printed materials, flexible scheduling, transportation models, and increased use of neighborhood facilities and local community resources.—*Journal abstract.*

5399. Hartley, L.; Bradshaw, P. W. & Graham, P. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **The research subject panel at the University of Otago.** *New Zealand Psychologist*, 1975(Apr), Vol 4(1), 19-22.—Describes the purpose and formation of the Research Subject Panel at the University of Otago. The primary reason for the development of the Panel was the need to provide a representative cross-section of the population for applied research problems in the University. Details of the administration and necessary safeguards are discussed, and a brief description of a simple method of storage and retrieval of data is provided.—*Journal abstract.*

5400. Jencks, Christopher S. & Brown, Marsha D. (Harvard U) **Effects of high schools on their students.** *Harvard Educational Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 45(3), 273-324.—Presents a detailed argument to show that earlier findings from studies of high school effectiveness have been inconclusive because "comprehensive high schools rarely have consistent effects on test scores, eventual educational attainment, or occupational status."—*C. M. Franks.*

5401. Jernryd, Elisabeth & Svensson, Gunilla. [Critical ability: A discussion of the concept and related literature.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1974(Dec), No 263, 72 p.—Discusses the concept of "critical ability" in relation to literature in the field as well as to teacher opinions. A survey of research on variables related to critical thinking and of suggestions concerning training and evaluation of this ability is included. (5 p ref)—*English abstract.*

5402. Luecke, Daniel F. & McGinn, Noel F. (Harvard U) **Regression analyses and education production functions: Can they be trusted?** *Harvard Educational Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 45(3), 325-350.—Many studies purport to demonstrate that schooling has little independent influence on achievement. Questioning these results, variations of a computer simulation model were used to generate and analyze data sets similar to those used by educational researchers. Because of the casual relationships programed into the data, it is concluded that many findings of "no significant effect" may be statistical artifacts.—*C. M. Franks.*

5403. Muchinsky, Paul M. & Fitch, Mary K. (Iowa State U, Industrial Relations Ctr) **Subjective expected utility and academic preferences.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 217-226.—10 graduate students in an interdisciplinary industrial relations program rated the relative preferability of the 6 academic areas from which they took courses, the probabilities that each academic area and the attainment of the MS degree would lead to satisfactory levels of each of 14 kinds of payoffs, and the utilities of the

payoffs. The probabilities and utilities were used to compute subjective expected utilities (SEUs) for each academic area and for the MS degree. The relative magnitudes of the SEUs associated with the 6 academic areas were correlated (mean correlation = .81) with the relative preferability for the academic areas. A systematic relationship emerged between the SEU associated with the MS degree and the SEUs associated with the 6 preferences for the academic areas.—*Journal abstract.*

5404. Peterson, David A. (U Nebraska, Coll of Public Affairs & Community Services, Omaha) **Life-span education and gerontology.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 436-441.—Discusses the distinction between life-span education and lifelong learning. Life-span education denotes a type of educational programing the focuses on the lifelong process of human development and views education as an intervention to maximize functioning. Life-span education also emphasizes a planned series of activities, while lifelong learning, which may also include a planned process of interaction, may be much less structured. The meaning, value, and uses of education throughout life is examined from the perspectives of gerontology and adult education. Content areas of life-span education (e.g., vocational preparation and development, leisure time preparation and use, and attitudes toward aging) are also outlined. (22 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

5405. Presland, John L. (District Council, Birmingham, England) **Reply to "Behaviourism and Education"** by J. C. Quicke. *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 34-35.—Attempts to show that behavior modification can be compatible with criteria which J. C. Quicke (see PA, Vol 54:8247) himself would regard as important in judging techniques of intervention in human affairs.—*I. L. Zimmerman.*

5406. Rudvall, Göte. [Varying sizes of group and team teaching (VGT): The design of a comparative study of the upper level of the comprehensive school.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1975(Jun), No 272, 24 p. Presents the design of a comparative study conducted during 3 school yrs in 8 schools in the Malmö (Sweden) region, organized and built in different ways. The schools were divided in 3 groups along the dimension stability-flexibility.

5407. Smith, Jill B. (Florida State U) **The effects of observational session length, method of recording, and frequency of teacher behaviors on observational accuracy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3160.

5408. Woodruff, Diana S. & Walsh, David A. (U Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Ctr) **Research in adult learning: The individual.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 424-430.—Reviews past research in adult learning, organizing it around cognitive and noncognitive factors in performance. The need for education and learning in the middle and older years is discussed within the context of developmental tasks. Finally, behaviors which apparently improve with age are examined in relation to prerequisites for learning. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5409. Yeseldyke, James E. & Pickholtz, Herschel. (Pennsylvania State U, Ctr for Educational Diagnosis &

Remediation) **Dissertation research in school psychology: 1967-73.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 264-271.—Reports results of a categorical analysis designed to ascertain the kinds of dissertation research completed for the doctoral degree in school psychology from 1967 to 1973. Major areas of research emphasis are delineated, although trend analysis reveals no significant trends over the 7 yr period.

Educational Administration & Personnel & Training

5410. Alexander, Charles A. (Northern Illinois U) **The role conceptions of counselors in Illinois public community colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1071-1072.

5411. Almase, Araceli G. (Michigan State U) **Modification of teacher behavior through an in-service biology methods course.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3173.

5412. Ames, Russell. (Purdue U, Educational Psychology Section) **Teachers' attributions of responsibility: Some unexpected nondefensive effects.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 668-676.—Studied attributional responses of 80 female undergraduates who taught a confederate (4th-grade boy) in a 3-way factorial design with 2 levels, respectively, of outcome (success or failure), importance of success (high or low), and feasibility of success (high or ambiguous). A postteaching questionnaire asking teachers to attribute responsibility and causality for the outcome and to evaluate and grade the student was analyzed using multivariate analysis of variance. Unexpectedly, it was found that Ss attributed significantly more responsibility to themselves for student failure. Student ability was the attributed cause of success. In contrast, Ss evaluated the student and situation more negatively for failure. Results suggest a theoretical distinction between attributions of responsibility and causality and also that the defensive attribution construct may need revision.—*Journal abstract.*

5413. Anderson, LaVeta; Leonard, B. Charles & Gies, Frederick J. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Cognitive growth during a professional education training program.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 61-63.—Conducted a study with 14 university teaching assistant trainees, and 27 teaching assistants and professorial staff (controls) to examine the effect of the cognitive portion of a 15-wk training program for teaching assistants and other university faculty. Results indicate that the short-term program effected a positive change in knowledge of teaching skills and processes of the teaching assistants and the professorial staff. Instruction about and participation in writing behavioral objectives, evaluation, media, verbal interaction behavior in the classroom, and microteaching sessions increased the teachers' knowledge of those concepts and made them more aware of their own contributions and behavior in the university classroom.—*Journal abstract.*

5414. Bierschenk, Bernhard. **Self-confrontation in teacher training: Student teachers assess their own video-taped micro-lessons: A follow-up study.** *Didaktometrie*, 1975(Oct), No 50, 124 p.—Reports immediate, 6-wk, and 2-yr follow-up data from a study on student teachers' assessments of their own videotaped

classroom behavior. Data on the extent to which teacher training influenced the teachers' assessments, comparisons between educational experts' evaluations and self-assessments of the teachers, and differences in classroom structural relations between teachers are presented. (30 ref)

5415. Boyette, LeGrand W. (George Washington U) **The relative importance of functions of the senior high school guidance department chairmen in Maryland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3050-3051.

5416. Brandt, Larry J.; Hayden, Mary E. & Brophy, Jere E. (U Houston) **Teachers' attitudes and ascription of causation.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 677-682.—Investigated attitudes toward students and assignment of responsibility for student performance by 48 male and 48 female undergraduates acting as experimental teachers. Specifically, sex and locus of control of the teacher-Ss and ascribed performance and motivation of simulated students were studied for effects on teacher attitudes and assignment of responsibility for learning outcomes. Apparent student performance strongly affected both teacher attitudes and assignment of responsibility, while ascribed student motivation affected only teacher attitudes. Female Ss with internal locus of control assumed more responsibility for student performance than female Ss with external locus of control, but this expected finding was not observed in male Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

5417. Burnickas, Alfred A. (American U) **A study of the relationship between selected personal variables and the vocational need profiles of a sample of school and college counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3053.

5418. Calhoun, Mary L. (Winthrop Coll, School of Education) **Teachers' causal attributions for a child's hyperactivity: Race, socioeconomic status, and typicalness.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 195-198.—80 teachers and teachers-in-training responded to paragraphs describing a child as hyperactive. The race, socioeconomic status of the child, and the typicalness of the child's hyperactivity were systematically varied. Responses were affected by the described typicalness but not by the described race or sex.—*Journal abstract*.

5419. Carlson, Waymann C. (U California, Los Angeles) **The relationship of student teacher's religiosity to personality and classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3169-3170.

5420. Carranza, Elihu. (Evergreen Valley Coll, San Jose, CA) **The impact of teacher life changes and performance on student dropouts.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 122-127.—Conducted a study to assess the relation between the number of dropouts and the magnitude of teacher life changes in conjunction with selected teacher performance variables in terms of pair-wise and multiple correlation procedures. Ss were 110 high school teachers. Findings support the thesis that the selected teacher performance variables taken in conjunction with teacher life changes and the number of student dropouts are significantly associated. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5421. Carroll, H. C. (University Coll, Swansea, Wales) **The four year integrated approach to training educational psychologists.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 9-13.—Evaluates the effectiveness of the 1st 4-yr postgraduate integrated course of training for educational psychologists in Great Britain by comparing questionnaire responses received from past course members with responses given by those who pursued only the Diploma in Educational Psychology, a 1-yr course. Results can be useful to those devising similar courses, by revealing weaknesses as well as strengths, thus allowing appropriate improvements to be made.—*I. L. Zimmerman*.

5422. Carter, Lonnie T. (Marquette U) **A structured human relations program for teachers: An experiment in classroom management.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2380.

5423. Cortis, Gerald A. (U Birmingham, School of Education, England) **The structure of teacher's behavioural preferences.** *Educational Studies*, 1975(Mar), Vol 1(1), 55-62.—After 8 yrs of teaching, 162 teachers completed standardized measure by G. G. Stern et al which asked them to express preferences for various aspects of behavior connected with teaching. Responses were factor analyzed and split into groupings of primary and secondary teachers and the distributions on each item compared. The factor analysis grouped behavioral preferences in 4 distinct areas—involvement with children, professional orientation-identification, relationships with senior staff, and attachment to home and outside interests. 63 of the 100 comparisons between primary and secondary teachers reached significance. Implications of the data are discussed and the obtained factor structure is compared with the dimensions posited by the original test constructors.—*Journal summary*.

5424. Davis, Ella K. (U Texas, Austin) **A comparative study of demographic and personality characteristics of older and younger women students enrolled in a teacher preparation program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2382-2383.

5425. Dischel, Phyllis I. (New York U) **Teacher anxiety level, personality style and classroom teaching style: A study of the relationships among level of trait anxiety, hysteroid and obsessoid personality style and dominative and integrative teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 849-850.

5426. Edwards, Ron L. (Stanford U) **Changing teacher behavior through feedback from students: An intensive study of four physical education teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3203.

5427. Eisenman, Charles D. (Wayne State U) **An exploratory study of conflicts in role expectations in administrative role-sets based upon cognitive and administrative styles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3084-3085.

5428. Fink, Albert H.; Glass, Raymond M. & Guskin, Samuel L. (Indiana U, Bloomington) **An analysis of teacher education programs in behavior disorders.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Sep), Vol 42(1), 47-48. Survey data from coordinators of training programs for the behaviorally disordered suggest that such programs

emphasize behavioral and academic measurement, prescription, and intervention and deemphasize psychodynamic diagnostic and treatment approaches. A desire was expressed for program materials which deal with parent counseling, teacher consultation, and life-space interviewing.

5429. Fleming, Frank. (U Cincinnati) **The effect of teaching experience on rated counselor effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3056-3057.

5430. Fritzell, Christer. [The teacher's occupational functions: Evaluations at different levels of description.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1975(Jun), No 273, 47 p.—Used demands and expectations made on class and teachers as variables in 3 sections of a questionnaire. The variables are described at different levels of abstraction. Some 750 school-leaders and teacher-trainers evaluated the variables in relation to the importance for the teacher's occupation and to the adequacy of present day teacher education in covering the contents of the variables. Results vary according to levels of description, and some comments are made on this fact, indicating possible conflicts between relatively abstract formulations and the more practically anchored situation with reference to the teacher's occupation. (22 ref) (Swedish abstract) —English abstract.

5431. Gitlitz, Alfred H. (Columbia U) **Political ideology, dogmatism, and the attitudes of history teachers toward Afro-American history.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3137.

5432. Gold, Ruth. (Columbia U) **Interaction analysis for the inservice training of EMR teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3188.

5433. Grayson, Judith M. (U Southern California) **Effects of a workshop and simulation game on teacher ability and willingness to individualize instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3188-3189.

5434. Groves, David L.; Smith, David W.; Stumbo, Donald A. & Cauley, Virgil B. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Forest resource inservice education for science teachers.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 144-150.—Tested a lecture-demonstration approach to individualized teacher instruction, using a pre- and posttest evaluation design to assess changes of knowledge, opinion, and teaching methods. The approach produced significant changes in the experimental group of 13 science teachers; the control group of 14 Ss did not show such changes. (17 ref) A. J. Ter Keurst.

5435. Harvey, Dale G. & Slatin, Gerald T. (Comprehensive Care Ctr, Lexington, KY) **The relationship between child's SES and teacher expectations: A test of the middle-class bias hypothesis.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 140-159. A sample of 96 elementary school teachers drawn from 4 schools serving lower- and middle-upper-class neighborhoods was asked to judge the performance potential and related characteristics, including the socioeconomic status (SES), of photographs of both Black and White grade school children. While expectations were positively and significantly related to perceived SES of the children in the

photos, variations by school SES and number of years teaching experience in the mean number of judgments made suggest that teachers' class bias operates in a more complex manner than is usually thought. Ss responded more often when choosing children for "success" than for "failure" categories. Regardless of perceived SES, White children were more often expected to succeed in school than Black children. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5436. Henry, Pearl L. (Atlanta U, Morris Brown Coll) **Training teachers for one-to-one pupil-teacher encounters.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 179-191.—Attempted to determine whether training in C. Roger's technique of one-to-one encounters can improve the facilitative functioning level of teachers and create positive changes in pupils' self-concept and teacher attitudes. 8 teacher-pupil pairs were experimental Ss and 8 pairs were controls. Study design, procedures, and results are described in detail. Findings imply that focus on facilitative relationships and conditions does achieve growth in teacher and pupil functioning. The implications for research, teacher recruitment, and teacher education are discussed.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5437. Hochel, Sandra L. (Purdue U) **The relationship of self-concept as a communicator to effectiveness in student teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3592.

5438. Hranitz, John R. (Indiana U, Pennsylvania, IN) **Perceptual differences of the role of an elementary school classroom teacher.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 162-165.—Investigated the role of the elementary school teacher as seen by administrators, parents, school board directors, teachers, and elementary education professors. Respondents (100 in each group) answered a Likert-type checklist of 36 statements representing viewpoints from traditional to progressive. Significant differences, ($p < .05$) were found between the scores of the respondents with respect to sex, age, type of educator, educational experience, occupation, and educational background. Elementary education professors and administrators, females, those with a CA less than 40, those with less than 20 yrs experience, professional educators, and upper occupational levels of the respondents were significantly more in agreement with the progressive statements than the traditional ones. The chief interest of all respondents was not the intellectual level of children's education but its technical or practical aspects for the individual student.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5439. Hughley, Carey. (Ohio State U) **Modification of teaching behaviors in physical education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2368.

5440. Humbles, Robert N. (George Washington U) **Role functions of the elementary school counselor in the Anacostia Project of the District of Columbia public schools as perceived by principals, teachers, students, parents, and counselors themselves.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3061-3062.

5441. Hutcheon, William M. (U Arkansas) **A survey of attitudes regarding the institutional-student relationship at the University of Arkansas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2331-2332.

5442. Ingram, Cregg F. & Blackhurst, A. Edward. (U Kentucky, School of Education) **Teaching and advising**

competencies of special education professors. *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Oct), Vol 42(2), 85-93.—Describes the use of the critical incident technique in identifying special education professors' teaching and advising competencies. 17 special education professors, 71 graduate, and 187 undergraduate students were asked to identify critical professorial behaviors they felt were necessary to effectively teach and advise college students. They named 3,882 critical behaviors, which were synthesized into a list of 120 specific statements of competency using critical incident technique procedures. It is suggested that these statements or the procedure used to generate them could form the basis for a competency based educational doctorate degree program in special education. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5443. Johnson, Daryl H. (U Arkansas) **A comparison of selected personality factors of community college teachers and teachers in the state universities of Missouri.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2390-2391.

5444. Kinsey, Barry A.; Nash, Jeff & Dodson, Nancy. (U Tulsa) **A comparative study of nonopiate and clinical patients: Implications for education and prevention.** *Journal of Drug Education*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 141-150.—Used descriptions of actual drug related incidents occurring in public schools as the basis of an instrument to detect changes in teachers' attitudes as a result of a drug education course using a social seminar approach. Preliminary data from 200 teachers indicate that the instrument does measure changes in attitude occurring as a result of drug education, and that these changes reflect a move from punitive to rehabilitative measures in response to major drug incidents and an increasing tendency to ignore minor infractions.

5445. Kochenash, Anthony. (Colorado State U) **The occupational division director's leadership behavior and its effect on staff morale and teaching efforts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3251.

5446. Labak, Alexander S. (U Northern Colorado) **The study of charismatic college teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1258.

5447. Lee, Raphael D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Relationship of selected demographic characteristics and the job satisfaction of industrial arts teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1306-1307.

5448. Lo Giudice, Joanne R. (Lehigh U) **Effects of form of feedback from student ratings of faculty teaching practices and faculty attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1728.

5449. Love, E. Gilmore. (U Arkansas) **The effect of a self-improvement program for teachers on their attitudes toward teacher-pupil interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2392-2393.

5450. Marks, Merle B. (U Southern California) **Performance based programs: Teacher education's added dimension.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 98-104. Believes that the gap which has developed between supporters and opponents of Competency-Based Teacher Education (CBTE) is unnecessary. Teacher education programs should in-

volve 3 important interrelated aspects of teaching profiles. (a) The development of teacher personality traits essential to successful teaching must be part of any system of teacher education, including CBTE. (b) Mastery of teaching behaviors is essential; i.e., knowledge of the principles of learning and their application, to maintain a classroom environment favorable to learning. (c) Use of CBTE programs, whose specific and implied characteristics can be and are integrated with the development of teacher personality and teacher behavior. Unanswered questions about CBTE concern assessment criteria and concepts of humanism. CBTE does not necessarily interfere with present programs but may effectively complement them.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5451. Matthews, Edward W. (Ohio State U) **A study of critical requirements for school psychologists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2393.

5452. May, Juliet K. (U Alabama) **A semantic differential comparison of attitudes and achievement of education majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2393-2394.

5453. McGaghie, William C. (Northwestern U) **Design and evaluation of a training program to prepare graduate students for college teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3148-3149.

5454. Moore, Carol A. (Stanford U) **Styles of teacher behavior under simulated teaching conditions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3149-3150.

5455. Nixon, Mary & Gue, L. R. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Women administrators and women teachers: A comparative study.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 21(3), 196-206.—Reviews the literature on professionalism and professional and sex-role orientation and presents findings of a study with 133 administrators and teachers. Administrators were more satisfied with their professional role than teachers. The majority of all Ss indicated that opportunities for advancement within the profession is not equal for both sexes. (21 ref)

5456. O'Donnell, Ruth M. (U Maryland) **A study of attitudes held by student personnel professionals toward sex roles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3066-3067.

5457. O'Keefe, Kevin J. (U Iowa) **A study of the effects of an operant in-service teacher training program on behavioral learning principles and classroom management procedures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3151-3152.

5458. Otillar, Doris M. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of systematic consultation on teacher behavior and student achievement in rural deprived elementary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3067.

5459. Palacino, Vincent. (Michigan State U) **A comparative study of the effectiveness of simulation in changing regular classroom teachers' attitudes toward the integration of exceptional children into the regular classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3218.

5460. Presland, John L. (District Council, Birmingham, England) **Advising on school behaviour modification.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 5-9.—Discusses the problems which have occurred during efforts to encourage the use of behavior modification techniques in schools, specifically when such activities are a minor part of a psychologist's work load. After communication is established with teachers, the remaining problems can be considered as (a) presenting the principles of behavior modification clearly and fully, (b) convincing teachers that the approaches are worth trying; (c) and showing how they can be made practicable in school.—*I. L. Zimmerman.*
5461. Redwine, Judith M. (U Notre Dame) **Teacher change as a function of intent-action discrepancy and student performance feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2394.
5462. Rice, Marion F. (Board of Education, Div of Research & Evaluation, Chicago, IL) **The influence of irrelevant biographical information in teacher evaluation.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 658-662.—Investigated the importance of out-of-role Research in teacher evaluation. 60 administrators were presented 1 of 2 variations of a teacher's application form from which they assessed the personality traits of the teacher and indicated their interest in seeing the teacher for an interview. A multivariate analysis of variance revealed that altering responses for out-of-role behavior (positive vs negative) resulted in significantly lower trait ratings and less likelihood of an interview for the teacher with negative out-of-role behavior than for the teacher with positive out-of-role behavior ($p < .001$). This finding indicates that irrelevant biographical information is an important determinant in the evaluation of prospective teachers by school administrators.—*Journal abstract.*
5463. Rippey, Robert M. **Student evaluations of professors: Are they of value?** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1975(Oct), Vol 50(10), 951-954.—Discusses the design, validity, and generalizability of 5 studies of student ratings of teaching. It is argued that student evaluations of teaching can provide useful information relevant to the improvement of instruction; however, improved methods of data collection and analysis are needed, particularly in the area of generalizability.
5464. Schneiman, Richard S. (Syracuse U) **An evaluation of structured learning and didactic learning as methods of training behavior modification skills to low and middle socioeconomic level teacher-aides.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1263.
5465. Sikula, John P. & Sikula, Andrew F. (U Toledo) **Do Black and White university interns differ in their basic values?** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spr), Vol 44(2), 200-207.—Used the Rokeach Value Survey to study differences between 22 Black and 17 White working class teaching interns, aged 20-42, assigned to inner city schools. Chi-square analyses of value rankings revealed that of 18 "instrumental" values, Blacks valued clean, independent, polite, and self-controlled more than Whites ($p < .05$), but Whites valued honest more ($p < .01$). Of 18 "terminal" values, Blacks valued salvation less than Whites ($p < .05$). Sex, age, marital status, public school experience, and income level of the 26 females and 13 males did not influence results. It is concluded that (a) some popular views about Blacks and Whites may be false, and (b) the Black experience may be unique and influential in determining values underlying attitudes and behavior. Research on values to aid educational planning is suggested.—*B. M. Anthony.*
5466. Sloggett, Barbara B. (U Hawaii) **The comparative effects of verbal information, passive observation, and active observation on the acquisition of classroom management skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 426-427.
5467. Smith, Stanley A. (Carmel Central School District, NY) **Teachers inservice education for learning problems.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 153-156.—Describes a workshop for teachers of kindergarten and transitional 1st grade, to help them assess children's educational disabilities. Skills taught included (a) recognition of perceptual problems, (b) knowledge of possible remedies for difficulties, (c) use of figure drawings to evaluate IQ and (d) to recognize emotional problems, and (e) correct use of behavior modification. Training in these skills enabled the teachers to know when to call in the help of the school psychologist, and how to deal more effectively and confidently with their students.—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*
5468. Williams, David L. (U Florida) **An analysis of the interrelationships among elementary school teachers' personality types, beliefs, observed classroom practices, and reports of how broadcast instructional television should be used.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3226.
5469. Wolfendale, Sheila. **The Bullock Report and the involvement of educational psychologists.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 14-16.—Provides a rationale and framework for educational psychologists' involvement in some of the areas covered by *The Bullock Report: A Language for Life* (1975), and outlines processes by which this participation can be effected, where traditional methods of involvement (i.e., the assessment, diagnosis, and advice function) may not have been adequate.—*I. L. Zimmerman.*
5470. Wozniak, Loretta C. (Catholic U of America) **A study of the relationship of selected variables and the job satisfaction/dissatisfaction of music faculty in two-year colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2349.
5471. Young, Dorothy M. (U Pittsburgh) **The effectiveness of an in-service education program for regular classroom primary teachers regarding the recognition and accommodation of children with learning problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3226-3227.

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5472. Alba, Enrique. (U Florida) **The effect of corrective and signal feedback on academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3127.
5473. Allen, William H. (U Southern California) **Intellectual abilities and instructional media design.** *AI Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 139-170.

—Reviews studies on interactions between general abilities and instructional media design to determine whether aptitude-treatment interactions exist. Noting the fragmentary nature of research results and, at the same time, the need to translate research into practice, a list of tentative generalizations that developers of instructional materials can use is presented.—*Journal summary.*

5474. **Bernard, Harold S.** (U Rochester) **Evaluation of the impact of a sex education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2377-2378.

5475. **Bohning, Gerry.** (U Miami) **The effectiveness of matching visual and auditory information feedback to the preferred learning modality in beginning word learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2378-2379.

5476. **Brown, Peggy O.** (Columbia U) **A comparison of self-esteem, anxiety, and behavior of Black and non-Black underachieving elementary school students in open and stratified classrooms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3011-3012.

5477. **Cashen, Valjean M.; Leicht, Kenneth L. & Ramseyer, Gary C.** (Illinois State U) **Effects of temporal sequencing of student study and teacher presentation on examination performance.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 11-14.—Investigated whether students should read class materials prior to or after teacher presentation. 128 undergraduates were assigned to the 2 conditions, 64 per condition. Ss in the prior-reading condition read 2 reprints, 10 min/reprint. The postreading group was then assembled with the prior-reading group for a teacher presentation of reprint materials. Following teacher presentation, the postreading group was retained and read the reprints. One day later both groups were given multiple-choice tests on the reprints. No difference in test performance was found for the 2 groups.—*Journal abstract.*

5478. **Ciganko, Richard A.** (Illinois State U) **The effect of spatial information training and drawing practice upon spatial visualization ability and representational drawings of ninth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3131-3132.

5479. **Clark, E. Frances.** (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Approaching transpersonal consciousness through affective imagery in higher education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1271.

5480. **Cohen, Henry J.** (U Cincinnati) **Factors affecting student ratings of course applicability and teacher performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3200-3201.

5481. **Connelly, J. Richard.** (Oregon State U, Gerontology Program) **A model for organization and evaluation of short-term training.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 442-447.—Describes a theoretical model for short-term training and alternative methodologies for assessing the probable impact of training in achieving change. The model can also be applied to long-term training within a broad spectrum of educational settings. The model, which uses gerontological training as an example, identifies 3 areas of change: (a) change in factual knowledge about aging and the aged, (b) change in a person's skill to transfer normative and descriptive

data into the assessment of group situations as a basis for decision making, and (c) change in a person's self-perception and ability to empathize with others based on their life histories and development. The use of the model in both trainer and trainee contexts, assumptions about the impact of short-term training, and 3 major research issues derived from the model (the selection and assessment of participants, control of training as an independent variable, and generalizability and reduction of variance by the assumption of randomness) are also considered.—*L. Gorsey.*

5482. **Cooper, Catherine V.** (U Minnesota) **Training inquiry behavior in young disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 848.

5483. **Curran, Thomas E.** (U Minnesota) **A psychological analysis of scientific knowledge.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 892.

5484. **Denek, Kazimierz.** (U im Adam Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poland) **[The influence of programmed material on cognitive and creative development.]** (Polh) *Neodidagmata*, 1973, No 5, 67-81.—Reports on a study using as Ss 352 advanced high school students who majored in select fields of study. Programmed material was developed for each special field. No significant differences were found between the experimental and control groups on the creativity and cognitive development variables.—*H. Kaczowski.*

5485. **Denton, Jon J. & Woods, Bob G.** (Texas A&M U) **A computer-managed instructional program in high school physics.** *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 188-202.—Determined whether an individualized instructional model which used student-selected objectives and a computer-generated instructional guide would affect student achievement in and attitudes toward physics. No significant differences in attitudes or achievements were found between the individualized group and a traditional format group, but when the number of objectives mastered was used as the criterion variable, significant differences in achievement were observed. (21 ref)

5486. **Fenwick, G.** **Junior school pupils' rejection of school library books.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 143-149.—191 10-11 yr olds kept records for 6 wks of the fiction books they selected from their school libraries. These records indicated whether books were completely or partly read (i.e., rejected) before they were returned to the libraries. When factors related to the children and their environment were examined, results showed social class and the provision of school library books to be linked significantly with this type of book rejection. An examination of a sample of the books selected revealed a significant relationship between rejection and the number of words and proportion of illustrations which a book contained. *Journal abstract.*

5487. **Fredriksson, Lennart & Gestrelus, Kurt.** **[Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula.]** (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1975(Jul), No 274, 120 p.—Presents results of the Swedish section of a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization research project conducted simultaneously in Japan, Rumania, and Sweden. Criteria favorable for the development of good attitudes toward and abilities in

lifelong learning were produced and used to analyze the general curricula of primary and secondary schools. Research projects concerning the application of the curricula in actual school work are analyzed. (23 ref) —English abstract.

5488. Gaynor, Patricia E. (U Miami) The effect of feedback delay on the retention of material at selected levels of the taxonomy in computerized mathematical instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2386.

5489. Gerner, Francis J. (U Oregon) The analysis of the specificity of feedback available in multiple-choice test items as a teaching instrument. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3135-3136.

5490. Gilberg, Sheldon F. (U Iowa) The modality concept as it relates to the design of instructional materials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3136-3137.

5491. Godwin, Joseph. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) The effects of auditing compressed speech on reading skill of college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2386-2387.

5492. Gregory, Mary K. (Wayne State U) The effects of locus of control and type of reinforcement on adolescent boys' performance on programmed instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3138.

5493. Grippin, Pauline C. (State U New York, Albany) Field independence and reflection-impulsivity as mediators of performance on a programmed learning task with and without strong prompts. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2387-2388.

5494. Gussow, Joan D. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) Consuming in the year 2000. *Teachers College Record*, 1975(May), Vol 76(4), 665-673.—Recommends educating children in overdeveloped countries for understanding the tenets of healthful and ecologically sound food production and consumption. The utilization of proteins in more simple forms than presently generally used is seen not only as morally imperative in a world facing famine, but as healthier for adult human consumption than diets heavier in grain-fed animal meat.

5495. Hall, Per & Löfgren, Horst. [Measuring the effect of the UMT project's teaching system "Deutsch grade 9."]. (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1974(Dec), No 262, 13 p.—Conducted a study to determine results of teaching with the UMT project's study material. The project's materials were compared with other materials used in the same grade. As in reports of studies of grades 7 and 8, interclass and interschool differences are discussed.—English abstract.

5496. Hammond, John A. (State U New York, Buffalo) Proportional thinking: The effects of a structured teaching sequence on achievement on proportional thinking tasks. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2389-2390.

5497. Hansen, Gerald H. (U Iowa) An investigation of the influence of two different elementary school science programs on the intellectual development of sixth-grade children using Piaget-type tasks. *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3178.

5498. Harris, Mary B. & Trujillo, Amarilys E. (U New Mexico) Improving study habits of junior high school students through self-management versus group discussion. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 513-517.—Both a self-management approach, teaching the principles of behavior modification and self-control ($n = 36$), and a group discussion technique, involving discussion of study habits and problems ($n = 41$), led to improvements in GPAs compared with a no-treatment control group ($n = 36$) for low-achieving junior high school students. Ss in both treatment groups reported improvement in their academic abilities relative to those of other junior high school students after the program. More than those in the group discussion condition, those in the self-management group also reported that they were more likely to have a specific time and place to study and that the program had increased their efficiency and time spent studying.

5499. Hesselholdt, Svend. (Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen) [Impulsive misreaders: On getting them to doubt reading material, possibilities, and focus on discrimination-relevant letters.] (Danh) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 255-282.—Discusses impulsivity as a perceptual or cognitive style manifesting itself in reading, and impulsivity in reading as a product of newer trends in the teaching of reading. The concept of reading as an inference or guessing process has influenced methods, materials, and possibilities of testing. If impulsivity is a general and personal style, training should transfer to and from reading, but the problem is as yet uninvestigated. Training should be directed at the text and other materials where it is relevant to doubt and reflect, thereby stimulating preplanning. The teaching of impulsive children to control guessing should not inhibit or make them generally uncertain. Lower class children are not educated to self-direction and linguistic tentativeness, and they may experience difficulties in the school situation. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5500. Hosle, Thomas W. (Northeast Louisiana U) The effects of reinforcing intermediate elementary students to constructively use free time for vocational exploration. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 77-81.—A total of 154 5th and 6th graders were assigned to 1 of 3 groups: (a) utilizing reinforcement practices, (b) utilizing traditional instruction, or (c) a nontreatment control group. 2 dependent measures, amount of time spent in occupational exploration and the number of occupational materials viewed, were used to evaluate treatment effects. Reinforcement practices and traditional instruction were not found to significantly differ in terms of each dependent measure. The traditional instruction method significantly differed from the control group on both dependent measures; reinforcement practices significantly differed only in number of occupational materials viewed. Number of materials viewed was emphasized as the best description of Ss' behavior. Thus, both reinforcement practices and traditional instruction were found to be effective methods in stimulating Ss to pursue occupational information during free time.—*Journal abstract*.

5501. Hougard, Ruth. (Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen) [The initial teaching of reading in the perspective of central curriculum plans and theories of reading.] (Danish) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 299-312.—Compares the definitions of reading as presented in the 1960 Danish curriculum plan and the published but unofficial plan for 1974. When authorized by the ministry, these subject guides are generally confirmed by the local educational authorities. According to the 1960 plan, reading was defined as an appropriation of contents and students' experience; in 1974 reading was a systematic build-up of technical abilities and thereafter contents reading. The 2 definitions are elucidated by K. S. Goodman's theory of reading as a psycholinguistic guessing game and E. J. Gibson's theory of reading as separately trainable skills which serve as the foundation for higher level skills. The definitions and corresponding theories have fundamentally different implications for the initial teaching of written Danish.—*Journal abstract*.

5502. Howell, J. Emory; Woodruff, H. Frank & Garraway, Hugh P. (U Southern Mississippi) Improving pre-laboratory instruction through student "hands-on" use of videocassettes. *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 236-244.—Describes the use of a combination of group and individual "hands-on" use of videocassette prelaboratory instruction in general chemistry which aids the student in conceptualizing the objectives and design of assigned experiments. Student acceptance of the program was very good; and an improvement in mastery of laboratory objectives was observed relative to classes which did not utilize this method.

5503. Hull, Gary L. (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) Racial implications for the design of instructional materials. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 47-52.—Investigated the influence that selected ethnic variables of an information source had on 60 Black and 60 White 6th graders. The research was focused on the auditory and visual channels of the information source (tape-slide presentations) and their effects on the intended audience. Results indicate that Black and White voices were accepted by both White and Black pupils. However, White pupils rated visuals representing only Black people lower than visuals representing only White people. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5504. Kernan, Mary N. (U Pittsburgh) The effects of a human development program on performance in college freshman writing classes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3237-3238.

5505. Konsumentprojektet (LHM). Consumer education in schools: Construction of nine study materials for grades 4, 5 and 6 in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1974(Dec), No 268, 39 p.—Presents an orientation on the development of the work done in consumer matters during the last decades and describes the construction of study materials. Some of the discussions held in the Nordic countries on the shaping of consumer education are also presented.

5506. Kreutzer, Virginia O. (Brigham Young U) A study of the use of underachieving students as tutors

for emotionally disturbed children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3145.

5507. Lesgold, Alan M.; McCormick, Claire & Golinkoff, Roberta M. (U Pittsburgh, Learning Research & Development Ctr) Imagery training and children's prose learning. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 663-667.—Used a pretest-posttest design to examine the effects of passage-illustration training (relative to a reading-practice control procedure) on reading comprehension in 10 3rd and 22 4th graders. Without this imagery training, imagery instructions did not improve performance on either a standardized reading comprehension test or a paraphrase prose recall procedure. After extended training in drawing adequate "comic strips" to illustrate prose passages, performance in a paraphrase recall task improved, but only when explicit imagery instructions were given with the task. The imagery training did not affect the standardized test performance, explicit imagery instructions notwithstanding.—*Journal abstract*.

5508. Lessner, Johanna W. (United States International U) Melpomene and psyche: The synergy of literature and psychology. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1259-1260.

5509. LeUnes, Arnold. (Texas A&M U) An individual testing course: A descriptive study. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 408-410.—Analyzed reports from 20 graduate students in a beginning course in individual testing to determine who was tested and what tests were used when students were given limited structure with regard to these points. Several conclusions may be drawn from an analysis of 243 reports: (a) Persons tested scored substantially above average in intelligence. (b) The average age of tested persons was relatively young. (c) More females than males were tested. (d) The various Wechsler measures were quite popular with students in the class. (e) These graduate students were quite capable of self-direction and self-discipline in a testing course. Additional structure must be provided where more specific course objectives are desired.—*Journal abstract*.

5510. Levine, Daniel U. (U Missouri, School of Education, Kansas City) Educating alienated inner-city youth: Lessons from the street academies. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spring), Vol 44(2), 139-148. Speculates that traditional inner-city high schools might learn to help improve achievement of alienated pupils through analysis of nontraditional secondary institutions. 5 characteristics considered typical of "street academies," the possible importance of humanistic goals, and staff, streetworker, and student characteristics are discussed.—B. M. Anthony.

5511. Logan, Patricia A. (U Kansas) An investigation of the inducement of conservation through reversal and problem diagnosis training. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3146.

5512. Lorton, Paul V. (Stanford U) Computer-based instruction in spelling: An investigation of optimal strategies for presenting instructional material. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3147.

5513. McDonald, James F. (U Oregon) The effect of knowledge of results on learning in a rate based

program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3148.

5514. McLaughlin, T. F. & Malaby, J. E. (Spokane School District, WA) **Partial component analysis of an inexpensive token system across two classrooms.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 362.—Comparison of a program using self-recording, graphing, and tokens, with an all-token program showed that the total token program decreased the mean number of incomplete assignments in science, while the use of the 3-components program had little effect in the other classroom.

5515. Merrill, M. David. (Brigham Young U) **Learner control: Beyond aptitude-treatment interactions.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 217-226.—Disagreeing with the view that aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) research represents a philosophy that assumes a prescriptive application of results to individual instruction, it is argued that ATI may be of interest as a descriptive science, but is unnecessary for adapting instruction to individuals. It is suggested that individuals should adapt instruction to their own needs and that the task for the instructional developer is to make this possible.—*Journal summary*.

5516. Motley, Paul C. (U Arkansas) **Personality and attitude change of college freshmen due to participation in a required adapted physical education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2370.

5517. Mundy, Michael J. (Auburn U) **An analysis of an academically structured Head Start program for: (1) Geographic, (2) academic treatment, and (3) high-low subject ability variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2395.

5518. Okunrotifa, P. O. (U Ibadan, Nigeria) **Attitudes of Nigerian secondary school children to programmed instruction in geography.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 110-114.—Conducted an investigation into the attitudes of 200 8th graders from rural and urban schools towards programed instruction as a teaching method and towards geography as a subject studied in this way. Ss in each of 4 schools were divided into experimental and control groups matched on the basis of achievement, verbal, and quantitative aptitude tests. Attitudes toward geography and programed instruction were pretested by questionnaire. Ss then underwent 2 different learning sessions for 3 wks. Despite more positive attitudes shown initially by the control group to both geography and programed learning, experimental Ss later performed better and showed more favorable attitudes toward map reading than those taught by conventional texts.—*Journal abstract*.

5519. Parker, DeAnsin G. (Columbia U) **The effects of method of hierarchical organization and sequence on children's learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3036-3037.

5520. Peter, Hollis M. (Michigan State U) **A short term program to teach facilitative communication skills to military science cadets.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3068.

5521. Pletcher, John W. (United States International U) **Attitude change and character education.** *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3155.

5522. Quattrone, David F. (Harvard U) **Eighth grade boys in two alternative schools: The relativity of innovation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2396-2397.

5523. Quigley, Patrick A. (U Florida) **The effects of visual feedback from a chart upon the rate of academic performance of junior and senior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3156.

5524. Reiss, Steven. (Yale U) **Situational generalization of operant treatment with children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 423.

5525. Rothkopf, E. Z. & Billington, M. J. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **A two-factor model of the effect of goal-descriptive directions on learning from text.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 692-704.—Studied in 138 college students the effect of specific descriptions of instructional goals on learning from a 6,000-word written passage. A limited model of text recall was constructed from completion test data. Performance on a given goal-relevant item was $P_r = E + (1 - E)m_r$ when goal descriptions were available and $P_c = E + (1 - E)m_c$ when only general directions to learn were provided (where E is a preexperiment experience factor which determines item ease and m characterizes effective text processing activities). Results indicate that m_c was variable over goal-relevant elements, but m_r was best characterized as a constant. No evidence was found for statistical dependence between the recall of goal-relevant items and adjacent incidental information.—*Journal abstract*.

5526. Russell, Walter L. (U Tennessee) **Effect of preschool experience on performance of Piaget tasks in first grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3157-3158.

5527. Schmid, Jeannine L. (Purdue U) **The choice and use of toys by Montessori preschoolers: The relation with sex, age, SES and conceptual tempo.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 399.

5528. Schultz, Larry E. (U Northern Colorado) **The effects of body-concept and self-concept on the performance of a gross motor task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2372.

5529. Shapiro, Karen R. (Stanford U, Inst for Communication Research) **An overview of problems encountered in aptitude-interaction (ATI) research for instruction.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 227-241.—Examines possible reasons why educators have gained so little from aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) research in individualized instruction. Some of the reasons include (a) studies that lack theoretical bases, thus making application difficult; (b) methodological weaknesses; (c) inadequate data analyses and reporting, and (d) variations and limitations in the orientations of the researchers. Fundamental questions are raised regarding tasks, aptitudes, and treatments, and the practical problems of managing ATI and getting treatments into the real world are reviewed.—*D. E. Anderson*.

5530. Shofer, Lois M. (U Maryland) **The relationship between college coursework in sex education, students'**

reasons for enrolling in the course, students' reactions to course components and changes in their self concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 286.

5531. Smith, James P. (Columbia U) The effect of general versus specific heuristics in mathematical problem-solving tasks. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2400.

5532. Smith, Roulette W. (Stanford U) Modeling instruction using computer generated dialogue. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3160.

5533. Troost, Frank W. (U Southern California) The relationship of ethnic origin to performance on a visual photographic task at different mental ability levels. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3044.

5534. Ward, William D. & Barcher, Peter R. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) Reading achievement and creativity as related to open classroom experience. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 683-691.—From 2nd-, 3rd-, and 4th-grade classes selected for their open characteristics, 49 children were matched on IQ, socioeconomic status, sex, age, and grade with 49 Ss from classrooms identified as traditional. Reading achievement and creativity were assessed with a 2×2 factorial analysis of variance, open and traditional \times high and low IQ. All 98 Ss were administered the reading test, and 39 pairs were given the creativity measures. Both reading and figural creativity analyses showed significant main effects for IQ and significant interactions. Among low IQ groups, open and traditional Ss could not be distinguished on reading achievement or creativity. Among high IQ Ss, traditional Ss had significantly higher reading and figural creativity scores. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5535. Washburne, Carleton W. The individual system in Winnetka. *Elementary School Journal*, 1975, Vol 75, 42-53.—Presents a description of a program to abolish the lockstep system of pupil progress in grade schools. The system permits a pupil to be promoted to the next grade level in a particular subject area when he has mastered the material of the present grade. The system requires that for each step in each subject there must be a specific and well understood goal, that tests of goal achievement be complete and diagnostic, and that practice material to correct specific weaknesses be available. A 4th general principle is that the pupil must spend half of his school time in social activities. A number of practice exercises are given in detail, and the results and advantages of the system are emphasized. —A. J. Ter Keurst.

5536. Watson, Charles E. (Miami U, OH) The case-study method and learning effectiveness. *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 109-116.—Compared the effectiveness of the case-study and the lecture method in teaching college students the principles of management and their application. 3 groups of Ss, with 35-45 members each, were matched on 12 factors (age, sex, GPA, authoritarianism, etc), and were taught by the same professor, 2 by the case-study method and 1 by lectures. Both methods appeared to be equally effective in teaching the principles of management, but

the case-study method was significantly more effective in teaching and application of concepts and was more apt to produce favorable study reaction to the professor and the learning climate. Surprisingly, no correlations were found between types of individuals studying and types of material learned.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5537. Webb, Curtis G. (Brigham Young U) An evaluation of the Early Evening Vocational-Technical Training Program utilized as an approach to reach the potential dropout. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3163.

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5538. Albino, Judith E. (U Texas, Austin) The motive to avoid success and problems reported by male and female students withdrawing from the University of Texas at Austin. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2375-2376.

5539. Alexander, Karl L. & Griffin, Larry J. School district effects on academic achievement: A reconsideration. *Center for Social Organization of Schools Report, Johns Hopkins U*, 1975(Sep), No 201, 12 p.—In a recent article, C. E. Bidwell and J. D. Kasarda (see PA, Vol 54:10420) developed a "social-ecological" model of school district-level academic achievement. Their results suggest that various attributes of the district population and the organizational structure and staff composition of the school district do significantly affect aggregate levels of student achievement. This paper demonstrates, however, that the Bidwell-Kasarda achievement model is seriously misspecified because of its omission of aggregate levels of academic ability. Achievement test data from 24 Maryland school districts indicate that estimates of the influence of community resources and organizational characteristics of districts are thus markedly inflated. Only 5-10% of the variance in student achievement is estimated between the Maryland school districts. It is argued that the findings seriously undermine the utility of the Bidwell-Kasarda model of district-level academic achievement. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5540. Alpert, Judith L. (New York U) Teacher behavior and pupil performance: Reconsideration of the mediation of Pygmalion effects. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 53-57.—"Good" teacher behaviors are defined as those teacher behaviors experts judged likely to increase pupil reading performance. The effect of an increase in the "good" teacher behaviors on the performance of pupils in the bottom reading group was considered by means of a pretest-posttest control group design in which the duration of the intervention was 50 school days. Ss were 17 2nd grade teachers in Catholic schools and their 138 bottom reading group pupils. Results indicate that an increase in "good" behaviors did not alter bottom reading group pupil performance. Also, the results suggest that investigators of the mediation of Pygmalion effect are considering behaviors which may have little effect on pupil performance. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5541. Baker, Cecile C. (Florida State U) Sex differences in achievement related behaviors in upper elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1618-1619

5542. Baker, Stephen H. (Clark U) **Teacher effectiveness and social class as factors in teacher expectancy effects on pupil scholastic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2376-2377.

5543. Bernstein, Susan L. (Columbia U) **The effects of children's question-asking behavior on problem solution and comprehension of written material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3129-3130.

5544. Brown, Craig S. (Montana State U) **The relationship between psycho-social factors and the scholastic achievement of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2323.

5545. Cardwell, John J. (City U New York) **The effect of classroom racial composition on academic achievement and on concomitants of academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1768.

5546. Carter, Joseph B. (North Carolina State U) **Effect of the learning laboratory on locus of control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3131.

5547. Dimitrovsky, Lilly & Almy, Millie. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York, NY) **Early conservation as a predictor of arithmetic achievement.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 65-70.—124 kindergartners were tested on a conservation of number task and subsequently were administered an arithmetic achievement test toward the end of Grade 1. Results indicate that early conservation was predictive of later arithmetic performance. Ss who conserved number in kindergarten were significantly more likely to perform at or above grade level in arithmetic 1½ yrs later. Similarly, the mean Grade 1 arithmetic achievement test score of those who conserved number in kindergarten was significantly higher than that of those who did not. Findings are interpreted as supporting Piaget's assertion that conservation is basic to the understanding of number concepts.—*Journal abstract*.

5548. Dolins, Joseph L. (New York U) **Selected personality and ability variables related to success of disadvantaged youths entering a community college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 850.

5549. Emery, Joyce L. (Florida State U) **The status of certain probability concepts and combinatorial abilities of high school biology students and the effect of genetics instruction on these cognitive characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3133.

5550. Ennis, Richard E. (New York U) **Selected personality variables related to three levels of academic achievement of freshmen in two-year colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3134.

5551. Fournier, Patricia A.; Mazzarella, Madeline M.; Ricciardi, Morena M. & Fingeret, Allan L. (Rhode Island Coll) **Reading level and locus of interference in the Stroop color-word task.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 239-242. Studied color-word interference as a function of reading level with 20 3rd and 4th graders. An equal amount of interference with

color naming due to presentation of colors in a verbal form was found for both good ($n = 10$) and poor ($n = 10$) reading levels. Additional interference due to presentation of colors in conflicting color names was found only for good readers. Differences in reading comprehension rather than general reading ability are proposed to account for differences between good and poor readers.—*Journal abstract*.

5552. Frase, Lawrence T. & Schwartz, Barry J. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **Effect of question production and answering on prose recall.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 628-635.—Studied the recall consequences of generating questions about prose in 2 experiments. In Exp I, 48 high school students cooperated in a tutorial situation. At different times, an S asked questions, answered questions, or merely studied. In Exp II, 64 college students worked alone constructing 5 or 10 questions which were free to vary in difficulty or which all were to be difficult. In both studies, questioning activities produced higher overall recall than just studying. Recall effects were confined to content that was directly related to Ss' questions, and recall level was the same whether questioning or answering. Directions about the number and type of questions to be constructed altered characteristics of questions, but recall was not strongly affected.—*Journal abstract*.

5553. Gluck, Elizabeth A. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Psychological differentiation and reading achievement in first grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 412.

5554. Golembiewski, Robert T. & Munzenrider, Robert. (U Georgia) **Social desirability as an intervening variable in interpreting OD effects.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 317-332.—Administered the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale to 167 salesmen who completed self-reports describing their immediate organization units, before and after an organizational development (OD) intervention. Results suggest that social desirability response differences explain at least 5-7.5% of the variance in initial self-report ratings of organizational characteristics and caution against the use of other self-report measures of OD effects.

5555. Gowie, Cheryl J. (State U New York, Albany) **Children's semantic expectations and performance with an exceptional linguistic structure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3137-3138.

5556. Hagele, Lowell C. (U Northern Colorado) **An analysis of cognitive behavior observed in selected fourth-, sixth-, and eighth-grade pupils on a unit in mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2388.

5557. Jacobs, Bertram H. (U Cincinnati) **An investigation of the relationship between authoritarianism and learning as seen through an examination of high school seniors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3140-3141.

5558. James, Thomas G. (Florida State U) **The effects of subjective organization and paragraph organization on the recall and retention of meaningful prose materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3141-3142.

5559. Kagan, Spencer & Zahn, G. Lawrence. (U California, Riverside) Field dependence and the school achievement gap between Anglo-American and Mexican-American children. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 643-650.—Research supports the hypothesis that field dependence explains the poorer school achievement of Mexican-American children compared to Anglo-American children. To test that hypothesis, multiple regression and path analyses were used to interpret the relationships between culture, field dependence, and school achievement among 134 2nd-, 4th-, and 6th-grade Anglo-American and Mexican-American children. Results indicate that Mexican-Americans were significantly below Anglo-Americans in reading and math achievement, field independence was significantly correlated with both reading and math achievement, and Mexican-Americans were significantly more field dependent. Field dependence explains the cultural difference in math achievement but does not fully explain the cultural difference in reading achievement. Implications for understanding both field dependence and the nature of the observed cultural differences are discussed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5560. Koep, Robert G. (U Oregon) The effect of social and cognitive interaction strategies on children's motivation to achieve in school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3144.
5561. Kuenz, Marjorie A. (U Florida) The relationship of non-cognitive variables to academic achievement measures in high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3145-3146.
5562. Lane, Patrick R. (Fordham U) Motivation to achieve in school, intellectual achievement responsibility, and academic achievement in urban Black third-grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 397.
5563. Lawson, Anton E. (U Oklahoma) Relationships between concrete and formal operational science subject matter and the intellectual level of the learner. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3179.
5564. Leffler, Paul W. (Mississippi State U) The relationship of performance objectives, dependency, intelligence, and sex to the achievement of eighth grade social science students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2392.
5565. Leitch, Cynthia A. (U Utah) Effect of test anxiety on short term and long term recall under the r/nr and A-F grade conditions and on potassium ion excretion. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1258-1259.
5566. Lesgold, Alan M.; Levin, Joel R.; Shimron, Joseph & Guttman, Joseph. (U Pittsburgh, Learning Research & Development Ctr) Pictures and young children's learning from oral prose. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 636-642. Reports 4 experiments examining the effects of overt illustration on 1st graders' learning from oral prose. A total of 132 Ss participated. In all experiments, Ss heard prose selections after (or during) which they illustrated lecture content with plasticized figure cutouts and background scenes. Control Ss copied or colored geometric forms during the illustration period. After hearing 3 or 5 passages, Ss orally recalled passage content and answered simple factual questions about each passage. Illustration facilitated prose learning only when the S was given the correct pieces for his illustration or had the illustration done for him. When Ss selected the pieces for each illustration out of a common pool of 20-30 cutouts, illustration activity had either negative or no effect. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5567. Marjoribanks, Kevin. (U Adelaide, Australia) Environment as a threshold variable: A further analysis. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 66-69.—Tested the common assumption in educational practice that the environment acts as a threshold variable in relation to the development of children's characteristics. Relations between the learning environment of the family and measures of children's arithmetic achievement, English achievement, intelligence, self-esteem, and educational and occupational aspirations were examined. Ss were 2,400 English school children with approximately 800 in each of 3 age-cohorts. Measures were taken twice 4 yrs apart. At the end of the study, the average ages of the cohorts were 11, 12, and 15. Squared, cubic, exponential, and logarithmic relations, as well as linear relations, were investigated. In general, the environment accounted for as much of the variance in the cognitive and affective scores when the relation was expressed in a linear form as when the relation was in a curvilinear form. Results fail to support a threshold hypothesis and thus replicate the findings of an earlier study by K. Marjoribanks (see PA, Vol 52:03914).—*Journal abstract*.
5568. Mason, Mildred; Katz, Leonard & Wicklund, David A. (U Connecticut) Immediate spatial order memory and item memory in sixth-grade children as a function of reader ability. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 610-616.—16 good and 16 poor 6th-grade readers served as Ss. Exp I tested immediate order memory for strings of 4 and 6 consonants that were either redundant (R) or nonredundant (NR) based on positional frequencies of letters in printed English. Both reader groups were better in retrieving order for R strings; poor readers were inferior to good readers on both R and NR 6-letter strings. Exp II tested for immediate order memory and immediate item memory for strings of 8 digits and strings of 8 consonants. Good readers were better than poor readers on all tasks. However, order memory appeared to be more strongly related to reading ability than was item memory. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5569. McVean, Deann E. (U Rochester) A descriptive-analytic investigation of factors motivating college seniors in school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3240.
5570. Miller, Lee A. (Catholic U of America) Effects of instructional method, letter characteristics, and perceptual pretraining upon initial learning to read words aloud. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1260-1261.
5571. Misner, Marilyn S. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) The effect of frequent geographic mobility on the reading achievement of students in a military community.

ty. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 862.

5572. Montgomery, Robert L. (U Southern California) A study of relationships between Group Test of Creativity (GTCC) scores and achievement test scores of students with Spanish and non-Spanish surnames. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3149.

5573. Nachmias, Chava. (Levi Eshkol School of Agriculture, Agriculture Faculty, Rehovet, Israel) Determinants of educational choice: Some alternative models. *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 16(3), 333-345.—Classified the predictors of educational choice into 3 constructs: structural, interpersonal, and intrapersonal. It is argued that these constructs are necessary to the occurrence of educational expectations and that the effect of each is contingent upon the others. The predictive utility of 3 multivariate models (an additive, an interactive, and a mixed model) were compared using data from the 2nd wave of a 3-wave longitudinal panel study of achievement in 2,859 high school sophomores. The 2 models that incorporate interaction terms were most effective in predicting educational plans.—*Journal abstract*.

5574. Orme, Kathleen. (Abbeydale Middle School, Sheffield, England) Personality, ability and achievement in primary school children. *Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 199-201.—Investigated the relationship of personality, ability, and school achievement in 112 11-yr-old elementary school children. Ss were administered the Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory and the Coloured Progressive Matrices, and data were correlated with school performance. Results show that (a) intelligence was the major determinant of school achievement, (b) bright Ss tended to come from smaller families than dull Ss, (c) relatively unstable Ss had a better level of school achievement than stable Ss, and (d) extraversion-introversion had no effect on school achievement.—*Journal abstract*.

5575. Parkhurst, Perrin E. (McDonnell Douglas Corp, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, CO) Generating meaningful hypotheses with aptitude-treatment interactions. *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 23(2), 171-183.—Presents description of the aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) concept and examples of ATI studies. It is suggested that ATI research be used to resolve such questions as whether (or how) the realism and relevant cue theories apply to learning from visual presentation.—*Journal summary*.

5576. Pfeifer, Charles M. (U Maryland) Academic ability and university climate in biracial academic prediction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 905.

5577. Rohr, Judith A. (U Tennessee) The relationship of the ability to conserve on Piagetian tasks to achievement in mathematics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2398.

5578. Rohwer, William D. & Harris, Wendy J. (U California Inst of Human Learning, Berkeley) Media effects on prose learning in two populations of children. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 651-657.—Assessed prose learning in 84 high-socioeconomic status (SES) White and 84 low-SES Black 4th

graders as a function of presentation media, test-item structure, and response methods. The 7 presentation conditions included both single media—oral, print, and pictures—and combined media. The learning of intra and intersentence relations was tested by means of assertion-verification, short-answer, and free recall methods. While all of these variations contributed to performance differences, major emphasis was given to discrepancies in the media effects observed in the 2 populations. For low-SES Black Ss, performance in the combined media conditions, especially in oral plus pictures, was superior to that in single-media conditions, whereas among high-SES White Ss combinations of media were of little benefit.—*Journal abstract*.

5579. Rothberg, Carole I. (U New Mexico) Ethnic factors and the effectiveness of individual and group contingencies upon performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3157.

5580. Sack, Sallyann A. (George Washington U) Three components of attention and their relationships to academic functioning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 425.

5581. Saxbury, Donald E. (U Southern California) Relationships between self-concept, specified scholastic variables, and the grade point averages of selected continuation high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3042.

5582. Schroots, J. J.; Bakker, D. J.; Van Alphen de Veer, R. J.; Groenendaal, J. H. (TNO, Nederlands Inst voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) [Temporal order and the process of learning to read.] (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Jun), Vol 30(4-5) 337-361.—Discusses the development of temporal order in the ability to learn to read. 411 5-6 yr old kindergartners responded to the Reading Prediction Test by J. H. Groenendaal and J. J. Schroots that included the RPTa and RPTb subtests. In the RPTa, Ss were orally given names of objects that they recalled in order of presentation. In RPTb, Ss were required to point to pictures of objects previously mentioned in order of presentation. Analysis of variance of the scores on the RPTa were calculated in terms of (a) age, (b) sex, and (c) socioeconomic levels of the Ss. No significant differences among Ss were found with respect to a and b. Differences among Ss with respect to c were significant ($p < .005$). With respect to RPTb, the differences were significant for a and c. A 1-yr followup examined the relationships between RPTa and RPTb scores and the reading scores. The rs were positive but not significant. It is suggested that perception of temporal order accounts significantly for certain aspects of the variance in reading performance in the early elementary grades. (38 ref)—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5583. Shade, Barbara J. (U Wisconsin) The effect of parent involvement on children's educational performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3243.

5584. Shepherd, James F. (New York U) The relations between knowledge of word parts and knowledge of derivatives among college freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3158-3159.

5585. Signori, Frances. (United States International U) **A value analysis of adolescents: Case studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1735.

5586. Slothower, Mamie. (Oklahoma State U) **A descriptive analysis of personality and academic characteristics of freshman students at Langston University.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2399.

5587. Sones, Gittelle K. (U California, Los Angeles) **Relationship of cognitive styles and reading readiness in kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3161.

5588. Stutler, Douglas L. (Oregon State U) **The interrelationship between academic achievement of college freshmen women and measures of anxiety and ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2400.

5589. Towle, Maxine & Ginsberg, Allen. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **An educator's mystery: Where do performance problems come from?** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(8), 486-489.—Discusses pupil performance problems as a function of environmental conditions in the classroom. Viewed in this light, the teacher becomes the key to the youngster's classroom success. To aid the teacher in understanding performance problems, a method for performance analysis is presented.—*Journal abstract*.

5590. Weldner, Raymond C. (U Minnesota) **The relationship between teacher self-appraisal and student achievement and attitude.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2250-2251.

5591. Willows, Dale M. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Reading between the lines: A study of selective attention in good and poor readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 903.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

5592. Ayers, Jerry B. & Brimm, Jack L. (Tennessee Technological U) **Students' attitudes toward education courses.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 172-178.—Measured the attitudes of 528 junior, senior, and graduate students of education on a 55-item questionnaire dealing with education courses. 3 factors were identified: education course content, education faculty, and education students. Graduates had more favorable attitudes toward professional education courses than undergraduates.—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.

5593. Bagley, W. C. (State Normal & Training School, Oswego, NY) **The school's responsibility for developing the controls of conduct.** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975, Vol 75, 28-41.—Reports a lecture delivered in 1907 discussing the importance of emotions in the development of conduct. It is suggested that emotions, termed "prejudices," not only generalize into habits but sometimes negate them. The school must develop positive emotions on the part of the pupils, to reinforce the content of the educational programs positively and to provide motivation for further school activities in the wide areas of self-development.—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.

5594. Benjamin, Elizabeth F. (Oregon State U) **An investigation of the self concept of Alaskan Eskimo**

adolescents in four different secondary school environments. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2377.

5595. Brown, Alvis. (Ohio State U) **A comparison of students who have been through a program of interpersonal relations and those who have not.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2287.

5596. Chien, Maw-fa. (U Northern Colorado) **A comparative study of adjustment problems among American and Chinese college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2380-2381.

5597. Davidson, Charles W. & Bell, Michael L. (U Southern Mississippi) **Relationships between pupil-on-task-performance and teacher behaviors.** *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 223-235.—Studied the relationship between specific teacher behaviors (e.g., asking questions, using praise, lecturing, and giving directions) and pupil-on-task-performance (POTP; the exhibition of behaviors by students which indicate that they are performing tasks conducive to learning), using 24 4th, 5th, and 6th grade teachers and their students as Ss. Teacher behaviors were recorded using the Short-Form Observation-schedule of Research-based Teacher Behaviors (SORT-B), indirect-direct ratios from N. A. Flanders's system of interaction analysis, and specific low inference behaviors included in the Flanders system and the SORT-B. Analysis of covariance, with IQ means serving as the covariate, was used to test differences in POTP for selected teacher behaviors. There were no significant relationships between any of the teacher behavior variables and POTP.—*Journal abstract*.

5598. Fisher, Saul. (Temple U) **Dependency, self concept, and achievement in response to experimentally manipulated objective and social feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 851-852.

5599. Fitzgerald, Rodney R. (U Tennessee) **Students' perceptions of Tennessee secondary guidance programs as effective agents in career planning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3056.

5600. Fong, Stanley L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Psychologists in the making: A study of the professional socialization of graduate students in psychology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 852.

5601. Freund, Jerome R. (U Florida) **An analysis of the non-verbal social behavior of a child in a kindergarten setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 411-412.

5602. Gabbert, Burt B. (U Texas, Austin) **The influence of pupil socioeconomic status on teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2385.

5603. Goggin, James E. (Texas Tech U, Health Sciences Ctr) **Sex differences in the activity level of preschool children as a possible precursor of hyperactivity.** *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 127(1), 75-81.—Determined activity level differences (assessed by trained observers in the classroom over a 7-wk period) in 41 male and 32 female 3-5 yr olds. Results

not only indicate that boys were more active than girls, but that the boys' behavioral activity was manifested in patterns that were similar in nature to those often included as part of the various definitions of hyperactivity (e.g., verbal disruption and physical aggression).—*Journal abstract*.

5604. Henderson, Grace G. (Michigan State U) An analysis of self-concept of academic ability (S.C.A.A.) as related to social-psychological variables, comprising school climate, in White and Black elementary children within differential school settings. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3560-3561.

5605. Hilliard, Robert D. (U Arkansas) Relationships between selected communication behaviors of teachers and teacher effectiveness as perceived by teachers and their students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3208.

5606. James, Jesse S. (Wayne State U) Black undergraduate assessments of school environments in four Michigan universities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3063.

5607. Jones, C. Dalton. (Cornell U) A descriptive study of communication between kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1295.

5608. Kestol, James. (Blackhawk Technical Inst, Beloit, WI) Your attitude can make or break you. *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 151-152.—Stresses the importance of attitudes in determining behavior, and of the teacher's role in creating positive pupil attitudes toward the school program.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5609. Langford, Harry E. (U Northern Colorado) Interaction patterns of instructors in a college of education and their relation to the students' perception of instructors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2335.

5610. Mabe, Paul A. & Williams, John E. (Duke U, Medical Ctr) Relation of racial attitudes to sociometric choices among second grade children. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 547-554.—Investigated the relationship of racial attitudes to interpersonal choice behavior among 32 Euro-American and 20 Afro-American 2nd graders who comprised 2 intact classrooms in an integrated public school. Ss were administered the revised Preschool Racial Attitude Measure (PRAM II) and a sociometric procedure which asked them to choose classmates as associates for 3 different activities. For all Ss a correlation of 0.52 was obtained between the degree of pro-Euro-anti-Afro bias displayed on PRAM II and the frequency of choice of Euro-American associates. There was some evidence of less racial bias and less frequent choice of Euro-associates in the racially balanced classroom than in the classroom which was predominantly Euro-American. It is concluded that the validity of the PRAM II procedure as a method for assessing racial attitudes in young children was supported. (23 ref) *Journal abstract*.

5611. Machowsky, Herbert. (Temple U) The effects of teachers' locus of control, teachers' knowledge of intellectual potential, and informational source status of teachers' judgments of children's expected academic

ability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1753-1754.

5612. McCann, Mary M. (U Notre Dame) Interpersonal attraction between students and teachers related to their similarity on two dimensions of self-actualizing behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2394.

5613. McGee, Donald H. (Ohio State U) Psychological needs and vocational maturity of students in an Ohio joint vocational school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 861.

5614. Meredith, Gerald M. (U Hawaii, Academic Evaluation Office) Structure of student-based evaluation ratings. *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 91(1), 3-9.—Attempted to clarify the dimensionality of faculty-course evaluation. A special appraisal instrument consisting of 64 rating items was administered to 2,301 university students. 64 variables were intercorrelated and factor analyzed, resulting in an 8-factor solution. The factors were grouped around the concepts of learning context, instructor, course, and outcomes of instruction. Findings are discussed in light of a systems approach to evaluation in higher education. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5615. Morrison, Thomas L. (Yale U) Teacher control of group boundaries in elementary school classrooms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 419.

5616. Nakata, Kouji. (U California, Los Angeles) Perceived student-college fit and personality change in college freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3150-3151.

5617. Norton, James A. (Catholic U of America) The attitudes of selected undergraduate students toward ROTC at their universities in the District of Columbia. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2341.

5618. Ollila, L. O. & Chamberlain, L. A. (U Victoria, Canada) The effect of noise and object on acquisition of a sight vocabulary in kindergarten children. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 21(3), 213-219.—Investigated the influence of classroom noise and 2 methods of presentation upon the rate at which kindergartners learned 4 dissimilar words. 120 Ss were randomly assigned to 4 groups of girls and 4 groups of boys, each containing 15 Ss. An analysis of variance revealed a significant difference ($p < .05$) favoring girls trained by the word-alone method under a no-noise condition over girls trained by the word-object methods under a noise condition. No other significant differences were found. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5619. Redl, Fritz. (Massachusetts State Coll) Disruptive behavior in the classroom. *School Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 83(4), 569-594.—Contends that the label "disruptive child" is misleading and has no root in psychological reality. Various causes of disruptive behavior are described and interpreted. Depending on the particular case and situation in which disruptive behavior originates, a number of possible solutions are offered.—C. K. Miller.

5620. Rich, Jordan. (Bar Ilan U, School of Education, Ramat-Gan, Israel) Effects of children's physical attractiveness on teachers' evaluations. *Journal of Educational*

Psychology, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 599-609.—After viewing the photograph of a physically attractive or unattractive child and a vignette depicting a misbehavior possibly committed by the child, 144 female elementary school teachers evaluated the pupil for blame, personality, and punishment before and after reading a report card characterizing the child as a good, satisfactory, or poor student. Though attractive children generally received more desirable personality ratings than unattractive children, a misbehavior was deemed less undesirable if attributed to unattractive rather than attractive children. Furthermore, unattractive girls were blamed less frequently and received more lenient recommendations for punishment than did unattractive boys. Implications for the physical attractiveness stereotyping hypothesis are discussed as well as explanations for the differential evaluations based on the child's sex.—*Journal abstract*.

5621. Richman, Lynn C. (U Iowa) **Behavior and achievement of cleft palate children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3157.

5622. Sachdeva, Darshan. **Social class origin and interracial student attitudes in desegregated schools.** *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 209-222.—Administered a demographic and attitude questionnaire to 1,131 Black and White students in a newly integrated junior high school in Berkeley, California. Ss were classified into 12 groups according to grade level, socioeconomic status (determined by census tract data), and race. Social class origin, race, and grade level did not have any effects on student responses to 11 of 19 items dealing with work in school, attitudes toward school, or making new friends. Findings suggest that personal contact explains more changes in student attitudes than social class origin.—*L. Gorsey*.

5623. Schaller, Joseph. **The relation between geographic mobility and school behavior.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1974, Vol 4(22), 17 p.—Summarizes studies carried out within a project called "Geographic Mobility and Its Relation to Different Aspects of School Adjustment." The project had 2 distinct parts, one a follow-up study of 458 geographically mobile pupils in Grades 4 and 5, the other a number of cross-sectional studies. The present paper summarizes work on the cross-sectional part of the project, reported in full in 6 articles: (a) Residential change and various factors of school adjustment: a review of research, (b) Residential change and emotional maladjustment in childhood and adolescence: a review of research, (c) Children's attitudes to newcomers, (d) Residential change and academic performance, (e) Experienced and expected problems after a family move reported by children, and (f) Geographic mobility and children's perception of their school situation. Results of these empirical studies call attention to the need to help children to adjust to their new schools. (57 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5624. Seeger, John. (New York U) **An examination of children's adjustment to elementary school through their style of contact.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3071.

5625. Serbin, Lisa A. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Sex differences in the preschool classroom: Patterns of social reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 425-426.

5626. Shelton, Leslie E. (U Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas) **An investigation of the relationship between male children's sexual identification, parental sexual identification, and school disturbance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1286-1287.

5627. Sivulich, Stephen. (Allentown Coll of St Francis de Sales) **Who is to blame for deviant college behavior?** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 157-161.—Examines the problem of deviant behavior of college students. It is suggested that this behavior is overemphasized by the news media (it has been estimated that only 5-8% of college students are involved in disciplinary problems and only 1-2 are considered to be "activists"). The parents, the schools, and the students all blame each other for campus behavioral problems, but there is no single answer. The complex causes of deviant student behavior include parental indulgence and overprotection, peer group pressure, the student's psychological insufficiency in meeting college problems, and failure by the college administration to provide counseling and advice.—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.

5628. Spinetta, John J. & Hickey, Tom. (San Diego State U) **Aging and higher education: The institutional response.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 431-435.—Argues that universities are in need of change and that an experienced adult who returns to school can offer a uniquely useful perspective for the future growth of the university. The mature adult is envisioned as playing a vital role in that change by forcing the university to reexamine its goals. With the maturity gained from experience that unites both the traditional and the innovational, the adult learner is in a unique position to humanize the scientific endeavor while preserving the essentials of scientific rigor.—*Journal abstract*.

5629. Stensaasen, Svein. (Norwegian Coll of Physical Education, Inst for Social Sciences, Oslo) **Pupils' liking for physical education as a school subject.** *Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 111-129.—Assessed 1,321 7th, 8th, and 9th graders' attitudes toward physical education as a school subject using a 5-point Likert scale and open-ended questions. Results show that (a) physical education was one of the best liked subjects in school, (b) there were no sex or grade differences, and (c) attitudes showed a very high degree of consistency from fall to spring.

5630. Stephan, Walter G. & Kennedy, James C. (U Texas, Austin) **An experimental study of interethnic competition in segregated schools.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 234-247.—Used decomposed matrix games to study interethnic competition in the triethnic school system of a southwestern city. Ss were 135 male 6th graders from segregated schools. In addition to the data from the matrix games, brief questionnaire measures of internal vs external locus of control, self-esteem, and authoritarianism were also obtained. Results on the game matrices indicate that the Anglos competed more and were less trusting than Blacks or Chicanos. Questionnaire results indicate that Blacks were highest on feelings of external control and authoritarianism, while Chicanos were lowest in self-esteem. Cooperative interethnic work groups are suggested.

ed as a means of coping with the problems that these differences might be expected to cause in integrated schools. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5631. Sullivan, D. Bradley. (Boston Coll) **An analysis of students' perceptions of the educational environment in relation to certain student characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2347.

5632. Takanishi-Knowles, Ruby N. (Stanford U) **Relationships among instructional group size, student engagement, and teacher strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3162.

5633. Tarver, Donald A. (U Texas, Austin) **The identification and comparison of groups of students withdrawing from the University of Texas at Austin.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2401.

5634. Thomas, Jean L. (Temple U) **A comparison of the verbal behavior patterns of Black and White teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2401-2402.

5635. Thompson, Barbara. (Open U, Bletchley, England) **Adjustment to school.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 128-136.—Reports on the development of an instrument to measure initial adjustment to school and its use to explore the differences between children with and without nursery experience. Ss were 353 children entering infant schools, 154 who had attended nursery school and 199 who had not. Those with nursery experience proved to have a better grounding for cognitive work in infant school, but there was no significant difference on emotional or social criteria of adjustment to school. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5636. Toback, Sheldon G. (New York U) **The relationship among teacher's sex, academic achievement, school conduct ratings, self-concept and masculinity-femininity of interest patterns of seventh grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3162-3163.

5637. Weinfeld, Arthur S. (Northern Illinois U) **The relationship between anxiety and problem areas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3163-3164.

Special & Remedial Education

5638. Archwamety, Tera. (U Minnesota) **The effect of training in word prediction skills on reading behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2376.

5639. Baldwin, Richard L. **Characteristics of quality programs for hearing impaired children.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 77(7), 436-439. Presents 6 characteristics which typify quality programs for hearing-impaired children: leadership, esprit de corps, curriculum, systematic use of amplifications, high expectation level, and centralization.—W. A. Hass.

5640. Birch, Jack W. & Johnstone, B. Kenneth. (U Pittsburgh, School of Education) **Designing schools and schooling for the handicapped.** Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1975. xiii, 229 p. \$14.50.

5641. Borden, Juliet P.; Wollenberg, John P. & Handley, Herbert M. (Tupelo School System, MS)

Extended positive effects of a comprehensive Head Start-Follow Through program sequence on academic performance of rural disadvantaged students. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Spr), Vol 44(2), 149-160.

5642. Carter, John L. (U Houston) **Intelligence and reading achievement of EMR children in three educational settings.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(5), 26-27.—Reports on a study with retarded 3rd graders in regular, segregated self-contained, and Plan A "mainstream" classes. Results indicate that there was no evidence to support differences in reading achievement among the 3 systems, although Plan A provided considerable supportive resources.

5643. Dyssegard, Birgit. [Why can't Johnny learn to read?] (Danh) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(6), 439-458.—Describes 2 males with learning difficulties to illustrate the need for early identification of such problems. Based on R. Valett's (1969) "basic learning abilities," it is argued that it is possible to evaluate developmental processes and implement relevant educational programs thereby integrating the growing volume of professional knowledge. (19 ref)—P. Mylov.

5644. Eklin, Duane E. (U Minnesota) **The influence of a remedial perceptual-motor activity program on the academic performance of retarded junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2366.

5645. Guralnick, Michael J. (National Children's Ctr, Washington, DC) **Early classroom based intervention and the role of organizational structure.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Sep), Vol 42(1), 25-31.—Explored the role of organizational structure in classroom-based early childhood intervention programs. 9 characteristics were identified as necessary components for an effective system. The operation of a curriculum evaluation feedback model which incorporates these 9 components is described and discussed in terms of the interrelationships among the elements of the system. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5646. Harris, Walter J. & Mahar, Carolyn. (U Maine, Exceptional Child Research Inst, Orono) **Problems in implementing resource programs in rural schools.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Oct), Vol 42(2), 95-99.—Discusses lack of organizational readiness, system shock, interpersonal roadblocks, and the lack of trained personnel as problems which impede the development and effectiveness of resource programs in rural schools. Suggestions for the resolution of these problems are proposed.

5647. Heilwell, Martin L. (U Michigan) **A comparative study of behavior change and preschool intervention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1723-1724.

5648. Howie, Patricia A. (U Rochester) **Remediation of psycholinguistic disabilities of severely disturbed children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3189-3190.

5649. Hughes, John M. (Caerleon Coll of Education, Wales) **The educational needs of the mentally handicapped.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Jun), Vol 17(3), 228-233.—Studied the educational needs of mentally handicapped children in the new day special schools from 3 major perspectives as a result of examinations of

(a) questionnaires received from headteachers of 88 schools, (b) the skills of 151 mentally handicapped children in 44 of these schools, and (c) questionnaires completed by 52 parents of mentally handicapped children. Results highlight the effect of these schools being in an "educational wilderness" until 1971 and indicate a low level of achievement in certain social skills and parental problems and attitudes. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5650. Johnson, Arthur R. (Washington State U) **The treatment of sight word deficiencies in elementary school children: An application of behavior modification principles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3237.

5651. Kocijan, Dubravka; Faber, Bõidar & Hajnšek, Franjo. (Jankomir Psychiatric Hosp, Epileptic Ward, Zagreb, Yugoslavia) [Education of epileptic children.] (Yugo) *Socijalna Psihijatrija*, 1975, Vol 3(1), 39-42.—Suggests that epileptic children encounter special problems in school because of environmental attitudes toward them. Preventive measures are outlined, including assistance to parents and teachers in avoiding negative attitudes and helping the child develop a more positive personality and outlook.

5652. Kristal, Jerome E. (U Oregon) **Peer utilization as a primary agent for effecting behavioral change in mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3190-3191.

5653. Lamon, William E. & Threadgill, Judy. (U Oregon, Coll of Education, Psychological Research Lab for Mathematics Learning) **The Papy-Lamon Minicomputer for Blind Children: An aid in learning mathematics.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(7), 289-294.—Describes the Papy Minicomputer adopted for use by blind and visually handicapped children. The device is intended to develop an understanding of the concept of number and the fundamental operations in the arithmetic of whole numbers. It consists of 3 boards with cut-out shapes for the number values of 1, 2, 4, and 8 and multiples of 10 and 100. Numbers are generated on the boards by placing pawns in the variously shaped regions; arithmetical operations are carried out by moving the pawns from region to region according to 4 simple rules.—*Journal abstract*.

5654. Leviton, Harvey & Kiraly, John. (Edina Public Schools, MN) **Summer compensatory education: Effects on learning disabled children.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Sep), Vol 42(1), 48-49.—Results of an arithmetic program with learning disabled 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-graders show that (a) only temporary gains were made in arithmetic skills, (b) gains were made in self-concept, (c) no relationship was found between gains in academic achievement and gains in self-concept, and (d) little empirical justification exists for referring learning disabled children to summer compensatory classes.

5655. Lovitt, Thomas C. (U Washington, Experimental Education Unit, Seattle) **Applied behavior analysis and learning disabilities: II. Specific research recommendations and suggestions for practitioners.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(8), 504-518.—Describes the applied behavior analysis (ABA) research method and how this method can be used to investigate general curricular topics, emphasizing specific

curricular areas of importance to learning disabled youngsters: reading, spelling, penmanship, writing, and arithmetic. In each area, the specific variables that have been studied by other applied behavior analysts are briefly mentioned. A statement as to which behaviors have been measured and which interventions have been arranged is included. A short description of current ABA research is presented. Some suggestions for teaching, derived from ABA research, that practitioners can implement in their current instructional situations are discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5656. McCarthy, Francis E. (U Connecticut) **An evaluation of the effects of two intervention techniques on the classification and constraint seeking behavior of educable mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2395.

5657. Nathanson, David E. (U Minnesota) **Attending behavior of severely retarded teenage pupils as a function of selected stimuli used in television broadcasting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3191.

5658. Neisworth, John T. & Greer, John G. (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development) **Functional similarities of learning disability and mild retardation.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Sep), Vol 42(1), 17-21.—Discusses descriptions of educable mentally retarded and learning disabled children as they relate to similarities and differences in assumed cause and educationally relevant problems. The terms "genotype" and "phenotype" are presented to conceptualize the distinction between underlying condition and objectively assessed psychoeducational repertoire. The argument is made that real or assumed differences in the underlying conditions of the educable mentally retarded and learning disabled are somewhat irrelevant to the analysis and design of instructional programs. A tentative schema is provided that illustrates appreciable overlap of the educable retardation and learning disability classifications with respect to instructional objectives and instructional intervention. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5659. Poole, Pearl S. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) **A study of short-term group counseling with educable mentally retarded students in a junior high school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3068.

5660. Porter, Geraldine. (Oralingua School for the Hearing Impaired, Whittier, CA) **The missing vital dimension in successful integration.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 77(7), 416-422.—Emphasizes the importance of continually preparing teachers and administrators to integrate hearing-impaired children into regular education, and suggests how this may be carried out.—*W. A. Hass*.

5661. Povey, Robert M. (Christ Church Coll, Canterbury, England) **Educating the gifted.** *AEP (Association of Educational Psychologists) Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(9), 1-4.—Examines the views of 30 leading British performers on the question of providing special schooling for gifted young musicians and dancers. Aside from members of the ballet, who opted for special education paralleling their own experience, the other performers, specifically instrumentalists and singers, were largely opposed to segregated education, stressing instead a

broad course of academic study not removed from normal life.—I. L. Zimmerman.

5662. Rabush, Donald R. (U Denver) A comparative study of the Syntax Teaching Program and the Peabody Language Development kit as they affect oral expressive language in children who demonstrate retarded verbal behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3192-3193.

5663. Rayburn, Wendell G. & Hayes, Edward J. (U Louisville) Compensatory education: Effective or ineffective? *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 523-528.—Measured the effectiveness of a college level compensatory program for Black disadvantaged students relative to aspiration, motivation, and academic levels as compared to advantaged students at the University of Detroit. Ss were 169 undergraduates, 98% of whom were Black; controls were 152 predominantly White undergraduates. Ss had lower levels of aspiration, motivation, and academic achievement in each year of college. However, the disadvantaged group reduced the gap between initial disparities on the criterion measures for the independent variables measured when compared to the control group.—*Journal abstract*.

5664. Rehder, Grant A. (U Iowa) Postschool adjustment of retarded and non-retarded young adults. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3193.

5665. Rocha, Ramon M. (U Iowa) A follow-up study of 48 children who attended Head Start and their use of special education services in Grades 1 through 3. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3194.

5666. Snyder, Lee K.; Lovitt, Thomas C. & Smith, James O. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) Language training for the severely retarded: Five years of behavior analysis research. *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Sep), Vol 42(1), 7-15.—Reviews 23 behavior analysis studies which have appeared since 1968 and analyzed them in terms of target behaviors investigated, research methodologies employed, and implications for classroom or clinical practice and for future research. A majority of the studies dealt exclusively with expressive language, and many of these investigated the generative property of the language under study. All of the studies involved the use of tangible reinforcers, and most used institutionalized Ss more than 8 yrs old. Implications are drawn which suggest the need for (a) an increased emphasis on antecedent conditions, (b) consideration of a broad range of reinforcement contingencies, (c) specific attention to variables which effect maintenance and generalization, and (d) investigation of younger Ss in noninstitutional settings. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5667. Solar, Diana L. (U California, Los Angeles) Some determinants of the feeling of being crowded. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1781.

5668. Stapleton, LeRoy E. (Florida State U) A long-range, diagnostic-prescriptive reading intervention program employing the Frostig test of visual perceptual development and the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities with low socioeconomic, semi-urban, elementary students of the Okaloosa County Florida public

schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3161-3162.

5669. Worl, David M. (U Rochester) An investigation of two tutoring approaches and the resultant effects on students' achievement in reading. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2319.

Counseling & Measurement

5670. Ammons, Rose M. (U Florida) Comparisons of the effectiveness of various pattern analytic procedures in predicting the success of some junior college freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3128.

5671. Attarian, Peter J. (U Arizona) Early recollections: Predictors of vocational preference. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3049.

5672. Bakan, Paul. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) Lateral eye-movement consistency and academic aptitude: Failure to replicate. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 85-86.—Compared scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test for 54 right and 46 left undergraduates directionally consistent and 62 directionally inconsistent for conjugate lateral eye movements elicited by reflection in interpreting a series of 10 proverbs. The finding of lower Scholastic Aptitude Test scores for Ss inconsistent in direction of eye movement (W. Weiten and C. Etaugh; see PA, Vol 53:1959) was not confirmed.—*Journal abstract*.

5673. Beckum, Leonard C. (Stanford U) The effect of counseling and reinforcement on behaviors important to the improvement of academic self-concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3129.

5674. Bergan, John R. & Tombari, Martin L. (U Arizona, Coll of Education) The analysis of verbal interactions occurring during consultation. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 209-226.—Describes a consultation analysis technique for coding conversion between a consultant (e.g., psychologist) and a consultee (e.g., teacher) serving a client (e.g., student). Consultation analysis classifies the topics discussed in consultation, the verbal processes exhibited during consultation, and the extent to which one participant in consultation controls the kinds of things which another participant says. Uses of consultation analysis in training and research are discussed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5675. Bergland, Bruce W.; Quatrano, Louis A. & Lundquist, Gerald W. (U Colorado, Denver) Group social models and structured interaction in teaching decision making. *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 28-36.—Studied the effectiveness of 3 group counseling procedures in fostering decision-making skills. 80 high school junior males enrolled in vocational experience courses were randomly assigned to 4 possible conditions: structured group interaction (SGI), videotaped models (VTM), SGI plus VTM, and waiting list control. Groups met for 5 wks each. 2 doctoral students acted as counselors, each leading 6 groups of Ss. All groups took pre- and postmeasures designed to identify planning and decision-making attitudes; knowledge of how to process relevant, reliable information; information-seeking behavior; and ability to use decision-making behaviors. Analyses of variance

and covariance showed (a) no main effect for counselor and (b) no significant differences between the experimental groups and the controls. Reasons for the lack of hypothesized effects are offered, the potential of these group counseling models are reaffirmed, and areas for further study are outlined.—C. A. Heikkinen.

5676. Bishop, John B.; Sharf, Richard S. & Adkins, Deborah M. (U Delaware) **Counselor intake judgments, client characteristics, and number of sessions at a university counseling center.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 557-559.—Conducted a study to investigate the variables used by intake counselors at a university counseling center in estimating the number of interviews a client will attend and to assess the accuracy of those estimates. Data collected from 448 cases indicate that counselors relied most heavily on their judgment of the severity of personal problems in estimating the number of interviews clients would attend. The variables investigated accounted for a relatively small amount of the total variance found in the actual number of counseling sessions held. An unexpected finding was that the judged severity of vocational problem was negatively correlated to both the estimated and actual number of interviews.—*Journal abstract*.

5677. Bradley, John M. (U Pennsylvania) **Extent of agreement of reading tests and readability measures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2379.

5678. Bray, Nanci M. & Estes, Robert E. (U Texas, Dallas) **A comparison of the PIAT, CAT, and WRAT scores and teacher ratings for learning disabled children.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(8), 519-523.—Administered the Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT), the California Achievement Test (CAT), and the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) to 45 learning disabled 7-12 yr old children. Teacher ratings of academic performance were also obtained. Pearson product-moment correlations were moderate to high, indicating substantial concurrent validity for the PIAT. Mean grade placement scores on subtests with similar content for all 4 measures were generally equivalent, with the exception of PIAT Reading Recognition and WRAT Reading, which produced lower scores. It is concluded that PIAT is suitable for use with learning disabled children.—*Journal abstract*.

5679. Brickell, John L. (U Oregon) **Biased samples in educational research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3130-3131.

5680. Britting, Charles R. (State U New York, Albany) **Some effects of didactic structuring on self-exploration during initial counseling sessions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3051.

5681. Broussard, Burness. (U Pennsylvania) **Prediction of occupational and educational plan attainment by race among secondary school graduates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2286.

5682. Cangemi, Joseph P. (Western Kentucky U) **Self-actualizing behavior: A goal for student personnel services.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 141-143. Discusses self-actualization in college students. 30 characteristics of the self-actualized student

are mentioned. Although no one can attain all these characteristics, the objective of student personnel counseling should be that the student progresses toward self-actualization. To attain this objective, all university experiences must be appraised in terms of their contributions to self-actualization; new programs to promote self-actualization must be created; and old and new programs must be continually appraised as to their development of self-actualization among the students.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5683. Coury, Janine P. (U Tennessee) **Screening for learning disabilities among inner-city first graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2382.

5684. Das, J. P.; Manos, J. & Kanungo, R. N. (U Alberta, Ctr for the Study of Mental Retardation, Edmonton, Canada) **Performance of Canadian native, Black and White children on some cognitive and personality tests.** *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 21(3), 183-195. Examined cognitive abilities and personality characteristics in a total of 190 4th graders from low and high socioeconomic (SES) strata from the White population in Edmonton, low and high SES White and Black populations in Montreal, and a native reservation near Edmonton. Parents of Ss were also given personality tests and were interviewed to obtain an index of educational environment in the S's home, reflecting parents' attitude to the S's education. Canadian native and White groups showed differences in their performance on some of the cognitive tests. Personality differences in their performance on some of the cognitive tests. Personality differences, as measured by S. B. Eysenck's extraversion neuroticism questionnaire and questionnaires for rigidity and locus of control, were negligible between the groups of Ss. However, adults in the 3 ethnic and 2 socioeconomic groups showed some significant personality differences. Performance of Ss on reasoning and school achievement tests were predictable by parental attitude to child's education. This finding is discussed in terms of the role of personological and social variables which may affect the development of a child's cognitive competence. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5685. Frost, Ronald A. (Arizona State U) **Effects of the Vocational Exploration Group on measures of vocational maturity, employability perceptions, perceptions of social alienation and dogmatism of two-year college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 391.

5686. Frymier, Jack R. et al. (Ohio State U) **A longitudinal study of academic motivation.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 63-66.—The Junior Index of Motivation (JIM) Scale is an instrument designed for use as a measure of academic motivation by teachers and counselors working with secondary school students. Tests indicate that the motivation variable accounts for some of the disparity between ability and performance levels of underachievers and overachievers. To determine the long-range predictive value of the JIM Scale, a longitudinal study was conducted with 591 7th graders to test the hypothesis that the JIM Scale would successfully differentiate among college bound and noncollege bound junior high school students. Findings

confirm this hypothesis. It is concluded that the JIM Scale, administered in the 7th grade, can be used as 1 measure to assist counselors and teachers as they work with students regarding the probability of future college attendance. Motivation seems to be fairly well defined early in the secondary school experience.—*Journal abstract.*

5687. Gardner, William E. (Wayne State U) **The effects of intergrade tutoring with group guidance activities on the reading achievement, self-concept, attitudes toward school and behavior of third and fourth grade tutors and on the reading achievement and behavior of first and second grade tutees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3058.

5688. Gibbons, Thomas J. (New York U) **The degree of ability-to-relate projected by Black and White junior high school students after exposure to stimuli portraying counseling interviews with counselor-client racial similarity and disparity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3059-3060.

5689. Gillies, John. (U Glasgow, Scotland) **Personality and adjustment in deaf children.** *British Journal of Projective Psychology & Personality Study*, 1975(Jun), Vol 20(1), 33-34.—Discusses the advantages of using the Lowenfeld World Technique to assess the personalities and adjustment problems of deaf and partially-hearing children.

5690. Ginn, Roger O. (Ohio U, Hudson Health Ctr) **Male and female estimates of personal problems of men and women.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 518-522.—100 male and 100 female undergraduates estimated the types of problems males and females would present at a counseling center. Of 75 problems on a problem checklist, 35 problems were seen as being more typically female whereas only 16 were seen as being more typically male. Sex differences in estimates were found for 13 problems; however, these differences did not affect whether the problems were seen as male or female. Of the 16 male problems, 8 were vocational-educational problems, while none of the female problems was vocational-educational. A 2nd purpose of the study was to look at sex differences in problems presented by actual clients at a university counseling center. Of the 75 problems on the checklist, sex differences were found for only 3 problems.—*Journal abstract.*

5691. Goldstein, Rose S. (New York U) **The relationship of traditionalism, progressivism and authoritarianism of school psychologists to child placement in classes for retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 873-874.

5692. Gutsch, Kenneth U. (U Southern Mississippi) **Career development: A challenge for counseling.** *Southern Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Fal), Vol 9(4), 179-187.—Discusses the relationship of personality, academic training, and the roles of the teacher and counselor to career development. The developmental nature of career counseling is examined in terms of 3 methods of operation used by the counselor (self-examination, personal appraisal, and career determination). Varying approaches for counselors of various psychological orientations which can be used to appraise and monitor the client's progress are discussed. The

concept of career development as a service is analyzed and suggestions for helping clients with varying degrees of work experience are presented.—*L. Gorsey.*

5693. Hammill, Donald; Parker, Randall & Newcomer, Phyllis. **Psycholinguistic correlations of academic achievement.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 248-254.—Investigated the relationship of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (ITPA) subtests to measures of academic performance (i.e., the California Achievement Test [CAT]). Ss were 137 9-yr-olds similar to those used in the standardization sample of the 1968 revision of the ITPA. 2 kinds of data analyses were undertaken: (a) Correlation coefficients among the variables were derived; and (b) Ss were divided into low, average, and high groups based on their CAT performance, and analyses of covariance were run to determine the significance of ITPA differences. Results failed to support the hypothesis that psycholinguistic abilities, except those which contribute to the Grammatical Closure subtest, are related to academic proficiency.—*Journal abstract.*

5694. Hicks, Wallace K. (U Kentucky) **Variations in the complexity of the three major variables (personological, treatment and dependent) in Aptitude-Treatment-Interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3139-3140.

5695. Horton, Raymond J. (Hofstra U) **The construct validity of cloze procedure: An exploratory factor analysis of cloze, paragraph reading, and Structure-of-Intellect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3140.

5696. Hullett, John W. (Augustana Coll) **Potential experimenter bias in the effects of training on the Draw-A-Man-Test.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 83.—Replicated the experiment of Medinnus, Bobitt, and Hullett (1966) to examine the experimental design and findings of that study (i.e., that the performance of 1st graders on the Draw-A-Man Test had been significantly increased by giving them experience in assembling a jigsaw puzzle of a male figure). Results of the present study with 25 kindergartners fail to replicate the findings of Medinnus et al. It is suggested that the results of the Medinnus et al study might be contaminated by E expectation.

5697. Hyman, Milton H. (Wayne State U) **Efficacy of day treatment intervention: Comparison of two matched emotionally disturbed kindergarten age groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3190.

5698. Jaffee, Harris D. (U Florida) **The structure and interrelationships of the self-concept of the child and those of his mother, parent educator and teacher.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3141.

5699. Jennings, James E. **The relationship between locus of control and career preference to academic achievement and perceptions of the feminine ideal held by men significant in the lives of senior high school girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3063-3064.

5700. Jensen, Poul E. & Jensen, Jens P. (Danish Inst for Educational Research, Copenhagen) **[School psychology and reading difficulties: Misinterpreted de-**

mands of "scientificity." (Dan) *Skolepsykologi*, 1975, Vol 12(3-4), 242-254.—Discusses objectivity vs interpretation, qualitative vs quantitative description, and diagnosis vs stated problems. It is argued that the scientific foundation of diagnostic classification in educational psychology is not present. Efforts should be directed toward careful description and interpretation based on the most adequate formulation of the problem available to the psychologist. It is considered important to avoid undue measurements as expressions of objectivity.—*Journal abstract*.

5701. Jones, Octavia M. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of stated occupational choice, vocational maturity, and self-concept as manifested by adolescents in six personality categories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3064.

5702. Kaufmann, Shirley H. (U Southern California) **A comparison of alternate methods for identifying kindergarten pupils for mentally gifted minor programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3142.

5703. Keller, Barbara W. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Self-esteem and other correlates in adolescent career planning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3142-3143.

5704. Kishner, Martha. (Northwestern U) **An empirical study of the cultural bias in test standardization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3143.

5705. Klocke, Ronald A. (Washington State U) **Social systems, peer group culture and their effect on academic and personal orientation of experimental college freshmen and traditional college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3564.

5706. Kohlan, Richard G. (Lock Haven State Coll) **Problems appropriate for discussion in counseling centers: 15 years later.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 560-562.—Investigated changes in the perceived counseling role of college and university counseling centers by administering the 66-item Counseling Appropriateness Check List to 97 counselors now working at 19 of the 21 institutions studied by R. F. Warman (see PA, Vol 36:5K131W) in 1961. Analysis of variance results show that significant differences still exist among counseling centers on 2 of the 3 factors identified by Warman, College Routine and Vocational Choice, but not on Adjustment to Self and Others. There is now general agreement by the counseling center sample that student problems in the adjustment area are most appropriately discussed with counselors rather than other campus resources. Future research to update the check list and investigate the source of differences between counseling centers is recommended.—*Journal abstract*.

5707. Kremnitzer, Susan. (New York U) **Selected correlates of anticipated social mobility and occupational expectation among Black and White adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3145.

5708. Kuehl, Raymond W. (U Iowa) **The measurement of supervising teacher behaviors as perceived by**

student teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3211.

5709. LaBozetta, William C. (U Maryland) **Effect of brief aptitude-occupational orientation on development of congruity of career interests with aptitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3064-3065.

5710. Lenning, O. T. **Predictive validity of the ACT tests at selective colleges.** *ACT Research Report*, 1975(Aug), No 69, 14 p.—Conducted 3 studies to examine the comparative validity of the American College Testing Program (ACT) and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) at selective colleges. Study 1 examined the predictive efficiency of the ACT test scores and the ACT test scores plus high school grades at 120 colleges, separated into 3 groups according to average college ACT composite. Study 2 investigated 4 colleges where all students had taken both the ACT and SAT. Study 3, which took place at the US Air Force Academy, was conducted to correct for selection on the SAT. This study was designed so that prior selection of students by the SAT would not be an extraneous factor in the analysis of the comparative predictive validity of ACT and SAT. Results from all studies indicate that both the ACT and SAT are valid predictors at selective as well as at more typical colleges. Where ACT and SAT did not yield similar results, ACT was usually favored with higher correlation coefficients. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5711. Lo, Mie-ying. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Statistical analysis of interaction and its application to data from the cooperative research program in primary reading instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3146.

5712. Loeffler, Marcia. (Michigan State U) **Counseling women for their complex life role.** *College Student Journal*, 1975(Apr-May), Vol 9(2), 129-132.—Discusses the changing patterns in counseling women as a result of technological changes in the lives of American women. Before these changes, a woman could either be a housewife or pursue a career in business or the professions, but she could not assume both roles. As a result of labor-saving devices in housekeeping, as well as the use of birth-control devices, the modern woman has a far wider choice of life patterns, and counseling must change accordingly. This new liberation of women has enormously enlarged and complicated the field of vocational guidance services for women. Guidance should begin in the 8th or 9th yr of junior high schools. Counselors should avoid any tendencies to reinforce stereotyped negative images of career women. Resourcefulness and mental flexibility should be encouraged, to help women face unexpected future contingencies.—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.

5713. Low, William C. (Brigham Young U) **The effect of time of judgment and test anticipation upon learner-generated judgments of mastery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3147.

5714. Madsen, William L. (U Minnesota) **Multivariate consideration of some personality, motivation, performance, and persistence variables in a selected population of theological students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 860.

5715. Martin, Betty R. (North Carolina State U) Some effects of counseling on the stability of OVIS scores. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3065.
5716. Mehrens, William A. & Lehmann, Irvin J. (Michigan State U) *Standardized tests in education*. (2nd ed). New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975. xiii, 369 p.—Presents an introductory textbook on the design, use, and interpretation of standardized tests and test selection. Topics include technical and practical aspects of testing; standardized aptitude and achievement measures; interest, personality, and attitude inventories; concepts in evaluation and accountability; and future trends in evaluation.
5717. Meyer, Thomas O. (Washington State U) *Differential perceptions of the Student Counseling Center at Washington State University*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3065-3066.
5718. Nisbet, John. (U Aberdeen, Scotland) *Adding and averaging grades*. *Educational Research*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(2), 95-100.—Letter grades are converted to a numerical scale before they are added or averaged, and the conversion may introduce error in the final total. The use of the stanine scale to control some of these sources of error is described.
5719. Oakland, Thomas; See Woo Lee & Axelrad, Kenneth M. (U Texas, Austin) *Examiner differences on actual WISC protocols*. *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 13(3), 227-233.—Determined interrater differences in scoring actual WISC protocols for 3 different IQ levels. In general, differences among the 94 psychologists tended to be within an acceptable range as established by the SE_{ϵ} ; variance on 2 Verbal subtests occasionally exceeded their corresponding SE_{ϵ} . Also, psychologists' demographic characteristics were not a major and consistent source of variance in scoring WISC protocols.—*Journal abstract*.
5720. Orta, Simon L. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) *Occupational aspirations of Mexican-American and Anglo-American senior high school students*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2342-2343.
5721. Pappo, Marice. (Columbia U) *Fear of success: A theoretical analysis and the construction and validation of a measuring instrument*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 421.
5722. Pirkle, Jane B. (Boston Coll) *Locus of control: Concurrent use of the I-E and IAR scales*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3154-3155.
5723. Ramachandran, A.; Chatterji, S. & Mukerjee, M. (Indian Statistical Inst, Calcutta) *Prediction of scholastic achievement in two major streams of study through a multiple discriminant function based on interest scores*. *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 10(2), 70-74.—Developed a discriminant function on the basis of interest scores to classify female students into either humanities or science. The Chatterji Non-language Preference Record was given to a sample of 143 students and to a cross-validation sample of 86 students. It was found that (a) interest patterns of students in science differed widely from those in humanities; (b) students could be classified with considerable precision into either science or humanities on the basis of their interest patterns; and (c) the percentage of successful prediction was higher in the science group.—R. P. Butler.
5724. Redmond, Ronald E. (U Maryland) *Increasing vocational information seeking behaviors of high school students*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2311-2312.
5725. Resnick, Jaquelyn L. (U Florida) *The effectiveness of a brief communications skills program involving facilitative responding and self-disclosure training for student volunteers in college residence halls*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3069.
5726. Ryan, Lewis E. (Mississippi State U) *An investigation of the relationship between the scores earned by selected Negro and White children on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and the Wide Range Achievement Test*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2398-2399.
5727. Sasser, Nancy S. (Washington State U) *A study of no-show clients at the Washington State University Student Counseling Center*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3070.
5728. Schwab, Donald P. (U Wisconsin, Graduate School of Business, Madison) *Course and student characteristic correlates of the course evaluation instrument*. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 742-747.—Describes briefly the Course Evaluation Instrument (CEI), which has 5 dimensions for assessing instructor and course effectiveness. For samples of undergraduate ($n = 3,498$) and graduate students ($n = 1,438$), a field test is reported that examined relationships between dimension scores and (a) 5 student and course characteristics (GPA, expected grade, course difficulty, course required or not, and course in major area or not) and (b) courses taken treated as a set of dummy variables. Student and course characteristics accounted for a small but significant proportion of variance for all dimensions. However, courses taken accounted for a substantial proportion of dimension variance even after the student and course characteristic variables had been controlled. It is suggested that the CEI measures differences in student learning. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5729. Shepherd, Judith C. (U Utah) *An evaluation of group and individual models of career counseling*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3071-3072.
5730. Sigren, Vincent G. (Michigan State U) *An exploratory study employing the educational science of cognitive style as a predictor of group leadership within an orientation program*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3072-3073.
5731. Sillin, Percy P. (Kansas State U) *Implementation and evaluation of an elementary guidance program*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3073.
5732. Skurow, Natalie R. (U Cincinnati) *The liaison educator in psychiatric outpatient clinics for children affiliated with university training programs for child*

psychiatrists. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3073.

5733. Smith, Janice P. (U Florida) **The development of a motivational needs inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3159-3160.

5734. Snow, Gary D. (U Oregon) **An analysis of assessment procedures and practices in a tri-cultural first grade population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3160-3161.

5735. Spring, Carl. (U California, Davis) **Naming speed as a correlate of reading ability and sex.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 134. —Reports results of an experiment which show that digit-naming speed, assessed in less than 1 min, predicted reading achievement of 1st graders with as much accuracy as has been reported for intelligence and reading-readiness test batteries. Results also reflected a slight superiority of girls over boys.

5736. St. John, David E. (Clark U) **An investigation of career decision making processes among adolescent males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3069-3070.

5737. Thomas, Mark J. (Lakeshore Psychiatric Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **Assessing the career education needs of high school students.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 76-79. —Describes a cooperative project on the assessment of career education needs, shared among a New Jersey county career coordinating agency, a state college, the author, and psychology undergraduates. Project benefits are described. (a) 2,100 high school students, who took Crites' Career Maturity Inventory (CMI) and completed career information questionnaires, received feedback on their participation as Ss; this introduced the CMI with local norms to the area. (b) The college allowed the author released time and provided computer services. (c) Undergraduate research assistants learned first-hand about research and important career development dimensions. (d) The county received a valuable data base for research on career development. —C. A. Heikkinen.

5738. White, Robert K. (North Carolina State U) **The effect of a selected self-development program on participant self-actualization and academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3075-3076.

5739. Williams, Bertha M. (Arizona State U) **The effects of two models of counseling—peer and professional—on the levels of self-disclosure and trust of Black college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3076-3077.

5740. Yarber, William L. (Indiana U) **A comparison of the relationship of the grade contract and traditional grading methods to changes in knowledge and attitude during a venereal disease instructional unit.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3164-3165.

5741. Zimmerman, Lawrence E. (U Wyoming) **A study of the success of new registrants when programmed with and without counselor use of the Science Research Associates-Test of Educational Ability, the Kuder Preference Record-Vocational, and test result feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2320.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

5742. Feldman, Jack. (U Florida) **Considerations in the use of causal-correlational technique in applied psychology.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 663-670. —Discusses the use of causal-correlational analyses in applied psychology (with reference to recent literature) in terms of weaknesses in the causal interpretation of such designs and the inappropriate use of raw difference scores in "dynamic correlations." Examples of alternative interpretations of published data are presented to illustrate the ambiguities inherent in the strategy of "discovering" causal relationships in correlational data. Guidelines for the interpretation of causal-correlational analyses are discussed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5743. Gerhardt, Uta. (U London, Bedford Coll, England) **The emergence of "situated role" in a bureaucratic setting.** *Sociology of Work & Occupations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(3), 257-283. —A study of 50 vocational guidance career counselors in a federal German agency showed discrepancies between performance and the formally legislated job description. Participant observations, interviews, and questionnaires were used. It is contended that welfare bureaucrats reduce formally stated role schemes in order to cope. The relational, normative, and functional aspects of reduction are discussed, and mechanisms of cognitive reconciliation of the actual and the formal role are explained. The concept of individuals' role images is used to interpret the clash between bureaucratic and professional forces in welfare agencies as related to the political fate of social reform in capitalistic societies. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5744. Parker, Donald F. & Dyer, Lee. (US Naval Air Station, New Brunswick, ME) **A note on the measurement of valence perceptions in expectancy theory research.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 761-764. —Recently, students of expectancy theory have begun to urge that the theory be tested as a within-person behavioral choice model. In these discussions, and in the research thus far conducted, it has been assumed that single measures of valence perceptions are adequate, presumably because these perceptions are not expected to vary much (if at all) across behavioral alternatives. This presumption was tested by examining the valence given by 702 male senior US Naval officers to 25 outcomes in 2 contexts: continuing in the active duty role and leaving the Navy to assume an anticipated retirement role. Results show that for most outcomes the ratings of valence perceptions differed across the 2 roles. —*Journal abstract*.

5745. Pastore, Jose et al. (U Sao Paulo, Brazil) **Occupational wage differentials among university educated technical personnel in a developing economy.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 113-126. —Data taken in 1970-1971 from 3 university-trained occupational groups (2,796 engineers, 1,430 economists-business-administrators, and 162 basic scientists) in Sao Paulo's manufacturing industries were used in a path analysis to draw interoccupational comparisons concerning the antecedents of occupational wage differentials. The worker's total hourly wage was the dependent variable. A new variable, occupational influence

level, was employed as immediately antecedent to wage, as in job experience (years in the present job). Years of advanced education, age, and seniority in the firm were treated as exogenous variables. Similarities and differences among occupations are discussed. As a whole, results of the analysis illustrate a strategy of comparative occupational analysis. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5746. Petersen, Eggert. (U Aarhus, Psychological Inst, Denmark) [New perspectives in industrial psychology.] (Danish) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(4), 225-237. —Discusses the problems of unlimited, unqualified, and undirected economic growth and argues that this growth is environmentally deleterious for the place of work, the local society, the broader social, and the physical environment. The role of the industrial psychologist within this framework is considered, and it is concluded that he must propose new theories and practices to attempt to specify systems of work which can function with low, qualified, and directed growth.—*Journal abstract*.

5747. Reaser, Joel M. (Southern Illinois U) **The relationship between official and leader behaviors and the performance and job satisfaction of mental health employees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1784.

5748. Rushall, B. S. (Dalhousie U, Applied Psychology Lab, Halifax, Canada) **Applied behavior analysis for sports and physical education.** *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 75-88.—Presents an introduction to applied behavior analysis. Several examples of its use in sports and physical education are presented. 2 devices are discussed, one for presenting behavior cues for personality modification and the other for providing contingent feedback for developing stability in sculling. Some of the benefits of applied behavior analysis for sports and physical education are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

5749. Sargent, George A. (United States International U) **Motivation and meaning: Frankl's logotherapy in the work situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1785.

5750. Sjö Dahl, L. [The nurse's job: A limited job-analysis.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1974(Dec), No 264, 236 p. —Interviewed 172 nurses from medical and surgical clinics using the critical and incident method. Findings demonstrate the importance of taking into account the expressive, psychological aspect of nursing. For every reported situation appropriate actions or measures are proposed in the form of work demands. (21 ref)—*English abstract*.

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

5751. Aldag, Ramon J. & Brief, Arthur P. (U Wisconsin, Graduate School of Business, Madison) **Some correlates of work values.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 757-760.—Replicated findings by M. R. Blood (see PA, Vol 44:5754) concerning relationships of work values to employee affective responses. Ss were 131 hourly employees of a manufacturing firm. Further significant relationships were found between work-value indices and employee perceptions of task characteristics and of leader behaviors. The common suggestion that adherence to Profes-

tant Ethic ideals should be associated with strong higher order needs was supported.—*Journal abstract*.

5752. Barak, Azy; Carney, Clarke G. & Archibald, Robert D. (Ohio State U) **The relationship between vocational information seeking and educational and vocational decidedness.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 149-159.—Explored the relationship between vocational information seeking behavior (VISB) and educational and vocational decidedness. Pre- and postmeasures of VISB and educational and vocational decidedness were given to 2 groups of "undecided" university freshmen. One group of 169 Ss experienced a 3-hr vocationally oriented life planning workshop and a career planning class module of 10 hrs duration; the other group of 222 Ss experienced only the class module. Correlations between VISB and the 2 forms of decidedness were low but significant. Cross-lagged and dynamic correlations completed to determine causal effects only minimally supported the hypotheses that engaging in VISB produces an increase in educational and vocational committedness and vice versa. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5753. Brosnan, Peter. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **The ability to predict workers' preferences: Further evidence.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 28(6), 519-541.—Conducted a follow-up of J. M. Howells and P. Brosnan's (see PA, Vol 49: 8084) survey of the ability of 71 managers and trade union officers to predict 262 workers' preferences. Results show that even when economic and social conditions change a good deal, and despite changes in individuals' preferences, the average union members' preferences for pay and fringe benefits remain remarkably constant. The managers and union officers were unable to assess workers current preferences, and the majority of persons who had predicted preferences in both surveys performed worse in the second, most overestimating the limited changes in preferences which had occurred. It is concluded that those who work closest to the ordinary worker are less capable of deciphering the confusing array of information which they receive about him. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5754. Desmond, Richard F. & Weiss, David J. (U Pittsburgh, Rehabilitation Counseling Program) **Worker estimation of ability requirements of their jobs.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 13-28.—A modified version of the Minnesota Job Requirements Questionnaire (MJRQ), representing the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) aptitudes, was used by 714 workers in 11 selected jobs to rate the ability requirements of their jobs. Worker MJRQ ratings were compared with 261 supervisors' MJRQ ratings. Modified Occupational Ability Patterns (OAPs) derived from worker ratings were compared with OAPs based on supervisor ratings, OAPs from expert ratings in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), and OAPs from the empirical GATB approach. Reliability of worker MJRQ ratings was comparable to that of supervisor ratings. Comparisons of mean ratings and variability of ratings of workers in a job category with workers in other jobs, and with supervisors rating the same job, showed construct validity for worker MJRQ ratings, as did intercorrelations of the worker ratings.

OAPs derived from worker MJRQ ratings compared favorably with OAPs derived from supervisor MJRQ ratings, from the DOT, and from the GATB. Differences among workers on variables such as satisfaction, age, and tenure did not significantly affect their MJRQ ratings. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5755. Dolliver, Robert H. & Nelson, Richard E. (U Missouri) **Assumptions regarding vocational counseling.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 12-19.—Describes common hindering and facilitative assumptions related to vocational counseling. False assumptions appear among the general public, clients, vocational test makers, and counselors. Since counseling outcome depends on counselors and clients sharing reasonable assumptions, the following are proposed: (a) Different clients need or want different things in making occupational decisions: (b) Active client involvement enhances counseling outcomes: (c) Occupational decision-making can progress through focus on the areas of occupational information, values clarification, and decision-making skills: (d) Client personality enters into occupational performance and success: (e) Vocational counseling most often leads not to final occupational choices but to possibilities for further exploration. (26 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

5756. Gade, Eldon M. & Goodman, Ronald E. (U North Dakota) **Vocational preferences of daughters of alcoholics.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 41-47.—Studied the vocational preferences of daughters of alcoholics in terms of Roe's theory, which suggests that individuals suffering parental neglect and rejection make career choices which are not person-oriented. 25 undergraduate daughters of alcoholics (DAs) and 30 randomly selected undergraduate women (RSs) took Holland's Vocational Preference Inventory (VPI). National VPI norm comparisons and *t* tests showed that (a) as expected, DAs scored higher on the intellectual and lower on the status scales than RSs; (b) expected DA-RS differences on the realistic, social, enterprising, and control scales failed to appear; (c) as expected, DAs' realistic and intellectual percentile scores were their highest; (d) unexpectedly, DAs' overall scores were not lower or less differentiated than those of the RSs; and (e) as expected, DAs appeared less similar to national norms than RSs. Counseling approaches suitable for DAs are suggested. (16 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

5757. Gottfredson, Gary D.; Holland, John L. & Gottfredson, Linda S. (Johns Hopkins U, Educational Research Ctr) **The relation of vocational aspirations and assessments to employment reality.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 135-148.—Used a typology to organize (a) 1970 US Census data about the kinds of employment, (b) survey data about people's aspirations, and (c) the results of vocational assessments made with and without norms for men and women at 2 educational levels—some high school or above and some college or above. Results indicate that kinds of employment differ greatly for different educational levels and between the sexes. The distribution of people's aspirations resembles the distribution of actual employment, with some notable exceptions. Results also indicate that the use of sex-based interest inventory norms is unrealistic because they create distributions that diverge greatly

from the distribution of actual employment. Some implications of the congruence between kinds of people and their employment are discussed for vocational guidance, test development, and career development research and theory. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5758. Groome, Agnes J. (U Saskatchewan, Regina, Canada) **Interaction effects in life career simulation: Sex and ability of role and participants.** *Simulation & Games*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 312-319.—Assessed the effects of participation in a simulation activity on high school students' career maturity.—D. E. Anderson.

5759. Kelso, Geoffrey I. (Johns Hopkins U) **The influences of stage of leaving school on vocational maturity and realism of vocational choice.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 29-39.—Obtained cross-sectional data from 1,484 male 7th-12th graders who completed either the Otis Intermediate Test or the Otis Higher Test, Crites' Vocational Development Inventory (VDI), and the author's Student Survey. Major findings show that (a) Ss' anticipated stage of leaving school was significantly related to realism of vocational choice—those SS who expected to leave school prior to Grade 12 showed higher levels of realism than those going on, in spite of the fact that they tended to be lower in both maturity of vocational choice attitudes (VCA) and intelligence; (b) IQ exercised a complicated mediatory effect on both VCA and realism; and (c) in general, both VCA and realism were linearly related to grade. Findings indicate the need to distinguish carefully between VCA and realism as aspects of vocational development. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5760. Meir, Elchanan I.; Bar, Rivka; Lahav, Gabi & Shalhevet, Reuven. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **Interest inventories based on Roe's classification modified for negative respondents.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 127-133.—The Ramak and Courses interest inventories (E. I. Meir et al), based on A. Roe's (1956) occupational classification, were modified for use with Ss who answer negatively to most items in the traditional forms. 136 19-21 yr old male Israeli army personnel responded to the Ramak and Courses inventories with the R ? A (Refuse, Undecided, Agree) scale. The split half reliability of the modified inventories was 0.75, and their occupational structure had the same shape and arrangement as the inventories with the Y ? N (Yes, Undecided, No) scale. Negative respondents gave more positive responses ($p < .05$) on the modified forms than on the traditional ones. *Journal abstract*.

5761. Patrick, Theodora A. (Columbia U) **Personality and family background characteristics of women who enter male-dominated professions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2396.

5762. Pearson, Henry G. (Career Concepts, Wayland, MA) **Self-identification of talents: First step to finding career directions.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 20-26.—Describes a process-oriented workshop to help individuals identify their own skills and interests and relate them to appropriate career fields. In approximately 10 hrs of group and individual sessions, Career Direction Workshop participants learn how to view successes as combinations of skills and traits, to translate them into generic terms, and to apply the resultant patterns to career characteristics with the help

of written occupational descriptions. Once learned, the process is useful for repeated career self-assessment. The workshop has been effective in industry and schools, and requires coaches oriented toward both teaching and counseling.—C. A. Heikkinen.

5763. Pillai, P. Gopala. (U Kerala, Trivandrum, India) **A study of factors related to the disparity between occupational aspirations and value choices of high school students.** *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(1), 61-73.—Attempted to assess the disparity between occupational preference and value choices of students quantitatively, to determine whether disparity is related to socioeconomic status, and to determine whether such personality variables as extraversion and neuroticism are factors in the disparity. A personality inventory, personal questionnaire, a list of 9 job values, and a list of 26 occupations were administered to 720 pupils. It was found that lower socioeconomic status children and those with parents of lower educational attainment showed greater disparity. There was a greater tendency for disparity among males from families with higher socioeconomic status. In general, neurotic and extraverted Ss showed greater disparity than the others. (26 ref)—I. W. Kidorf.

5764. Sherrid, Samuel D. (New York U) **The effects of cognitive dissonance upon values held by police.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3545.

5765. Shinar, Eva H. (Midtown Community Mental Health Ctr, Children/Adolescent Service, Indianapolis, IN) **Sexual stereotypes of occupations.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 99-111.—Examined the nature of sex stereotypes of occupations as they exist among college students today, using data from 60 male and 60 female undergraduates. The method of eliciting sexual stereotypes of occupations was distinctive in that 3 types of rating criteria were used, each emphasizing a different aspect of perception, on the basis of which the ratings of occupations as masculine, feminine, or neutral were subsequently made. Results indicate that sexual stereotypes of occupations were clearly defined and held in agreement by both males and females. The study yielded information about the mean rating of each of 129 occupations in terms of its masculinity, femininity, and neutrality.—*Journal abstract*.

5766. Thomas, L. Eugene. (U Connecticut) **Why study mid-life career change?** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 37-40.—Identifies areas in developmental knowledge of midlife career change and stability that need more research. These include (a) motivations for mid-life career change, (b) the relationship between career change and identity change, (c) the balance between work and leisure activities related to psychological well-being in middle age, and (d) correlates of persistence and change at mid-life, especially in the light of current opportunities presented for career change. Besides studying others, developmental psychologists should investigate themselves and colleagues since this concern also touches their lives. The nature of the problem requires an interdisciplinary approach, and the help of guidance workers is needed.—C. A. Heikkinen.

5767. Valentine, Debbie; Ellinger, Nancy & Williams, Martha. (Settlement Club Home, Social Services, Austin, TX) **Sex-role attitudes and the career choices of male and female graduate students.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 48-53.—Studied differences on the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWS) of 224 University of Texas (Austin) female and male graduate students relative to their enrollment in areas traditionally considered "masculine" or "feminine." Analyses of variance gave the following results: (a) In general, women had more nontraditional attitudes than men. (b) Men and women enrolled in nontraditional areas had more liberal attitudes than those in traditional areas. (c) Students in feminine occupations were more liberal than those in masculine occupations. (d) Marital status was unrelated to ATWS scores. (e) Men and women in nontraditional areas had a higher percentage of working mothers than their peers in traditional areas. (f) Women in masculine occupations had a higher proportion of professional fathers than women in feminine occupations. It is suggested that women in masculine occupations experience more role strain than women in feminine occupations, largely because of the attitudes of male peers. Findings indicate the value of including men in studies of women's occupational choice.—C. A. Heikkinen.

5768. Walsh, W. Bruce & Hanle, Nancy A. (Ohio State U) **Consistent occupational preferences, vocational maturity, and academic achievement.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 89-97.—Explored the differences in vocational maturity, academic aptitude, and achievement variables among 53 female undergraduate sorority students who made congruent, incongruent, and undecided occupational choices. The variables were operationally defined by the Career Maturity Inventory, the American College Test Battery, and a self-report questionnaire. Congruent, incongruent, and undecided current occupational choice groups were defined operationally using the Self-Directed Search. Analysis of variance revealed the main effect of groups to be significant for 2 variables. Findings suggest that Ss in the congruent female group tended to be more vocationally mature than Ss in the incongruent and undecided groups. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5769. Yonge, George D. & Regan, Mary C. (U California, Davis) **A longitudinal study of personality and choice of major.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 41-65.—Examined aspects of J. L. Holland's theory of vocational choice, using university freshmen and senior Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI) and freshman Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) data for 833 males. It was found that freshmen, senior, and change scores on the OPI and SAT were related to senior major field of study, classified into the 6 Holland types. There were differences in both personality and ability among those who persisted in the same type of major for 4 yrs, and there were differences among those who changed to a different type of major from the freshman to the senior year. There was limited evidence that within certain types of major, particularly the realistic type, persisters, and those who entered this type of major resembled each other more on some personality characteristics than did persisters and those who left this type of

major. Evidence in support of Holland's theory was based on relationships which had been well established and known for a long time. More explicit expectations derived from this theory were only weakly supported or not supported at all. Indeed, Holland's theory is not adequate to the task of shedding much light on the obtained results.—*Journal abstract.*

5770. Yuchtman, Ephraim & Samuel, Yitzhak. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **Determinants of career plans: Institutional versus interpersonal effects.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Aug), Vol 40(4), 521-531.—Describes the Israeli educational system as activating a series of institutionalized controls to promote centralized public policies with regard to educational and occupational opportunities. Hence, individual goals and plans for future careers are severely constrained by formal mechanisms such as an early separation of more promising students from less able ones, differential training of various classes of students through distinctive types of high schools, and the granting of official credentials in the form of various diplomas and licenses. Such institutional arrangements are considered to be a form of "sponsored" mobility system within which the role of informal, interpersonal influences on levels of career aspiration is rather limited, particularly in later stages of the educational process. Empirical data from questionnaires administered to 500 20-21 yr old males and females, a sample randomly drawn from Israeli military records, support this thesis. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Personnel Selection & Training

5771. Broad, Mary L. (Naval Reserch Lab, Washington, DC) **Developing women's resources: Challenges for the HRD consultant.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(9), 6-9.—Proposes that since the pressure for women's equal employment opportunity is still rising, the human resource development consultant should prepare an augmented program of remedies for learning needs and for the removal of impediments.—R. L. Sulzer.

5772. Cohen, Barry M. & Keller, George. (U West Florida) **Is the laboratory method's value limited in organizationally mixed stranger groups? An NTL case study.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 41-45.—Used questionnaires to evaluate a National Training Laboratories external program. Responses by the immediate supervisors of 30 trainee volunteers were favorable to the program.—R. L. Sulzer.

5773. Cooper, Lloyd G. (New Mexico State U) **HRD—a professional manifesto: Recognition of a fundamental role in organizational productivity.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(9), 24-26.—While human resource development has not fully emerged as an independent profession, the increased responsibilities and expectations of those presently carrying on such work demand strong redefinition of both the organizational mission and the professional enterprise.—R. L. Sulzer.

5774. Cream, Bertram W. & Lambertson, David C. (Wright Patterson US Air Force Base, OH) **Functional integrated systems trainer: Technical design and operation.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No

75-6(11), 60 p.—Reports results of an intensive evaluation focused on the actual training value of a US Air Force crew training device. Findings show that the trainer (a) provides effective individual and crew coordination training and (b) validates the effectiveness of functional part-task trainers and the design philosophy that stresses reliance on behavioral task analysis data.

5775. Heneman, Herbert G.; Schwab, Donald P.; Huett, Dennis L. & Ford, John J. (U Wisconsin, Graduate School of Business, Madison) **Interviewer validity as a function of interview structure, biographical data, and interviewee order.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 748-753.—Investigated effects of degree of interview structure, presence or absence of interviewee biographical information, and interviewee order on interviewer validity. 54 undergraduates in personnel management and 36 social-worker supervisors serving as judges rated 6 currently employed social workers assuming the role of job applicants in videotaped interviews. Low validities, calculated using interview ratings and performance-measure criterion scores based on a job analysis of the social-worker position, were obtained in all treatment conditions. Analysis of variance revealed that only interviewee order had an appreciable effect on interviewer validity. Analysis of the interview ratings revealed the presence of halo error and low interrater reliability. Possible design limitations and future research suggestions are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

5776. Hungerland, Jacklyn E. & Taylor, John E. **Self-paced instruction in a cognitively oriented skills course: Supplyman, MOS 76Y10.** *HumRRO Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-20, 35 p.—Conducted a study at a US Army training center to determine the feasibility of using self-paced instruction without programed texts in a clerical and computational skills course. Course organization and management and effective instructional techniques for the conduct of self-paced training were the principal areas of study. Data were collected on approximately 135 baseline (lock-step) and 200 self-paced students during a 7-wk supplyman course. Findings indicate that self-pacing is feasible to implement and operate, can be used effectively in cognitive skill training, and is well received by students and instructors.—*Journal abstract.*

5777. Jeske, J. Oscar & Whitten, Mary R. (Oklahoma Baptist U) **Motivational distortion of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire by persons in job applicants' roles.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 379-383.—Investigated motivational distortion on 5 factors (A, C, E, H, and O) of the 16PF by 50 undergraduates in job applicants' roles. Ss were able to distort significantly in their favor these factors and 5 additional ones (G, L, Q₁, Q₂, and Q₃). Results suggest caution in using the 16 PF in personnel selection.—*Journal abstract.*

5778. Morgan, Marscellette B. (North Carolina State U) **The effect of the manpower development training program on attitude changes toward work and self concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3150.

5779. Odiome, George S. (U Massachusetts, Coll of Business Administration, Amherst) **The hard technologies of training: Further evidence of training professionalism.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 3-7.—Describes 10 principles and improved methods which account for much of the increased effectiveness of training in the 1960s and 1970s. Particularly important have been the wider use of simulation techniques and the effective use of feedback to change behavior.—R. L. Sulzer.

5780. Poduval, P. R. (U Cochin, School of Management Studies, India) **Selection of supervisory and managerial personnel.** *Indian Manager*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1), 57-66.—The 1st step in developing good management is considered to be the selection of intelligent candidates with potential qualities and competence needed in supervision and management. The idea that supervisory and management jobs are composed of activities which call for knowledge and skill that can be learned is noted, and questions are raised about the prevailing management practices in personnel selection and "halo effect" deficiencies in applying common standards. Guidelines for psychologists in providing consulting services in personnel selection are suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

5781. Stebbins, Robert A. & Flynn, Colin. (U Texas, Arlington) **Police definitions of the situation: Evaluation of a diploma program in law enforcement and community relations.** *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Corrections*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(4), 334-353.—Describes the theoretical basis and practical operation during 2 yrs of the 3-yr Diploma Program of advanced training for the police of St. John's, Newfoundland. 20 Program students and a matched comparison group of nonstudents were observed, to determine how Ss in each group defined their encounters with the public. Findings are reported in detail, effects of the program are evaluated, and past and planned improvements are discussed. (French abstract)—B. L. Kintz.

5782. Sulzen, Robert H. & Thomas, Donald L. **The effects of adjunct instructional materials employed outside the classroom on the performance of Air Force ROTC students.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75(5), 36 p.—Reports results of 4 experiments with college students, using a counterbalanced repeated measures design. Results indicate that adjunct materials promote learning of materials directly covered by adjunct questions but do not contribute to application of the material covered by adjunct questions. (16 ref)

5783. Williams, Kenneth L. (United States International U) **Characteristics of the more successful and less successful missionaries.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1786-1787.

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

5784. Andriessen, J. H. (Vrije U, Vakgroep Arbeids-en Organisatiepsychologie, Amsterdam, Netherlands) **[The expectancy theory and work motivation.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Aug), Vol 30(6), 453-491. Reviews several studies on work motivation. H. Peak (1955), one of the earliest researchers on the subject, suggested 2 levels of work outcomes: (a) the valence or attractiveness

of the task indicated by objective performance and (b) the subjective motivational levels. In an evaluation of 17 studies on "b", H. G. Heneman and D. P. Schwab (see PA, Vol 49:01420 found that results varied considerably on the structure and content of the "b" level. V. Vroom's (1964) reference performance model is presented to indicate the relationships between "a" and "b." Valence or attractiveness of the task and the expectancy of performance produce force of action. This force is equated with effort which, combined with ability, develops performance that identifies the level of work outcome. The 17 studies are appraised with respect to their interpretations of the form and composition of the subjective motivational level, the influence of the social situation of the worker's performance in developing that level, the statistical procedures used to analyze the work outcomes, and the system of measurement of performance. (36 ref)—A. J. Ter Keurst.

5785. Braithwaite, Wanda P. (U Washington, Seattle) **Police officers as decision makers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1767-1768.

5786. Moore, Mark H. (U Houston) **An investigation of the influence of ethnic group membership on job attitudes and the relationship between these attitudes and job performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1783-1784.

5787. Ritchie, Richard J. (U Houston) **Expectations and attitudes as moderators between ability and job performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1784.

5788. Ruhe, John A. (U Florida) **The effects of varying racial compositions upon attitudes and behaviors of supervisors and subordinates in simulated work groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 450-451.

5789. Schwartz, Brian E. (U Akron) **The multiplicative performance model: A re-evaluation in a multivariate investigation of alternative theoretical predictions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1786.

5790. Shriver, Edgar L. (URS/Matrix Research Co, Falls Church, VA) **Fully proceduralized job performance aids: Guidance for performing behavioral analyses of tasks.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-38, 43 p.—Details a method for identifying all the cues, directions, and responses necessary for task performance by US Air Force novice and apprentice maintenance personnel. This method, the behavioral analyses of tasks (BAT), is intended as a supplement to fully proceduralized job performance aids (FPJPA) and involves a "hands on" tryout of the initially produced task steps. The application of BAT with several novice and apprentice personnel identified important cues in the troubleshooting routine and produced an "unfolding" effect from pictorial to pictorial. After inclusion of BAT in FPJPA, the performance of both novices and apprentices greatly improved. Apprentice performance was equivalent to that of experienced personnel, with 95% of their assigned tasks accomplished. It is suggested that the use of BAT in the FPJPA developmental cycle will be necessary for the consistent production of a quality product at a minimum cost.—B. McLean.

Management & Management Training

5791. Bass, Bernard M.; Valenzi, Enzo R.; Farrow, Dana L. & Solomon, Robert J. (U Rochester, Graduate School of Management) **Management styles associated with organizational, task, personal, and interpersonal contingencies.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 720-729.—Prior studies with subordinates and managers from public and private agencies resulted in the development of a 31-scale profile questionnaire conceptualized in a systems framework of input, transform, and output variables. In the present study, the profile was completed by 78 managers and 407 of their subordinates. Convergent and concurrent validity studies generally supported the validity of the scales. 5 management styles measured were found to be conceptually but not empirically independent. The styles—direction, negotiation, consultation, participation, and delegation—differentially correlated with organizational, task, intrapersonal, and interpersonal variables, as well as with measures of work-unit effectiveness and satisfaction. According to stepwise regressions, direction was most likely to appear with structure and clarity; negotiation with short-term objectives and authoritarian subordinates; consultation, with long-term objectives and intra-group harmony; participation, with clarity and warmth; and delegation, with warmth and lack of routine tasks.—*Journal abstract.*

5792. Bates, Peter A. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Managerial behavior: Its assessment and implications.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 904.

5793. Helmich, Donald L. & Erzen, Paul E. (U San Diego) **Leadership style and leader needs.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 397-402.—Conducted a questionnaire study of 108 corporation presidents. It was hypothesized that there is a positive relationship between a task-oriented leadership style and a lack of fulfillment of the leader's personal needs. Results significantly support the central hypothesis. The corollary hypothesis is supported in that employee-oriented style related to a higher degree of need fulfillment for Ss than did the task-oriented style. Of 6 items making up the total need fulfillment score, the 2 which contributed most to explaining the covariance between leadership style and need fulfillment were prestige and opportunity for growth and development. (16 ref)

5794. Hofstede, Geert. (European Inst for Advanced Studies in Management, Brussels, Belgium) **Perceptions of others after a T group.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 367-377.—60 managers attending an executive course responded to questionnaires specifying their perceptions of the needs for improvement of themselves and of their bosses. 30 Ss answered before participating in a 3-day T-group program and 30 Ss answered immediately after. A comparison of responses showed that the perception gap between perceived "self" and "boss" improvement needs in the interpersonal area was wider after training than before. Based on this finding and an analysis of the literature, it is argued that T-group programs tend to have a negative influence on perceptions of outsiders and

that this effect may be functional as well as dysfunctional in organization development.—*Journal abstract.*

5795. Hunsaker, Phillip L. **Incongruity adaptation capability and risk preference in turbulent decision-making environments.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 173-185.—Studied the value of using the general incongruity adaptation level (GIAL) theory by M. J. Driver and S. Streufert (1965) to predict variations in risk preference under different degrees of environmental incongruity. In a sample of 203 undergraduates, Ss with high scores on the GIAL Self-Description Test perceived incongruent decision environments as less risky, incorporated more risk in the decisions they made, and responded to changes in environmental turbulence in more rational ways, than did lower scoring Ss. Findings confirm the basic hypotheses of GIAL theory and establish its relationship to risk perception and risk preference in turbulent decision-making environments. Application of the GIAL Self-Description Test as a screening criterion, and training methods for increasing incongruity adaptation capability, creativity, risk preference, and flexibility, are discussed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5796. Jirásek, Jaroslav. **Science helps management: On the tasks of the Council of the State Economic Research Programme dealing with enterprise management.** Prague, Czechoslovakia: Inst of Management, 1973. 18 p.—Discusses the problems of an enterprise under socialism, surveys its development and functions, and outlines the principles of a branch organization and social planning. Management methods are examined in the light of Czechoslovak experience.

5797. Korman, Abraham K. & Tanofsky, Robert. (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Statistical problems of contingency models in organizational behavior.** *Academy of Management Journal*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 393-397.—Examines some of the methodological and statistical problems of contingency theories of leadership and especially the practical applicability of theoretical findings. It is concluded that (a) neither contingency nor noncontingency models can provide adequate solutions to the leadership problem, both need to be used. (b) The use of contingency models must proceed slowly. A priori models are difficult to utilize because of parameter estimation problems, and empirical models present problems unless attention is paid to psychometric problems. (c) The inability of both approaches to satisfy the demands for adequate theory may have a positive effect. It may encourage the viewing of theory as an aid to problem identification rather than as having a "truth" status which must be protected.

5798. Lessner, Milton. (United States International U) **Self-actualization study of the small business entrepreneur.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1727-1728.

5799. Lischeron, Joe & Wall, Toby D. (MRC Social & Applied Psychology Unit, U Sheffield, England) **Attitudes toward participation among local authority employees.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 28(6), 499-517.—Administered a questionnaire to 127 blue-collar employees to determine their attitudes toward participation in managerial decisions. Results show that, while the Ss experienced little participation, they expressed strong

desires to be involved in decision making. The form of participation preferred depended on the nature of the decision involved. In middle-management decision making most Ss wanted to participate through personal contact with management; in top-management decisions employee representation was desired; and in pay-related decisions participation through trade union representation was favored. Attitudes toward participation were positively related to job satisfaction. The usefulness of such questionnaire data as a starting point for the implementation of participative practices is discussed. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5800. **Osborn, Richard N. & Hunt, J. G.** (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale) **Relations between leadership, size, and subordinate satisfaction in a voluntary organization.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 730-735.—Examined relationships between leadership, unit size, and subordinate satisfaction in 60 chapters of a nationwide, undergraduate, business fraternity. Chapter members completed questionnaires assessing satisfaction with work, supervision, and co-workers and described their presidents in terms of consideration and initiating structure. Chapter presidents completed questionnaires assessing their lateral orientation, that is, their willingness to develop relations with external units. Responses of individual members were averaged across each chapter to provide an *N* of 60 for analysis. Simple bivariate relationships indicated that consideration and structure displayed some significant positive correlations with satisfaction, while lateral orientation and size displayed some significant negative correlations. Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that initiating structure and lateral orientation were the predictors contributing significant variance and that the leadership \times size interactions were significant when predicting some aspects of satisfaction. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5801. **Sloane, David E.** (Temple U) **The influence of differential scheduling of sessions on the effectiveness of a human relations training program as moderated by relevant personal characteristics of the trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 906.

5802. **Varga, Karoly.** (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Sociological Research Inst, Budapest) **nAchievement, nPower and effectiveness of research and development.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 28(6), 571-590.—Administered the French Test of Insight to 118 executives, scientists, and engineers working on 17 pharmaceutical and chemical industry research and development (R and D) projects. The R and D projects were classified as successful or unsuccessful by outside experts, both from a technical and an economic point of view. Blind analysis showed that (a) need achievement (nAch) significantly correlated both with technical and economic success; (b) need power (nPow) was a strong factor making for both kinds of success when present in conjunction with nAch, but a factor making for failure in the absence of nAch; (c) nAch proved to be a factor making for success both on projects which allowed for initiative and those that did not; nPow on the other hand furthered success on noninitiative projects only, on initiative ones it promoted failure. Results are discussed

in the light of the nAch construct—the theory of the human need for work—and various nPow constructs. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

5803. **Baum, John F. & Youngblood, Stuart A.** (Purdue U, Krannert Graduate School of Industrial Administration) **Impact of an organizational control policy on absenteeism, performance, and satisfaction.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 688-694.—Examined the impact of an organizational control policy based on the concept of "legal compliance" with established organizational norms on 2 behavioral measures—absenteeism and performance—and 2 attitudinal measures of satisfaction. The control policy was experimentally manipulated in each of 2 experimental groups totaling 297 undergraduates. In one group, a compulsory attendance policy followed by a noncompulsory policy was employed, while in the other the sequence of administering the policies was reversed. Attendance, performance, and satisfaction measures were used as criteria in analyses of variance. Results indicate that a control policy based on legal compliance significantly improved attendance and performance and did not alter satisfaction levels.—*Journal abstract*.

5804. **Berger, Leonard S.** (Temple U) **Use of power, Machiavellianism, and involvement in a simulated industrial setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 904.

5805. **Burnett, Gerry S.** (Michigan State U) **A study of causal relationships between organizational variables and personal influence variables during the implementation of a Scanlon Plan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1305-1306.

5806. **Caplan, Robert D. & Jones, Kenneth W.** (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research) **Effects of work load, role ambiguity, and Type A personality on anxiety, depression, and heart rate.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 713-719.—Studied Type A personality (hard driving, persistent, involved in work) as a conditioner of the effects of quantitative work load and role ambiguity (stresses) on anxiety, depression, resentment, and heart rate (strains) among 73 male users (mean age, 23 yrs) of a university computer system that was approaching a 23-day shutdown. Each respondent was his own control. Stress, personality, and psychological strain were assessed by questionnaire, and heart rate was measured. Change scores were then analyzed. Role ambiguity was positively associated with anxiety, depression, and resentment; subjective work load was positively associated only with anxiety. Anxiety was positively related to heart rate. The relationship between work load and anxiety was greatest for Type A persons, and a similar but nonsignificant trend appeared for the effects of anxiety on heart rate. Response and respondent specificity are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5807. **Christie, Bruce.** (U London, University Coll, Communications Studies Group, England) **Willingness to telecommunicate and general attitude.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 102. Reports results of an experiment in which 96 businessmen and government officials used a telecommunication system to hold a discussion. Their general attitude toward the system, as

measured by semantic differential ratings, significantly predicted their reported willingness to use the system rather than travel to an imaginary meeting. Their attitude toward the discussion itself did not.

5808. Dickinson, Terry L. & Wijting, Jan P. (Colorado State U) **An analysis of workers' attitudes toward the 4-day, 40-hour workweek.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 383-390.—430 employees' attitudes toward a proposed 4-day, 40-hr workweek were examined relative to job and worker variables, expectations about the shortened workweek, and satisfaction with facets of the job and company. Ss classified by their sex, work shifts, wage schedules, and sex \times work shifts differed significantly in their attitudes toward the 4-day, 40-hr workweek and in the advantages and disadvantages they expected to result from a revised workweek. Except for a weak relation with pay and promotions, satisfaction with facets of the job and company was not significantly correlated with attitude toward the proposed workweek. The importance of employees' expectations in relation to the 4-day, 40-hr workweek is discussed, and it is suggested that firms contemplating a revised workweek should examine and explore with employees the impact of a 4-day, 40-hr workweek before installation.—*Journal abstract.*

5809. DiMarco, Nicholas & Gustafson, David P. (U Missouri, School of Business Administration, St Louis) **Attitudes of co-workers and management toward hard-core employees.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spring), Vol 28(1), 65-76.—Studied attitudes of 30 White coworkers and 61 White managers toward Black workers who had previously been hard core unemployed (HCU) but were now employed by a manufacturing firm for a year. Coworkers and those who reported that they knew at least one of the Black workers well generally expressed more positive attitudes toward them than managers and those who reported that they did not know any of them well. Managers who did not know any Black workers well expressed especially negative attitudes. Related social psychology literature is reviewed and it is suggested that training programs aimed at increasing acceptance of HCU as workers be designed differently for coworkers and managers. (24 ref)—*J. McKillip.*

5810. Enderlein, Thomas E. (Pennsylvania State U) **Causal patterns related to post high school employment satisfaction.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(1), 67-80.—Developed a linear recursive path model and evaluated it using a combined male and female sample of 208 high school students and the 89 male and 119 female Ss of the sample separately. An attempt was made to identify causal relationships of in-school student characteristics to satisfaction in post-high-school employment. The statistical methodology used was path analysis. A total of 10 student characteristic variables were used in the model. Findings indicate that overall job satisfaction was related to variables which are associated with the affective domain: occupational values—interest and satisfaction and salary, and vocational maturity. Overall, employment satisfaction was twice as predictable for the females as it was for the combined sample, and it was not at all predictable for the males.—*Journal abstract.*

5811. Forbes, Raymond L. (United States International U) **The human resource management program (1970-1972): A study in planned social change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1782-1783.

5812. Gavin, James F. & Howe, John G. (Colorado State U) **Psychological climate: Some theoretical and empirical considerations.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 228-240.—Distinguishes psychological climate from organizational climate and presents a model to depict how psychological climate affects and is affected by other variables in organizational settings. Based on the model, a series of hypotheses was developed and tested by administering a battery of psychometric tests to 794 managers of 4 large organizations. Findings indicate that psychological climate seems to be affected by the organizational setting and by the employees' echelon in the organization. Further, psychological climate had considerable covariation with satisfaction and motivational variables. Directions for future research seem to be clarified by this investigation. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5813. Grubb, Eric A. (U Michigan) **Temporal integration as a measure of job boredom and consequent selection of recreation activities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1722-1723.

5814. Hand, Herbert H.; Entafen, Bernard D. & Sims, Henry P. (U South Carolina, Coll of Business Administration) **How effective is data survey and feedback as a technique of organizational development? An experiment.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 333-347.—Evaluated the effectiveness of the data survey and feedback method of organization development. In the study which used 216 business students, a pre-post experimental design was utilized with an experimental group which received the organization development treatment and a control group which did not receive the treatment. Both individual satisfaction (Porter Need Satisfaction Questionnaire) and team performance in a complex management simulation game were measured before and after the treatment. Although no differences were found between the control group's and the experimental group's performance, the experimental group was more satisfied than the control group, subsequent to the treatment. Results suggest that the data survey and feedback technique was effective in changing levels of satisfaction; however, it is questioned whether this is a sufficient outcome or not. The relationship of job satisfaction and performance is discussed from this viewpoint. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5815. Heine, Carol W. (Boston U, School of Education) **An evaluation of organizational development practices in the companies of the intercompany laboratory according to criteria of a theoretical model: Volumes I and II.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1783.

5816. Johnson, Thomas W. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The relationship of attitudinal and role-related variables to voluntary job termination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Aug), Vol 34(2-B), 905.

5817. Keller, Robert T. (U Houston, Coll of Business Administration) **Role conflict and ambiguity: Correlates**

- with job satisfaction and values. *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 28(1), 57-64.—Surveyed 51 professional government employees to study the relationships among role dynamics, job satisfaction, and personality characteristics. Role conflict was negatively correlated with the Job Description Index (JDI) dimensions of satisfaction with supervision, pay, and promotion. Role ambiguity was negatively correlated with the JDI dimension of satisfaction with work itself. The Study of Values test, measuring personality-related values, was unrelated to role dynamics and generally unrelated to job satisfaction. The importance of making role expectations explicit for effective personnel management is stressed.—J. McKillip.
5818. Kraut, Allen I. & Ronen, Simcha. (IBM Personnel Research, Armonk, NY) **Validity of job facet importance: A multinational multicriteria study.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 671-677.—Compared the importance of various job aspects, or facets, in predicting different criteria. Questionnaire measures were obtained from 2,376 salesmen and 6,331 repairmen of an international firm in 5 countries. Employees' ratings of facet importance were compared to facet importance defined empirically (i.e., by the correlation of facet satisfaction with various criteria). The importance of job facets, while similar among the 5 countries, varied with the criterion used. Higher order job facets were most important for predicting overall satisfaction and intent to stay with the company but were least important for predicting work tension. In multiple correlations with facet satisfactions, adding employees' nationality improved predictions only of performance ratings; adding employees' occupation improved predictions only of intent to stay. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5819. Kulkarni, A. V. (Directorate of Psychological Research, New Delhi, India) **Motivational factors among middle class employees.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 10(2), 66-69.—Compared the relative importance of 10 job factors for 80 white-collar employees. It was hypothesized that higher value would be placed on intrinsic rather than extrinsic job factors. Data were obtained by a personal interview in which each individual was asked to rank-order each factor according to its importance. The hypothesis was not confirmed since 2 extrinsic factors, adequate earning and job security, were ranked as most important. It was also found that there was no consistent trend between the findings of this study and similar studies using blue collar workers, except in their rankings of adequate earnings and job security.—R. P. Butler.
5820. London, M. & Klimoski, R. J. (U Illinois) **A study of perceived job complexity.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spr), Vol 28(1), 45-56.—Studied job complexity as seen by 153 female nurses at 4 hospitals. Hierarchical factor analysis of a 33-item questionnaire concerning job complexity revealed a general complexity factor (I) and 2 specific factors: (a) task demands and situational constraints (II); and (b) control and authority in the job (III). These factors were unrelated to supervision or peer ratings of effectiveness, but Factors I and III were related to a composite measure of satisfaction. The implications of the findings and the similarity of Factors II and III to the constructs of job enlargement and job enrichment are discussed. (16 ref)—J. McKillip.
5821. Madden, John T. (U Notre Dame) **An exploratory study of the job satisfaction of Diocesan priests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1783.
5822. Marrett, Cora B.; Hage, Jerald & Aiken, Michael. (U Wisconsin) **Communication and satisfaction in organizations.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Sep), Vol 28(7), 611-626.—Used data obtained from 16 health and social welfare agencies to develop measures for examining organizational communication and to relate those measures to worker satisfaction. The communication properties of primary concern were the formality of the communication network and the direction of communication in the organization. Results indicate that these dimensions could be specified empirically and that their relationships to satisfaction could be measured. Those relationships varied, depending on whether satisfaction with the job or with co-workers was the focus. The study discusses several implications of the differentiation made among dimensions of communication and proposes hypotheses to be tested in further research on the social-psychological correlates of organizational communication patterns. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5823. Morgan, D. H. (U Manchester, England) **Autonomy and negotiation in an industrial setting.** *Sociology of Work & Occupations*, 1975(Aug), Vol 2(3), 203-226.—Examines 2 concepts developed to analyze informal workplace behavior: F. E. Katz's (1968) notion of autonomy and the concept of negotiation developed by A. L. Strauss et al (1963). The potential usefulness of these concepts taken together is discussed in relation to 2 everyday features of life in an electrical components workshop: the continued argument about when radios should be turned on or off and the larger issue of the negotiation of time.—*Journal abstract*.
5824. Nadler, David A. & Pecorella, Patricia A. (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research, Survey Research Ctr) **Differential aspects of multiple interventions in an organization.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 11(3), 348-366.—Reexamined an organization development effort spanning several years in 1 organization to assess the differential effects of interventions. Findings illustrate how organizational change efforts can have different effects on different groups within an organization. Significant differences among hierarchical levels of the organization were found in satisfaction with several aspects of the work environment, the most important finding being the relatively low levels of satisfaction among supervisory and technical workers. Supporting clinical data revealed the lack of an integrated change program, the failure to adequately structure supervisors into change activities, and problems in the management of participation as possible sources of the differential effects. Recommendations for the design of intervention are made, and it is concluded that there is a need for the application of more systemic models of change combined with more comprehensive measurement of the effects of interventions. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
5825. Notz, William W. (U Manitoba, Faculty of Administrative Studies, Winnipeg, Canada) **Work moti-**

vation and the negative effects of extrinsic rewards: A review with implications for theory and practice.

American Psychologist, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(9), 884-891.—Considers the possibility that intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are not independent, that they do not summate, and that a consequence of arousing extrinsic motivation is to reduce intrinsic motivation. The research relating personal causation to the interaction between the types of motivation is reviewed, and empirical evidence is presented. The interaction effects are noted to be symmetrical in some conditions, and the adequacy of current theories of work motivation is questioned. Innovations such as job enlargement, job enrichment, and participative management appear designed to simultaneously manipulate both types of motivation. (23 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

5826. O'Keefe, R. D.; Kernaghan, J. A. & Rubenstein, A. H. (Northwestern U) **Group cohesiveness: A factor in the adoption of innovations among scientific work groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 282-292.—Explored the relationship between group cohesiveness, influence of supervisor and gatekeeper of an information source, and probability of adoption of a system of communication. Ss were 99 medical researchers and clinicians. After a questionnaire was administered, an information system was introduced. The gatekeeper, identified in the questionnaire as one whom Ss ask for information, was the sole link between Ss and the information source. Group cohesiveness was defined by responses on a sociogram. Supervisors were identified from administrative records. After 6 mo, Ss evaluated the system, and evaluations were compared with Ss' actual use of the system. In general the results suggest that the degree of group cohesiveness, and the influence of the gatekeeper and supervisor were important determinants of Ss' use of the information system.—*J. Rubin.*

5827. Rueth, Thomas W. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Vocational satisfaction among Roman Catholic priests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1760.

5828. Schaefer, Werner A. (United States International U) **Need gratification theory: An alternative concept of job motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1786-1787.

5829. Schmidt, B. June. **Prediction of success in clerical occupations from ability test scores.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 68-72.—Studied the relationship between ability level and clerical employee job performance and job satisfaction in terms of the theory of work adjustment, which identifies ability and needs as moderator variables affecting job success. The 55 Ss were 1972 graduates of stenographic programs in 3 sections of Virginia. Responding to mailed requests, supervisors rated graduate job performance on 31 basic office competencies, and the graduates rated job satisfaction using the Job Description Index. 11th-grade School and College Ability Test percentiles divided the Ss into high, medium, and low ability groups. Analysis of variance showed (a) no relationship between performance ratings and ability level, and (b) a significant ($p < .05$) inverse relationship between job satisfaction and ability level. The 2nd finding supports ability as a moderator variable in the work situation. It is concluded

that future researchers attempting to find predictive measures for job success should also examine relationships between predictive measures and job requirements.—*C. A. Heikkinen.*

5830. Schuler, Randall S. (Pennsylvania State U) **Role perceptions, satisfaction, and performance: A partial reconciliation.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 683-687.—Role theory hypothesizes that role conflict and role ambiguity are negatively related to job satisfaction and performance. Results of recent research indicate, however, that role conflict and role ambiguity are not always negatively related to job satisfaction and performance: Sometimes no relationships are found. The present study used a rationale suggested by previous research and role theory to reconcile the inconsistent results of previous research. Data were obtained from 331 questionnaires completed by employees of a large manufacturing firm. The rationale for reconciliation was based upon the organization level of the employee. Role ambiguity was hypothesized to have a greater negative relationship than role conflict with job satisfaction and performance for employees at higher levels in an organization. Conversely, role conflict was hypothesized to have a greater negative relationship than role ambiguity with job satisfaction and performance for employees at lower levels in an organization. Results support the hypothesized relationships with job satisfaction but not with performance. The lack of support for the performance hypotheses is discussed in terms of an ability-adaptability phenomenon.—*Journal abstract.*

5831. Sheridan, John E. & Slocum, John W. (Wayne State U) **The direction of the causal relationship between job satisfaction and work performance.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 159-172.—Used a crossed-lagged correlation design to test causal relationships between work performance and 4 different equations of job satisfaction using the Porter Need Satisfaction Questionnaire. Longitudinal data over a 1-yr period was collected for 35 managers and 59 machine operators in a specialty steel firm. Affective job satisfaction was linked to managers' performance in a lagged performance \leftarrow satisfaction relationship. Need-deficiency measures of job satisfaction were linked to the machine operators' performance in a lead dissatisfaction \leftarrow performance relationship. The inclusion of the importance moderator in measures of job satisfaction did not improve the correlation between satisfaction and performance. (25 ref) *Journal abstract.*

5832. Steers, Richard M. (U Oregon, Graduate School of Management & Business) **Effects of need for achievement on the job performance-job attitude relationship.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 678-682.—Studied the effect of employee need for achievement (n Ach) on the job performance-job attitude relationship among 1st-level supervisors. Ss were 133 females with a mean age of 42 yrs employed in a large public utility. Before need strength variations were considered, overall performance was found to be somewhat related to job satisfaction but not to job involvement. However, when Ss were split into high and low n Ach groups, performance was significantly related

to both satisfaction and involvement for high n Ach Ss but not for low n Ach Ss. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5833. **Traum, Richard G.** (New York U, Graduate School of Business Administration) **Some correlates of supervisor-subordinate similarities in job attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-B), 1307-1308.

5834. **Williams, Lawrence K.; Seybolt, John W. & Pinder, Craig C.** (Cornell U, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations) **On administering questionnaires in organizational settings.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Spring), Vol 28(1), 93-103.—Discusses problems encountered in administering questionnaires in organizational settings and provides possible solutions based on experience in administering an attitude survey to employees of a midsize manufacturing firm. Problems include (a) where to administer, (b) avoiding a classroom environment, (c) introducing the questionnaire, (d) dealing with hecklers, (e) anonymity, (f) missing demographic data, (g) length and form of questionnaire, and (h) monitoring the administration. Solutions include (a) use of neutral, familiar room for administration; (b) fostering a relaxed environment; (c) providing a non-threatening excuse for nonreaders to volunteer this information; (d) obtaining honest answers to questions; and (e) emphasizing that researchers are not tied to the management or the union (if they are not).—*J. McKillip.*

5835. **Winters, Robert A.** (State U New York, Buffalo) **Relationships between job satisfaction and leisure satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3077-3078.

Human Factors Engineering

5836. **Beringer, Dennis B.; Williges, Robert C. & Roscoe, Stanley N.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **The transition of experienced pilots to a frequency-separated aircraft attitude display.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 401-414.—3 groups of 8 male professional pilots each were given 1 flight in a Link GAT-2 simulator and 1 flight in a Beechcraft C-45H using, respectively, the moving horizon, moving airplane, and frequency-separated attitude displays. The flight tasks performed by the Ss included recovery from unknown attitudes, disturbed attitude tracking, and completion of an area navigation course. Data collected in the aircraft demonstrated superior performance of both the frequency-separated and moving horizon displays when compared to the moving airplane display during unknown attitude recoveries. The frequency-separated display was superior to all others during disturbed attitude tracking. It is concluded that the flight performance of experienced pilots during their initial transition to a frequency-separated flight attitude presentation is at least comparable, and for some tasks superior, to their flight performance with the conventional moving horizon presentation.—*Journal abstract.*

5837. **Ince, Fuat; Williges, Robert C. & Roscoe, Stanley N.** (Marmara Arastirma Enstitusu, Elektronik Bolumu, Gebze, Turkey) **Aircraft simulator motion and the order of merit of flight attitude and steering guidance displays.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 388-400. Tested 24 male nonpilot university students on 3 flight tasks while flying 4 basic aircraft attitude

presentations in a simulator providing 3 types of motion cues. The flight tasks involved conflicting visual and vestibular cues and included disturbed attitude tracking, command flight path tracking in both pursuit and compensatory modes, and a series of recovery trials from discrete unknown attitudes. The present simulator study replicated the procedures used in S. N. Roscoe and R. C. Williges's (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 3) flight experiment. The frequency-separated display yielded performances at least equivalent and in some cases superior to those obtained with the conventional moving horizon display. Either type of simulator motion resulted in better disturbed attitude tracking performance than no motion. It is concluded that care must be used in generalizing simulator results to flight performance when no physical motion cues or inappropriate ones are present in the simulator. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5838. **McFarling, Leslie H. & Heimstra, Norman W.** **Pacing, product complexity, and task perception in simulated inspection.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 361-367.—Examined potential performance or motivational differences between self-paced and machine-paced inspection tasks, and measured S perceptions of inspection tasks. 20 18-28 yr old paid females with normal vision served as inspectors. Ss in both self- and machine-paced conditions inspected simulated printed circuits varying in circuit complexity. Performance measures of defect detection rate, false alarm rate, and time required for decision were recorded. Self-paced Ss performed better, but both groups suffered performance decrements on the more complex circuits. Both groups found the task basically dull and uninteresting.—*Journal abstract.*

5839. **Moore, D. J.; Seidl, R. A. & Parker, D. J.** (U Newcastle, Australia) **A configurational theory of visual perception.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Jul), Vol 7(4), 449-509.—Outlines a theory which is proposed as a solution to 2 basic problems: (a) Is there an objective way of determining what are the features of a visual scene, and if so, what is the nature of the processes necessary to detect and extract these features? (b) How should these features be organized to provide a representational model of the visual scene? Computer-simulated examples are included to illustrate the theory. (26 ref)

5840. **Roscoe, Stanley N. & Williges, Robert C.** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Motion relationships in aircraft attitude and guidance displays: A flight experiment.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Aug), Vol 17(4), 374-387.—Tested 16 nonpilot US Navy ROTC students on tasks involving conflicting visual and vestibular cues while flying with each of 4 basic aircraft attitude presentations. Flight-director versions of each display presenting either compensatory or pursuit steering guidance were also compared on a command flight path tracking task involving random heading changes. For all attitude presentations, pursuit tracking was superior to compensatory tracking. The order of merit of the 4 attitude presentations in flight casts doubt upon the validity of previous simulator experiments. It is concluded that the principle of display frequency separation provides at least equivalent pilot steering performance to that obtained with the conventional moving horizon format.

while the anticipatory cues it affords tends to reduce the incidence of control reversals under circumstances of subliminal angular acceleration by providing initial direction-of-motion compatibility. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

5841. Cassidy, R. Gordon. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Urban housing selection.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Jul), Vol 20(4), 241-250.—Examines the selection process of housing in urban areas as a coalition process between buyers and sellers, and uses a behavioral and analytic model to predict occupancy of different socioeconomic neighborhoods by persons of different income levels. The model expands the definition and understanding of decision making about housing and is illustrated with data from the Canadian housing market.

5842. Freedman, Jonathan L. (Columbia U) **Crowding and behavior.** San Francisco, CA: W. H. Freedman, 1975. viii, 177 p. \$4.50.—Argues that crowding is neither good nor bad but intensifies the effects of pre-existing social conditions, which themselves are either good or bad (i.e., urban problems are not caused by crowding). New ways of dealing with the problems encountered in high-density urban environments are presented, and issues related to crowding and crime; personal space and isolation; crowding, aggression, and sex; and the density-intensity theory of crowding are examined. (9 p ref)

5843. Hass, Jane W.; Bagley, Gerrold S. & Rogers, Ronald W. (U South Carolina, Coll of Business Administration) **Coping with the energy crisis: Effects of fear appeals upon attitudes toward energy consumption.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 754-756.—One neglected strategy for coping with an impending energy crisis has been experimental investigations of methods to persuade consumers to use less energy. A 2×2 factorial experiment examined the persuasive effect of 2 communication variables that are confounded frequently in a fear appeal and are also constructs in valence-instrumentality-expectancy theory: (a) the magnitude of noxiousness of a threatened event and (b) the probability of its occurrence. Ss were 60 undergraduates. Results disclose that, although increases in the perceived likelihood of an energy shortage had no effect, increments in the perceived noxiousness or severity of a energy crisis strengthened intentions to reduce energy consumption.—*Journal abstract*.

5844. Pankratz, Loren. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, Portland, OR) **Assessing the psychosocial environment of halfway houses for the retarded.** *Community Mental Health Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 11(3), 341-345.

Used the Community-Oriented Programs Environment Scale to (a) assess the psychosocial environment of 2 halfway houses for the mentally retarded, (b) determine whether the mentally retarded can meaningfully respond to the questionnaire items, and (c) determine whether the results would be meaningful on existing norms. Residents of the houses were asked each question and the staff completed the same scale. Results show general agreement between staff and residents, suggesting that the retarded were adequately able to describe their treatment program. The results were meaningfully

graphed on existing norms for the mentally retarded.—*Journal abstract*.

5845. Windley, Paul G. (U Michigan) **Environmental dispositions of older people.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1737.

Marketing & Advertising

5846. Bennett, Peter D. & Harrell, Gilbert D. (Pennsylvania State U) **The role of confidence in understanding and predicting buyers' attitudes and purchase intentions.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 110-117.—Examined the role of buyers' confidence in the formation of attitudes and purchase intention. Ss were 93 private-practicing physicians. The subject of the study was the Ss' prescribing behavior related to the available brands of a class of ethical drugs used to treat a single disease. Results support current buyer behavior theory which postulates a positive relationship between overall confidence in a brand and intention to purchase the brand. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5847. Bruno, Albert V. & Wildt, Albert R. (U Santa Clara, Graduate School of Business) **Toward understanding attitude structure: A study of the complementarity of multi-attribute attitude models.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 137-145.—Presents an alternative to the traditional method of selecting 1 model as representative of the entire population. It is contended that this procedure extends the usefulness of predictive results and should contribute managerially useful information to research questions which traditionally have been resolved solely through the application of "goodness of fit" effectiveness measures.—*Journal abstract*.

5848. Green, Paul E. & Devita, Michael T. (U Pennsylvania, Wharton School) **An interaction model of consumer utility.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 146-153.—Extends the main-effects, additive utility model to include 2-factor interaction via a 2-stage data collection procedure. The model is applied illustratively to a set of menu preferences data. The model's implications for consumer behavior theory are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5849. Green, Paul E.; Wind, Yoram & Claycamp, Henry J. (U Pennsylvania, Wharton School) **Brand-features congruence mapping.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 306-313.—Proposes and applies a model for portraying individuals' associative judgments regarding brands, ideal products, and product features as sets of points in a common multidimensional space. The model is contrasted with current research activities involving bipolar scale ratings as used in value-expectancy models. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5850. Green, Robert T. & Cunningham, Isabella C. (U Texas, Austin) **Feminine role perception and family purchasing decisions.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 325-332.—Argues that the changing role of women in US society will be manifested in several aspects of male-female behavior. The present study compared family decision-making patterns under different conditions of female role perception. 257 married females completed a self-administered questionnaire involving 38 separate decisions concerning 10

products and services; Ss indicated whether each decision was made by husband, wife, or both together. A 10-item, Likert-type Autonomy Inventory attitude scale was also completed. Findings suggest differences between contemporary and traditional families, particularly within age and income categories. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5851. Haddock, Rafael A. (Purdue U) **Attempting to establish a consumer typology based on biographical data.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 449.

5852. Jacoby, Jacob. (Purdue U) **Consumer psychology as a social psychological sphere of action.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 30(10), 977-987.—Brings to the attention of social psychologists the fact that contemporary consumer psychology is essentially social psychology utilized in a specific context, and attempts to stimulate a few social psychologists to engage in social-consumer psychological research. Consumer behavior and consumer psychology are defined and distinguished from each other, and 10 bases for justifying greater social psychological involvement in consumer research are elaborated. This involvement is considered to contribute to the development of both social psychology and the social psychologists who become so involved. (70 ref)—*Author abstract*.

5853. Montgomery, David B. (Stanford U) **New product distribution: An analysis of supermarket buyer decisions.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 255-264.—Explored the relationship between 18 variables and a supermarket buyer's decision to accept or reject a new product. 124 new products proposed to 3 supermarket buyers were analyzed by multiple discriminant analysis and a hierarchical threshold model, termed a "gatekeeper" analysis. A new method of discriminant validation in small samples is proposed.—*Journal abstract*.

5854. Moore, Roy L. & Stephens, Lowndes F. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Some communication and demographic determinants of adolescent consumer learning.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 80-92.—Examined differential processes associated with 4 measures of consumer learning—price accuracy, slogan recall, brand specification, and attitudes toward advertising—in a cross-sectional analysis of rural, middle and high school adolescents. Ss were 132 6th-8th graders and 180 9th-12th graders. Neither group scored very high on price accuracy, slogan recall, or intrafamily communication about consumption, although brand specification was fairly high, and the various dependent measures were well integrated among both groups. The relatively low level of consumer skills found, it is concluded, may indicate that the adolescent is not provided with learning opportunities and appropriate modeling experiences from parents, teachers, and other socialization agents. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5855. Narayana, Chem L. & Markin, Ron J. (Washington State U) **Consumer behavior and product performance: An alternative conceptualization.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 265-274.—Asked 54 students to list brand names of toothpaste, mouthwash, deodorant, and beer, and then to indicate which brands they would and would not consider buying, and why. It is suggested (a) that consumers categorize brands of any product class into *evoked set* (considered positively), *inert set* (neutral), and *inept set* (considered negatively), and (b) that this conceptual framework can help the marketer determine needed information and appropriate strategies.—*D. Twedt*.

5856. Olson, Jerry C. (Purdue U) **Cue utilization in the quality perception process: A cognitive model and an empirical test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 450.

5857. Raichford, Brian T. (State U New York, School of Management, Buffalo) **The new economic theory of consumer behavior: An interpretive essay.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 65-75.—Attempts to summarize and integrate some recent economic theories of consumer behavior based on demand for underlying characteristics of goods. The implications of these theories for research in consumer behavior are discussed, and an attempt is made to compare and integrate these theories with recent developments in multiattribute scaling and attitude models. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5858. Ryan, Michael J. & Bonfield, E. H. (U Alabama) **The Fishbein extended model and consumer behavior.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 118-136.—Describes and evaluates the theoretical development and empirical research, testing the M. A. Fishbein "extended" or "behavioral intentions" model. Discussion of conceptual and methodological strengths and weaknesses leads to the proposal of a reconceptualized form of the model as a framework for future research. 2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5859. Westin, Richard B. & Watson, Peter L. (U Toronto, Scarborough Coll, Canada) **Reported and revealed preferences as determinants of mode choice behavior.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 282-289.—Examines the relation of attitudes toward transportation system characteristics and the sensitivity of travelers to perceived differences in these characteristics. Data used are drawn from interviews with passengers en route by train and automobile who were grouped, according to their responses, into 3 classifications: economic ($n = 643$), convenience ($n = 844$), and amenity ($n = 442$). A probabilistic model of choice behavior is used, and effects of attitudes are studied by examining how estimated elasticities differed among the travelers stratified on the basis of attitude. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

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Entries in the Brief Subject Index are derived from a 4,000-term *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. Only those terms representing subject matter content covered in this monthly issue are listed. A thesaurus term missing from the listing indicates that no material of major relevance to the concept is included in the issue. Records are indexed at the level of specificity contained in each document. Each index entry also refers the reader to more specific concepts related to each term. Thus, a reader interested in articles concerning childhood psychosis may find additional relevant information under "early infantile autism."

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6. Intended use of search results:

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Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

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Indexes. An author and brief subject index appear in the issues. An expanded and integrated Volume Index is published every six months. Three-year cumulative indexes are also available.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

Volume 55

April 1976

Number 4

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KEY TO THE TEXT

The examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

¹1271. ²Conger, Anthony L. & Coie, John D. (Duke U) ⁴'Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." ⁵*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 43(2), 179-182. - ⁶Reanalyzed data reported by T. S. Langner et al (see PA, Vol. 52:8150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences.⁸ (15 ref.) ¹⁰*Journal Abstract*.

1—Record number.

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8—Summaries included in the primary publication are listed when in language(s) other than that of the article.

9—Number of references is included when there are 15 or more listed.

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BOOK CITATION

¹1703. ²Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) ⁴'The adolescent in group and family therapy. ⁵New York, NY: Brunner Mazel, 1975. ⁹xvii, ¹⁰286 p. ¹¹\$13.50. ¹²

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2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.

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6—Place of publication

7—Publisher

8—Year of publication

9—Prepagination

10—Total pagination

11—Price.

12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

¹1641. ²Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) ⁴'Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy. ⁵In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner Mazel, 1975. ⁹xvii, 286 p. ¹¹\$13.50

1—Record number

2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given

3—Affiliation of first-named author only

4—Chapter title

5—Referral to the whole book and its bibliographic data

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: PA has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPPS	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360.

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iran	= Iranian
Alba	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Polh	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Slov	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slok	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Sscr	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukrn	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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* For this issue, there were no articles abstracted under this category.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

Volume 55

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GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Parapsychology

5860. Broughton, Richard S. **Psi and the two halves of the brain.** *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 48(765), 133-147.—Presents research exploring whether ESP may be partially or totally subject to lateral effects, as are other cognitive functions. The subjective cognitive style of the right hemisphere may be more conducive to ESP than the more rational approach of the left hemisphere. (38 ref)—G. J. Frankel.

5861. Ehrenwald, Jan. (Roosevelt Hosp, New York, NY) **Cerebral localization and the psi syndrome.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 393-398.—Distinguishes between spontaneous, macro-psychological incidents and experimental, micro-psychological incidents of the card-calling type. On comparing telepathic drawings with drawings made by brain-injured patients suffering from optical agnosia, the identical tendency to distortion and disorganization of the target materials is discerned. This suggests that the telepathic subject is agnostic in relation to psi impressions, and that his central processing takes place in the right rather than the left hemisphere. The capricious nature of ESP responses of the card-calling type suggests fluctuations in the reticular and limbic midbrain system in warding off the intrusion into awareness of subliminal or irrelevant perceptions from the outside world. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5862. Eysenck, Hans J. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Precognition in rats.** *Journal of Parapsychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 222-227.—2 experiments were carried out to test the presence of precognitive ability in 42 Roman High Avoidance strain rats. Ss were tested individually in a cage having 2 compartments separated by a central barrier over which the S could jump. At the beginning of each trial, one side or the other was randomly chosen to receive an electrical stimulus if the S was on that side. Results show that with the very weak, nonaversive stimulus in Exp I, the Ss sought out the electrified area to a significant extent, while with the slightly stronger, weakly aversive shock in Exp II, no psi effects were noted.—*Journal abstract*.

5863. Gatlin, Lila L. (U California, Davis) **The Pratt-Woodruff experiment and viable explanatory hypotheses.** *Journal of Parapsychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 228-235. The Pratt-Woodruff experiment (1939) was simulated on a computer and a wide variety of models of card misplacement proposed by critics of the experiment

were tested. Results neither confirm nor deny the criticisms. A number of explanatory hypotheses are analyzed, with the conclusion that all are equally viable. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*

5864. Kanthamani, H. & Kelly, E. F. (Inst for Parapsychology, Durham, NC) **Card experiments with a special subject: II. The shuffle method.** *Journal of Parapsychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(3), 206-221.—Continued the authors' (see PA, Vol 52:8893) experiments, requiring the S to shuffle a deck of playing cards to match a target deck shuffled earlier by the E. There were a total of 55 runs. The data gave significant results in all the series individually, as well as in the pooled data. The main effect was a massive excess of exact hits, about 4 times mean chance expectations. The presence of such excess exact hits, together with essentially chance performance on number and suit hits, suggests that the S produced many more exact hits than could be anticipated through chance association of his hits on the component attributes. The pattern of visual-like errors associated with the previous single-card clairvoyance experiment was not present.—*Journal abstract*.

5865. Nisbet, Brian C. **Grace Roads: An account of a "drop-in" communicator.** *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 48(765), 148-158.—Presents the 1st part of the case of a "drop-in" communicator unknown to any of the 6 sitters at a table-tilting session. The 1st 3 sittings are described in detail, and the attempts to check out the information received. Several facts were verified, some unexpectedly; others could not be traced. The remainder of the case will appear in a later issue.—G. J. Frankel.

5866. Rebert, Charles S. & Turner, Ann. (Stanford Research Inst, Menlo Park, CA) **EEG spectrum analysis techniques applied to the problem of PSI phenomena.** *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 1974-1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1-12), 18-24.—Used EEG techniques to study unusual sensory capabilities; Ss were 6 adults. One S, the "sender," of a pair of Ss was stimulated with 10-sec duration trains of flicker at 6 or 16 fps, randomly interspersed with periods of no flicker. EEGs were recorded from another S, the "receiver," to determine whether EEG driving or alpha block would be evident on trials when the sender was stimulated, compared to when the sender was not stimulated. Differential alpha block on control and stimulus trials was observed reliably in 1 receiver, indicating some information transfer. The S's overt indications of which stimulus occurred were not different from what would be expected by chance. The physical parameters by which the EEG effect was mediated were not determined.—*Journal abstract*.

History & Philosophies & Theories

5867. Baumgarten, Franziska. II: Autobiographical notes: Prof. Dr. Franziska Baumgarten. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 487-490.—Presents excerpts from Dr. Baumgarten's personal files which give insights into the thinking and feelings of this first-rate professional psychologist.

5868. Canziani, Willy. Contributions to the history of psychology: XXIII. I: Franziska Baumgarten-Tramer (11/26/68-3/1/70). *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 479-486.—Surveys the scientific work of the psychologist, Prof. Dr. Franziska Baumgarten, taking into consideration her research and methods in the fields of occupational psychology, developmental psychology, professional ethics, and political and social psychology.—*Journal abstract*.

5869. Chertok, Léon. (Inst la Rochefoucauld, Ctr de Medecine, Paris, France) **Hysteria, hypnosis, psychopathology: History and perspectives.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 367-378.—Presents an historical outline of the search for an explanation of the nature of hysteria and hypnosis, their mutual relationship, and their connection to psychopathology. It is postulated that hypnosis is a fourth organismic state, a kind of inborn mechanism which acts as one of the regulators of man's relationships with the environment. Other topics discussed include the aims and methodology of future interdisciplinary research on hypnosis and the study of the transition from one state of consciousness to another. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5870. Hayes, William M. (Duke U) **The Freudian vision in three contemporary psychiatric writers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4392.

5871. Macioci, Ralph N. (Ohio State U) **Rationale and organum for the completion of humanity through the acquisition of consciousness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4879-4880.

5872. Martin, Francis A. (Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY) **A study of Carl Rogers' philosophy of persons and its implications for church education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3995-3996.

5873. Nash, Roger J. (Northwestern U) **Within these walls: The ideology of the movement to institutionalize the insane in America.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4163-4164.

5874. Piechowski, Michael M. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **A theoretical and empirical approach to the study of development.** *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1975(Nov), Vol 92(2), 231-297.—Argues that in order to claim generality, a theory of development must (a) include emotional development and (b) offer means of explaining developmental transformations. The conceptual structure of such a theory, the theory of positive disintegration, is discussed and results of 3 empirical tests of the theory are presented. Tests 1, 2, and 3 compared, respectively (a) developmental cross sections obtained from different Ss with the overall pattern of development, (b) computed and clinically-derived values for developmental potential (DP) for Ss in the study, and (c) DP values from early and late parts of an autobiography. (58 ref)—*Journal abstract*

5875. Quadagno, Jill S. & Antonio, Robert J. (U Kansas) **Labeling theory as an oversocialized conception of man: The case of mental illness.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 33-45.—Although labeling theory is supposedly derived from a symbolic interactionist perspective, it conveys a process which is unilateral, ignoring individual interpretations and reactions. This is due largely to its focus upon the social audience, successful labeling, and the permanence of deviant roles. T. J. Scheff's (1966) direct application of labeling theory to mental illness exemplifies these inadequacies. Through analysis of data obtained by interviews with female mental patients at a hospital emphasizing short-term care, labeling theory is qualified to include the notion of individual reactions to labels. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5876. Ries, Clayton B. (U North Dakota) **Freedom and self-becoming in Karl Jaspers' existential philosophy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4759.

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

5877. Abrahams, Joel P.; Hoyer, William J.; Elias, Merrill F. & Bradigan, Bruce. (Syracuse U) **Gerontological research in psychology published in the Journal of Gerontology 1963-1974: Perspectives and progress.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 668-673.—Psychological research on human Ss published in the *Journal of Gerontology* from 1963 through 1974 is summarized in terms of various dimensions, including S selection procedures, sample characteristics, data analysis techniques, and research design. (20 ref)

5878. Brenenstuhl, Daniel C. (Northern Illinois U) **Cognitive versus affective gains in computer simulations.** *Simulation & Games*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 303-311.

5879. Chistoni, G. C.; Hermann, P. & Schneider, P. B. (U Lausanne, Polyclinique Psychiatrique, Switzerland) **[Concerning the computerized storage of clinical psychiatric data: An attempt to codify clinical data by the key word method.]** (Fren) *Social Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 173-188.—Describes a method of storing information from medical files using a system of key words. The method should enable coding of clinical psychiatric data with a minimum of distortion and subsequent retention in an automated, computerized system, capable of yielding cumulative data and alternative groupings. Data can be retrieved under headings different from those originally used at the input stage. Implications of the procedure for psychiatric terminology in general and psychiatric classification systems are noted, and the limitations of the system, which currently appears suitable only for research purposes, are discussed.—*English abstract*.

5880. Dolly, John P. (U Georgia) **The subject bias effect in classroom research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4862.

5881. File, Sandra E. & Wardill, Ann G. (U London, School of Pharmacy, England) **The reliability of the hole-board apparatus.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 47-51.—Investigated 2 aspects of the reliability of the hole-board apparatus: the similarity between scores of different samples of the same population on their 1st

exposure to the apparatus, and the test-retest reliability. 36 male hooded Lister rats and 50 male and 70 female CFW mice were given a 5-min exposure to the hole-board and then retested for 5 min after 1, 2, or 8 days. Male rats and mice showed good initial exposure reliability, whereas the female mouse groups differed significantly. All Ss showed a positive test-retest correlation (range 0.31-0.78), but a homogeneous group (e.g., all Ss habituating) produced higher correlations (range 0.60-0.99). Comparison of scores on the 2 5-min exposures showed that not all groups showed significant habituation, but the Ss exposed to the hole-board for 2 10-min periods showed both significant habituation and test-retest reliability.—*Journal abstract.*

5882. Fitter, Mike & Daly, Clive. (MRC Social & Applied Psychology Unit, U Sheffield, England) **An extensible touchboard for on-line experiments.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 673-676.—Describes an input system that is designed to be flexible enough to enter data for various purposes.

5883. Goldstein, Melvin L. (Indiana U, Kokomo) **A simple method for recording hippocampal theta in the freely moving rat.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 616.—Describes a method for recording hippocampal theta electrical activity in the freely moving rat. Bipolar recording electrodes are constructed by soldering 2 insulated stainless steel wires to male connectors and then twisting the wires together. The electrodes are implanted into the rat's brain and are fastened to the skull with machine screws and plastic modeling material. A small cup is built up around the electrodes with plastic cement so that only the male connectors protrude from the electrode assembly. Female leads are connected to an EEG machine by means of microdot cable. A typical hippocampal theta recording obtained with this method is presented.—*Journal abstract.*

5884. Goldstein, S. R. et al. (NIH, Biomedical Engineering & Instrumentation Branch, Bethesda, MD) **An instrument for stable single cell recording from pulsating human cerebral cortex.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 667-670.

5885. Gregory, Richard L. (U Bristol, Brain & Perception Lab, England) **Drawing and tracing in three dimensions: Stereoscribe.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 221-228.—Designed and built a device for drawing in 3 dimensions. Drawing may be free-hand, or 3-dimensional structures or stereograms (such as stereo x-ray pictures) may be traced in 3 dimensions. The device produces coordinate data, which may be fed to a plotter to produce permanent stereo pairs, and may be fed to a computer for storage and analysis. Stereoscribe can also be used to plot the "subjective space" of observers, to record perceptual knowledge.—*Journal abstract.*

5886. Gur, Ruben. (Michigan State U) **An experimental investigation of a new procedure for enhancing hypnotic susceptibility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2931.

5887. Madsen, K. B. (Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Inst of General Psychology, Copenhagen) **Patterns of preferences.** *Communication &*

Cognition, 1974, Vol 7(1), 13-31.—Suggests that scientific paradigms, as metatheoretical positions, imply patterns of preferences for different approaches to theorizing and research for individual scientists. An examination of various psychological theories of motivation provides support for this view. Empiricists, rationalist, and intuitionist paradigms are considered, and the scientific implications of each are discussed.—*R. L. Cook.*

5888. Maxwell, J. H. & Granda, A. M. (U Delaware, Inst for Neuroscience & Behavior) **An automated apparatus for the determination of visual thresholds in turtles.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 131-132.—Describes an apparatus which permits precise and reliable measurements of visual thresholds using a conditioned avoidance technique combined with a motorized head-positioning device. The entire sequence of stimulus management and the collection of response data are under programed control.

5889. Mayo, Robert J. (Purdue U) **Some comments on practical significance in the experimental study.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 39-43.—Suggests several ways the practical significance of a statistical finding may be examined, including (a) the presentation and inspection of the treatment effects themselves, (b) the presentation of the full range of scale values of the dependent variable, and (c) an indication of the variability of each set of within-cell scores. These methods demonstrate an awareness that the evaluation of the meaning attached to a rejection of the null hypothesis is ultimately a cognitive process. Researchers are encouraged to examine the meaningfulness question before they collect data.—*R. Tomasko.*

5890. Mitroff, I. (U Pittsburgh) **On the norms of science: A report of a study of the Apollo moon scientists.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1974, Vol 7(1), 125-151.—Reviews a study of 40 scientists working with the Apollo moon mission which suggests a model of science that emphasizes the positive role of such motivational influences as bias and commitment. A tentative alternative normative structure is presented. (47 ref)—*R. L. Cook.*

5891. Pope, Alan T. & Gersten, Charles D. (FDR VA Hosp, Montrose, NY) **A semi-automated system for biofeedback-assisted relaxation therapy.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 459-463.—Describes a semi-automated system for research in biofeedback-assisted muscular relaxation therapy which includes a cassette tape recorder for presentation of instructions and program control signals, programming modules for timing and gating EMG feedback and recording intervals, a Kodak Carousel programmer to interface the cassette recorder with the programming system, and an EMG processor wired for external timing of feedback and counting of averaged EMG activity. (17 ref)

5892. Roberts, Thomas W. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **A versatile biological amplifier.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 371-374.—Describes an inexpensive, easily assembled amplifier using N-channel and complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor devices. Its high input impedance and excellent common mode rejection ratio suit it well to surface and wire EMG research and make it a desirable choice for student use.

5893. Smith, Stanley G.; Werner, Tureen E. & Davis, W. Marvin. (U Mississippi) **Technique for intragastric delivery of solutions: Application for self-administration of morphine and alcohol by rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 220-224.—Presents an esophageal method for intragastric self-administration of drugs by rats. Included are descriptions of the surgical procedures for gastric cannulation by an esophageal approach and data from rats given opportunity to acquire intragastric self-administration behavior for .3 mg/kg/injection of morphine sulfate solution or 50 or 10 mg/kg/injection of ethyl alcohol solutions. Ss were 8 Wistar rats. Results indicate that for each drug, 3 out of 4 Ss had acquired the behavior within 7 days. In other observations, it was found that cannulas remained functional yet at 4 mo after surgery. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5894. Spain, David H. & Hollenbeck, Albert R. (U Washington, Seattle) **Coding non-western behavior stream data: A problem of reliability.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 137-138.—Summarizes several attempts to contend with the problem of reliably coding naturally occurring non-Western stream data. It is suggested that collection-coding process be combined into 1 stage; observers could then learn the code and achieve an appropriate level of reliability prior to data collection.

5895. Wilkinson, Robert T. & Houghton, David. (MRC, Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **Portable four-choice reaction time test with magnetic tape memory.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 441-446.—Describes a small, battery-powered, fully portable device for administering a 4-choice serial reaction time test and recording the results on a standard magnetic tape cassette. In preliminary performance trials, the 4-choice test appeared to reflect fatigue due to continuous repetitive responding in a way similar to classical, nonportable, multiple-choice serial reaction tests, but over a shorter time scale and with greater internal consistency.

5896. Wilson, Glenn; Harshfield, Gregory & Laux, Louis. (Wittenberg U) **Use of a single gibbon in laboratory research.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 505-506.—Suggests that the high cost of behavioral research with primates may be partially reduced by borrowing animals from a zoo. Operant conditioning data from work with a female gibbon are presented to show that an isolated animal may be used for research.

5897. Young, Laurence R. & Sheena, David. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Survey of eye movement recording methods.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 397-429.—Reviews most of the known techniques for measuring eye movements. Topics include types of eye movement, characteristics of the eye which lend themselves to measurement and the principal approaches to the measurement of eye movement, practical methods of measurement with attention to the new techniques, and general considerations guiding selection of method. (2 p ref)

PSYCHOMETRICS

5898. Baron, Jonathan. (U Pennsylvania) **Stimuli and subjects in one-tailed tests.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 608-610.—It is argued that in many experiments in which 2 kinds of stimuli are compared, the best statistical test is a 1-tailed test across stimuli. It is stressed that this is not an argument against running several Ss, only against testing across them once an effect has been shown across stimuli. This view implies that H. H. Clark's (see PA, Vol 51:5129) argument for testing across stimuli and subjects may not apply for some common types of experiments, including his own examples.—*Journal abstract*.

5899. Berk, Ronald A. (U Southern California, Washington Public Affairs Ctr) **Utility of analysis of variance with repeated measures programs for estimating reliability.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 441-442.—Describes the generalizability theory of measurement error and its relation to analysis of variance with repeated measures. The interclass correlation is defined in terms of analysis of variance computer program output. The usefulness of several programs is discussed.

5900. Burton, Michael L. (U California, Irvine) **Dissimilarity measures for unconstrained sorting data.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 409-423.—Investigates 3 dissimilarity measures for the unconstrained sorting task. All 3 measures are metrics, but they differ in the kind of compensation which they make for differences in the sizes of cells within sortings. Empirical tests of the 3 measures are done with sorting data (obtained from 104 university students and staff) for occupations names and the names of behaviors, using the multidimensional scaling method.—*Journal abstract*.

5901. Colaiuta, Victoria B. (U South Dakota) **Effects of eye contact on WAIS performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2331.

5902. Cronen, Vernon E. & Conville, Richard L. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Summation theory and the predictive power of subjects' own salient beliefs.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 47-52.—Argues that the low correlations of summation predictions with semantic differential attitude scores have been due to 2 problems—the cuming effects of the semantic differential scales themselves and the elicitation of nonsalient, as well as salient, S beliefs. An experiment was conducted that eliminated these limiting methodological characteristics. Ss were 55 undergraduates. Summation theory predictions were significantly correlated with attitude (.77), a significantly higher correlation than those usually obtained. In addition, a formula for the proportion of positive to negative salient beliefs is presented which was significantly correlated with attitude (.60). Implications for attitude measurement are discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5903. Estes, W. K. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Some targets for mathematical psychology.** *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 263-282.—Notes that the concern among mathematical psychologists regarding the present status of the discipline arises from 2 sources. 1 is the growing disparity between the rapid development of mathematical psychology as an

adjunct to research and the slower and more uncertain progress toward a cumulative body of theory. The other is the problem of adjusting to the encroachment of computers and computer simulation models into the traditional province of mathematical methods. It appears that these problems might be alleviated by recognition of the complementary aspects mathematical and computer simulation approaches to psychological theory and by a shift of emphasis from tactics to strategy in the construction and evaluation of models of both types. (54 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5904. Hutchinson, Grant L. (U Kansas) **Sopalsis, a sequentially ordered probability and list-structured interactive system: Demonstration of a teachable, computerized attitude assessment technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2934-2935.

5905. Krantz, David H. (U Michigan) **Color measurement and color theory: I. Representation theorem for Grassmann structures.** *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 283-303.—For trichromatic color measurement, the empirically based structure consists of the set of colored lights, with its operations of additive mixture and scalar multiplication, and the binary relation of metameric matching. The representing numerical structure is a vector space. The vector representation is constructed in a canonical or coordinate-free manner, mainly using Grassmann's additivity law. Color theories attempt to get a more unique homomorphism by enriching the basic empirical structure with new empirical relations, subject to new axioms. Examples of such enriching relations include discriminability or dissimilarity ordering of color pairs, dichromatic matching relations, and unidimensional matching relations, or codes. Representation theorems for the latter 2 examples also are based on Grassmann-type laws. The relationship between a Grassmann structure and its unidimensional Grassmann codes is modeled by, the relationship between a vector space and its dual space of linear functionals. Dual spaces are used to clarify theorems relating to the 3-pigment hypothesis and to reduction dichromacy. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5906. Krantz, David H. (U Michigan) **Color measurement and color theory: II. Opponent-colors theory.** *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 304-327. Quantitative opponent-colors theory is based on cancellation of redness by a mixture of a standard green, of greenness by admixture of a standard red, of yellowness by blue, and of blueness by yellow. The fundamental data are therefore the equilibrium colors: the set A_1 of lights that are in red-green equilibrium and the set A_2 of lights that are in yellow-blue equilibrium. The result that a cancellation function is linearly related to the color-matching function can be proved from more basic axioms, particularly the closure of the set of equilibrium colors under linear operations. Measurement analysis treats this as a representation theorem, in which the colorimetric homomorphism are axioms and in which the closure properties has the cancellation functions as two of its coordinates. Consideration of equivalence relations based on opponent cancellation leads to a further step analysis of equivalence relations based on direct matching of hue

attributes. For other attributes, precise representation theorems must await a better qualitative characterization of various nonlinear phenomena. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5907. Madden, Joseph M. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst) **An application of the policy-capturing method to the analysis of value systems.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 619-621.—Notes that measurement of value systems has been largely limited to the method of rank ordering. Some weaknesses of this method are suggested, and a more powerful approach, policy capturing, was used to analyze value judgments. Data from 104 male undergraduates were utilized. Ss in 4 religious categories (including no religion) were found to possess value systems to the same average degree, with ranges from low to high. There was a high degree of similarity of value system structure revealed by the method. At the same time, there were differences in value systems that also were depicted.—*Journal abstract*.

5908. McLaughlin, Margaret L. (Texas Tech U) **Recovering the structure of credibility judgments: An alternative to factor analysis.** *Speech Monographs*, 1975(Aug), Vol 42(3), 221-228.—Proposes and illustrates the application of a nonmetric multidimensional scaling approach to recovering the structure of judgments of communicator credibility. Pairwise credibility comparisons of aspirants to the Presidency, collected in February 1972, serves as an example of the sort of content domain amenable to the technique. Solutions are proposed to certain recurrent problems in the application of factor analysis to such research.—*Journal abstract*.

5909. Moore, Clifford L. (U Iowa) **The effect of the examiner's race on Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence I.Q.'s and Black children's racial preference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2904.

5910. Mounts, Allan D. (U Minnesota) **An MMPI codebook for a university mental health clinic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2313.

5911. Noach, Horst R. (Iowa State U) **Application of latent trait models to the ACT Mathematics Usage test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2288.

5912. Osborne, D. J. & Clarke, M. J. (University Coll, Swansea, England) **The effect of rating scale parameters on rating behaviour: A field validation.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 503-509.—During a field investigation of passenger comfort 695 passengers on a cross-channel hovercraft were asked (a) to rate the temperature of the craft on a 10-cm rating line bearing 1 of 4 pairs of scale ends (pleasant-unpleasant, comfortable-uncomfortable, agreeable-disagreeable, or hot-cold) and (b) to rate the noise level in the craft on a 10-cm line which was either sectioned or unsectioned, and which bore the scale ends very quiet-very loud. The resultant rating distributions indicated no significant difference between ratings made on the sectioned and unsectioned lines. Furthermore, the rating distributions produced from the 3 aesthetic scales were of the same shape whereas the distribution of ratings made on the hot-cold scale were significantly different both in shape and

median position along the rating line. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

5913. Silverman, Franklin H. & Johnston, Robert G. (Marquette U) **Direct interval-estimation: A ratio scaling method.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 464-466.—Describes a variation of S. S. Stevens's (see PA, Vol 31:2311) direct magnitude-estimation scaling procedure in which the standard stimulus consists of an "interval" rather than a "point." Empirical data from a study by the present authors (1969) are used which suggest this variation requires considerably fewer judges than direct magnitude-estimation to produce scale values possessing a given level of reliability.—*Journal abstract*.

5914. Stang, David J.; Campus, Nancy & Wallach, Carey. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Exposure duration as a confounding methodological factor in projective testing.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 583-586.—Studied 34 undergraduates to examine the impact of exposure on the affective value Ss attribute to the TAT cards. A linear decrease in pleasantness was found as a function of exposure duration. Factors leading to variation in exposure duration might, therefore, be confounded with the interpretations made of an S's protocol. It is suggested that the time an S views a projective test stimulus should be controlled in the administration.—*Journal abstract*.

5915. Walizer, Donald G. (Research Triangle Inst, Ctr for the Study of Social Behavior, Chapel Hill, NC) **The need for standardized, scientific criteria for describing drug-using behavior.** *International Journal of Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 927-936.—Describes 3 criteria needed to develop standardized measures of drug use: (a) utility, (b) objectivity, and (c) quantifiability. Utility is judged in terms of the development and testing of theory, the formulation and evaluation of social policy, and the diagnosis and treatment of problem drug use. Objectivity requires that different observers be in agreement about the details of an empirical event. Quantification (i.e., the use of numerical indices) is essential for reporting research results in fine detail, and permits the use of more powerful mathematical analyses in assessing results. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Test Construction & Validation

5916. Anderson, Elizabeth A. (Counseling Ctr for Sexual Minorities, Portland, OR) **The elusive homosexual: A reply to Stone and Schneider.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 580-582.—In a rebuttal of N. M. Stone and R. E. Schneider's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 4) validation study of the Wheeler signs of homosexuality in the Rorschach, it is argued that (a) homosexuality is not a proper clinical diagnosis, (b) homosexuals do not differ in psychological functioning from heterosexuals, and (c) the Wheeler signs represent an atomistic approach of use only to those defensive clinicians unwilling to encounter the unique character of their clients.

5917. Baston, Lilla D. (U Southern California) **An evaluation of the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3976-3977

5918. Blaney, Paul H. & Cox, Charles L. (U Texas, Austin) **The Activity Preference Questionnaire: Is the forced choice format necessary?** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 630-633.—Studied 178 undergraduates to determine whether (a) the reliabilities of rating-based scales are as great as those derived from the forced choice methodology used in the Activity Preference Questionnaire (APQ) and (b) the forced choice and rating-based scales correlate highly with each other. All Ss received all of the 120 items from the 60 item pairs on the APQ and additional items under 1 of 3 conditions. Data indicate a high degree of comparability in the reliabilities of forced choice and rating formats of the measure, and that correlations between forced choice and rating formats were 0.51 for physical anxiety and 0.39 for social anxiety.—*M. E. Pounsel*.

5919. Boulger, Joanne W. (Colorado State U) **Locus of control: A quasi-projective measure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2921.

5920. Boysen, Charles G. (Northern Illinois U) **A comparison of the transparency and fakeability of the hand-scorable and machine-scorable forms of the Allport, Vernon, & Lindzey Study of Values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3980.

5921. Brooker, George, W. (Northwestern U) **The self-actualizing consumer: A personality test to identify consumer targets for social products.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3621-3622.

5922. Chasen, Barbara G. & Weinberg, Sharon L. (New York City Board of Education, Bureau of Child Guidance, NY) **Diagnostic sex-role bias: How can we measure it?** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 620-629.—Designed the Chasen Diagnostic Sex-Role Bias Scale to measure sex-role bias towards children. The instrument is composed of case histories focusing on the "somewhat unhealthy" aspects of 2 main factors of behavior: activity (composed of independence and aggression); and passivity (composed of dependence and nonaggression). Validity and reliability coefficients are reported as well as a formula by which to use the scale to diagnose individual bias, in addition to group bias. In using the scale on 120 school psychologists, it was determined that differences in Diagnostic Sex-Role Bias scores exist, as do wide variations about what is considered healthy and unhealthy behavior among females and males. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5923. Concannon, S. Josephina. (Worcester State Coll) **Comparison of the Stanford-Binet Scale with the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 104-105.

5924. Cooper, Russell J. (Indiana U) **Validity study of a dogmatism scale for intermediate level students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4860-4861.

5925. Cornelius, Edwin T. (Texas Christian U) **The predictive validity of multidimensional psychological spaces.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2964-2965.

5926. Cress, Joseph N. & O'Donnell, James P. (The Community Mental Health Ctr, Rock Island, IL) **The self-esteem inventory and the Oglala Sioux: A validation study.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1),

135-136.—Noting that the validity of the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory rests upon its intercorrelations with such measures of success as sociometric status and GPA, data are presented from 104 Oglala Sioux high school students which suggest that the inventory is not a valid measure of self-esteem for Oglala adolescents, probably because of differing values placed on components of success such as power and competence.

5927. Fagot, Robert F. (U Oregon) **A note on the form of the psychophysical function near threshold.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 665-667.—Notes that in many psychophysical scaling studies, a threshold parameter has been introduced into the power function of account for discrepancies from the simple power function at low intensities. Two such modifications are the ϕ form, which involves translation on the intensity continuum and the ψ form, which involves translation on the psychological continuum. L. E. Marks and J. C. Stevens (see PA, Vol 43:3388) reviewed proposed modifications of the power function. This brief paper replies to some of the methodological points made by Marks and Stevens and concludes that the evidence favoring a choice of the ψ form over the ϕ form is more convincing than admitted by Marks and Stevens. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5928. Gakhar, Sudesh & Luthra, Sushma. (Guru Nanak U, Amritsar, India) **The test-retest reliability of Torrance Tests of Verbal Creative Thinking in a sample of ninth and tenth grade Indian children.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 48-52.—Examined the test-retest reliability of the Torrance Verbal Tests of Creative Thinking. The complete battery consisting of 7 test-tasks was administered to a random sample of 72 female 9th and 10th graders. The tests were readministered after an interval of 15 days. Responses were scored for fluency, flexibility, and originality for the respective tests. Complete analysis of the results revealed almost consistent high reliability coefficients of correlation for all the 7 subtests and for the complete test battery.—*Journal abstract*.

5929. Greenberg, William H. (U Washington, Seattle) **Reliability and validity as a function of four scoring procedures: Classical, conventional confidence, latent-image, and confidence weighting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4867.

5930. Hoffman, Seymour; Preiser, Moses & David, Gerald. (Kings County Hosp Ctr, Brooklyn, NY) **Preschool intellectual assessment with the Ammons Quick Test.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 430-431.—Reports results of an investigation into use of the Quick Test, Form 1, and the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, Form L-M, with preschoolers. Findings raise serious doubts about the validity of the Quick Test for the intellectual estimation of preschoolers with above-average functioning.

5931. Knerr, Claramae S. (U Maryland) **An empirical comparison of two predictor battery construction methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2989.

5932. Kokenes, Barbara M. (Northern Illinois U) **A factor analytic study of the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4877.

5933. Kurtines, William M. (Johns Hopkins U) **A measure of autonomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2903.

5934. Leonard, Wilbert M. (Illinois State U) **Constructing a dissonance index.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 145-146.—Describes the construction of a cognitive dissonance index, focusing upon the selection, scoring, and validation of the items used in the index. It is noted that the administration of this instrument and subsequent data analysis produced some significant differences between social-demographic variables and dissonance responses.

5935. Levin, H. S.; Hamsher, K. de S. & Benton, A. L. (University Hosp, Iowa City, IA) **A short form of the Test of Facial Recognition for clinical use.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 223-228.—To explore the possibility of developing a valid abbreviated form of the Test of Facial Recognition, the test performances of 185 adult patients with established diagnoses of brain disease and 151 without history or evidence of brain disease were studied. Stepwise multiple discriminant analysis on subsamples of the brain-diseased and control Ss identified discriminating items which were then subjected to cross-validation on independent subsamples. The resulting short form of the test consisted of 16 items requiring 27 responses, representing a 50% reduction in length. Part-whole correlation coefficients between the short and long forms of the test ranged from .884 to .940 in 5 different samples of Ss. With the use of the smoothed equipercenile method, a table for predicting long form scores from obtained short form scores was constructed. Guidelines for the employment of the short form in clinical evaluation are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

5936. Libet, Julian M. (U Oregon) **The construct of social skill: An empirical study of several behavioral measures on temporal stability, internal structure, validity and situational generalizability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2940-2941.

5937. Lunneborg, Patricia W. (U Washington, Seattle) **Interpreting other-sex scores on the Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 494-499.—To promote understanding of other-sex scores on the new Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory, correlations between occupational scales common to both forms of the old Strong Vocational Interest Blank (SVIB) with "masculinity" of interests were studied in a sample of 116 female counseling clients. Differences in mean scores for scales appearing on both SVIB forms were highly related to the masculinity of interests of the people in those occupations, compared to others of the same sex. Recommendations are included for using Masculinity-Femininity scores to guide clients with high scores on occupational scales normed on the other sex.—*Journal abstract*.

5938. Merrens, Matthew R. (State University Coll, Plattsburgh) **The relationship between personality inventory scores and self-ratings.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 139-140.—Reports on a study with 60 college students which compared personality data obtained by self-ratings to data obtained from the Personality Research Form. All traits

indicated a significant degree of correspondence. A comparison of the 2 strategies to behavioral indices is recommended.

5939. Mitchellmore, June A. (Ohio State U) **Development of the Instructor Behavior Description Questionnaire to measure graduate student satisfaction from perceptions of ideal and actual instructor behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4881-4882.

5940. Neil, Allan F. (Texas Christian U) **Alternative methods for the factor analytic treatment of ipsative scores, with particular reference to the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2975.

5941. Norton, Robert W. (U Michigan) **Measurement of ambiguity tolerance.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 607-619.—Presents definitions for the construct of ambiguity tolerance and reports findings from 7 studies on the reliability and validity of MAT-50, a measure of ambiguity tolerance. The measure had high internal reliability and high test-retest reliability over a 10-12 wk period. A content analysis of the measure and a subjective analysis by 20 graduate students indicated adequate content validity. A multivariate comparison with 2 other ambiguity measures, 2 rigidity measures, and a short dogmatism measure provided strong evidence for criteria-related validity. Finally, 4 independent empirical studies showed good construct validity. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

5942. O'Connell, Mary B. (Rutgers State U) **Hostility in young children: A validation of the Behavioral Interpersonal Personality Test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4001.

5943. Page, Nell W. (Texas A&M U) **Relationships of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities when administered to learning disabled children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4043.

5944. Rudolph, Charles E. (Mississippi State U) **A comparison of the dimensions of the Cooperative Preschool Inventory with selected measures of intelligence and readiness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4888.

5945. Smith, Petronilla M. (U Pittsburgh) **Construction for an identity measurement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4762.

5946. Stone, Norman M. & Schneider, Robert E. (U Iowa) **Concurrent validity of the Wheeler signs of homosexuality in the Rorschach: P (Ci/Rj).** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 573-579.—The Rorschach protocols of 43 males consecutively admitted to a university outpatient clinic were scored for frequency of the 20 signs of homosexuality reported by W. M. Wheeler (1949). Based on case history data, patients were assigned to homosexual, sex-role disturbed, or normal control groups. In addition to the traditional group comparison results were analyzed to yield P (Ci/Rj); i.e., the probability of criterion group membership given test indicator. Both the homosexual and sex-role disturbed groups displayed significantly more Wheeler signs than normals. Furthermore, given a Wheeler sign score of 15%, 0.75 of the predicted-homosexual group could be correctly classified com-

pared to a 0.21 base rate prediction. It is suggested that expressing results as P (Ci/Rj) provides information more relevant to the clinician than is provided by the traditional practice of reporting significant differences between groups.—*Journal abstract*.

5947. Sulliman, James R. (Florida State U) **The development of a scale for the measurement of social interest.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2914.

5948. Vanderbeck, David J. (Florida State U) **A construct validity study of the O-H (Overcontrolled Hostility) Scale of the MMPI, using a social learning approach to the catharsis effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2915.

5949. Walker, James A. (U Southern Mississippi) **An investigation into the meaning and measurement of four stressor factors and their implications for counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3895-3896.

5950. Warwick, Paul. (U Washington, Seattle) **A re-evaluation of alternate methodologies in legislative voting analysis.** *Social Science Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(3), 241-267.—Compares the Guttman scale analysis with factor analysis as applied to legislative roll-call votes. After defining each technique, their respective shortcomings are discussed. By reconsidering the basis for each technique, they are interrelated by means of a principal components analysis of artificial roll-calls forming a perfect Guttman scale. The results are then used to establish probable interpretations of the principal components of a scalable set of roll-calls, implying that the precision of factor analysis need not be sacrificed even if the scaling criterion is preferred by the analyst.—*Journal abstract*.

5951. White, William C. (Cornell U, Gannett Clinic) **Validity of the Overcontrolled-Hostility (O-H) scale: A brief report.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 587-590.—In order to further assess the validity of the MMPI O-H (Overcontrolled Hostility) scale, 30 high and 30 low O-H youthful offenders were administered the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study and their responses were classified as extrapunitive, impunitive, or intropunitive. Results indicate that high O-H Ss were significantly more impunitive than low O-H Ss and conversely, that low O-H Ss were more extrapunitive than high O-H Ss. Such findings are consistent with the O-H personality typology and lend further support to the construct validity of the scale.—*Journal abstract*.

5952. Woodrow, Jane Z. (Ohio U) **A factor analysis and revision of the defense mechanism inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2324.

5953. Woodward, Julius A. (Texas Christian U) **The measurement, generalizability, and interpretation of intra-person variability arising within a multiscale personality questionnaire.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2917.

Statistics & Mathematics

5954. Adams, R. C. (California State U, Fresno) **On the use of a marker variable in lieu of its factor-analytic construct.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol

41(2), 665-666.—The notion that a single marker is not appropriately representative of a factor in subsequent research based on the factor definition is supported by concepts of factor analysis and an explanatory figure.

5955. Ager, Joel W. & Williams, David L. (Wayne State U) **On the analysis of Vaught's semiexperimental design.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 869-871.—Critiques the evaluation of assignment effects in the analysis given by R. S. Vaught (see PA, Vol 54:2172) for his semiexperimental design and suggests an alternative analysis. In addition, a 2nd alternative analysis, which is appropriate when treatments can be randomly assigned to groups, is proposed. The difficulties in using a multiple regression approach in any analysis appropriate for this design are discussed. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

5956. Biderman, Michael; Dorfman, Donald D. & Simpson, John C. (U Tennessee, Chattanooga) **A learning model for signal detection theory—temporal invariance of learning parameters.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 6(3), 329-330.—Studied temporal invariance of learning parameters of an additive-operator model, using signal-detection data collected by D. D. Dorfman and M. Biderman (see PA, Vol 46:10110). Results show quite respectable temporal invariance of the learning parameters and of sensitivity.

5957. Bovet, P. (CNRS, Lab de Psychologie Expérimentale, U Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[Automatic production of chain codes.]** (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1975, No 49, 29-41.—Proposes that successive arrangements of experimental treatments which satisfy the condition of both a balanced design and random sequencing can be constructed by using circular chains. Given an n -set, there exist circuits in this set in which each r -tuple of elements of the set appears only once. A MACRO-PL1 program is presented which generates chains at random for arbitrary values of n and r . —*English abstract.*

5958. Brieger, Ronald L.; Boorman, Scott A. & Arabee, Phipps. (Harvard U) **An algorithm for clustering relational data with applications to social network analysis and comparison with multidimensional scaling.** *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 328-383.—Presents a method of hierarchical clustering for relational data which begins by forming a new square matrix of product-moment correlations between the columns (or rows) of the original data (represented as an $n \times m$ matrix). Iterative application of this simple procedure will in general converge to a matrix that may be permuted into blocked form. This convergence property may be used as the basis of an algorithm (CONCOR) for hierarchical clustering. The CONCOR procedure is applied to several illustrative sets of social network data and is found to give results that are highly compatible with analyses and interpretations of the same data using the block model approach of H. C. White et al (1976). Results using CONCOR are then compared with results obtained using alternative methods of clustering and scaling (MDSCAL, INDSICAL, HICLUS, ADCLUS) on the same data sets. (4 p ref) —*Journal abstract.*

5959. Edvardsson, Bo & Vegelius, Jan. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Measures of attitudinal polarization.** *Scandinavian*

Journal of Psychology, 1975, Vol 16(3), 247-254.

Proposes criteria for measures of attitudinal polarization (i.e., degree of opposition among people on a specific issue), and formulas, including the standard deviation, are evaluated in relation to the criteria. The formulas were also tested with respect to level, dispersion, and agreement of received values; 229 Swedish individuals served as Ss. The measures on the whole showed a high degree of agreement. There clearly exist instances where the standard deviation is not an adequate measure of attitudinal polarization. Some guidelines are given for the choice of constant values in one of the formulas. —*Journal abstract.*

5960. Ertel, Sultbert. (U Gottingen, W Germany) **[The dogmatism scale must not be reliable: A reply to Keiler's replication.]** (Germ) *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1975(Jan), Vol 26(1), 30-59.—Examines and criticizes P. Keiler's replication (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 4) of S. Ertel's (1972) content analysis of texts from the dispute between the "critical rationalists" and the "critical psychologists." Ertel's analysis had revealed a higher dogmatism score for the latter group. It is stated that in Keiler's replication only some of the original subcategories were considered and counted on a different set of texts, additional subcategories were added, coding rules were partially ignored, and raw data were incorrectly analyzed. A replication by Ertel with 2 new and independent scorers yielded split-half reliabilities of .95, an interscorer reliability of .989, and high agreement with Ertel's original scores. (21 ref)—*H. A. Euler.*

5961. Escoffier, B. & Leroux, B. (Inst National de Science Appliquée, Rennes, France) **[A study of questionnaires by analysis of correspondences: Modification in question coding or number and the stability of the analysis.]** (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1975, No 49, 5-27.—Outlines the general properties of analysis of correspondences. The stability of the various factors identified in the item matrix was studied when questions were added or deleted. Better factor separation results only if the questions thus manipulated are not orthogonal to the factor space. Recoding of items leads to different frequency distributions and unpredictable structures. —*M. G. Strobel.*

5962. Gnepp, Eric H. **Stimulus and response: A mathematical formulation.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 3-10.—Considers stimulus as an epistemological concept and discusses its relationship to response. A stimulus constitutes information about the environment, and through the phylogenetic evolution of species also constitutes the capacity to motivate physiological systems. Some stimuli have a weighting factor, eliciting or tending to elicit a particular response from a physiological system. A mathematical formulation of the relationship of response to stimulus is presented, considering response a function of stimuli from both the external and internal environments, and stimuli from these environments differentially weighted in terms of effecting behavior. Differentiation is made between stimuli which constitute information and stimuli which are both informational and motivational. —*Journal abstract.*

5963. Gocka, Edward F. (VA Hosp, Predictive & Evaluative Models Research Lab, Sepulveda, CA) **Fitting the binary criterion.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*,

1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 642.—2 thesis studies on the statistical advantages of using a nonlinear multiple logistic model, compared with a standard multiple linear regression model, for fitting a binary outcome criterion from multiple predictors, show that differences in statistical outcome for the same data could be substantial, depending on how the analyses were performed.

5964. Hofmann, Richard J. (Miami U) **Brief report: On the proportionate contributions of transformed factors to common variance.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 507-508.—Develops a generalized matrix procedure for computing the proportionate contribution of a factor, either orthogonal or oblique, to the total common variance of a factor solution.

5965. Indow, Tarow & Ida, Mashashi. (Keio U, Tokyo, Japan) **On scaling from incomplete paired comparison matrix.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 98-105.—Presents a mathematical discussion on methods of assigning unidimensional scale values to a set of objects.

5966. Keiler, Peter. (Free U Berlin, W Germany) **[Ertel's dogmatism scale: A documentation.]** (Germ) *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1975(Jan), Vol 26(1), 1-25.—Criticizes S. Ertel's content analysis (1972) of texts from the dispute between "critical rationalists," who defend a nomothetic psychology, and "critical psychologists," who apply historical and dialectical materialism to psychology. Criticism is focused on Ertel's methodology and on the fact that a replication of the content analysis on slightly different texts gave different results. (26 ref) —H. A. Euler.

5967. Kenny, David A. (Harvard U) **Cross-lagged panel correlation: A test for spuriousness.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 887-903.—Cross-lagged panel correlation is a method for testing spuriousness by comparing cross-lagged correlations. True experiments control for spuriousness by random assignment, but random assignment limits true experimental studies to independent variables that can be manipulated. Like any statistical method cross-lagged analysis is based on a set of assumptions: synchronicity and stationarity. Different forms of stationarity have different consequences for both the changes in the synchronous correlations over time and the difference between cross-lags. Homogeneous stability is a necessary assumption in the identification of both the source and direction of a causal effect. Cross-lagged analysis is a low-power test, better adapted than either multiple regression or factor analysis for many questions in panel studies. Multiple regression must assume no errors of measurement in the independent variables and no correlated errors, while factor analysis must specify a particular factor structure. Two extended examples of cross-lagged analysis are discussed with special emphasis placed on the issue of stationarity and the estimation of reliability ratios. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5968. Kietlinski, Ryszard. (U Łódź, Socio-Economic Faculty, Poland) **An empirical model of risky decisions.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 123-129.—A model is proposed without reference to expected value. The model assumes decision to be a function of risk and gain; risk is defined as a function of probability of losing

and amount to lose. An experiment using 28 paid male undergraduates yielded an empirical solution for a model of high consistency between predicted and actual decisions. The solution, expressed in terms of a mathematical function, is constrained in many ways, and is to be regarded as an exemplification of the model and research method.—*Journal abstract.*

5969. McCann, John M.; Miller, Jeffrey G. & Moskowitz, Herbert. (Cornell U, Graduate School of Business & Public Administration) **Consumption level and cultural drinking patterns as determinants of alcohol problems.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 281-303.—Discusses methodological issues involved in modeling human dynamic, multivariate decision processes. Topics discussed include combining data on several decision makers to produce a composite model, incorporating multiple and sequential decisions into the analysis framework, modeling learning by the decision maker, and using various procedures for testing or validating the model. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5970. McRae, Douglas J. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Clustering multivariate observations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2343.

5971. Montgomery, Henry. **Direct scaling: Category scales, magnitude scales and their relation.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 9(5), 10 p.—Describes 5 studies involving the general psychophysical differential equation and the methodological differences between category rating and magnitude estimation. (32 ref)

5972. Pöppel, Ernst. (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, Munich, W Germany) **Parameter estimation or hypothesis testing in the statistical analysis of biological rhythms?** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 511-512.—The "microscopic" techniques in biological rhythm research which are used to estimate period, phase, and amplitude of physiological and psychological functions on the basis of sinusoidal approximations are criticized. It is suggested that researchers should confine themselves to hypothesis testing and evaluation of the data with the "naked eye." (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5973. Shirkey, Edwin C. (U Wisconsin) **Empirical study of the sampling distribution of a measure of factor similarity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4005-4006.

5974. Skrobilin, Benita. [Theory renunciation as a criterion for an undogmatic science? Theses to Suibert Ertel: Knowledge and dogmatism, 1972.] (Germ) *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1975(Jan), Vol 26(1), 26-29.—Criticizes S. Ertel's (1972) content analysis of texts from the dispute between the "critical rationalists," who defend a nomothetic psychology, and the "critical psychologists," who apply historical and dialectical materialism to psychology, on the basis of the narrow concept of dogmatism employed by Ertel. Those statements which score in Ertel's analysis as dogmatic are usually testable; those which score as undogmatic are usually untestable.—H. A. Euler.

5975. Vaught, Russell S. (Ctr for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, NC) **Reply to Ager and Williams.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 872-874.—Demonstrates the equivalence of assignment effect in the

semiexperimental design analysis proposed earlier by the author (see PA, Vol 54:2172) and criticized by J. W. Ager and D. L. Williams (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 3) and a $2 \times k$ analysis of variance (ANOVA). Treatment effects estimation is discussed, comparing a $2 \times k$ ANOVA to the earlier analysis. Some problems with both analyses are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

5976. Willson, Victor L. (U Colorado) **Concomitant variation in the interrupted time-series experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4014.

5977. Wilson, Ronald S. (Health Sciences Ctr, Louisville Twin Study, KY) **Analysis of developmental data: Comparison among alternative methods.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 676-680.—Examined statistical issues in the analysis of repeated measures data in developmental research. The danger of bias in conventional analysis of variance has been emphasized by R. B. McCall and M. I. Appelbaum (see PA, Vol 53:106), but their simulated example was markedly deviant from actual developmental data. Further, a Monte Carlo study by R. O. Collier et al (see PA, Vol 41:16063) has shown that the potential bias in the *F* tests may be accurately compensated by use of the correction factor *epsilon*. For illustration, a conventional analysis of variance (adjusted by *epsilon*) and a multivariate analysis of variance were performed on a set of actual developmental scores recorded over 6 ages. Results are comparable from both analyses, leading to the same decision about the null hypothesis at essentially the same confidence level. It is concluded that the univariate analysis qualifies as a powerful and fully protected design when used with *epsilon*, and the choice of procedures can be guided by the E's preference plus certain properties of the data to be analyzed.—*Journal abstract.*

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

5978. Besner, Derek & Jackson, Anita. (U Reading, England) **Same-different judgments with words and nonwords: A word superiority/inferiority effect.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 578-580.—20 undergraduates made same-different judgments on the basis of visual criteria to pairs of letter strings that were either words or nonwords. "Same" response times (RT) were faster for words than nonwords, while "different" RTs were faster for nonwords. Results rule out a race model of parallel self-terminating component processes.—*Journal abstract.*

5979. Craft, John L. & Hinrichs, James V. (Wartburg Coll) **Effects of stimulus-response correspondence and verbal expectancy on choice reaction time.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 323-326. Examined the effects of stimulus response (S-R) correspondence, verbal prediction, and stimulus discriminability in a discrete, 2-choice reaction-time task. Ss were 58 right-handed undergraduates. Correctness of prediction and S-R correspondence were significant main effects. In addition, responses were significantly faster for correct predictions on noncorresponding trials than for incorrect predictions on corresponding trials. This latter finding

indicates that an expectancy mechanism can partially offset the negative effect of spatial S-R noncorrespondence on absolute magnitude of choice reaction time.—*Journal abstract.*

5980. Cruise, Donna & Clifton, Charles. (Oregon State U) **Constructing visual images from verbal descriptions.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 585-588.—Five adults who were given written descriptions of simple open geometric forms made decisions about the location of the point at which each constructed form terminated. Their reaction time (RT) increased approximately 1 sec for each segment in the constructed figure. RT for a comparable decision did not vary as a function of the number of segments in actually presented figures. It appeared that Ss took approximately 1 sec to encode a symbol as a line segment and add it to a mental image. In another part of the experiment, intended to measure the time taken to name a line segment, Ss made decisions about the presence of a target item in a list of visual symbols or in a geometric form. Visual search through a list of symbols seemed to be self-terminating, while search through the segments of a geometric form seemed to be largely exhaustive. However, no clear conclusions were possible about the visual-to-verbal transformations which had been expected to occur in this part of the experiment.—*Journal abstract.*

5981. Diewert, Gordon L. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Retention and coding in motor short-term memory: A comparison of storage codes for distance and location information.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 183-190.—Conducted 2 experiments using 8 male right-handed undergraduates in each. A modified short-term memory design was employed in an attempt to interfere structurally with the codes subserving distance and location information. Location information was codable in that no forgetting occurred over an unfilled retention interval, and there was some evidence that distance information was also codable. The interference effects supported a mechanism whereby locations are stored in a visual-kinesthetic code, with distance information being stored in a kinesthetic code having no visual consequences. Variable error was found to be the measure sensitive to both decay and interference in keeping with the model of G. J. Laabs (see PA, Vol 51:10455). It is proposed that the integrated code for location information storage is the mechanism accounting for the greater relative precision and codability of location cues with respect to distance cues.—*Journal abstract.*

5982. Drouin, Denis. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Classical reaction time and anticipation reaction time in a simple visual reaction time task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2334.

5983. Francès, Robert. (U Paris X, Lab de Psychologie Experimentale & Differentielle, Nanterre, France) **Comparative effects of six collative variables on interest and preference in adults of different educational levels.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 33(1), 62-79.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 72 18-25 yr old undergraduates and 72 18-25 yr old manual workers with only a primary education. In Exp 1, Ss were presented with pairs of designs in which 1 of 6 collative variables was manipulated between the stimuli.

In Exp II, they were presented with pairs of photographs. In both experiments, preference and interest judgments were obtained from the Ss. Results of the 2 experiments show no difference between the groups in terms of interest. In terms of preference, the students as a whole showed a highly significant preference for the complex stimuli over the simple ones; the manual workers showed the opposite preference. When each of the collative variables was examined separately, however, it was found that 2 (number and heterogeneity of elements) had no discriminant effect, whereas 4 others did (regularity of presentation, regularity of position, incongruity, and incongruous juxtaposition). Results are discussed in terms of 2 kinds of visual information.—*Journal abstract.*

5984. **Freides, David.** (Emory U) **Reply to Rudel and Teuber.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 948.—The present author rejects R. Rudel and H. Teuber's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 4) criticism of his (see PA, Vol 52:9128) paper on human information processing and sensory modality because the issues raised only concern the review's expository strategy and not its substance. In addition, the criticism appears to reflect the persistence of views at variance with available evidence.—*Journal abstract.*

5985. **Fulgosi, Ante & Zaja, Bozo.** (U Zagreb, Philosophy Faculty, Yugoslavia) **Information transmission of 3.1 bits in absolute identification of auditory pitch.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 379-380.—Presented 11 tones (from 50 to 11,000 Hz), differing only in pitch, to 5 undergraduates 108 times each. Ss were told that in the "training" phase of the experiment they should reach a definite, but unspecified, "level" of performance before they could advance to the final or "test" phase of the experiment. In the final quarter of the experiment, the median value of the identification performance was 3.11 bits.—*Journal abstract.*

5986. **Garver, Richard B.** (U Northern Colorado) **The effects of hypnosis on the performance and learning of a fine motor task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2283.

5987. **Gunn, Stanley R.** (U North Dakota) **The effect of information and experience on preference for complexity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2930-2931.

5988. **Holland, Morris K. & Tarlow, Gerald.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Blinking and thinking.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 403-406.—Measured blinking in 8 undergraduates while the activity of operational memory was manipulated with mental load kept constant. The rate of blinking was significantly reduced when the cognitive operation of internal counting was being performed. It is inferred that the blink rate is low when information in memory is being operated on. To suspend blinking during certain cognitive activities would be adaptive if blinking disrupts them. Since the blackout period of the blink produces a rapid change in visual level, blinking disrupts those cognitive processes utilizing display areas accessible to visual input. Operational memory and the visual imagination may share components with the visual perceptual system. To protect these vulnerable processes from

interference, blinking may be inhibited when they are active.—*Journal abstract.*

5989. **Krueger, Lester E.** (Ohio State U, Human Performance Ctr) **Familiarity effects in visual information processing.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 949-974.—Reviews the literature and deals, predominantly, with the issue of whether familiarity aids in the extraction of visual features or in the interpretation, either verbal or visual, of the features extracted. Familiar visual objects, such as normal letters and real words, are processed faster and more accurately than are unfamiliar objects. This fact is massively documented by a wide variety of studies, involving tachistoscopic recognition, visual comparison, and letter detection. Less clear is how and where familiarity has its effect. There actually appear to be several familiarity effects, some aiding the extraction and/or interpretation of visual information, others aiding nonperceptual processes (e.g., storing and reporting or comparing the information). (3/4 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5990. **Ortendahl, Monica.** **Expected time of the outcome of offers to gamble.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1974, Vol 4(23), 7 p.—Rated offers varying in probability and value as to perceived favorableness. One additive model in raw form and 1 multiplicative model in log form were tested. The multiplicative model showed good fit to data for 6 out of 9 19-37 yr old students. The additive model showed significantly bad fit to data in all cases. The exponents of probability and value exhibited large interindividual variation. Ss also stated expected time of the outcomes. The expected delay periods of the outcomes were short with positive correlations between perceived favorableness of the offers and the expected length of the delay period. Positive correlations were also found between the prizes and the expected delay periods and also, but to a relatively lesser extent, between probability and expected length of the delay periods. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5991. **Rakover, Sam S. & Kaminer, H.** (U Haifa, Israel) **Inhibitory effect of a second stimulus on reaction time to a primary stimulus: A partial successful replication.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 635-641.—In an experiment with undergraduates (20 experimental Ss and 5 controls), a second visual stimulus, to which no response was required, following a primary one lengthened the reaction time to the 1st stimulus. Reaction time rose as a function of the increase in the interstimulus interval. Duration time of the 2nd stimulus did not affect this response. Results are found under a condition of stimulus-response certainty.—*Journal abstract.*

5992. **Rudel, Rita G. & Teuber, Hans-Lukas.** (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **Comment on "Human Information Processing and Sensory Modality: Cross-Modal Functions, Information Complexity, Memory, and Deficit."** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 947.—Seeks to correct 2 points made in the article by D. Freides (see PA, Vol 52:9128) on cross-modal functions. The present authors state that none of the data in their study (see PA, Vol 48:5445) are in "support of the sensory integration hypothesis;" and brain-damaged children did not do better than controls on haptic-haptic matching. The study yielded no selective impairment of

cross-modal functions in brain-damaged children; relative to controls, their greatest deficit was in visual visual matching.—*Journal abstract.*

5993. Sanders, A. F. (Inst for Perception TNO, Soesterberg, Netherlands) **The foreperiod effect revisited.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 591-598. 4 refs. which could be important in accounting for the discrepant results which have previously been obtained with respect to the effect of foreperiod duration on reaction time (RT). In some studies a clear effect of foreperiod duration on auditory RT has been found, in contrast to a recent finding by A. F. Wertheim (see PA, Vol 51: 2270) that foreperiod duration affected visual RT but not auditory RT. By means of 2 experiments with a total of 24 Ss, the effects of practice, time-on-task, reaction task (a-reaction vs selective reaction) and signal intensity were studied. The latter variable appeared to be the principal determinant of the discrepant results in that there was an interaction between signal intensity, foreperiod duration, and modality. Results support the hypothesis that signals beyond a given intensity exert an immediate arousing effect which counteracts the foreperiod effect.—*Journal abstract.*

5994. Wagenaar, W. A. & Stakenburg, H. (Inst for Perception TNO, Soesterberg, Netherlands) **Paced and self-paced continuous reaction time.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 559-563.—Proposes that studies of the effect of pacing in continuous reaction time (RT) tasks are inconclusive, and have failed to (a) compare paced and self-paced RT at matched error rates and (b) examine RT distributions as well as mean or median RT. In the present experiment with 8 Ss, RTs were corrected for error rate by relating them to the speed-accuracy tradeoff function, which was measured in each experimental session. In this way deciles of the RT distributions of paced and self-paced conditions were compared for Ss on 4 successive sessions. The task was a 4-choice continuous RT task employing visual stimuli. Results show that RT distributions were wider in the paced conditions. RTs of the first deciles were faster for pacing whereas medians in paced and self-paced conditions were about equal. Results can be explained when it is assumed that the variable response stimulus intervals in paced conditions lead to a larger variability of RT. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Perception & Motor Processes

5995. Baird, Richard M. (U Louisville) **The haptic and visual capacities for perceiving shapes that vary in three dimensions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2327.

5996. Brooks, Barbara A. & Fuchs, Albert F. (U Texas, Health Science Ctr, San Antonio) **Influence of stimulus parameters on visual sensitivity during saccadic eye movement.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1389-1398.—Measured visual threshold for stroboscope test flashes during saccadic eye movements over various backgrounds and compared it with measures obtained during eye fixation when the same backgrounds were saccadically displaced. Amount and time course of threshold change in the 2 situations compared well, suggesting no necessity for corollary discharge or other

oculomotor interference with primary visual processes during eye movement. No significant threshold rise took place during saccades in the dark. Diffuse test flashes and small well-focused flashes were affected differently by specific background conditions. Diffuse flashes were perceived with more difficulty during a saccade over a contour-free background than well-focused, punctate stimuli. On the other hand, contours in the background raised saccadic thresholds for small stimuli much more than for diffuse test flashes. All threshold changes occurring during saccades were accentuated by increasing the background luminance. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

5997. Collings, Virginia B. (U Pittsburgh) **Human taste response as a function of locus of stimulation on the tongue and soft palate: Implications for sensory coding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2332.

5998. Cooper, Robert G. (U Minnesota) **A developmental study of conceptual ability as assessed by two rule-learning tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2332.

5999. Desor, J. A.; Greene, Lawrence S. & Muller, Owen. (Warner-Lambert Co, Research & Development, Milford, CT) **Preferences for sweet and salty in 9- to 15-year-olds and adult humans.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4215), 686-687.—Measured preferences for the tastes of sucrose, lactose, and sodium chloride in 618 9-15 yr old 140 18-64 yr old Ss. The younger Ss preferred greater sweetness and saltiness than did the adults. In the younger group, there were race and sex differences in preferences, none of which appeared among the adults.

6000. Fitch, James L.; Deavours, George M. & Kinard, Debra. (U Southern Mississippi) **Correlation of lingual motor performance and oral form identification by young adults.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 672.—Correlations between overall lingual motor performance scores and oral form identification scores for normal undergraduates ranged from .24 to .35. Further studies are planned to investigate the measures in populations of other ages and speech impairments.

6001. Gill, Diane L. & Martens, Rainer. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The informational and motivational influence of social reinforcement on motor performance.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 171-182.—Conducted 2 experiments, using a total of 80 female 7th and 8th graders in each, to determine the effects of social reinforcement on the performance of a motor task. Exp I examined the influence of knowledge of results (KR) and social reinforcement on 25 initial acquisition trials of a novel motor task in a KR \times social reinforcement \times experimenter blocks factorial design. Exp II examined the influence of KR and social reinforcement on 40 later performance trials in a KR \times social reinforcement \times blocks factorial design. Scores were analyzed with multiple analysis of variance, discriminant function analyses, and step-down *F* tests. Exp I suggested a combination of informational and motivational effects, with both KR and social reinforcement facilitating performance. Social reinforcement did not significantly affect performance in Exp II. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6002. Gill, Diane L. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Knowledge of results precision and motor skill acquisition.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 191-198.—Investigated the effect of varying knowledge of results (KR) precision levels on the initial acquisition and later performance of a linear positioning task with 40 female undergraduates. Subjective evaluations of performance and estimates of accuracy were recorded along with actual scores. KR precision level (centimeters or millimeters) did not affect actual performance, but extremely precise KR (millimeters) had detrimental effects on performance evaluations and the labeling process of estimate performance.—*Journal abstract.*

6003. Keating, William M. (De Paul U) **An investigation of the relationship of visual-motor perceptual processes and the automated graphogestalt test with four groups of male children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2936.

6004. Knox, V. Jane. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Cognitive strategies for coping with pain: Ignoring vs acknowledging.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2308.

6005. Kuroda, Teruhiko & Toshima, Yasuzo. (Kagoshima U, Japan) **Psycho-cybernetic consideration of perceptual system containing double motor systems.** *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 1975(Jun), Vol 18(2), 110-122.—Considers the information processing in the double motor system from the viewpoint of psychocybernetics. A percept is determined by both a proximal stimulus and by 2 kinds of moves: moves in the motor system to gather visual information and moves in the operation to process that information. In order for the percept to reflect suitably the physical environment, it is necessary to increase the variety of moves. While a suitable percept is obtained by the selection of moves according to a task or goal and through the 1st feedback, the percept becomes increasingly suitable through the 2nd feedback which contains a step mechanism and a corrector. Therefore the total perceptual system functions as both an ultrastable system and a self-organizing dynamic system. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6006. Long, John. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, U Cambridge, England) **Reduced efficiency and capacity limitations in multidimension signal recognition.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 599-614.—Performed 2 experiments with a total of 24 Ss to determine whether recognition performance on a dimension presented alone was superior to performance on the same dimension when presented with others also requiring a response. The 1st part of Exp I showed that Ss recognized difficult frequency and intensity signals significantly less well when these were presented together than when they were presented alone. Efficiency on the 2 dimensions presented together was found to be related, and 2 data subsets were identified for which no efficiency reduction occurred. In the 2nd part of Exp I Ss recognized correlated frequency and intensity signals and showed a significant improvement in performance over either dimension performed alone. Efficiency was the same in Exp II whether the signals were presented together or alone. The result indicated that the reduction in efficiency with difficult signals was not due to

response interference or to failures of post-recognition retention. Implications of the results for models of attentional capacity are discussed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6007. Moore, JoDean. (U Southern California) **Relationships among rest, reminiscence and retention in two types of skill learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3963.

6008. Muhar, I. S. (U Saugar, India) **Effect of stress on perception.** *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 1974, Vol 49(4), 291-297.—Tested the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between stress and the resistance to perceptual change. An experimental study was conducted using a before-after design with a sample of 60 university students. Stress was induced by using pursuit meter, threat of shock, and white noise simultaneously. Resistance to perceptual change was measured with the help of Ames Aniseikonic lenses using 3 measures—the initial time lag in the appearance of the 1st change, time required for achieving stabilization, and the extent of distortion. Results of the 1st and 3rd measures statistically reject the hypothesis, while the result of the 2nd measure is inconclusive.—*Journal abstract.*

6009. Prablanc, C.; Tzavaras, A. & Jeannerod, M. (INSERM, Lab de Neuropsychologie Expérimentale, Bron, France) **Adaptation of the two arms to opposite prism displacements.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 667-671.—In a study with 6 right-handed students, Ss' arms were exposed separately to prismatic displacements of opposite sign, using the eye ipsilateral to the exposed arm. Opposite adaptive shifts were induced on each arm whether the eye ipsilateral to the arm (i.e., exposed to a displacement of the same sign as the arm) or the eye contralateral to the arm (i.e., exposed to a displacement of opposite sign) was used during testing. This result precludes the possible role of oculomotor signals in this type of prism adaptation.—*Journal abstract.*

6010. Price, Dennis L. & Hennigan, James K. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **The proximity of temperature estimates in hot, humid environments to three common indices.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 523-528.—Each of 24 male undergraduates was exposed to 3 levels of heat and humidity and given a paper and pencil test during each exposure. Before the experimental trials, each S predicted how well he would perform on each test. After each test was completed the S estimated how well he thought he had actually performed, and he then estimated the immediate temperature in the environmental chamber in which he sat. 2 hypotheses were tested: (a) that the dominant factor in temperature is the conditioning of the S to the dry bulb air temperature measure, so that estimates would be closer to that index than to wet bulb globe temperature or to the temperature humidity index; and (b) that the dominant factor is discomfort or stress and that there is a relationship between a S's performance or his estimate of his performance and his temperature estimate. Results support the 1st but not the 2nd hypothesis. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

6011. Rosen, Wilma G. (Clark U) **Intermodality effects on perceptual laterality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2345-2346.

6012. Salvatore, Santo. (Brown U, Hunter Lab of Psychology) **Response speed as a function of sensory pattern and alcohol in a velocity judgement task.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 491-502.—Studied the accuracy and rapidity with which judgments of the speed of the vehicle in which the S travels are formed. 15 Ss made velocity judgments in a laboratory setting simulating the visual and auditory cues generated by an automobile moving at various speeds. Visual and auditory cues were presented for 1, .5, and .25 sec for vehicular speeds of 0-129 km/hr. Results indicate that (a) the acquisition of velocity information is most rapid with visual information; (b) within the visual modality peripheral stimulation requires more processing time than frontal information; (c) reaction time increases as observation time increases from .5 to 1 sec, but decreasing observation time to less than .5 sec does not further reduce processing time; (d) interactive effects across Ss mask the effects of moderate blood alcohol levels (.05, .075, and .03 g/100 ml) on response speed; and (e) interpretation is modified by field conditions and driving skill. (French & German summaries) (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6013. Sharma, V. M.; Malhotra, M. S. & Baskaran, A. S. (Defence Inst of Physiology & Allied Sciences, Delhi Cantt, India) **Variations in psychomotor efficiency during prolonged stay at high altitude.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 511-516.—Studied alterations in psychomotor efficiency of 25 young adults (age range 21-30 yrs) during stays of up to 2 yrs at an altitude of 4,000 m. Psychomotor speed and accuracy were measured by administering an eye-hand coordination test at sea level and altitude after periods of 1, 10, 13, 18, and 24 mo. Overall psychomotor efficiency declined during early stages of altitude exposure. A progressive improvement in accuracy after 13 mo was found, presumably due to acclimatization. Speed in performance showed no such gradual return to sea-level standard. (French & German summaries) (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6014. Smyth, Mary M. (U Leicester, England) **The role of mental practice in skill acquisition.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 199-206.—Exp I, with 70 college students, used mirror drawing to investigate the effects of mental practice on performance of a previously known, symbolic task. Exp II, also with 70 college students, used the pursuit rotor to study mental practice in relation to varying amounts of active practice and rest in a less symbolic task. For mirror drawing, only 1 mental practice group was significantly better than the no practice group, and that by a small amount on 1 variable only. With the pursuit rotor, Ss who trained only with mental practice did not differ significantly from those with no training, and mental practice was no more effective than rest. Mental practice was not clearly effective at any stage of learning. —*Journal abstract.*

6015. Spanos, Nicholas P.; Horton, Carol & Chaves, John F. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **The effects of two cognitive strategies on pain threshold.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 677-681.

While 1 arm was immersed in ice water, each of 48 female student nurses were asked either to imagine a situation that, if real, would be inconsistent with pain (relevant strategy) or imagine a situation unrelated to pain (irrelevant strategy), or they were not given special instructions (control group). Ss were further divided into those with high and low pain thresholds based on a pretest. The use of strategies (relevant or irrelevant) did not alter the pain thresholds for Ss with low thresholds. Among those Ss with high thresholds, use of a relevant strategy led to a greater increase in threshold than an irrelevant strategy, which, in turn, led to a greater increase than the control condition. Ss who were highly involved in their imaginings showed greater increases in pain threshold than those who were not. (25 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6016. Stucker, Janice M. (Temple U) **Motor performance and state anxiety at selected stages of the menstrual cycle.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3971-3972.

6017. Tulloch, Michael V. (U Tennessee) **The role of illumination in sensory deprivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2982.

6018. Vernacchia, Ralph A. (U Utah) **Case profiles of track athletes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3718-3719.

6019. Walter, Janet L. (Ohio State U) **The effects of instruction as a secondary task load on skill in an eye-hand coordination task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4848.

6020. Wankel, Leonard M. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The effects of social reinforcement and audience presence upon the motor performance of boys with different levels of initial ability.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(3), 207-216.—Tested 48 high- and 48 low-ability male 7th and 8th graders for 25 trials on a stabilometer balancing task in order to investigate the interaction effect of audience and social reinforcement conditions upon complex motor performance. Audience (passive, no audience), social reinforcement (positive, negative, no reinforcement), and initial ability level (high, low) were incorporated in a $2 \times 3 \times 2$ design. The performance data were blocked into 5 blocks of 5 trials each for analysis. Although there were no significant audience and social reinforcement effects over all trials, in later performance (Blocks 4-5) the positive reinforcement group performed significantly better than the no reinforcement group, with the negative reinforcement group performing at an intermediate level. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6021. Winterson, Barbara J. & Robinson, David A. (U Maryland) **Fixation by the alert but solitary cat.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1349-1352.—2-dimensional eye movements of 3 alert cats, whose heads were restrained, were recorded with a magnetic field search coil technique. Ss fixated stationary objects of their own choosing in a lighted room and also while in darkness. With visible targets, Ss used slow control (drift correction) to maintain fixation. Microsaccades were not observed. The stability of eye position was as good as man's, but 0.2-sec drift velocities were almost twice as fast. Slow control was lost in the dark. Results do not

agree with prior reports based on horizontal eye movement records. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6022. Wong, T. S. (U Stirling, Scotland) **The respective role of limb and eye movements in the haptic and visual Müller-Lyer illusion.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 659-666. —2 groups of 24 Ss each were tested in 2 experiments with either haptic or visual Mueller-Lyer figures. The size of the obtained haptic and visual illusion was found to be unaffected by the degree of excursive movement of the limb and the eye, respectively. It is concluded that the Mueller-Lyer illusion is the cause rather than the result of peripheral scanning behavior of the limb and eye, and that the similar illusion across modalities is probably determined by common central mechanisms. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Visual Perception

6023. Bell, Herbert H. & Handel, Stephen. (U Tennessee, Nashville) **The role of pattern goodness in the reproduction of backward masked patterns.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 139-150. —4 experiments with a total of 41 undergraduate and graduate students investigated the role of pattern goodness in backward masking using 5- and 4-dot patterns constructed by placing dots in the cells of a 3 × 3 matrix. In Exp I, Ss rated the goodness of these patterns; and results replicate previous work showing that good patterns had few alternatives. In Exp II, the dot patterns were the target stimuli in a backward masking task using a variety of masking stimuli. For all masks, good patterns were reproduced more accurately than poor patterns. In Exp III, the goodness of the masking stimulus was varied. Results indicate that good patterns were reproduced more accurately and that good patterns were less effective as masking stimuli than were poor patterns. In Exp IV, a long interstimulus interval which precluded masking was used to determine whether goodness affected encoding or memory. There was no differences among patterns, suggesting that the effect of pattern goodness was on rate of encoding. Results demonstrate the importance of configural properties in pattern perception. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6024. Bill, John C. (Dartmouth Coll) **The role of dichoptic brightness in binocular vision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2328-2329.

6025. Breitmeyer, Bruno G. (U Houston) **Simple reaction time as a measure of the temporal response properties of transient and sustained channels.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1411-1412. —Experimental results suggest that, in humans as well as in lower animals, low-spatial-frequency transient channels respond with a shorter latency than do high-spatial-frequency sustained channels. It is suggested that this reflects either a shorter and more direct channel conduction route from the retina to the superior colliculus, a faster transient conduction speed to the visual cortex and/or the superior colliculus, or both of these factors.

6026. Briggs, George W. & Vitz, Paul C. (New York U) **The McCollough effect obtained simultaneously on four orientations with four different colors.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 533-535. —The McCollough, an orientation-specific color aftereffect, has typically been demonstrated with 2 adaptation orientations (horizontal and vertical) and 2 colors. In the present experiment with 8 undergraduates, the McCollough effect was obtained simultaneously on 4 orientations (horizontal, vertical, right diagonal, and left diagonal) and with 4 different colors (violet, orange, green, and green-blue). It is suggested that orientation-contingent color aftereffects may occur at a number of orientations as long as the orientations are coded by separate populations of orientation detectors.—*Journal abstract*.

6027. Clark, Donald W. (U South Dakota) **A test of the rigidity of visual perception as measured by color referents chosen for selected stick-figure stimulus repetitions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4859.

6028. Clark, Herbert H. & Brownell, Hiram H. (U Stanford) **Judging up and down.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 339-352. —Conducted 4 experiments using approximately 64 undergraduates as Ss. In Exp I Ss were asked to judge whether an arrow was pointing up or pointing down at various heights inside a surrounding rectangle. They were faster on an arrow pointing up the higher it was in the rectangle, and they were faster on an arrow pointing down the lower it was in the rectangle. Exps II, III, and IV were designed to test 3 sources for this "congruity effect." The intrusive height information for each arrow was assumed to facilitate or interfere with (a) the activation of the correct motor response; (b) the maintenance of the implicit instruction "Is it pointing up, or is it pointing down?"; or (c) the selection of the criterial perceptual information as a basis for the response. All 3 experiments were consistent with c, but not with a or b. Indeed, the results contrasted with previous demonstrations of the Stroop effect in certain critical features. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6029. Cohen, Gillian. (U Oxford, England) **Hemispheric differences in the effects of cuing in visual recognition tasks.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 366-373. —Describes 3 experiments with a total of 34 students as Ss. In Exp I uncued recognition of single letters presented in left or right visual fields showed no hemispheric asymmetry, but cuing by alternatives produced a left-hemisphere advantage. Uncued recognition of words was better in the right visual field (left hemisphere), and this advantage was unchanged by cuing by alternatives or cuing by class. In Exp II, a mixed series of words, digits, and dots was presented. Uncued trials showed no asymmetry, but when a precue indicated which type of stimulus would appear next, a left-hemisphere advantage for words was evident. Cuing also produced a nonsignificant shift toward a left-hemisphere advantage for digits and a right-hemisphere advantage for dots. The asymmetrical effects of cuing can be explained by M. Kinsbourne's

(1970) attentional model of lateralization, which suggests that cuing may selectively activate 1 hemisphere and so bias attention toward the contralateral visual field. Repetition effects within and between visual fields were analyzed but no asymmetries were found.—*Journal abstract*.

6030. Cooper, William E.; Ebert, Robert R. & Cole, Ronald A. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Research Lab of Electronics) **Speech perception and production of the consonant cluster [st].** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 105-114.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 15 undergraduates to determine aspects of both perceptual and motor processing for the consonant cluster [st]. In Exp I, 7 synthetic speech sounds were generated by varying the silent interval between [s] and [t] in 5-msec steps from 10 to 40 msec. Ss were able to reliably identify these stimuli as either [si] or [sti] on basis of the difference in silent interval. A selective adaptation experiment showed that repetitive listening to end-point members of the [si]-[sti] series produced systematic alterations in the perception of the [si]-[sti] stimuli, such that Ss assigned fewer identification responses to the phonetic category of the adapting stimulus following adaptation. An experiment in perceptuomotor adaptation was also conducted to determine whether repetitive listening to various exemplars of [sti] would also exert a systematic influence on the acoustic properties of [sti] utterances. In contrast, no effects of perceptuomotor adaptation were obtained for either the silent interval preceding the consonant release burst or the interval between the release burst and the onset of laryngeal pulsing. A neural model of speech-processing for voiced-voiceless plosives is proposed. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6031. Cooper, William E.; Ebert, Robert R. & Cole, Ronald A. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Research Lab of Electronics) **Perceptual analysis of stop consonants and glides.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 92-104.—In speech perception, the distinction between stop consonants and glides such as [b] vs [w] and [g] vs [j] can be signaled by variations in the rate and duration of the formant transitions. 3 experiments were conducted to determine whether this rate and duration information is processed by a unitary analyzer for both labial ([b]-[w]) and velar ([g]-[j]) places of articulation. 2 series of synthetic speech syllables were constructed, spanning the distinctions between [ba] and [wa] and between [ga] and [ja], by varying the rate and duration of the 1st 3 formant transitions. A total of 61 undergraduates served as Ss. Selective adaptation experiments showed that repetitive listening to labial labial and velar stimuli produced alterations in the perception of the labial test series. The direction of effect produced by a [ga] adapting stimulus indicated that adaptation did not operate on an analyzer that simply computed the absolute physical duration of the formant transitions. Finally, a signal detectability analysis revealed sizable changes in listener's sensitivity after repetitive listening and provided a means of assessing changes in the perception of individual stimuli of the labial test series. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6032. Day, R. H. & Dickinson, R. G. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **The Poggendorff illusion: Apparent misalignment which is not attributable to apparent orientation of the transversals.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 551-557.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 24 Ss to determine whether the noticeable apparent misalignment between transversals occurs either without any change in orientation towards a right angle or, in one condition, with a slight change in the opposite direction. While looking down Ss were required to adjust a horizontal field of parallel lines (Exp I) or a single line (Exp II) to the apparent sagittal direction with and without a superimposed rectangle in the center of a circular field. The rectangle was tilted at 20, 30, or 40° to the parallels and at 20° to the line. For the 20° condition, the parallel lines were apparently oriented at about half a degree compared with the field without a rectangle but in the direction opposite to that necessary to account for the Poggendorff misalignment effect. For the 30 and 40° conditions, the lines did not change in apparent orientation. The orientation of the single line did not change. Almost all Ss readily reported an apparent misalignment between the collinear parallels and line separated by the oblique rectangle. It is concluded that the Poggendorff misalignment illusion occurs without apparent regression of the lines to right angles with the figure.—*Journal abstract*.

6033. Estévez, O.; Spekrijse, H.; Van den Berg, T. J. & Cavanus, C. R. (U Amsterdam, Lab of Medical Physics, Netherlands) **The spectral sensitivities of isolated human color mechanisms determined from contrast evoked potential measurements.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(11), 1205-1212.

6034. Flamm, Lois E. (Northeastern U) **The effect of image displacement with paced saccades on the human electroretinogram and visual evoked cortical potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2966.

6035. Forde, James & Mackinnon, G. E. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Binocular stimulation and the fragmentation of after-images.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 565-577.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 21 Ss to investigate the effects of binocular stimulation on the fragmentation of after-images. Binocular after-images were produced by stimulating simultaneously, with intense flashes of light, homologous areas of the 2 retinas. The after-images from such stimulation were found to be more stable than those produced by monocular stimulation. Exp III examined the fragmentation of after-images observed by individuals who either lacked binocular vision and stereoscopic depth perception or who had a history of difficulty with these aspects of vision. Such individuals reported far less fragmentation than normal observers. Results are discussed in the light of research on the responses to binocular inputs of single cells in monkey occipital cortex. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6036. Frisby, John P. & Clatworthy, Jeremy L. (U Sheffield, England) **Learning to see complex random-dot stereograms.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 173-178.—Many observers of complex random-dot stereograms find that the depth effect takes several seconds, or even

minutes, to develop. B. Julesz (1971) noted that giving a priori information to such Os about the nature of the hidden cyclopean object appears to facilitate their stereopsis. The present experiment investigated this possible facilitation. 103 naive undergraduates were shown a complex stereogram following various kinds of preliminary assistance, ranging from simply telling them about the amount of depth they could expect to see to showing them a full-scale model of the cyclopean object. Surprisingly, no benefit from such assistance could be demonstrated. All observers improved their stereopsis perception times with repeated presentations of the stereogram, showing that they could, in principle, benefit from assistance. A follow-up study 3 wks later revealed that a substantial part of this improvement was maintained, indicating that the perceptual learning involved can last for a considerable period of time.—*Journal abstract.*

6037. Frisby, John P. & Julesz, Bela. (U Sheffield, England) **The effect of orientation differences on stereopsis as a function of line length.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 179-186.—Experimental results with 2 highly practiced Ss show that the amount of depth seen in a multiline stereogram composed of horizontal lines steadily decreased as the lines in 1 field of view were rotated about their midpoints. This effect of orientation difference on stereopsis was more acute the longer the lines in the stereogram. It is suggested that the critical factor underlying the depth reduction is not orientation difference per se, but rather the vertical disparity which an orientation difference introduces into the display between the tips of corresponding lines. This interpretation is supported by the fact that similar vertical disparities caused similar depth reductions regardless of the length of the lines in the stereogram.—*Journal abstract.*

6038. Frisby, John P. & Julesz, Bela. (U Sheffield, England) **Depth reduction effects in random-line stereograms.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 151-158.—Experiments with 2 highly practiced Ss demonstrated that the amount of depth seen in a random-line stereogram steadily diminished as corresponding lines in the 2 fields of view were made increasingly dissimilar in shape. This depth reduction effect was more acute in high- than in low-density stereograms. Both of these results can be explained in terms of the magnetic dipole model of stereopsis.—*Journal abstract.*

6039. Gardner, Gerald T. & Joseph, Douglas J. (U Michigan) **Parallel perceptual channels at "deep" processing levels.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 658-660.—Conducted 2 experiments, using the same 4 female college-age Ss in each. This work extended the tachistoscopic paradigm developed by R. Shiffrin and G. Gardner (see PA, Vol 48:6142) to experimental tasks necessitating "deep" levels of perceptual processing. Results paralleled the Shiffrin and Gardner findings and supported the view that all perceptual analysis prior to decisional and memorial processing involves independent parallel channels.—*Journal abstract.*

6040. Gregory, Richard L. & Harris, John P. (U Bristol Medical School, England) **Illusion destruction by appropriate scaling.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2),

203-220.—Tested the inappropriate constancy scaling theory of visual distortion illusions by optically projecting, to experienced observers, typical models giving these figures by perspective. Appropriate or inappropriate stereoscopic disparities were then added, with the prediction that when perspective and stereo were geometrically correct the distortion should vanish. This was confirmed with measurements for the Mueller-Lyer illusion and by observation of several other classical examples. It is suggested that much previous work has investigated "end stop" conditions, given by angles too extreme to be generated as perspective. Conditions for appropriate scaling, giving zero or small distortions, were found to be critical but readily attainable. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6041. Harte, David B. (Tufts U) **Underestimation of length by subjects in motion.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 519-522.—To check a prior observation, in the present experiment 20 18-62 yr old licensed drivers made estimates of the lengths of both the guidelines and the spaces between guidelines on automotive highways so the magnitude of the illusion could be more accurately determined. Ss were individually tested at 0 and 60 mph. At 60 mph, spaces were estimated with an error of 85%; lines were estimated with an error of 72%. Combining data for both stimuli, an error of 78% results, which corresponds to underestimation by a factor of 4.67. This illusory effect is considerably greater than that of the moon illusion, considered by many the most powerful of the classical illusions.—*Journal abstract.*

6042. Holt-Hansen, Kristian. (U Copenhagen, Psychological Lab, Denmark) **Duration of experienced expansion and contraction of a circle.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 507-518.—In an experiment with 26 normally seeing university students and an engineer, the stimulus was a white outline circle which for 60 msec was projected onto a screen 2 m from S. The diameter of the circle was 10 cm and the circle line was approximately 1.5 mm wide. Fixating the center of the circle Ss reported experiencing the circle as expanding from the point of fixation to full size and then contracting to the point of fixation. Ss' experiences fell into 2 classes. Ss also participated in experiments in which they fixated the nethermost point of a 17-cm vertical straight line which was 2 mm wide. Ss experienced the line as lengthening from the point of fixation. For a given S the durations of the experienced expansion-contraction of the circle and the experienced lengthening-shortening of the straight line were the same.—*Journal abstract.*

6043. Jahoda, Gustav. (U Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland) **Retinal pigmentation and space perception: A failure to replicate.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 133-134.—Compared the performance of Ghanian Ss and Scottish 14-16 yr olds on a spatial task involving blue in an attempt to replicate an earlier study by the author (1971) which found that Malawi African Ss performed less well on a task involving blue as compared with red hue contrast. Present results show that all Ss did less well with the blue stimuli, providing scant support for earlier findings.

6044. Jones, Paul D. & Holding, Dennis H. (U Louisville, Performance Research Lab) **Extremely long-term persistence of the McCollough effect.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104[1](4), 323-327.—The question has been raised whether an associative mechanism is responsible for the persistence of the McCollough effect. Since current estimates of its rate of decay are derived from procedures in which subjects are repeatedly tested, it was hypothesized that the measured effects might be attenuated by the testing process. Accordingly, a comparison was made between repeated testing and time-elapse testing, using college students. A conventional group of 16 Ss had repeated testing at 0, 8, 24, 56, and 120 hr after induction. 5 other groups of 16 were run, each at 1 of the time delays, with no intervening tests; an additional measure was taken where appropriate at 120 hr. A magenta-green nulling procedure was used to assess the aftereffect. The repeated-test group showed a linear decrease of effect against the stated delays, reaching zero at 120 hr. In contrast, the time-elapse groups showed little decline up to 120 hr. Those groups retested at 120 hr showed declines due to prior testing. When 4 more groups totaling 40 college Ss were subsequently tested at intervals up to 2,040 hr, the effect remained at better than half strength.—*Journal abstract*.

6045. Julesz, Bela & Frisby, John P. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **Some new subjective contours in random-line stereograms.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 145-150.—Describes new subjective contours and suggests that both these and previously observed disparity-based illusory contours can be explained simply in terms of the magnetic dipole model of stereopsis without any reference to gestalt or cognitive factors.—*Journal abstract*.

6046. Julesz, Bela & Miller, Joan E. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **Independent spatial-frequency-tuned channels in binocular fusion and rivalry.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 125-143.—Random-dot stereograms were bandpass filtered in the 2-dimensional Fourier domain, and masking noise of various spatial frequency bands was added to the filtered stereograms. Masking noise bands containing equally effective noise energy were selected such that their bands were either overlapping with the stereoscopic image spectrum or were 2 octaves distant. The 1st case resulted in binocular rivalry; however, in the 2nd case stereoscopic fusion could be maintained in the presence of strong binocular rivalry owing to the masking noise. This finding indicates that spatial-frequency-tuned channels are not restricted to 1-dimensional gratings but operate on 2-dimensional patterns as well. Furthermore, these frequency channels are utilized in stereopsis and work independently from each other, since some of these channels can be in binocular rivalry while at the same time other channels yield fusion. The main binocular experiments are demonstrated (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6047. Kaushall, Philip. (Cornell U) **Functional asymmetries of the human visual system as revealed by binocular rivalry and binocular brightness matching.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Aug), Vol 52(8), 509-520. Used 2 techniques, a binocular rivalry task and a binocular brightness

matching task, to obtain indices of asymmetry (relative dominance weights) for the 2 eyes, the crossed and uncrossed visual pathways, and the 2 cerebral hemispheres. 20 college students with normal vision were run on all conditions. Intercorrelations of the dominance weights obtained by the 2 methods showed no relationship between the 2 methods but produced 3 hypotheses about visual functioning: (a) The left hemisphere appears more dominant for rivalry. (b) The right hemisphere appears more dominant for brightness matching. (c) The uncrossed visual pathways are dominant over the crossed pathways in a binocular rivalry task. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6048. Krueger, Lester E. (Ohio State U, Human Performance Ctr) **The word-superiority effect: Is its locus visual-spatial or verbal?** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 465-468.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 50 undergraduates to determine whether verbal or visual-spatial processes underlie the word superiority effect by presenting stimulus words to either the left or the right visual hemifield in a letter detection task. A 4-letter string was presented horizontally in Exp I and vertically in Exp II and was a word on half the trials and a nonword on the other half. Results show that right hemifield words were responded to significantly faster and more accurately than left hemifield words, and the word-nonword difference on error rate was significant for the right hemifield condition but not for the left. Findings demonstrate a word superiority effect only for the right hemifield which projects directly to the language-dominant left hemisphere. It is concluded that the word superiority effect in letter detection has a primarily verbal locus. (24 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

6049. Lappin, Joseph S.; Bell, Herbert H.; Harm, O. Joseph & Kottas, Brian. (Vanderbilt U) **On the relation between time and space in the visual discrimination of velocity.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104[1](4), 383-394.—Is the perception of velocity determined by the prior discrimination of spatial and temporal distances? 2 experiments sought to answer this question by comparing the discriminabilities of moving stimuli varied in spatial extent, temporal duration, or in redundant combinations of both variables. Ss were 12 undergraduates. The S's task was to identify which of 2 alternative stimuli was presented on each trial. A set of 4 stimuli was constructed from 2 values of spatial extent and 2 values of temporal duration. Separate conditions required discrimination of each of the 6 possible pairs of these stimuli. Exp I examined continuous motion and Exp II examined apparent motion for stimuli with short (50 vs 65 msec) and with long (500 vs 650 msec) interstimulus intervals. With continuous motion and with good apparent motion (short intervals), the discrimination between the different-velocity bivariate pairs was too accurate to be attributed only to discriminations of the spatial and temporal extents of the motion. This did not occur with poor apparent motion. Evidently, time and space are perceptually related. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6050. Lewis, Joel H. (Tulane U) **Perceptual latency as a function of stimulus duration and luminance in the**

fovea. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2342.

6051. Lorinstein, Barry & Haber, Ralph N. (U Rochester, Ctr for Visual Science) **Perceived numerosity: An information processing analysis.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 224-236. —Presented 3 university students with matrices of from 1 to 16 dots and asked them to count the dots they could see. In Condition 1 a visual noise pattern followed the display of dots by one of several intervals in order to control the time available to process them. In Condition 2 no mask was used, but the exposure duration was varied. In the processing time condition, dots were counted at a rate of 4 msec/dot when less than 6 dots were presented, and at a rate of 60 msec/dot for all dots in excess of 6. If enough time was given to process all the dots presented, virtually all were reported, whereas, if enough time was given to count only some of the dots, virtually none of the excess were counted. In the duration condition, in which processing time was not restricted, counting appeared to be a function of the visibility of the dots, as shown by a family of more linear functions between number of dots presented and number counted, with the slope determined by the duration of exposure. Data are consistent with a serial processing interpretation of dot counting occurring at a very early stage of information extraction, in which there is a serial scanning mechanism which extracts information from an initial brief store and transfers it to a 2nd store for actual counting. (French summary) (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6052. Magnussen, Svein & Glad, Alf. (U Oslo, Inst of Psychology, Norway) **Effects of steady surround illumination on the brightness and darkness enhancement of flickering lights.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1413-1416.—Reports results of experiments with the authors as observers which show a stronger darkness enhancement effect. A model is described for a proposed hypothesis which posits that the differences in the magnitude of the psychophysical enhancement effects reflect differences in the overall summed response of the neuronal B- and D-systems during flicker. (22 ref)

6053. McClelland, James L. (U California, San Diego) **Preliminary letter identification in the perception of words and nonwords.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 80-91.—Data from 2 experiments with a total of 98 undergraduates show that words with mixed uppercase and lowercase letters (e.g., fa de) were perceived more accurately than mixed-case pseudowords (e.g., ga de), and mixed-case pseudowords were perceived more accurately than mixed-case unrelated letter strings (e.g., ef dt). In addition, same-case words were perceived more accurately than their mixed-case counterparts. The same held true for pseudowords but not for unrelated letter strings. Results support the view that both letter and visual information are used in word perception. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6054. McNulty, P. J.; Pease, V. P. & Bond, V. P. (Clarkson Coll of Technology) **Muon-induced visual sensations.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1976(Jan), Vol 66(1), 49-55.—Studied visual phenomena induced by the passage of a pulse of extremely relativistic muons through the vitreous humor of 3 Ss.

The phenomena included flashes that ranged from small crescents of light in the peripheral field of view to large clouds of light that filled the entire field of view as well as bright flashes with dark centers. Arguments are given to show that the physical mechanism behind these flashes is Cerenkov radiation. Standard psychophysical techniques were used to determine the threshold for muon-induced visual sensations for 1 S. Comparison was made with his pion threshold measured under the same condition. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6055. Metzler, Jacqueline A. (Stanford U) **Chronometric studies of cognitive analogues of the rotation of three-dimensional objects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2973.

6056. Miles, Paul W. (Private practice, St Louis, MI) **Errors in space perception due to accommodative retinal advance.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(9), 600-603. —Discusses perceptual errors due to accommodative retinal advance, which may be defined as the forward shift of the entire retina from contraction of the ciliary muscle in accommodation. The anterior border moves forward 0.5 mm at maximum accommodation, with an asymmetrical distortion of the image of space. It is noted that accommodative retinal advance can explain some errors of space perception described in various papers and monographs, usually attributed to unequal crowding of retinal receptors, or to mystical upper cerebral activity. The horopter error, the alley error, and the Aubert-Foerster phenomenon are discussed. Experimenters whose theories have been confirmed are noted. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6057. Navon, David. (U Haifa, Israel) **Irrelevance of figural identity for resolving ambiguities in apparent motion.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 130-138.—To examine the degree to which form perception affects the formation of apparent-motion experience, 26 undergraduates were presented with 9 ambiguous apparent-motion situations, where the elements of each single flash were various figures. One of the interpretations of each situation preserved the figural identity of the figure across flashes. It was found that figural identity did not have any effect on determining the type of motion experienced, except when the figural analysis involved was relatively simple.—*Journal abstract*.

6058. Neisser, Ulric & Becklen, Robert. (Cornell U) **Selective looking: Attending to visually specified events.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 480-494.—Conducted an experiment, using 24 undergraduates. Ss looked at 2 optically superimposed video screens on which 2 kinds of things were happening. In the principal condition, Ss were required to follow the action in 1 episode (by pressing keys when significant events occurred) and ignore the other. They could do this without difficulty, although both were present in the same fully overlapped visual field. Odd events in the unattended episode were rarely noticed. It was very difficult to monitor both episodes at once. Performance was no better when the 2 episodes were presented to different eyes (dichoptic condition) than when both were given binocularly. It is argued that selective attention

does not involve special mechanisms to reject unwanted information but is a direct consequence of skilled perceiving.—*Journal abstract.*

6059. Packwood, James & Gordon, Barbara. (U Oregon) **Stereopsis in normal domestic cat, Siamese cat, and cat raised with alternating monocular occlusion.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1485-1499.—3 normal domestic cats, 4 domestic cats raised with alternating monocular occluders (AO), and 2 Siamese cats were tested for stereoscopic vision using a shadow-casting technique that produced line stereograms. Human Ss were tested with the same apparatus. Results indicate that normal, AO, and Siamese cats had equal visual acuity and all could make accurate judgments about the depth of real objects. Normal cats could fuse crossed disparities as great as 50' of arc and uncrossed disparities as great as 30' of arc. They could also make stereoscopic discriminations with stimulus disparities greater than 1°, even though they could not fuse disparities of this magnitude. Human Ss viewing identical stimuli could not fuse stimuli having disparities greater than 10', although they could make depth judgments for crossed disparities as great as 2.5° and for uncrossed disparities as great as 5°. Results imply that animals without binocular cells in area 17 do not have stereoscopic vision. (40 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6060. Pierce, David M. (U Iowa) **Comparison of two methods for the estimation of monocular and binocular real-depth acuity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2948.

6061. Pollatsek, Alexander; Well, Arnold D. & Schindler, Robert M. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Familiarity affects visual processing of words.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 328-338.—While previous research has demonstrated that words can be processed more rapidly and/or more accurately than random strings of letters, it has not been convincingly demonstrated that the superior processing of words is a visual effect. 2 experiments are described, with a total of 31 undergraduates as Ss, in which the cases of letters were manipulated in letter strings that were to be compared on the basis of physical identity. Mean response time was shorter for words than for nonwords even for pairs of letter strings that differed only in case (e.g., site-site). This finding implies that the advantage of words over nonwords (the familiarity effect) typically observed in the simultaneous matching task is not due solely to comparison of either the word names or the letter names and, thus, at least part of the familiarity effect must be due to more rapid formation and/or comparison of visual representations of the 2 letter strings when they are words. Further analysis failed to reveal a significant involvement of phonemic or lexical codes in the comparison judgments. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6062. Porac, Clare & Coren, Stanley. (U Victoria, Canada) **Suppressive processes in binocular vision: Ocular dominance and amblyopia.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(10), 651-657.—Recent suggestions linking suppression observed in amblyopia ex anopsia with that manifested in normal ocular dominance coordinations were experi-

mentally tested in a study with 48 visually normal Ss (mean age = 21 yrs). Ss were administered 3 tests for sighting dominance and 1 measure of rivalry dominance. Training procedures which normally alleviate functional amblyopic suppression were shown to have similar results in alleviating the suppression of the nondominant eye in Ss. Methodological and theoretical implications of these results are discussed. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6063. Purcell, Dean G. & Stewart, Alan L. (Oakland U) **Visual masking by a patterned stimulus and recovery of observer performance.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 457-460.—Used a forced-choice visual acuity task to assess visual backward masking and recovery in 2 experiments. In the masking conditions, the target was closely followed in time by a patterned stimulus. In the recovery condition, the patterned masking stimulus was followed by a homogeneous flash of light. The homogeneous flash enhanced observer performance. This enhancement held under both dark and light adaptation as well as when observers were given immediate feedback about their performance.—*Journal abstract.*

6064. Remole, Arnulf. (U Waterloo, School of Optometry, Canada) **Border enhancement during flicker stimulation: Effect of retinal location.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1385-1388.—A luminous field on a dark ground exhibits a region of perceptually enhanced brightness along its borders. During flicker stimulation, the region affected by the border increases markedly. Typically, the increase is maximal for frequencies in the order of 10 counts/sec. Some observers show a secondary maximum between 25 and 30 counts/sec. This visual function was tested in 3 normally seeing Ss for various distances of the border from the fixation point. It was found that the spread of the region affected by the border increased with border eccentricity. This increase was particularly prominent for the primary maximum. While the secondary maximum increased in a similar manner, it was absent for central stimulation with the border. Data clarify some subjective differences found in previous studies of the phenomenon. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6065. Rogers, Brian J. & Anstis, Stuart M. (U St Andrews, Psychological Lab, Fife, Scotland) **Reversed depth from positive and negative stereograms.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 193-201.—A stereogram was presented with patterns of opposite contrast—one positive the other negative. One eye received only the positive pattern; the other received both positive and negative patterns superimposed. Ss reported apparent reversals of perceived depth: crossed (convergent) disparity made the fused stereogram appear further away, while uncrossed (divergent) disparity made it appear nearer. It is believed that spatial summation in the visual system blurred the superimposed positive-and-negative contours and shifted their effective positions, leading to reversals in perceived disparity.—*Journal abstract.*

6066. Rosenbaum, David A. (Stanford U) **Perception and extrapolation of velocity and acceleration.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 395-403.—Conducted 2 experiments using a total of 13 college students and

1 faculty member as Ss. A moving target disappeared behind a screen and Ss predicted when the target passed behind a marker on the screen. When the target moved with constant velocity, predictions were extremely accurate, regardless of the spatial and temporal exposure and concealment of the target and regardless of its rate of velocity. When the target accelerated, accuracy of prediction decreased with increasing acceleration and with increasing target concealment. Analyses of results suggest that the perception of velocity and acceleration is direct and accurate and that extrapolation of velocity and acceleration incorporates concrete and abstract characteristics of the motion that was seen. It is proposed that the motion perception system is tuned to accelerated rather than to constant velocity movement.—*Journal abstract.*

6067. Saye, Ann & Frisby, John P. (U Sheffield, England) **The role of monocularly conspicuous features in facilitating stereopsis from random-dot stereograms.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 159-171.—2 experiments with a total of 42 normally seeing undergraduates investigated the effects on stereopsis perception times of including monocularly conspicuous features in random-dot stereograms. It was found that such features facilitated stereopsis in large-disparity but not in small-disparity stereograms, perception times for the latter being relatively short with or without monocular features. Facilitation in the large-disparity stimuli came about both from features which delineated the shape of the whole disparate area and from features which merely happened to lie in the same depth plane as the disparate area, but which did not give any shape cues. It is argued that these various results can be well accounted for by a "vergence hypothesis," which supposes that the long perception times often found with random-dot stereograms are due in part to the absence of stimulus features which can guide the vergence movements necessary for fusing the display.—*Journal abstract.*

6068. Schaller, M. Joseph & Dziadosz, Gregory M. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Individual differences in adult foveal visual asymmetries.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 353-365.—The existence and nature of asymmetries in the recognition of elements of a visually presented array have been topics of dispute. In the present study, 32 undergraduates responded to a single vertical or horizontal bar embedded in 1 circle of a 5×7 array of circles by touching a plate corresponding to the orientation of the bar. Two-thirds of the Ss were left superior, while $\frac{1}{3}$ were right superior. Performance was in general top superior and decreased with increasing distance from the center. Possible explanations for these asymmetries are examined in terms of sequential processing, acuity dominance, hemispheric specialization, and selective attention. (2% p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6069. Sharpe, L. T. & Wysocki, Gunter. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Proximity factor in color-difference evaluations.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1976(Jan), Vol 66(1), 40-49.—Explored the effect of dividing-strip width (sample proximity) on sensitivity to suprathreshold and threshold color differences in 5 23-49 yr old males with normal color vision. Three methods were used, involving ratio com-

parisons, liminal determinations, and repeated color matchings. Results suggest, in general, that sample separation impaired lightness discrimination more than chromaticness discrimination and that it may be necessary to introduce a proximity factor into color-difference formulas when evaluating threshold or small-size color differences. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6070. Simmonds, D. C.; Poulton, E. C. & Tickner, A. H. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **Identifying people in a videotape recording made at night.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 607-618.—Two groups of 12 21-65 yr old observers watched a 55-min videotape recording of a street scene at night. They had to identify 5 people whose photographs were mounted below the screen. For one group the photographs showed the people wearing the same outdoor clothes as on the night of the recording. For the other group the photographs showed the people wearing indoor clothes. People were not identified by more than about half the Ss unless they were within 12 or 15 m of the camera. Photographs of the people correctly dressed aided identification. The fur hood worn by one person, and the spectacles with thick black rims worn by another person, aided identification and reduced false identifications. Three older male Ss did not take advantage of the cues which the correctly dressed photographs provided. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

6071. Slater, Alan M. & Findlay, John M. (U Exeter, England) **The corneal reflection technique and the visual preference method: Sources of error.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 240-247.—Corneal reflection techniques for eye fixation position measurement have been used to assess such variables of visual behavior as duration of looking and the area(s) of the stimulus fixated. These techniques are especially useful when measuring visual regard in infants and young children as head restraints are not required. In an earlier article (see PA, Vol 50:4627) the present authors demonstrated, empirically, that the common assumption that the center of the pupil represents the line of sight is untenable. The present article considers the causes of the errors present in these techniques: it can be shown that theoretical calculations of these sources of error, calculations based both on the anatomy of the eye and on the optics involved, produce good agreement with their empirically derived magnitudes. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6072. Smith, Caryl H. (Stanford U) **Oculomotor change in the compensation for prismatically displaced vision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2980-2981.

6073. Thomas, James P. & Shimamura, Keiko K. (U California, Los Angeles) **Inhibitory interaction between visual pathways tuned to different orientations.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1373-1380.—Conducted 2 experiments with 3 experienced observers in which, when Ss judged the orientation of a single line presented at threshold luminance, their performance conformed to predictions derived from psychophysical estimates of receptive field properties. When Ss detected stimuli which simultaneously activated channels tuned to 2 different orientations, performance fell below that expected from receptive field properties. The discrepancy

is attributed to inhibition between channels tuned to different orientations. Such inhibition appeared to be strongest when the orientations differed by 15-25°. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6074. Tolhurst, D. J. & Dealy, R. S. (U Cambridge, Physiological Lab, England) **The detection and identification of lines and edges.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1367-1372.—The threshold of 2 observers (the authors) for detecting the presence of a bright or dark line was compared with the threshold for being able to identify the polarity of line. The threshold for detection was only about 0.05 log units lower than the threshold for identification. A similar relation was found for the thresholds for detecting and identifying edges. It is argued that these results are evidence for the hypothesis that the human visual system contains 2 classes of channel: "bar-detectors" and "edge-detectors." (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6075. Tyler, Christopher W. (U Bristol, England) **Stereoscopic tilt and size aftereffects.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(2), 187-192.—Adaptation of 2 observers to a random-dot stereograting with no monocularly visible contours produced a tilt aftereffect in a briefly viewed test stereograting. The effect was maximal for adapting orientation at $\pm 30^\circ$ from the test orientation. Similarly, the perceived spatial frequency of a stereograting was altered by adaptation to a stereograting of adjacent spatial frequencies.—*Journal abstract.*

6076. White, Keith D. & Baker, Howard D. (Brown U, Hunter Lab of Psychology) **Foveal CFF during the course of dark adaptation.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1976(Jan), Vol 66(1), 70-72.—Developed and tested a technique to measure changes in foveal critical flicker frequency (CFF) as a function of time in the dark—both flicker frequency and luminance were varied near the absolute threshold. Results indicate that, for particular values of luminance threshold and CFF test luminance, the CFF showed no substantial dependence on previous dark adaptation. (15 ref)

6077. Zahn, Joseph R. & Hicks, Robert A. (Indiana U) **Perception of less irregular and more irregular stimuli.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 643-650.—Presents D. E. Berlyne's (1960) stimuli in a stereoscope to test his hypothesis that Ss prefer the more irregular member of a pair of stimuli. 32 adult volunteers, screened for normal acuity and phorias, were tested. Contrary to Berlyne's hypothesis and consistent with earlier stereoscopic studies, Ss tended to report more frequently the less irregular member of a pair of stimuli. These data can be explained by an information-conflict model; however, the clearest implication of this study is that experiments concerned with familiarity of stimuli should be qualified by the method. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6078. Zusne, Leonard. (U Tulsa) **Perception of curves.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 495-504. Studied the perception of 6 types of curved contours in 2-dimensional shapes, conducting 4 experiments with a total of 66 undergraduates. Random polygons and their curvilinear transformations were presented for detection under low-luminance contrast conditions, oddity-type discrimination problem solving, tachistoscopic identification, and identification involving

visual acuity in distance vision. In all experiments curvature affected perception at statistically significant levels, but the extent of this effect was a function of (a) the locus and direction of curvature, (b) the level of compactness-jaggedness of the figure, and (c) the nature of the perceptual task. Shapes with acute corners were more easily perceived than shapes with curved corners. Within these 2 classes of shapes, those with convex sides were perceived as having greater curvedness than those with concave contours. However, the degree to which curvature affected response was determined primarily by the nature of the perceptual task.—*Journal abstract.*

Auditory & Speech Perception

6079. Allen, Elizabeth L. (U Florida) **Perceptual and acoustic analyses of selected voice and resonance qualities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4455.

6080. Blakar, Rolv M. & Rommetveit, Ragnar. (U Oslo, Inst of Psychology, Norway) **Utterances in vacuo and in contexts: An experimental and theoretical exploration of some interrelationships between what is heard and what is seen or imagined.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 4, 5-32.—Describes a study with Norwegian undergraduates in which a series of unrelated utterances was presented, and retrieval of what was heard was tested under systematically varied conditions. Results show that presenting a meaningful pictorial context for the utterance improved retrieval more than 10 successive repetitions of it. Ss who received the utterances in meaningful pictorial contexts also very often recalled *what* had been made known without remembering *how*. This was also the case when Ss were listening to each utterance *in vacuo*, but at an interval of 8 sec. Massed repetitions with no intervals for cognitive afterwork served mainly to enhance memory of which particular words had been heard. Findings are discussed in terms of subtle aspects of language use and in terms of particular strategies adopted by the S under different experimental conditions. The pictorial context, it is argued, provides a "here" for what is heard, and similar contextual frames are apparently constructed during cognitive afterwork by the S himself when listening to the utterance *in vacuo*; he tries to remember what he hears by pretending that something is made known to him. Message structure can then be assessed in terms of a progressive nesting of what is made known into whatever is already assumed (or imagined) to be the case. (French & Russian summaries) (16 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6081. Chermak, Gail D. (Southern Illinois U) **Intelligibility of monosyllabic words masked by linguistic strings.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 587-593.—Examined the role of grammatical and semantical constraints in linguistic strings functioning as maskers. 12 college age, normal hearing native speakers of English served as Ss. 3 conditions of 25 words with grammatical strings as competing speech, 25 words with semantically anomalous strings as competing speech, and 25 words with ungrammatical strings as maskers were assessed in a treatment \times Ss analysis of variance. A critical difference test indicated that the difference lay

between the mean articulation scores for the semantically anomalous strings and the grammatical and ungrammatical strings. Thus, Ss' performance when the semantically anomalous strings functioned as the masker was depressed relative to performance under the other 2 conditions of competing speech. Results appear to be centered around the concepts of attention (familiarity of masker), probability and information content of the masker, and constituent analysis. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6082. Cutting, James E. (Yale U) **Levels of processing in phonological fusion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2332-2333.

6083. DeLaune, William R. (Florida State U) **Effects of interaural interstimulus interval and frequency separation on detectability of complex auditory images.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2965.

6084. Fankhauser, Charles E. (U Washington, Seattle) **An analysis of the perceptual confusions of normal hearing and hearing impaired listeners of speech masked by white noise.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4461.

6085. Fulgosi, Ante; Baćun, Djurdjica & Žaja, Božo. (Odsjek za psihologiju, Filozofskifakultet, Zagreb, Yugoslavia) **Absolute identification of two-dimensional tones.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 484-486.—By combining 7 frequencies (between 250 Hz and 3,000 Hz) with 4 adequately selected intensity levels, 28 stimuli differing simultaneously in pitch and loudness (4 loudness levels) were obtained. Stimuli were presented to 5 undergraduates 75 times each in an absolute judgment paradigm. In the last part of the experiment, median transmission value was 3.85 bits (between 14 and 15 categories). The amount of transmitted information in each dimension was smaller than the corresponding values in unidimensional transmission experiments. The difference in the identification ability of pitch and loudness in 1- and 2-dimensional situations is attributed to interference which is present in one and absent in the other situation and which may indicate differences in the encoding processes of 1- and 2-dimensional tones.—*Journal abstract*.

6086. Goldman-Eisler, Frieda & Cohen, Michèle. (U Coll London, Psycholinguistics Research Unit, England) **An experimental study of interference between receptive and productive processes involving speech.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 5-16.—The question of the interference between the reception and production of speech is basic to an understanding of the processes involved in simultaneous translation. This paper reports an experiment designed to throw light on this problem by controlling the level of interference between decoding and encoding speech using hesitancy as an indicator of interference. 16 postgraduates and young lecturers listened through earphones to a talk while, at the same time, performing arithmetical tasks. This proved effective in spotting the levels at which interference takes place. Encoding without processing did not interfere with the monitoring of even highly complex intellectual material, but encoding involving complex processing did so in proportion to the hesitancy of the input. Such encoding was facilitated at the end of

monitored sentences and inhibited while they were being monitored. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

6087. Langhoff, Howard F. (Indiana U) **Effect of method of introduction on the comprehension of time compressed speech.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3696-3697.

6088. Lasky, Annkristen S. (U Minnesota) **Effects of intensity on the perception of speech and nonspeech.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2342.

6089. Layton, Barry. (St Louis U) **Differential effects of two nonspeech sounds on phonemic restoration.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 487-490.—69 undergraduates participated in a phonemic restoration (PHR) experiment. PHR is the illusory perception of a phoneme deleted from a spoken sentence when that phoneme is replaced by an extraneous sound. Contrary to previous results, PHRs were significantly more prevalent when a cough was substituted than when a tone replaced the deleted speech sound. Data also revealed a decreasing tendency across trials to mislocalize the extraneous cough or tone prior to its veridical location when expectancy of stimulus position was minimized. Theoretical and methodological problems of PHR research are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

6090. Loeb, Michel & Holding, Dennis H. (U Louisville) **Backward interference by tones or noise in pitch perception as a function of practice.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 205-208.—In Exp I with 5 volunteers the identification of brief tonal stimuli was unaffected by subsequent presentation of white noise. However, subsequent pure tones, whether central to the stimulus frequencies or remote from them, caused substantial declines in correct identification. Apparent backward masking seems therefore to follow rather than to precede some degree of categorization of the masking stimulus. Exp II with 6 volunteers indicates that even these effects are temporary. Early masking effects are heavily modified by practice and are not therefore permanent features of sensory processing. Neither experiment provides support for preperceptual theory.—*Journal abstract*.

6091. Wood, Charles C. (Yale U) **Levels of processing in speech perception: Neurophysiological and information-processing analyses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2984-2985.

Cognitive Processes

6092. Adams, Wilburn C. (Florida State U) **An experimental investigation of individual postdecisional information-seeking behavior within a sequential set of choices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2959.

6093. Armstrong, J. Scott; Denniston, William B. & Gordon, Matt M. (U Pennsylvania, Wharton School) **The use of the decomposition principle in making judgments.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 257-263.—151 undergraduate and graduate students were divided into 2 groups, one of which responded to a decomposed version of a problem, while the other group received the direct form of the problem. Results support the hypotheses that people can

make better judgments when they use the principle of decomposition, and that decomposition is especially valuable for those problems where the S knows little. Results also suggest that accuracy may be improved if the S provides the data and the computer analyzes it, than if both steps are done implicitly by the Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

6094. Bisbee, Charles T. (Texas Christian U) **Perception of grammatical structure by good and poor readers: An individual differences multidimensional scaling approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2961.

6095. Blackman, A. R. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) **Test of the additive-factor method of choice reaction time analysis.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 607-613.—Tested S. S. Sternberg's (1969) additive-factor method of reaction time (RT) analysis, stimulus quality (intact, degraded), relative stimulus frequency (70:15:15), and stimulus-response (S-R) compatibility (naming, naming-plus-one). Each had significant effects on RT in a number-naming task performed by 6 undergraduates. Additivity of the means, variances, and 3rd cumulants of RT for the quality and compatibility factors showed the RT components attributable to the 2 stages influenced by these 2 variables to be stochastically independent. Relative stimulus frequency interacted with both quality and compatibility in determining RT. It is concluded that the effect of stimulus quality arose at the stimulus encoding stage, and the effect of compatibility at the S-R translation stage, while the duration of both stages was influenced by relative stimulus frequency.—*Journal abstract.*

6096. Cochran, Larry R. (U Utah) **The effects of integrating structurally incompatible information on cognitive organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2923-2924.

6097. Coles, Michael G. & Duncan-Johnson, Connie C. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Cardiac activity and information processing: The effects of stimulus significance, and detection and response requirements.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 418-428.—In 2 experiments, measures of heart rate and EMG activity were obtained from 40 male undergraduates while they performed 2 series of trials involving a sequential information processing task. Each trial consisted of a warning light, 3 successive tones, and a respond light, separated by 6-sec intervals. In Exp I, Ss responded only if the 3 tones were of different frequencies. Accelerative heart-rate responses to the last tone increased as a function of the significance of that tone. Subsequent cardiac decelerations were only observed if the S was preparing to make a response. Results were replicated in Exp II in which Ss responded only if 2 of the preceding tones were of the same frequency. EMG activity was not significantly affected by stimulus significance or response anticipation. The data indicate that cardiac acceleration and deceleration reflect 2 independent psychological processes, associated with information-processing and decision-making activity on the one hand, and preparatory activity on the other. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6098. Ellis, Stephen H. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Structure and experience in the matching and reproduction of chess patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2335.

6099. Hersk, Harry M. & Caramazza, Alfonso. (Johns Hopkins U) **Integrating verbal quantitative information.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 589-591.—Explored the question of whether people can effectively integrate quantitatively vague information, using 60 undergraduates. Ss were 1st asked to assign numerical values to the terms *much*, *slightly*, *larger*, and *smaller*. In a separate session 1 wk later, they were asked to solve linear syllogism problems such as *A is slightly larger than B, C is much smaller than B, therefore A is . . . units distant from C*. Results indicate that the mean numerical values assigned to the terms in the syllogisms can be used to predict solutions to the syllogism problems, suggesting the Ss can integrate verbal quantitative information.—*Journal abstract.*

6100. Hoosain, Rumjahn; Atai, Parvin & Salili, Farideh. (U Tehran, Iran) **Mirror tracing by monolingual and bilingual Iranian children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 531-537.—Bilingual Iranian children learn to write English left-to-right in addition to writing the native Persian right-to-left. 36 bilingual 11-yr-olds were compared with 34 monolingual Ss in tracing a square pattern. Results show (a) no difference in the simple task of direct tracing, (b) superior performance by bilinguals in mirror tracing which required reversed eye-hand coordination, and (c) less interference shown by bilinguals in direct tracing after a series of mirror-tracing trials. Performance was not significantly correlated with any of several socioeconomic-school-achievement variables. The difference between monolinguals and bilinguals is attributed to the latter's acquired flexibility in writing coordination, comparable to flexibility in cognitive behaviors found in other studies.—*Journal abstract.*

6101. Jensen, Arthur R. & Figueroa, Richard A. (U California, Inst of Human Learning, Berkeley) **Forward and backward digit span interaction with race and IQ: Predictions from Jensen's theory.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 882-893.—From A. Jensen's 1969 2-level theory of mental disabilities (Level I: rote learning and memory; Level II: complex cognitive processing) it was predicted that forward digit span (FDS) should correlate less with IQ than backward digit span (BDS), and age and race should interact with FDS-BDS, with the FDS-BDS difference decreasing as a junction of age and a greater White-Black difference in BDS than in FDS. The predictions were substantiated at a high level of significance in large representative samples of 669 White and 622 Black 5-12 yr olds who were given the revised WISC. Socioeconomic differences accounted for less of the predicted effects than race. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6102. Kearsley, Greg P. (U Alberta, Ctr for Advance Study in Theoretical Psychology, Edmonton, Canada) **Problem-solving set and functional fixedness: A contextual dependency hypothesis.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 261-268.—Problem-solving set and functional fixedness (FF) are usually considered to be manifestations of the same basic phenomenon (i.e.,

the effects of immediate or past experience on subsequent performance in a problem-solving task). However, it has been shown that certain variables have different effects on set and FF, suggesting that the 2 involve dissimilar underlying mechanisms. The experimental situations in which set and FF have been studied are reviewed and the findings compared. A contextual dependency hypothesis is proposed which explains set and FF in terms of processes which are common to a wide range of cognitive phenomena. This hypothesis also offers a possible hint for relating the different theoretical perspectives which presently exist in the study of human cognition. (French abstract) (32 ref)—*English abstract*.

6103. Kirasic, Kathleen C. & Siegel, Alexander W. (Coll of William & Mary) **Recognition memory for pictures: Evidence for a feature-analytic basis of cognitive style.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 453-456.—Tested 22 reflective and 22 impulsive (determined by Matching Familiar Figures Test scores) college subjects in a forced-choice visual recognition memory task. 11 reflective and 11 impulsive Ss were shown the presentation stimuli for 4 sec each; the other Ss were shown the stimuli for 8 sec each. In 3 experimental conditions (1FD, 2FD, 4FD), the number of visual feature differences between the correct and incorrect test stimuli was 1, 2, or 4 and correct response could not be based on the name of the stimulus. In the 4th condition (DO), the correct and incorrect test stimuli had different names. Performance on DO and 4FD was equivalent and was superior to that on 1FD and 2FD. Although reflective Ss made more correct responses than did impulsive Ss in all 4 conditions, only the performance differences in Conditions 1FD and 2FD were significant. Neither the main effect of initial exposure time nor the R-I by Exposure Time interaction was significant. Data support the view that the underlying basis for the dimension of reflection-impulsivity is detailed visual feature analysis of stimulus arrays. —*Journal abstract*.

6104. Koriat, Asher & Lieblich, Israel. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Examination of the letter serial position effect in the "TOT" and the "don't know" states.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 539-541.—R. Brown and D. McNeill (see PA, Vol 40:12901) found that Ss in the "tip of the tongue" (TOT) state were better able to guess letters in earlier and later positions of an inaccessible word than letters in the middle positions. This finding was re-examined in terms of A. Koriat and I. Lieblich's (see PA, Vol 53:4432) analysis of sources of information detection. The relatively high detection of letters in later positions was also found for a "don't know" state and appears to result from (a) a better ability to approximate the distribution of letters in these positions and (b) a stronger correlation in these positions than in others between the semantic and structural features of words. Only the relatively high correct detection of initial letters in the TOT state appears to be particularly indicative of the manner in which specific words are stored in memory and retrieved from it.—*Journal abstract*.

6105. Kozielecki, Józef. (U Warsaw, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **The internal representation of risky tasks.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 115-121.

—Discusses the internal representation of risky tasks relating to the understanding and explanation of human decisions. 3 theoretical representations are distinguished: the probabilistic, heuristic, and deterministic. There is much empirical evidence to show that decision makers tend to form heuristic representations by conceiving of the risky task in terms of a hierarchical list of dimensions. This conceptualization reduces cognitive strain, although it detracts from the effectivity of the final decision. The notion of internal representation makes it possible to view the rationality of choice from a novel angle.—*Journal abstract*.

6106. Lazerson, Barbara H. (Illinois State U) **The influence of highly variable spelling upon the reading performance of skilled readers of Modern English.** *Reading Research Quarterly*, 1974-1975, Vol 10(4), 583-615.—Conducted 3 experiments using 50 students each, randomly selected from a population of 400 skilled readers who were elementary education majors in their junior year. Exp I investigated silent reading performance, Exp II measured oral reading performance, and Exp III investigated eye movements, utilizing a Reading Eye Camera. 10 Ss were assigned randomly to one of the 5 levels in each experiment. Dependent variables in Exp I were reading time and comprehension; in Exp II were oral reading time, comprehension, and errors; and in Exp III were reading time, comprehension, number of fixations, durations of fixations, average span of recognition, number of regressions, and reading rate. Results suggest that efficiency of the skilled reader is reduced more by highly variable spelling than by visibility of the line of print, and that this effect is more pronounced when the familiar syntactic-semantic system is not provided. It is concluded that reading is a highly cognitive process. (French & Spanish abstracts)—*E. J. Mason*.

6107. Linde, Lena. (U Stockholm, Psykologiska Inst, Sweden) **Similarity of poetic rhythms with different amounts of semantic content: Stress ratings and pairwise similarity ratings.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 240-246.—Performed 2 experiments with a total of 28 undergraduates to investigate how syntactic and prosodic information in "nonsense" lines is interpreted and, given this information, to investigate the mental organization of the lines. In Exp I 12 lines, taken from Swedish poems, were presented in written form. Exp II concerned 12 "nonsense" lines metrically equivalent to the ones in Exp I and presented in the same way. Ss made pairwise similarity ratings and also rated stress of the syllables in each verse line. The intra- as well as the interrater reliability was low in the similarity data, and analysis did not suggest any interpretable multidimensional solutions. The ratings of syllabic stress, however, showed a very good correspondence to prosodic norms and meter. The correlations between rated stress in the poetic lines and that in the nonsense lines were generally around 0.90. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6108. Liu, An-Yen. (Jackson State U) **Specific information effect in probability estimation.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 475-478.—All the necessary prior probabilities for making a Bayesian estimation of the posterior probability were provided to

240 undergraduates along with a cover story. The prior probabilities, but not the cover story, were nonsystematically varied to provide 12 situations. Bayesian solutions of these probability problems indicated p values ranging from 0.4 to 0.9, but Ss estimated a p value around 0.7 across all conditions. For all conditions except one, the mode estimate was identical to one of the prior probabilities. High degree of similarity found among the dominating prior probability, the median and modal estimates of posterior probability within a condition, seems to indicate the existence of specific information effect in probability estimation.—*Journal abstract*.

6109. Luger, George F. (U Pennsylvania) **The use of "artificial intelligence" techniques for the study of problem solving behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4571.

6110. Maitland, Billie J. (U Pittsburgh) **Dimensional preference and hypothesis testing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2343.

6111. McKinney, James D. (U North Carolina, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Ctr, Chapel Hill) **Problem-solving strategies in reflective and impulsive children.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 807-820.—87 reflective and 86 impulsive 7-, 9-, and 11-yr-old children (determined by Matching Familiar Figures Test scores) were given a series of 5 problem-solving tasks in which they were required to determine the correct solution from a number of equiprobable solutions by gathering information that eliminated incorrect alternatives. Results indicate that the relative impact of cognitive style on problem solving varied with developmental level and the type of problem that was solved. Cognitive style had the greatest impact on the performance and strategy behavior of 7- and 11-yr-olds. No significant differences were found between reflective and impulsive 9-yr-olds on any measure. Nevertheless, when cognitive style was a significant contributor to performance, reflective children processed task information more efficiently than impulsive children and used more systematic and/or developmentally mature strategies. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6112. Nahinsky, Irwin D.; Hollyfield, Rebecca L. & Oeschger, David E. (U Louisville) **Resampling of hypotheses after negative instances.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 520-522.—Assigned 90 undergraduates to 3 conditions in a conjunctive concept identification experiment. For one problem, S was presented a repetition of the initial positive instance on the trial on which resampling would occur if the S had not started with the correct hypothesis. For another problem, the S was presented a new positive instance on that trial; and for a 3rd problem, he was presented a negative instance on that trial. Hypothesis samples were assessed using blank trials following resampling. A repetition of the original positive instance and a negative instance resulted in about equal problem difficulty, while presentation of a new positive instance produced the best performance. Blank trial assessments corroborated the finding. It is concluded that memory for the initial focus is important in the resampling process.—*Journal abstract*.

6113. Pettinelli, James D. (Kansas State U) **Cognitive complexity in human judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2344.

6114. Politzer, Rita J. (Florida State U) **Perception and usage of syntactically ambiguous nominalizations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2976.

6115. Preece, P. E. (U Exeter, England) **Mapping cognitive structure: A comparison of methods.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 1-8.—Compared 3 methods of mapping cognitive structure. Free and controlled word association tests and a tree-construction test, all using the same 15 mechanics concept words as stimuli or units, were administered to 28 graduate science students. Very similar patterns of relations among the words, well represented by a digraph model, were revealed by the 3 techniques, and graphic representations of these structures were produced. No agreement was obtained among individual measures of the degree of concept interconnectedness derived from each test. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6116. Radzicki, Józef. (Inst for Pedagogical Research, Warsaw, Poland) **The effect of some situational factors on probabilistic diagnosing.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 147-156.—Tested a probabilistic diagnosing in a risky situation in which the S could acquire as much information as he wished before stating his diagnosis. 16 22-30 yr old females and 44 18-42 yr old males were asked to make judgments as to which of a certain number of populations of known parameters a drawn sample belonged. It was found that the number of cognitive responses and amount of acquired information increased, and the subjective probability of correctness of diagnosis decreased, parallel with a rise in the number of alternative states of nature. Results suggest that the subjective value of information acquired through cognitive responses drops with the decrease of subjective uncertainty as to the real state of nature.—*Journal abstract*.

6117. Rosch, Eleanor & Mervis, Carolyn B. (U California, Berkeley) **Family resemblances: Studies in the internal structure of categories.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 573-605.—Conducted 6 experiments with a total of 1,076 college students to explore the hypothesis that the members of categories which are considered most prototypical are those with most attributes in common with other members of the category and least attributes in common with other categories. In probabilistic terms, the hypothesis is that prototypicality is a function of the total cue validity of the attributes of items. In Exps I and III, Ss listed attributes for members of semantic categories which had been previously rated for degree of prototypicality. High positive correlations were obtained between those ratings and the extent of distribution of an item's attributes among the other items of the category. In Exps II and IV, Ss listed superordinates of category members and listed attributes of members of contrasting categories. Negative correlations were obtained between prototypicality and superordinates other than the category in question and between prototypicality and an item's possession of attributes possessed by members of contrasting categories. Exps V and VI used artificial

categories and showed that family resemblance within categories and lack of overlap of elements with contrasting categories were correlated with ease of learning, reaction time in identifying an item after learning, and rating of prototypicality of an item. It is argued that family resemblance offers an alternative to criterial features in defining categories. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6118. Rosch, Eleanor. (U California, Berkeley) **Cognitive reference points.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 532-547.—Employed 2 methods to test the hypothesis that natural categories (e.g., colors, line orientations, and numbers) have reference point stimuli (e.g., focal colors, vertical and horizontal lines, and numbers that are multiples of 10) in relation to which other stimuli of the category are judged. In Exp I, using 960 native speakers of English, Ss placed pairs of stimuli into sentence frames consisting of linguistic "hedges" (e.g., "...is essentially...." Results were that the supposed reference stimuli were most often placed in the 2nd (reference) slot. In Exp II, with 48 undergraduates, the S placed a stimulus in physical space to represent his feeling of the psychological distance of that stimulus from another spatially fixed stimulus. Results show that, when supposed reference stimuli were fixed, other stimuli were placed closer to them than vice versa. Results have substantive implications for the understanding of internal structure of categories and methodological implications for the mapping of reference points, quantification of linguistic intuitions, and the assumption of symmetry in psychological distance judgments. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6119. Rosenberg, Seymour & Kim, Moonja. (Rutgers State U) **The method of sorting as a data-gathering procedure in multivariate research.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 489-502.—Compared 2 variants of the sorting method: single sort, in which each respondent is given only 1 opportunity to sort the items; and multiple sort, in which the respondent is given several opportunities, each time on a different basis. Kinship terms served as stimulus materials for 330 college students. Multidimensional scaling solutions showed large differences between the 2 methods. Most Ss ignored the most obvious dimension (sex of the terms) when they believed they had only 1 opportunity to indicate the dimensions in the set. Hierarchical clustering completely failed to represent the minority of Ss who did not ignore the given dimension. Results indicate that a multiple set of judgments from each set of respondents may be superior to a single set for certain stimulus domains. The kinship data indicate that male and female Ss emphasized different kinship dimensions but that aggregated multiple-sort data did not appear to reflect the cognitive dimensions present in any given individual. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6120. Sahu, Shantilata. (Utkal U, Bhubaneswar, India) **Need for cognitive consistency: The effect of time and education.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 38-40.—Hypothesized that (a) any initial inconsistency among cognitions will exist when cognitions are in the formative stage and (b) the need for consistency will increase with close temporal contiguity between the elicitation of 2 related cognitions. 62 high school and 63 postgraduate students'

attitudes toward science and religion were assessed either successively or with a 7-day gap. Results support the hypotheses.—*Journal abstract.*

6121. Satterly, David J. (U Bristol, School of Education, England) **Cognitive styles, spatial ability, and school achievement.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 36-42.—Studied the interrelationships of intelligence, field independence, analytic cognitive style, and spatial and perceptual abilities among 201 males, age 10-11 yrs. The contribution of cognitive style to the prediction of differences in attainment in English and mathematics was also investigated. Substantial overlap was confirmed between field independence and intelligence, but there were significant residual correlations between field independence and mathematics and haptic perception after intelligence was held constant. Analysis of covariance confirmed the significance of differences between field-independent, intermediate, and field-dependent males in mathematics and haptic perception. Principal components analysis indicated the separability of cognitive style from factors of general ability, spatial ability, and perceptual speed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6122. Sewell, Barbara L. (George Washington U) **Ability and preference for analyzing under ambiguous and analytical instructions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2318.

6123. Staller, Joshua & Sekuler, Robert. (Northwestern U, Cresap Neuroscience Lab) **Children read normal and reversed letters: A simple test of reading skill.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 539-550.—A total of 72 above- and below-average readers in grades 3, 5 and 7 named letters under 2 conditions (reading levels were determined by the Metropolitan Achievement and STEP reading tests). In 1 condition, letters were presented in normal orientation. In the other condition, letters were presented in left-right mirror image orientation. The ratio of (a) naming time on normal letters to (b) naming time on mirror image letters was calculated for each child. Good readers had lower ratios than poor readers. This was due primarily to the faster naming of normal letters by good readers. Good and poor readers named mirror image letters at similar speeds. One possible explanation of the results is that the skilled readers had a better memory for the normal orientation of the letter shapes. Another explanation is that skilled readers processed more peripheral information, when naming, than their less skilled counterparts, but that this peripheral processing was curtailed when transformed text was presented. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6124. Sunshine, Phyllis M. & di Vesta, Francis J. (Pennsylvania State U) **Effects of density and format on letter discrimination by beginning readers with different learning styles.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 15-19.—Investigated the processing requirements in letter discrimination for 40 1st graders with reflective-impulsive and field-dependent-field-independent learning styles. Field dependence was measured by the Children's Embedded Figures Test, and impulsivity was measured by the Matching Familiar Figures Test. The discrimination task, presented in vertical and horizontal formats and in high- and low-

density arrangements, consisted of matching each of 12 letterlike symbols with 1 of its 12 transformations. Results support all a priori hypotheses: (a) Impulsivity reflectivity was related only to number of errors and latency. (b) Field dependency-independency was unrelated to latency but interacted with contextual arrangements. Field dependents made more errors than field independents on high-density and horizontal presentations. Interpretations are made in terms of the feature analysis processes employed by beginning readers with different learning styles.—*Journal abstract.*

6125. Svenson, Ola. (U Stockholm, Psychological Lab, Sweden) **A unifying interpretation of different models for the integration of information when evaluating gambles.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 187-192.—Discusses experimental results reported by L. Sjöberg (1968), N. H. Anderson and J. C. Shanteau (1970), and A. Tversky (1967) on the structure underlying judgments of the utility of gambles. Although the authors find different models applicable to their data, it is shown that they may all have the same theoretical basis. Differences in experimental design such as stimulus ranges and response measures used in the experiments may explain the divergent results reported earlier.—*Journal abstract.*

6126. Till, Robert E.; Johnston, Carroll D. & Jenkins, James J. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **Effects of orienting tasks and instructions about associative structure on free recall and clustering.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 349-351.—Six groups, comprised of 139 undergraduates, in a 2×3 design, performed orienting tasks during the presentation of a randomized list of nonadjacent associative pairs. Groups performed 1 of 3 tasks: rhyming, pleasantness rating, or "taking dictation" (control). On the other dimension, groups were told about the associative structure and its potential facilitation of recall at 1 of 2 times: before hearing the list or after hearing it. All Ss were forewarned of the recall test. Amount of recall and associative clustering were significantly lower for the rhyming groups than for either the pleasantness rating or control groups. No difference was obtained as a function of when groups were told about the associative structure. The nature of the orienting task appears to be far more important than intention to recall and knowledge about the list structure.—*Journal abstract.*

6127. Whitely, Susan E. (U Minnesota) **Types of relationships in reasoning by analogy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2292.

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6128. Alden, Jay. (Hofstra U) **The effects of overview and retrogressive vs. progressive sequencing on achievement and motivation in a serial task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4074-4075.

6129. August, Gerald J.; Rychlak, Joseph F. & Felker, Donald W. (Purdue U) **Affective assessment, self-concept, and the verbal learning styles of fifth-grade children.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 801-806. To investigate the relationship between a child's self-concept (Piers-Harris Children's

Self-Concept Scale) and learning of affectively assessed verbal material, 134 5th-grade children (72 female and 62 male) learned paired associate nouns which they had pre-rated for likability. As predicted, both high self-concept girls and boys learned more effectively those nouns which they had assessed as "liked." This effect was less for the middle self-concept girls. Low self-concept girls and middle and low self-concept boys appeared to learn their "disliked" nouns faster. The only effect of an external reinforcement procedure was a decrement in total performance. Results suggest that learning along an affective dimension of meaningfulness can be influenced by personality-related variables such as self-concept.—*Journal abstract.*

6130. Barker, Patricia P. (U Alabama) **The effect of distributed practice on paired-associate learning in young and old adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2327.

6131. Barnes, Gerald W. & Henderson, Jerry R. (U Arkansas, Little Rock) **Effects of interpolated activity on short-term kinesthetic memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 331-333.—Compared the effects of motor and verbal interpolated activities on short-term retention of grip tensions with the effects of unoccupied retention intervals. The basic measure was absolute error made in attempts to reproduce an initial grip tension after retention intervals of 0, 5, 10, or 20 sec. Both verbal (counting backward by 3's) and motor (a kinesthetic analog to counting backward) tasks increased absolute error, as linear functions of retention interval, relative to a control. Short-term kinesthetic decrement functions were similar to those reported for auditory and for visual stimuli, suggesting some common process(es) underlying verbal, visual, and kinesthetic short-term memory.—*Journal abstract.*

6132. Beischel, Mark L. (Indiana U) **Locus of control and cognitive style as internal determinants of free recall memory with inner-city boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4855.

6133. Bennett, Bonnie B. (U Northern Colorado) **The relationship between motor skill acquisition and the primacy-recency phenomenon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3953.

6134. Bergman, Ronald L. (U Miami, FL) **Modeling and aggression: The imitative process and its relationship to the observer factors of age and intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2328.

6135. Block, Richard A. (U Oregon) **Memory and the experience of duration in retrospect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2961.

6136. Breaux, Robert. (US Naval Training Equipment Ctr, Orlando, FL) **Effects of induction versus deduction and discovery versus utilization on transfer of information.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 828-832.—Notes that discovery may be more complex than simple induction, yet the 2 are generally confounded in teaching concept chains. Transfer tasks generally contain a discovery component and thus are biased in favor of the discovery group. In a study with 72 undergraduates, a factorial design was employed to separate these effects and a no-feedback condition

eliminated discovery on the transfer task. Fewer errors were found for the inductive-utilization group than the inductive-discovery group. Implications for cognitive structure, guided discovery, and the components of transfer are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6137. Briggs, Raymond P. (Cornell U) **Auditory, visual, and abstract coding of letters: Analysis of confusion errors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2330.

6138. Carr, Edward G. (U California, San Diego) **Effects of some contextual changes on the distribution of responses on a fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2963.

6139. Carter, John F. & Van Matre, Nicholas H. (US Navy Personnel Research & Development Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Note taking versus note having.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 900-904.—Studied the relationship of note taking and review to retention of information presented by lecture. Performance of 172 undergraduates was measured immediately and/or 1 wk following the lecture by free recall and verbatim and paraphrase completion tests. Taking and reviewing notes yielded maximum retention and recall efficiency, while listening-only without review resulted in poorest performance. The benefit of note taking appeared to be derived from having an opportunity to subsequently review notes, and not from the act of note taking itself. Encoding differences as a function of note taking were minimal, while the external storage function assumed primary importance.—*Journal abstract.*

6140. Catuccio, Robert A. (U Connecticut) **Enhancement of the effectiveness of verbal reinforcers with children through manipulation of the discriminative stimulus function of those reinforcers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2277-2278.

6141. Ceppi, Clare M. (Columbia U) **Effects of presented and requested organization on children's recall of semantically-categorized sentences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2964.

6142. Chechile, Richard & Butler, Keith. (Tufts U) **Storage and retrieval changes that occur in the development and release of PI.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 430-437.—Used a Bayesian statistical procedure that separates storage from retrieval as discussed previously by R. A. Chechile (1973) and R. A. Chechile and D. L. Meyer (1975) to study the development and release of proactive interference (PI) in the Brown-Peterson paradigm. 30 undergraduates served as Ss. Both the storage and retrieval components showed a reliable build-up and release of PI, but the storage and retrieval changes were uncorrelated. A 2-factor theory of PI is developed that stresses both the concept of response competition at the time of test to explain the retrieval changes as well as the concept of interference in the transfer process between short- and long-term memory to explain the storage changes.—*Journal abstract.*

6143. Cheng, Chao-Ming. (Yale U) **Acoustic and articulatory coding functions in immediate memory.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2330-2331.

6144. Cohen, Michelle E. & Carr, W. J. (Beaver Coll) **Facial recognition and the von Restorff effect.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 383-384.—Investigated the accuracy of recognition for faces of varying distinctiveness. In Phase I with 18 female undergraduates, Ss ranked 12 male faces from most to least distinctive. Interjudge agreement proved to be reliable. An analysis of the mean ranks assigned to the 12 faces showed them to be significantly different. In Phase II with 94 female undergraduates, other Ss responded to the 12 faces in a test of recognition. 1 wk after inspection, distinctive faces produced significantly fewer errors of omission and commission than did nondistinctive faces. Findings suggest a von Restorff effect for faces.—*Journal abstract.*

6145. Dahl, Peter R. (U Minnesota) **Memory for prose materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2333.

6146. Davelaar, Eileen & Coltheart, Max. (Reading U, England) **Effects of interpolated items on the association effect in lexical decision tasks.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 269-272.—D. E. Meyer et al (1972) reported that in a lexical decision task, the word association effect was maintained when 2 associated words were separated by an unassociated word but was eliminated when the 2 were separated by a nonword. They suggested that the effect was eliminated in the latter case because a negative decision may result in a "resetting" of the memory system to a neutral level. The present investigation comprised a partial replication of the above study using 30 college students. Associated words were separated either by unassociated words, pronounceable nonwords, or unpronounceable nonwords. Results indicate that the word association effect was significant regardless of whether the intervening item was a word or a nonword; and, in addition, the pronounceability of the nonword did not influence the magnitude of the effect. Data provide further support for the spreading excitation model.—*Journal abstract.*

6147. DiLabio, Gena M. (Ohio U) **Memory for pleasant, neutral, and unpleasant prose stimuli as a function of repression-sensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2300-2301.

6148. Douglas, Darleen & Anisman, Hymie. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Helplessness or expectation incongruity: Effects of aversive stimulation on subsequent performance.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 10(4), 411-417.—In 3 experiments with 96 17-59 yr old undergraduates, it was observed that (a) failure in 1 task disrupts subsequent performance on both a similar and a dissimilar task; (b) if initial failure occurs on a complex task, then subsequent performance is not disrupted as in the case where initial failure occurs on a simple task; and (c) initial success on a task mitigates the disruptive effects of failure. Moreover, the initial immunization treatment need not be on the same task as the failure or subsequent test treatments. Results are interpreted in terms of a helplessness notion and the role of expectation-outcome incongruity. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*

6149. Durling, Rich & Schick, Connie. (Bloomsburg State Coll) **Concept attainment by pairs and individuals as a function of vocalization.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 83-91.—A concept attainment task comparing vocalization and nonvocalization by pairs and individuals was conducted using 84 female college student volunteers, who solved 4 3-attribute conjunctive problems. Vocalizing pairs and individuals vocalizing to a peer apparently learning the task were superior to nonvocalizing pairs. Further distinction between 2 problem-solving processes, strategy process (measured by focusing ratio) and monitoring (measured by ratio of untenable hypotheses), was demonstrated. In terms of overall effectiveness, vocalizing pairs were superior; individuals vocalizing to a confederate, individuals vocalizing to the E, and nonvocalizing individuals were intermediate, in that order; and nonvocalizing pairs were consistently inferior. Ss in all conditions improved over problems on all measures. Implications for educational applications are discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6150. Durling, Rich & Schick, Connie. (Bloomsburg State Coll) **Concept attainment by pairs and individuals as a function of vocalization.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 83-91.—A concept attainment task comparing vocalization and nonvocalization by pairs and individuals was conducted using 84 female college student volunteers, who solved 4 3-attribute conjunctive problems. Vocalizing pairs and individuals vocalizing to a peer apparently learning the task were superior to nonvocalizing pairs. Further distinction between 2 problem-solving processes, strategy process (measured by focusing ratio) and monitoring (measured by ratio of untenable hypotheses), was demonstrated. In terms of overall effectiveness, vocalizing pairs were superior; individuals vocalizing to a confederate, individuals vocalizing to the E, and nonvocalizing individuals were intermediate, in that order; and nonvocalizing pairs were consistently inferior. Ss in all conditions improved over problems on all measures. Implications for educational applications are discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6151. Engle, Randall W. (Ohio State U) **The interaction between presentation rate, retention test and the negative recency effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2336.

6152. Eysenck, Michael W. (U London, Birkbeck Coll, England) **Extraversion, arousal, and speed of retrieval from secondary storage.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 390-401. Assigned 52 undergraduates to 1 of 4 groups on the basis of scores on the Extraversion scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory and on the General Activation scale of the Activation-Deactivation Adjective Check List. Ss learned 2 lists composed of categorically related groups of words, with the number of categories and the number of words in each category varied. Memory was probed by simultaneously presenting the S with a category name and an item-position cue and recording the recall latency. Results show that activation and extraversion interactively determined the recall latency for both category and item recall. Results are considered in light of arousal theory. (30 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6153. Flexser, Arthur J. & Bower, Gordon H. (Stanford U) **Further evidence regarding instructional effects on frequency judgments.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 321-324.—Previous experimental reports have provided contradictory evidence regarding instructional effects on frequency judgments. An experiment was performed to clarify these findings, in which frequency discrimination was compared for 2 groups of a total of 24 undergraduates. One group was instructed as to the nature of the forthcoming frequency judgment task, while the other was told to prepare for a unspecified memory task. To avoid the possibility of response bias effects, the frequency discrimination coefficient, a correlational measure, was used to assess performance. W. C. Howell's (see PA, Vol 51:113) finding of no instructional effects on frequency judgments was replicated. An attempt is made to reconcile this result with the finding by I. Begg and E. J. Rowe (see PA, Vol 49:3643) that Ss in a continuous frequency judgment task gave unusually accurate mean frequency judgments compared to Ss who were tested following study of all items. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6154. Freund, Joel S.; Sanders, Kitty; Bell, Ronny J. & Jennings, Beverly. (U Arkansas) **Associations as cues in recognition memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 364-366.—Conducted an experiment with 180 college students to test the possibility that the improved recognition performance which results from instructing Ss to produce associations to study items is an artifact of the distributed practice (MP-DP) effect. 4 groups of 30 Ss were presented a list of 50 high-frequency words with instructions to (a) repeat each word aloud twice (REP); (b) pronounce each word, produce an association, and repeat the word (PAR); (c) pronounce each word and produce an associate to it (PA); (d) no particular instructions (control). 2 other groups were presented the study words with an additional word in parentheses next to each study item. This additional word was either a high associate (condition FAR) or an unrelated word (condition FNR). Both groups pronounced the study item, the parenthesized word, and then repeated the study item. All Ss were then given a 2-alternative, forced-choice recognition test. Results indicate that instructions to produce associations facilitated recognition performance and that this facilitation was not an artifact of the MP-DP effect. Further, having Ss actively produce an association was more beneficial than having them read one which was provided.—*Journal abstract*.

6155. Geller, E. Scott & Clower, Carol M. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Incidental probability learning: Effects of task-relevant vs. irrelevant stimulus dimensions.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 649-651.—Studied relative effects of probabilities associated with task-relevant and irrelevant stimuli in a probability learning paradigm. Four groups of 24 undergraduates each received different training experiences prior to sequentially predicting 200 occurrences of a green or yellow color. For 200 training trials Ss predicted the shape of arrows outlined on a green or yellow background. During training the 2 arrow shapes and background colors varied on independent probability distributions (e.g., each dimension either 75:25 or

50:50); during testing the colors varied on a 75:25 schedule. Regardless of the distribution of background colors during training, Ss who received a 75:25 distribution of arrow shapes during training predicted significantly more occurrences of the more probable color during testing than did Ss who received a 50:50 distribution of arrow shapes. Thus, the frequency bias associated with task-relevant stimuli in a probability learning paradigm influenced subsequent predictions of another stimulus dimension, but the probability distribution of the irrelevant stimulus dimension in the 1st task did not affect subsequent prediction strategies for the same dimension.—*Journal abstract.*

6156. Gorfain, David S. & Schulze, Nancy. (Adelphi U) **Contextual encoding and recovery from interference in the Brown-Peterson paradigm.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 569-571.—Notes that short-term memory in the Brown-Peterson paradigm has consistently shown enhanced performance on a trial following a long intertrial interval (ITI) as compared to performance in the absence of such an ITI. Whereas the fact of dissipation of interference has been clearly documented, its mechanism is not as well understood. The nature of the activity required of the subject during the long ITI was manipulated to assess the hypothesis that the amount of improvement obtained is a function of the contextual change produced during the ITI. Ss were 40 college students. The data indicate that such an interpretation is a tenable explanation of release from proactive interference over a long ITI.—*Journal abstract.*

6157. Hastie, Reid. (Yale U) **Intralist repetition effects in free recall.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2338-2339.

6158. Hata, Yoshiko. [The effect of training to form associations on the mediation learning with verbal labeling.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 183-190.—In 3 experiments, a total of approximately 252 5- and 7-yr-olds were successively given stimulus-label (S-V), V-R, and S-R training and a mediation test. In S-V training, Ss were trained to label "Tuki" (moon) with the letters A and B and "Umi" (sea) with the letters C and D. In V-R training Ss were taught to associate "Tuki" with a right keypressing response and "Umi" with a left one. In S-R training, Ss learned to associate the letter A with the right keypressing response and the letter C with a left keypressing response. Results show that for 5-yr-olds, V-R training had no significant effect on the occurrence of a mediated response, while in 7-yr-olds, it had a facilitative effect. In 5-yr-olds the overlearning in V-R training had no effect on mediation performance, while overlearning in S-V training had a facilitative effect. (English abstract)—*English summary.*

6159. Helstrup, Tore. (U Bergen, Psykologisk Inst, Norway) **Interference effects in short-term memory.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 184-186.—In 2 experiments with 20 undergraduates, the modality relation between memory task and interference task was investigated. With visual and verbal tasks, variations in modality relation did not influence the total amount recalled. The usual serial position effect was observed when memory and interference tasks were of different modalities. The amount of recall was a function

of the memory strategies used by the Ss, "active" strategies producing highest recall.—*Journal abstract.*

6160. Hull, A. J. (MRC, Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **Nine codes: A comparative evaluation of human performance with some numeric, alpha and alpha-numeric coding systems.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 567-576.—Used short-term memory techniques to study the relative performance of similar groups of Ss with different types of high-capacity alpha, numeric, or alpha-numeric coding systems. Ss were women between 22 and 60 yrs of age. Coding systems of equivalent informational value, but of varying length and content of code, were not psychologically equivalent for the human operator; results show that the codes best processed were either very short, with not more than 6 items per code recalled or, with longer codes, those arranged in pronounceable units. (French & German summaries) (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6161. Hutchison, Sam L. (Auburn U) **Simultaneous measurement of two types of social reinforcers in young and elderly subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2340.

6162. Johnson, Ryder C. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Long term recognition memory for visually, verbally, and thematically coded pictorial material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2969.

6163. Jones, Sheila & Winograd, Eugene. (University Coll London, England) **Word imagery in recognition memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 632-634.—Assessed recognition memory for words of high- and low-rated imagery after Ss had either spelled them backwards or listened to them in the usual way. Ss were 24 undergraduates. The reverse spelling task eliminated the superiority of the high-imagery words in recognition which was shown in the standard condition. It is noted that, while this outcome supports the dual-code hypothesis, results are complicated by some evidence that low-imagery words are structurally more complex, a factor which may favor their recognition under conditions which require special attention to orthographic features.—*Journal abstract.*

6164. Kauffman, Blanche E. (Columbia U) **Influence of auditory versus visual stimulus presentation, imaging set and form of response on paired associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2901.

6165. Kausler, Donald H.; Majcher, Laura L. & Conover, Jerry N. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Schematic exemplars as items in multiple-item recognition learning.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 472-474.—Used schematically related dot patterns (i.e., distortions of a common prototype) as either the right or the wrong items of a multiple-item recognition learning task. Data from 30 undergraduates show that relative to a control list containing unrelated items, the presence of related right items yielded facilitated performance but only early in practice. By contrast the presence of related wrong items yielded an inhibitory effect early in practice. Results suggest that shared features are more likely to be extracted from the information present in right items than from the information present in wrong items.—*Journal abstract.*

6166. Kimmel, H. D. & Gurucharri, F. W. (U South Florida) **Operant GSR conditioning with cool air reinforcement.** *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 10(4), 239-245.—2 groups of 20 male undergraduates each were individually run in a soundproof chamber heated to 115° and humidified to 100%. Ss in the experimental group received brief presentations of cool air contingent upon emitted GSRs during a 20-min acquisition period. Controls were matched for operant rate and were yoked to receive cool air on a response-independent schedule. Both groups had significantly increased rates of unelicited GSRs during acquisition, with the experimental Ss' curve rising more rapidly and both groups attaining equivalent terminal levels. During extinction, both groups maintained high levels of responding and did not differ. Examination of basal skin conductance data ruled out an activation hypothesis. In the controls, terminal response frequency was significantly correlated with percentage of fortuitous response-contingent reinforcement. It is concluded that both groups were conditioned, with the controls receiving intermittent reinforcement sufficiently often to elevate their responding. Cool air appears to be an effective reinforcer of unelicited GSRs, perhaps more effective than those reinforcers used in previous studies. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6167. Knour, Arthur. (Yeshiva U) **Interrupted task recall, defense mechanisms, and attentional strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2340-2341.
6168. Landauer, Thomas K. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **Memory without organization: Properties of a model with random storage and undirected retrieval.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 495-531.—Describes and analyzes a very simple spatial model of memory storage and retrieval. The postulated memory is without organization in the sense that neither the place of storage nor the order of search during retrieval is influenced by the nature of the information being stored or retrieved. The memory consists of a 3-dimensional space containing a large number of homogeneously distributed loci at which data may be stored. Data received near each other in time are stored at nearby locations. Access is by an undirected expanding-sphere search. The model exhibits a wide variety of quantitatively and qualitatively humanlike behavior with respect to both standard learning and forgetting paradigms and with respect to frequency effects and other phenomena in word processing. (55 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6169. Miron, Charles D. (U Maryland) **The effects of interpolated continuous reinforcement on the extinction of a response that was established by a partial reinforcement schedule.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2945.
6170. Mizuno, Setsuko. (U Tokyo, Japan) **Influence of average information per symbol and display time upon short-term memory for visual stimuli.** *Japanese Psychological Research*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(2), 72-78.—In 2 experiments, the span of short-term memory for a very brief visual display was investigated using both redundant and nonredundant sequences of alphanumeric symbols generated by a digital computer with a cathode-ray tube graphic display. The memory span, expressed in terms of average length of correctly reproduced sequences, was found to decrease monotonically to an asymptotic value as the average amount of information per symbol increased, while it increased almost linearly with the increase in the display time. An experimental equation was derived to approximate these relationships based on an interpretation of the processes of visual perception in terms of the span of instantaneous vision and the rate of visual scanning.—*Journal abstract*.
6171. Mohan, Jitendra & Mohan, Vidhu. (Guru Nanak U, Amritsar, India) **Personality determinants of effect of disinhibitor on reminiscence.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 53-55.—Analyzed the personality determinants of the effect of disinhibiting stimulus on reminiscences in a pursuit rotor task. 40 university females, divided into 4 groups on the basis of their scores on the Maudsley Personality Inventory, served as Ss. In a 300-sec work period, a disinhibiting light flash was introduced for 2 sec after 290 sec of practice. Results indicate the negative influence of this disinhibitory stimulus on the reminiscence on the part of extraverted Ss. The dimension of neuroticism failed to give any definite indication. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6172. Muchinsky, Paul M. (Purdue U) **The influence of a suppressor variable in multiple cue probability learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2974.
6173. Nobles, Brenda H. (U Arkansas) **Sex of the experimenter and sex of the subject as variables in verbal learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2344.
6174. Perry, David G. & Garrow, Helen. (U Queensland, Brisbane, Australia) **The "social deprivation-satiation effect": An outcome of frequency or perceived contingency?** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 681-688.—Evaluated the contributions of frequency and contingency of reinforcement to the deprivation-satiation phenomenon. 72 3rd and 4th graders heard the word *good* either twice (deprivation) or 16 (satiation) times either contingently upon some action on their part, contingently upon some action of the E's, or noncontingently (at random). This was followed by a discrimination test under continuous reinforcement with the word *good*. All Ss showed high performance except the group exposed to the high frequency of noncontingent reinforcement. A postexperimental interview revealed that all groups except the high-frequency noncontingent group had interpreted the E's approval words as having been contingent on their behavior during treatment. Results support E. Y. Babad's (1972) thesis that the perceived contingency of reinforcement is a more powerful determinant of its subsequent reinforcement effectiveness than is its frequency per se.—*Journal abstract*.
6175. Peters, George T. (U Minnesota) **Conditioned reinforcement, verbal evaluation and reward expectancy in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2289.
6176. Powers, Marjorie J. (Case Western Reserve U) **Scaling words on degree of arousal, and short- and long-term retention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4884.

6177. Reardon, Eugene; Polzella, Donald & Brown, Thomas V. (U Dayton, Research Inst) **Re-examination of trace storage in free recall.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 383-393.—Used cued recall to investigate 2 opposing theories of trace storage in free recall, the trace organization at storage hypothesis and the trace organization at retrieval hypothesis. 25 undergraduates sorted 84 unrelated words into 28 groups of 3 words and then were asked to recall the sorted words without cues, with cue doublets taken from within each sorted group, or with cue doublets combined at random from the input words. Results strongly support the contention that the acquisition of a list of unrelated words involves the storage of cohesive subjective groups and that accessibility to subjective groups may be provided via test cues selected from the input list. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6178. Reuter, Katherine E. (U Kansas) **Differential reinforcement of other behavior: Fixed versus variable no-response intervals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2977.
6179. Robertson, Elizabeth A. (U Southern California) **Age differences in primary and secondary memory processes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2977-2978.
6180. Roediger, Henry L. (Yale U) **Inhibition in recall from cueing with recall targets.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2978.
6181. Rosch, Eleanor. (U California, Berkeley) **The nature of mental codes for color categories.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 303-322.—Used the technique of priming to study the nature of the mental representations generated by color names. The logic of the technique is that a prime can only facilitate a response if it contains some of the information needed for the response. The name of a basic color category, in primed trials, and the word *blank*, in unprimed trials, were presented to Ss in advance of a pair of colors. 6 experiments were conducted, employing a total of 190 undergraduates. In Exps I and III, it was found that for responses of *same* to physically identical colors, a prime presented 2 sec in advance of a color pair facilitated responses to good and inhibited responses to poor members of basic color categories. In other experiments the amount of practice and the interval of time between the prime and presentation of the stimulus were varied. It is concluded that the cognitive representation of color categories contains information used in encoding physical color stimuli and that the representation reflects the prototype structure of color categories. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6182. Rosenbloom, Lorne K. & Pulton, T. William. (U Victoria, Canada) **Recognition after tachistoscopic presentations of complex pictorial stimuli.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(3), 195-200.—400 colored slides taken by amateur photographers were shown to 12 male university students at 80, 160, or 1000 msec. Recognition memory for the stimuli was assessed by a 2-alternative forced choice task. High recognition rates were found for all conditions of the exposure times. Results are interpreted in light of the prior finding by M. C. Potter and A. Levy (see PA, Vol 43:12253) of low recognition rates under tachistoscopic conditions, and as showing that a single visual fixation can produce high recognition rates. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.
6183. Santiago, Salvador. (U Wisconsin) **Intrinsic and induced arousal in the short and long-term comprehension of film content by elementary school children in Puerto Rico.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2979.
6184. Sausley, William H. (U California, Berkeley) **Memory for serial position.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(4), 418-429.—Studied memory for serial position by requiring serial position recall of a word list which varied in sequence on each study trial in 2 experiments with a total of 180 undergraduates. Exp I tested for memory of words by transfer between serial and free recall. Exp II compared performance during serial recall of the same list of words to a control with different lists of words. Serial recall produced a stable level of performance and little learning. The apparent lack of accumulation in memory suggested that the transformation of temporal sequence into serial position is limited in extent. It is hypothesized that serial recall learning requires a particular combination of general memory factors, the transformation to serial position being useful for initially distinguishing items in memory. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6185. Silver, Avrum I. & Greco, Tommy S. (U Georgia) **A comparison of the effects of vicariously instigated classical conditioning and direct classical conditioning procedures.** *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 10(4), 216-225.—2 groups of 12 undergraduates each received either 2 or 16 paired classical conditioning trials beyond the peak CR. A 3rd group of 12 Ss received the same stimuli as in the 16 postpeak condition but in an unpaired and random order. A 4th group of 12 Ss did not receive any prior direct conditioning. The stimuli were delivered directly to the S. All 4 groups were then exposed to vicariously-instigated classical conditioning. This consisted of having Ss observe a model who received the same CS as was delivered during direct conditioning. The CS was paired with feigned arm movement of the model, simulating a reaction to shock. When compared to direct conditioning, the vicarious conditioning resulted in smaller GSR magnitudes for both the CRs and UCRs. It is suggested that previous experience with direct classical conditioning has an attenuating effect on GSR magnitude during a vicarious situation. A postexperimental questionnaire supported the results.—*Journal abstract*.
6186. Sowder, Larry. (U Oregon, Mathematics Resource Project) **Transfer between two settings for some concept attainment tasks.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 905-908.—Studied achievement in and transfer between 2 domains in 2 experiments with a total of 147 undergraduates. The booklet-administered tasks involved conjunctive and disjunctive attribute identifications over the typical concept of attainment domain (geometric) and a domain using medical symptoms. Exp I, with 90 Ss, showed that tasks in the 2 domains were of like difficulty, that disjunctive tasks were more difficult than conjunctive, and that transfer for disjunctive tasks was different for

the 2 domains. Exp II, with 57 Ss, used the tasks of Exp I except that all tasks were presented in written form. The transfer effects of Exp I did not appear, although the other findings recurred. Generalizing results of concept attainment studies across domains is supported, if the modes of presentation are the same.—*Journal abstract.*

6187. Spector, Amos & Laughery, Kenneth R. (Oakland U) **Rehearsal as a control process.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 373-376.—Conducted a probe experiment using lists of 4 consonant-vowel-consonant word pairs, manipulating the opportunity to rehearse between the end of the list and the onset of the probe. Ss were 36 undergraduates. Following the test on the last list, Ss were asked to write down as many of the responses (words) from the entire experiment as they could remember. Rehearsal resulted in significantly better performance on the probe responses, but there was no difference between the rehearsal and no-rehearsal conditions on the final free recall of response items. Results support the notion that rehearsal does not automatically increase the response strength of items in the long-term store.—*Journal abstract.*

6188. Thelen, Mark H.; Dollinger, Stephen J.; Roberts, Michael C. & Akamatsu, T. John. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Model consequences and model affect: Their effects on imitation.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 478-480.—Studied 90 1st-3rd graders' imitation of a buttonpressing response as a function of model consequences and model affect. 3 levels of model affect (positive, neutral, and negative) were orthogonally combined with 3 levels of model consequences (positive, neutral, and negative). There were no significant main or interaction effects. However, under positive model affect, Ss who observed the positive consequences model imitated significantly more than Ss who observed the no-consequences model. A difference between comparable groups was not found under neutral model affect conditions. A 2nd experiment with 50 Ss replicated these findings.—*Journal abstract.*

6189. Tinsley, Jeanne B. & Renner, K. Edward. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Self-punitive behavior with changing percentages of reinforcement: The proper role of discrimination.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 448-458.—Past research on self-punitive behavior has been interpreted as supporting a theoretical explanation based on a vicious circle rather than a discrimination hypothesis. Using rats, K. B. Melvin (see PA, Vol 39:7278) found that self-punitive behavior is not reduced when discrimination is aided by changing the percentage of shock trials from acquisition to extinction. It is argued that this research is inconclusive because it is based on a misinterpretation of what is the critical discrimination for extinction, namely the new response punishment contingency. Using 60 male undergraduates, results of the present study provide evidence that Ss can and do discriminate the change in percentage, but continue to show self-punitive behavior until they make the discrimination that responding results in shock rather than escape.—*Journal abstract.*

6190. Toga, Arthur W. (St Louis U) **Strategy in auditory recognition memory.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 517-519.—12 undergraduates were presented with lists of up to 6 digits in length.

each followed by a "probe" digit. They then searched the memorized lists for the presence or absence of the test item. Reaction times (RTs) were used to study the strategies employed in high-speed recognition scanning. Parallel increases of RTs for both positive and negative responses as a function of list length were found. However, the serial position of the probe digit produced no significant differences in average RTs. Data support the indication of a serial exhaustive, as opposed to self-terminating, search in high-speed scanning for "presence" in immediate memory.—*Journal abstract.*

6191. von Mickwitz, Maria. (U Pittsburgh) **The effect of type and amount of familiarization training on pattern recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2982-2983.

6192. Walsh, William F. (Rutgers State U) **Spontaneous memory for visual patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2983-2984.

6193. Wickens, Delos D. & Lindberg, Marc A. (Ohio State U) **A test of four proposed new dimensions of semantic space.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 381-382.—Four new dimensions of the C. E. Osgood semantic space, proposed by P. M. Bentler and A. L. LaVoie (see PA, Vol 48:9110), were tested, utilizing the proactive inhibition (PI) release design. Ss were 384 undergraduates. The 2 dimensions of density and reality showed significant release from PI, but the dimensions of familiarity and organization did not. Results are discussed in terms of a 2nd study, which showed measures of dependency of the 4 new dimensions upon the original 3 Osgood semantic differential dimensions.—*Journal abstract.*

6194. Winne, Philip H.; Hauck, William E. & Moore, J. William. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) **The efficiency of implicit repetition and cognitive restructuring.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 770-775.—72 undergraduates experienced 1 of 4 repetition treatments for 1 of 3 amounts of information presented in categorized word lists. Implicitly repeating categories by presenting words not present in the original categorized list but logically members of previously studied categories significantly increased acquisition and retention relative to repeating category labels, repeating members of categories, and repeating neither labels nor members. Data on the efficiency of repetition treatments are also presented. An association-restructuring hypothesis is proposed as a cognitive mechanism enhancing learning under repetition. A hypothesis relating structural features of presented information to the availability of cognitive processes for learning under various repetition conditions is also discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6195. Witter, David W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Performance and observation in rote and concept learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2349.

6196. Yussen, Steven R. (U Minnesota) **Determinants of attention and recall in children's observational learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2349-2350.

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6197. Arkes, Hal & Clark, Patricia. (Ohio U) **Effects of task difficulty on subsequent preference for**

visual complexity. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 395-399.—48 female undergraduates rated on a 1-13 Likert scale their preference for 4 environmental scenes which differed in complexity. Ss were then given 30 sec to solve each of 10 3-, 5-, or 7-letter single-solution anagrams. Ss then rated 4 new slides which were of the same complexity level as the slides seen during the 1st session. Change scores were calculated by subtracting the preference ratings at each complexity level during the 1st session from the rating at the corresponding complexity level during the 2nd session. The Anagram Complexity \times Slide Complexity interaction was significant; the complexity of the slides showing the most positive change scores was inversely related to the complexity of the anagrams attempted. Results are discussed in terms of optimal level of stimulation theories.—*Journal abstract.*

6198. **Bohlin, Gunilla & Kjellberg, Anders.** (Uppsala, Psykologiska Inst, Sweden) **Self-reported arousal: Factorial complexity as a function of the subject's arousal level.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 203-208.—The factorial stability of a previously constructed 6-factor checklist for self-reported arousal was studied in 3 different situations which were conceived of as inducing different levels of arousal (i.e., in the evening before going to bed, at a lecture, and at an examination). The analyses showed that the 6 factors obtained in the Lecture group were reduced to 5 in the Examination group and to 4 in the Evening group. This reduction was due to a combination of the items from pairs of the original factors into 1 factor. Significant differences between the 3 groups were obtained in all factors but one. Results are regarded as support for the usefulness of the 6-factor instrument, the implication being that 1 or 2 of the factors in some situations might be redundant. The relevance of the results for a previously proposed model of arousal is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6199. **Breckenridge, Robert L.** (Texas Christian U) **Schedule and information effects of feedback on judged dissimilarity of schematic patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2962.

6200. **Brickman, Philip & Hendricks, Michael.** (Northwestern U) **Expectancy for gradual or sudden improvement and reaction to success and failure.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 893-900.—Five male and 5 female undergraduates were randomly assigned to each of 16 conditions in a $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ design, using expected pattern of performance improvement (gradual or sudden), expected level of final performance (success or failure), actual pattern of improvement (gradual or sudden), and actual level of final performance (success or failure) as independent variables. Ss expecting gradual improvement performed better on a reaction time task than Ss expecting sudden improvement. Ss expecting gradual improvement and Ss expecting success both showed greater improvement during the test when they appeared to be failing, whereas Ss expecting sudden improvement and Ss expecting failure both showed greater improvement when they appeared to be succeeding. Ss expecting gradual improvement and Ss expecting success felt better when experiencing gradual improvement or success,

whereas Ss expecting sudden improvement or failure felt better when experiencing sudden improvement or failure. It is suggested that the temporal shape of a performance expectancy is as important as the final level of performance expected. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6201. **Fennell, G. R.** (Fordham U, Lincoln Ctr) **What is a situation? A motivational paradigm.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 259-269.—Presents a view of motivational and reinforcement phenomena and uses it as the basis for a taxonomy of situations. 2 situation variables, component and type, are identified in the motivational paradigm. Items used in the stimulus-response inventories of anxiousness and hostility are analyzed in terms of situation component and type to illustrate sources of ambiguity in situation specification, and the prediction of situation construction in ambiguous situations. The 2 situation variables are coordinated to W. Mischel's (1968) person variables in a formulation for the interaction of persons and situations as a function of situation type within component.—*Journal abstract.*

6202. **Frost, Peter J.** (U Minnesota) **The effects of goals, goal sequencing and task process on the level of individual performance: An experimental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2988.

6203. **Garner, Katherine A.** (Columbia U) **Effects of prior success, threats, and promises on task performances of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2282-2283.

6204. **Gerber, Wayne S. & Routh, Donald K.** (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Humor response as related to violation of expectancies and to stimulus intensity in a weight-judgment task.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 673-674.—In a study of humor disguised as a psychological task, 60 undergraduates judged an initial series of 10 weights which was either light or heavy and then a shift weight which was either light, medium, or heavy. Degree of humorous response varied with the discrepancy of the shift weight and its absolute magnitude.

6205. **Harris, Mary B. & Smith, Robert J.** (U New Mexico) **Mood and helping.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 215-221.—Tested whether helping someone puts the helper in a better mood, and whether people in a good mood are more likely than controls to help with a task maintaining their positive mood but no more likely to help with a task leading to a negative mood. 80 female undergraduates participating in a study in which they (a) had an interaction with a confederate (C) designed to put them in a good or neutral mood, (b) rated their mood, (c) rated some neutral pictures, and (d) were requested to rate some potentially elating or depressing pictures. Ss who were induced to help C or who were given candy by her rated themselves as feeling nicer than those having a more neutral interaction. Neither their interaction with C, the type of pictures they were asked to rate, nor their self-reported mood, with the exception of happiness, was significantly associated with number of pictures rated or time spent helping. Those rating the depressing pictures became more depressed than those rating the cheerful pictures. It is suggested that the lack of significant findings might be due either

to the fact that the effect of a good mood on helping declines over time or to the fact that rating pictures was so enjoyable that it was not considered altruistic. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6206. Hutchison, Bruce D. (U Maryland) **A comparison of instructions and social reinforcement as related to creativity in children's drawings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2899.

6207. Pallak, Michael S.; Pittman, Thane S.; Heller, Jack F. & Munson, Paul. (U Iowa) **The effect of arousal on Stroop color-word task performance.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 248-250.—In 2 experiments with a total of 67 female undergraduates, performance on a modified version of the Stroop Color-Word Test varied systematically with level of task-irrelevant arousal. Performance under low response competition was facilitated while performance under high response competition was impaired by arousal manipulated by threat of impending electric shock. Results are consistent with traditional theory relating arousal or drive and response competition and suggest that Stroop task performance may thereby provide a behavioral index of arousal level.—*Journal abstract.*

6208. Purdy, Annelie S. (U Mississippi) **The relative effects of four experimental reinforcement conditions on children's learning rates of a sixteen-picture paired-associate task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4885.

6209. Read, James M. (U Montana) **Methodological considerations in self reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2908.

6210. Rotton, James G. (Purdue U) **Importance, uncertainty and information acquisition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2978.

6211. Saklofske, D. H. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Aesthetic complexity and exploratory behavior.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 363-368.—To test the hypothesized relationship between exploratory behavior and stimulus complexity, 15 paintings comprising 3 levels of complexity were derived from ratings by 30 1st-yr nursing students. A further 30 Ss were requested to view the compositions for as long as they wished, and a 3rd group of 30 Ss were asked to write any questions they might have in response to each painting. Data show a monotonic relationship between complexity and looking time. Total questions and specific interrogations were most frequent for complex stimuli. Yes-no questions did not vary with rated complexity. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6212. Sanders, Glenn S. & Baron, Robert S. (U Iowa) **The motivating effects of distraction on task performance.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 956-963. Conducted 2 studies with a total of 72 undergraduates to assess whether distraction has driveline effects on task performance. In both studies, the effects of distraction over all trials interacted significantly with the nature of the task; distraction tended to facilitate the performances of simple tasks and significantly impaired performance on complex tasks. Moreover, analyses focusing upon drive carryover effects generally replicated these effects: when distraction was momentarily suspended, performance on simple tasks was facilitated in both studies (compared to

nondistracted controls), whereas performance on the complex task used in Study 2 was still impaired. Results of Study 2 indicate that lack of impairment on the complex task in Study 1 on such trials was due to practice effects of repeated testing. Results indicate that distraction (a) has driveline properties and (b) does not invariably impair performance.—*Journal abstract.*

6213. Silverman, Franklin H. & Silverman, Ellen-Marie. (Marquette U) **Effect of threat of shock for being disfluent on fluency of normal speakers.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 353-354.—Normal adults' mean disfluency frequency during the threat-of-shock reading was lower than during nonthreat readings. Thus, threat of shock for being disfluent may be a condition which differentiates stutterers from nonstutterers, since stutterers have been reported to become less fluent under this condition.

6214. Sokolof, Marilyn T. (U Florida) **The effect of expectancy, reinforcement value, and skill vs. chance situations on a simple performance task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2912.

6215. Steinfeld, Stephanie L. (Hofstra U) **Level of differentiation and age as predictors of reinforcer effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2912-2913.

6216. Waddell, Thomas R. (U Florida) **The effects of rate of point reinforcement on human preference behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2983.

6217. Zimmerman, Jerry L. (Ohio U) **The effects of achievement motivation, and increasing/decreasing probability of success on persistence in a contingent path.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2294.

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6218. Durham, Robert L. (Vanderbilt U) **The effects of prior vigilance activity on visual investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2334-2335.

6219. Klein, Gary A. (US Air Force Human Resources Lab, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH) **Effect of attentional demands on context utilization.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 25-31.—Three experiments studied the prediction that utilization of contextual information will be reduced by the presentation of secondary tasks requiring attention. Ss in all experiments were primarily undergraduates. Context utilization was measured using a word boundary task that compared performance on passages with and without contextual information. Exp I ($n = 64$) used unclear materials to increase attentional demands, and significantly reduced context utilization. However, Exp II ($n = 64$) suggests that these results could be explained by changes in performance rate. Exp III ($n = 96$) used a digit recall task to produce attentional demands and significantly reduced context utilization. Results are discussed in terms of the importance of a limited-capacity operational memory for reading performance.—*Journal abstract.*

6220. Megas, James C. & Coe, William C. (Texas Tech U) **Hypnosis as role-enactment: The effect of positive information about hypnosis on self-role congru-**

ence. *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 132-137.—Evaluated the effect on self-role congruence of providing favorable information about hypnosis while establishing rapport on the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale (SHSS), Form A. A questionnaire was developed to assess 66 undergraduates' congruence with the hypnotic role before they were hypnotized. Ss were divided into high, medium, and low congruence samples, and 1/2 of each sample was randomly assigned to 1 of 2 conditions: (a) Information condition Ss were administered the SHSS in the standardized manner. (b) No-information Ss were administered the SHSS with the usual rapport section omitted. All Ss were reassessed with the self-role congruence questionnaire before they were hypnotized. Results show that positive information had no significant effect on congruence scores, and positive information had no effect on hypnotic susceptibility. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6221. Moses, J. M. et al. (Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Dynamics of nap sleep during a 40 hour period.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 627-633.—Examined the sleep of 8 adult males in equally spaced naps during a 40-hr period. 10 additional Ss were sleep-deprived for 40 hrs with 1-hr periods of exercise given in place of naps. One recovery night followed the 40-hr period for both groups. Total sleep time and the amount of stage REM during the naps were negatively related to the circadian-temperature cycle. Stage REM frequently appeared within 10 min of stage 1 onset and the normal sequence of stages REM and 4 were altered, demonstrating that the organization of sleep within a nap is quite different from that in monophasic nocturnal sleep. Auto-correlation and cross-correlation analyses showed that the relation of sleep stages from hour to hour in normal continuous baseline sleep was altered in nap-to-nap comparison. Naps had a recuperative value in terms of maintaining the normal amounts of sleep stages on the recovery night; recovery sleep for the exercise group showed typical sleep-loss effects. (French summary) (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6222. Norbert, Nancyann H. (Emory U) **A study of the relationship of imagery and scanning to hallucinatory behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2314.

6223. Porter, John W. (Texas Christian U) **Self-report measures of hypnotic depth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2976-2977.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

6224. Abbott, Robert R. (U Washington, Seattle) **Acoustic sensitivity of salmonids.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 1854-1855.

6225. Bacon, Ellis S. (U Tennessee) **Investigation on perception and behavior of the American black bear (*Ursus americanus*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2326-2327.

6226. Blum, Stephen L.; Balsiger, Dean; Ricci, Joseph S. & Spiegel, Douglas K. (U South Dakota) **Effects of early exposure to ventral gland odor on physical and behavioral development and adult social behavior in**

mongolian gerbils. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1210-1219.—Compared 34 pairs of male and female gerbils reared by ventral gland-excised and intact parents. Repeated measurements before and after puberty failed to reveal an effect of gland odor exposure on body weight, ventral gland size, open-field defecation, and time of vaginal opening. Exposed Ss were more attracted than nonexposed Ss to a strange male's gland odor during preference tests involving "marked" and "unmarked" paper strips. Opposite-sex pairs of exposed Ss engaged in more social behavior than did nonexposed pairs, but there was no difference in fighting frequency or, during extended cohabitation, in fecundity. While early exposure to gland odor apparently does not affect physical maturation, it may enhance later responsiveness to stimuli (gland odors) that are useful in locating conspecifics and that facilitate social interactions between previously unacquainted gerbils. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6227. Dickinson, Robert T. & Schaeffer, Robert W. (Auburn U) **Lick rates in infant Mongolian gerbils.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 509-510.—Studied licking rates as a function of age in 1 male and 6 female infant Mongolian gerbils over a 20-day period. Data support previous research by showing that infant and adult gerbil lick rates differ, with mean momentary lick rates increasing with age. The magnitude of these differences was small and did not contradict the lick rate invariance hypothesis. In contrast to previous data, however, lick rate variability was relatively constant over time.—*Journal abstract*.

6228. Drickamer, Lee C. (Williams Coll) **Daylength and sexual maturation in female house mice.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 561-570.—Female ICR/Alb mice reared in constant light matured significantly later than mice maintained under 0, 6, 12, or 18 hrs of light/day. Results suggest that constant illumination disrupts the normal physiological and behavioral activity rhythms and delays the attainment of sexual maturity. (24 ref)

6229. Eimon, Dorothy; Morgan, M. J. & Sahakian, B. J. (U Cambridge, Psychological Lab, England) **The development of intersession habituation and emergence in socially reared and isolated rats.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 553-559.—46 male and 46 female hooded Lister rats were weaned at 17 days and then reared in isolation or in social groups. Intersession habituation of locomotor activity in the open field was tested at 15, 25, and 45 days. Contrary to some previous reports, the 15-day-old Ss showed significant habituation. At 45 days, however, the isolates showed very little habituation compared to the social Ss. The isolates showed a similar pattern of development in their emergence into the open field. It is suggested that isolation does not result in an arresting of development, but rather in the formation of behavior patterns otherwise absent in normally reared rats.—*Journal abstract*.

6230. Fischer, Gloria J.; Davis, Stephen J. & Nord, John A. (Washington State U) **Prehatch color stimulation effects on color pecking preferences and color discrimination learning in White Leghorn chicks.** *Develop-*

mental Psychobiology, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 528-531.

Conducted 4 experiments with a total of about 324 White Leghorn chicks to study the effects of color on young embryos with colored light at 2 intensity levels. Both posthatch color pecking preferences (exps I and II) and color discrimination learning (exps III and IV) were unaffected. Results confirm and extend a prior finding of no pre- and posthatch colored light stimulation effect on posthatch color preferences in ducklings. The color pecking preferences found replicated prior findings with chicks; however, they differed from the approach color preferences observed in color discrimination learning. —*Journal abstract.*

6231. Gay, Carol D. (Washington U, St Louis) **Behavioral and physiological expression of the organization of adaptive mechanisms mobilized by contingency management.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2337.

6232. Jakubczak, L. F. (VA Hosp, Gerontological Psychology Research Lab, St Louis, MO) **Re-entrainment of food intake of mature and old rats to the light-dark cycle.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 491-493.—Determined whether there are age-related decrements in the re-entrainment of food intake of rats following an inversion of the light-dark cycle in an experiment using 17 male ACI/Mai rats aged either 220 or 785 days. The primary dependent variable was grams of food eaten during each 12-hr period (light on from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM; light off from 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM). Results indicate that (a) prior to the light reversal the older Ss ate more during the light phase of the light-dark cycle than the younger Ss but did not differ from them during the dark phase and (b) the older Ss entrained their food intake at a slower absolute rate than the younger Ss but at an equal relative rate. Results suggest that senescent rats are as adaptable to changes in their environment as mature rats. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6233. McCarty, Richard & Southwick, Charles H. (Johns Hopkins U, School of Hygiene & Public Health) **The development of convulsive seizures in the grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus*).** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 547-552.—Administered open-field tests to 29 male and 50 female southern grasshopper mice at 10-day intervals from 30 to 100 days of age. Convulsive seizures occurred in 9 males and 23 females during at least 1 of the open-field tests. No significant differences appeared in the seizure characteristics of male and female Ss. The potential use of this species as an animal model of human epilepsy is discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6234. Meese, G. B.; Conner, D. J. & Baldwin, B. A. (ARC Inst of Animal Physiology, Cambridge, England) **Ability of the pig to distinguish between conspecific urine samples using olfaction.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 121-125.—Used operant conditioning techniques to train female pigs to distinguish between odors of urine from different animals. Results suggest that this ability could possibly be used for individual identification and provide further evidence for the transmission of social information via odor. (16 ref)

6235. Moore, Frank R. (Clemson U) **Influence of solar and geomagnetic stimuli on the migratory orienta-**

tion of Herring Gull chicks. *Auk*, 1975(Oct), Vol 92(4), 655-664.—Conducted 420 orientation trials with Lake Huron Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) chicks to test the effect of solar and geomagnetic stimuli on orientation behavior. Results indicate the existence of a sun compass mechanism in this species. Under clear sky conditions Ss exhibited a statistically significant southerly heading (182°), a direction that corresponds to the heading juveniles selected during winter dispersal (179°). When solar cues were lacking, the headings were random. It is suggested that geomagnetic stimuli possibly influence orientation as the preferred heading of Ss (head magnets—212°) deviated significantly from that of controls (head brass—154°). Such stimuli may alter but do not disrupt chick orientation. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6236. Morgan, M. J.; Eison, D. F. & Nicholas, D. (U Cambridge, Psychology Lab, England) **The effects of isolation rearing on behavioural inhibition in the rat.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 615-634.—The possibility that isolation-rearing in the rat affects the development of inhibitory mechanisms was studied in a series of experiments with a total of 74 female hooded rats. It was found that socially-isolated rats were (a) slower to learn both a lever-panel alternation, a and 2-lever alternation schedule of reinforcement; (b) more persistent than controls in pressing a lever for food when a supply of identical "free food" was introduced into the operant chamber; but (c) similar to controls in their response to preloading with food, a procedure which inhibited leverpressing to the same extent in the 2 groups. Finally, it was shown in a separate experiment that the effects of increased food deprivation on leverpressing in the presence of free food were qualitatively different from the effects of social isolation, and therefore the social/isolate difference cannot be interpreted as motivational. The possible contributions of neophobia to the difference are discussed. It is concluded that isolates may well suffer from a disinhibitory defect, but that there are probably other effects of isolation in addition. (50 ref)—*Journal Abstract.*

6237. Pinkowski, Benedict C. **Yearling male Eastern Bluebird assists parents in feeding young.** *Auk*, 1975(Oct), Vol 92(4), 801-802.—Reports an observation in Michigan of a male yearling which, after it had left its nesting and produced 2 fledglings, returned to its birthplace and helped the older adults care for their second brood. Scarcity of habitat acceptable to the *Sialia sialis* is suggested as an explanation for the behavior.

6238. Preciado, Manuel C. & Capps, Mary J. (U Minnesota) **Visual stimulation: Effects on vestibular habituation.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1149-1153.—Studied the influence of various forms of visual stimulation presented during the course of vestibular habituation to a caloric stimulus, using 32 adult cats. Eye movements which were either complimentary or in opposition to the induced vestibular nystagmus were produced with an optokinetic drum. In addition, the effect of visual fixation during vestibular-response periods was studied. In all cases, Ss that received visual stimulation during the majority of the caloric trials habituated more slowly than

did Ss that received all the habituation trials in total darkness. Data conflict with previous reports of vestibular-visual interactions. Possible explanations for the discrepancy include species differences, distraction provided by the visual stimuli, and the transfer of learning from the dark to light conditions. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6239. Royce, Joseph R. & Poley, Wayne. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Invariance of factors of mouse emotionality with changed experimental conditions.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 479-487.—Used data from 1 unpublished and 2 published studies to compare the factors of autonomic balance, motor discharge, acrophobia, territoriality, tunneling-1, and tunneling-2. Each study included 19 measures from 5 tests of emotionality: open field, straightaway, pole, cell, and hole-in-wall. In the 1st study, the measures taken were part of a large test battery. In the 2nd study, a reduced test battery included only the 19 measures. In the 3rd study, this reduced battery was used again, but Ss were injected with psychoactive drugs prior to testing. Ss in the 1st study were tested as part of a 6 × 6 diallel table. In the 2nd and 3rd studies, 2 emotionally contrasted strains (SWR and SJL) were tested. Each population was refactored by alpha factoring with varimax, followed by promax rotations. Factors obtained were compared by quantitative means using *S*-index and *r*, coefficients of factor matching. Although support was obtained for the invariance of all 6 factors, results indicate invariance as being strongest for motor discharge and acrophobia and weakest for tunneling-1 and tunneling-2 factors. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6240. Russell, P. A. (U Aberdeen, King's Coll, Scotland) **Sex differences in rats' response to novelty measured by activity and preference.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 585-589. 12 male and 12 female black hooded rats were familiarized to 1 compartment of a test box and then given access to this and a novel compartment. Females spent more time in the novel compartment than males did, and this difference was found to be independent of a possible difference in familiarity with the familiar compartment arising from the females' higher frequency of ambulating and rearing with sniffing during familiarization. This is evidence of a sex difference in response to novelty independent of activity differences. Females also had shorter approach latencies to the novel compartment. These sex differences could reflect differences in either fearfulness or curiosity. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6241. Sarmiento, Robert F. (U Rochester) **The stereoacuity of macaque monkey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2347.

Learning & Motivation

6242. Andrews, Emir A. & Bravemen, Norman S. **The combined effects of dosage level and interstimulus interval on the formation of one-trial poison-based aversions in rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 287-289.—Conducted an experiment with 180 adult male albino rats. Ss were allowed to drink a novel solution of sodium saccharin which was followed .5, 1.5, 4.5, 7.0, 13.5, or 24.0 hrs later by

intubation of a .9, 2.7, 8.1, or 12.15% solution of sodium chloride (NaCl). 3 days after the single training trial, consumption of saccharin was again measured. Significant differences between groups were found. When consumption by experimental groups at each CS-UCS delay was compared with that of the isotonic NaCl .9% control group, it was found that all groups showed aversions at delays of .5, 1.5, and 4.5 hrs. Ss intubated with 8.1 or 12.15% NaCl solution also showed aversions at a delay of 7.0 hrs, and those intubated with the 12.15% solution showed an aversion at a delay of 13.5 hrs. No NaCl concentration used produced aversions at a CS-UCS interval of 24.0. Results reflect differences in the effectiveness of a range of NaCl concentrations in producing 1-trial aversions at long CS-UCS intervals.—*Journal abstract*.

6243. Anisman, Hymie. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Effects of signaled inescapable shock on the retention of aversively motivated behavior: Role of response repertoire changes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2325.

6244. Barbaree, H. E. & Weisman, R. G. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Canada) **On the failure of transfer of control from separately conducted Pavlovian conditioning to free-operant avoidance conditioning in rats.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 498-511.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 184 female Fischer 344 strain albino rats. In Exp I presentation of a tone previously correlated with footshock produced an increase in the rate of Ss' footshock avoidance responding, while presentation of a tone previously correlated with tail shock had no reliable effect on the rate of footshock avoidance responding. In Exp II a tone correlated with tail shock elicited heart-rate conditioned responses but had no reliable effect on the rate of subsequent footshock avoidance responding. In Exp III presentation of a tone previously correlated with footshock, and a tone previously correlated with tail shock in separate groups produced increases in the rate of tailshock avoidance responding. In Exp IV a tone correlated with tail shock in 1 setting accelerated tailshock avoidance responding in a 2nd setting. Interaction between UCS and negative reinforcer modifiability by skeletal responding may contribute to the pattern of results obtained. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6245. Beatty, William W.; Studelska, Daniel R. & Gerth, Jeffrey M. (North Dakota State U) **Some aspects of the development of sex differences in DRL behavior.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 622-624.—Conducted 2 experiments, using 8 female and 12 male laboratory-born rats in Exp I and 25 male and 26 female experienced Holtzman rats in Exp II. Adult female Ss acquired efficient DRL performance more rapidly than males. This sex difference was not observed in Ss that began training as weanlings because both young males and females acquired efficient DRL performance about as rapidly as adult females and more rapidly than adult males. It is suggested that, although it is possible that proficiency on the DRL task declines with age in males, differences in the effortfulness of the response or the incentive value of the reward may explain the observed age difference. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6246. Bolles, Robert C.; Uhl, Charles N.; Wolfe, Mark & Chase, Paul B. (U Washington, Seattle) **Stimulus learning versus response learning in a discriminated punishment situation.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 439-447.—Compared the suppression of barpressing by 10 female Long-Evans rats under 2 kinds of conditions. Under one condition the response was occasionally punished by shock in the presence of a signal. Suppression to the signal was quickly acquired, indicating rapid learning about the signal-shock relationship (stimulus learning). Under the other condition the response was occasionally punished in the presence of the signal, but additional free shocks were given in the absence of the signal. The slow acquisition of suppression found in this case indicated that there was, at best, only gradual learning about the response-shock relationship (response learning).—*Journal abstract.*
6247. Bond, Nigel & Harland, Wayne. (Macquarie U, School of Behavioural Sciences, North Ryde, Australia) **Higher order conditioning of a taste aversion.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 295-296.—Conducted an experiment with 24 male Wistar rats. 2 groups each received 5 drops of NaCl solution from a dropper placed directly inside the mouth. The experimental group was then injected with lithium chloride to establish a conditioned taste aversion. The control group was injected 24 hrs later. After a recovery day the above procedures were repeated. On the next day both groups received 5 drops of a saccharin solution followed immediately by 5 drops of the NaCl solution. Subsequent preference tests established that the experimental group had learned an aversion to the saccharin solution as a result of its pairing with the NaCl solution which had previously been associated with poisoning. Results demonstrate that higher order conditioning of a taste aversion can be established using tastes as both the 1st-order and the 2nd-order stimulus.—*Journal abstract.*
6248. Braveman, Norman S. (Memorial U of Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) **Formation of taste aversions in rats following prior exposure to sickness.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 512-534.—Three experiments were conducted with a total of 104 male hooded rats given pretraining ip injections of lithium chloride or methylscopolamine solutions. Findings extend those of earlier studies and show that rats form weaker conditioned taste aversions if they are exposed to a sickness-inducing agent prior to a single training trial. The present experiments appear to rule out the possible confounding factors that during pretraining (a) Ss became addicted to the drugs that were intended to induce sickness during training, (b) drug tolerances were created and hence reduced the effectiveness of the same or different sickness-inducing agents used to induce sickness during training, or (c) associations between other stimuli and sickness were formed and interfered with or blocked the formation of subsequent taste aversions. It is concluded that the associative capacity of sickness can be reduced through preexposure (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6249. Brennan, James F. (State University Coll New York, Buffalo) **Differential response gradients to a Pavlovian safety signal following active avoidance training in young and adult rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 277-281.—Conducted an experiment with 18 albino 22-day-old Sprague-Dawley rats and 18 120-day-old male rats. Following 300 training trials in 2-way shuttle avoidance signaled by a tone (CS+), 2 groups each of weanling and adult Ss were given Pavlovian discrimination training in which the CS+ was followed by inescapable shock, and a more intense tone (CS-) signaled no shock. An additional group at each age level received both tones paired randomly with shock or no shock. Subsequent generalization tests along the frequency dimension indicated that both pups and adults tested at the CS+ intensity showed similar gradients of frequency control. Gradients for the adults tested at the CS- intensity tended to be inverted, with least responding at CS-, a result not found in the young Ss. Results are considered in light of Pavlovian extradimensional influences on the control of avoidance behavior. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6250. Burkholder, Joel; Deitchman, Robert; Haude, Richard H. & Sanders, Raymond E. (U Akron) **Observing behavior in the albino rat: A within-subjects' comparison of increasing levels of visual complexity.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 523-529.—Tested 54 male CD strain Charles River rats for complexity preference using a nonlocomotor response. Each S was presented an array of photographic slides containing an incremental series (1, 2, 5, and 25) of complexity elements. All photographic slides were randomized both within and across Ss. Each photographic slide of each level of complexity was repeated 3 times. Results of an analysis of covariance, with luminance as the covariate, show that cumulative viewing time increased with an increase in stimulus complexity. The relationship between looking and level of complexity was different, when covariance procedures were used, from the relationship obtained by multiple linear regression. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6251. Cabe, Patrick A. (Cornell U) **Transfer of discrimination from solid objects to pictorial representations by pigeons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2962-2963.
6252. Chiszar, David. (U Colorado) **Laboratory mice (*Mus musculus*, C57/BL6J) do not exhibit fear in the presence of a rattlesnake.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 377-378.—In an experiment with 23 mice, experimental Ss traversed as many squares during 5 min in an open field containing a rattlesnake (*Crotalus enyo*) as did control mice tested in the same open field without the snake. Additional Ss were placed into quart jars and lowered into a cage containing 6 hungry rattlesnakes which exhibited great interest in the Ss. Some of these mice simply observed the rattlesnakes, while others observed the rattlesnakes killing and devouring mice. The open-field ambulation of these Ss (with or without a rattlesnake in the open field) did not differ from the controls. Moreover, Ss tested with a snake in the open field touched the snake (particularly the rattle) an average of 4 times during the 5-min trial. It is concluded that these mice exhibit no obvious signs of fear in the presence of a rattlesnake.—*Journal abstract.*
6253. Chitwood, Patrick R. (U Alabama) **The effects of auditory discrimination training on gradients of tonal**

frequency generalization. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2331.

6254. Clements, Maureen & Lien, Jon. (Coll Cape Breton, Sydney, Canada) **Effects of tactile stimulation on the initiation and maintenance of the following response in Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*).** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 301-304.—Examined effects of tactile contact with an imprinting stimulus object on the initiation and maintenance of the following response in 180 neonatal Japanese quail. Tactile contact with an imprinting stimulus object was permitted during a pre-exposure period and/or during a following test. Results indicate that following was stronger when tactile contact was permitted during either the pre-exposure or test periods than when such contact was not given. Following occurred sooner when contact was permitted during the pre-exposure period than during following only or when no contact was permitted. The greatest strength of following occurred when tactile stimulation was permitted during both pre-exposure and testing periods. Results support the hypothesis that tactile stimulation can facilitate both the initiation and maintenance of following behavior, and this is interpreted as being consistent with T. C. Schneirla's (1965) theory. *Journal abstract.*

6255. Couch, James V. (Madison Coll) **Behavioral contrast and inhibitory stimulus control.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 347-358.—2 experiments with a total of 36 White Carneaux pigeons examined the presumed relationship between behavioral contrast and inhibitory stimulus control. In Exp I, Ss were exposed to mult VI 1-min VI 1-min or mult VI 5-min VI 5-min during baseline training prior to mult VI 1-min VI 5-min discrimination training. Half of the Ss received a timeout (TO) component during baseline in order to reduce the degree of contrast during discrimination training. Only 3 of 8 Ss receiving the TO showed contrast while all other Ss showed various degrees of contrast. Postdiscrimination generalization gradients indicated excitatory rather than inhibitory control by the stimulus associated with the VI 5-min schedule. During baseline training in Exp II, responding to all the generalization stimuli was reinforced. In addition, some Ss received the TO stimulus. Ss were next exposed to mult VI 1-min ext, mult VI 1-min VI 5-min, or just the VI 5-min component. Generalization gradients indicated inhibitory control by the stimulus associated with ext or VI 5-min for 19 of 20 Ss even though some Ss did not show contrast. Results question the presumed relationship between behavioral contrast and inhibitory stimulus control. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6256. Crabtree, Mark S. & Kruger, Brian M. (Wright State U) **Free choice of signaled vs unsignaled scrambled electric shock with rats.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 352-354.—After forced exposure to both sides of a shuttlebox, 15 male Long-Evans hooded rats were given a choice between signaled scrambled electric shock in one half and unsignaled scrambled shock in the other. Interstimulus intervals between tone and shock were 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 sec. Signal offset contingencies were off 1 sec before shock, off at shock onset, or off at shock offset. The main finding of no preference between signaled and nonsignaled shock

supports the view that signaled shock will be preferred only when it is modifiable.—*Journal abstract.*

6257. Czerny, Paul & Thomas, Roger K. (U Georgia) **Sameness-difference judgments in *Saimiri sciureus* based on volumetric cues.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 375-379.—Applied Piaget's theory and methods to the study of the phylogenetic development of cognitive abilities. It was asked whether squirrel monkeys have the prerequisite skills for conservation of quantity, and, specifically, whether they might respond differentially to equivalent and unequivalent volumetric cues. Ss were 4 wildborn adult male experienced squirrel monkeys. All Ss responded significantly and differentially to pairs of identical objects or pairs of objects similar only in volume vs pairs of objects which differed in volume. It is concluded that squirrel monkeys have the prerequisite skills for the conservation of quantity. Discussion includes methodological problems associated with demonstrating conservation in nonhumans as well as the potential usefulness of Piaget's theory for phylogenetic studies of intelligence. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6258. de Castro, John M. (Georgia State U) **Meal pattern correlations: Facts and artifacts.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 13-15.—Used the feeding behavior of 37 male albino rats to demonstrate that significant postprandial correlations could be obtained from unordered raw data when actual intake was used as the measure of meal size. When meal duration was used instead, substantially lower correlations were obtained. It was further demonstrated that caution must be used when correlating ratio measures of feeding behavior. If the ratios are not independent then significant correlations can be obtained due to statistical bias alone. Implications and suggestions for the analysis of meal patterns are discussed. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6259. Devine, James V. & Jones, Luther C. (U Texas, El Paso) **Matching to successive samples: A multiple-unit memory task with rhesus monkeys.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 438-440.—Extended the delayed matching-to-sample task to a multiple-unit memory procedure for 2 male rhesus monkeys by increasing the number of samples shown in succession prior to the matching test. Ss were capable of reconstructing the order of presentation of 3 successively presented samples. The task is seen as an animal analog of human memory tasks.—*Journal abstract.*

6260. Dinsmoor, Daniel S. (American U) **Multiple stimuli and the development of conditioned reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2894-2895.

6261. Einsiedel, Albert A. (Case Western Reserve U) **The development and modification of object preferences in domestic White Leghorn chicks.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 533-540.—Examined the time course of adaptation to a new object in 140 chicks after having established strong preferences for a previous stimulus (during the 1st 3 days of life). By interchanging the stimuli to which S was exposed, and by confining S exclusively with the new object for some period of time, the new preference was predicted to develop as a function of the duration of exposure.

Results confirm that prediction with a monotonic increase in preference as a function of hours of exposure. The establishment of a preference for the new object was rapid, as indicated by a significant shift in preference after 5 hrs. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6262. Franchina, Joseph J. & Schindele, Timothy E. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Nonshock confinement duration and shock- and safebox similarity during escape training in rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 297-300.—60 female hooded rats received 70 shock-escape training trials with shock- and safeboxes similar or dissimilar to each other and nonshock (safebox) confinement durations of 5 or 20 sec. (Shock-box confinement duration prior to shock onset was 5 sec.) In each confinement condition performance under the similar shock-safe condition was reliably poorer than that under the dissimilar condition. Safebox confinement duration negligibly affected performance under the dissimilar condition, while in the similar condition increasing confinement duration reliably facilitated performance. Comparisons with control data suggest that facilitation of escape was due to the relative shock-safe confinement duration rather than to absolute safebox confinement.—*Journal abstract*.

6263. Gibbon, J.; Locurto, C. & Terrace, H. S. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, New York) **Signal-food contingency and signal frequency in a continuous trials auto-shaping paradigm.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 317-324.—Studied 20 male White Carneaux pigeons in an auto-shaping procedure which programmed 2 types of trials represented by hues on the response key. 3 groups were studied with a positive correlation between 1 of the signals and food (contingent groups). 2 noncontingent groups were studied in which the correlation between the signals and food was eliminated by programming food with the same probability following either signal. One noncontingent group had a high density of reinforcement produced by adding reinforcement in the other signal, at the same rate as programmed in the positive signal for the contingent groups. The other noncontingent group experienced the same number of reinforcements as the contingent group with the least frequent positive trial, but these reinforcements were distributed with equal probability across the signals. Ss in the contingent groups with intermediate or infrequent positive signals all acquired reliable pecking. No Ss in the noncontingent groups showed reliable responding. Ss in the contingent group with a frequent positive signal also showed no reliable pecking. This result suggests that more than 1 noncontingent group is informative for assessing the role of differential reinforcement probability in the acquisition of auto-shaped keypecking. In particular, a noncontingent group which controls for the frequency of reinforced trials is an appropriate reference group. (21 ref) *Journal abstract*.

6264. Gilbert, R. M. (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Meal-size effects on schedule-induced ethanol and water consumption.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 575-577.—Gave 6 male hooded food-deprived rats an unpredictable number of 45-mg pellets every 90 sec during daily 2-hr sessions. Fluid was available for 15 sec in the middle of each 90-sec interval: For 2 Ss the fluid was water, for

2 Ss it was 5% ethanol, and for 2 Ss it was 10% ethanol. When 1 or 5 pellets were being presented, the proportion of all drinking occurring in intervals following the larger meal increased with ethanol concentration. When zero or 1 pellet was being presented, the proportion following the larger meal declined with ethanol concentration. When 1 or 5 pellets were delivered, the differences in proportion largely reflected differences in the number of intervals in which drinking occurred, but when zero or 1 pellet was delivered, the differences in proportion were due mainly to differences in the amount drunk per interval. It is concluded that the role of meal size in schedule-induced polydipsia remains puzzling.—*Journal abstract*.

6265. Gordon, William C. (State U New York, Binghamton) **The use of untrained index response in a conditioned suppression paradigm.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 452-454.—Describes an index response requiring no prior training and no manipulation of motivational states. An experiment with 48 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats which exemplifies the use of this index response in a conditioned suppression paradigm is reported.

6266. Gruber, Samuel H. & Schneiderman, Neil. (U Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine & Atmospheric Sciences, FL) **Classical conditioning of the nictitating membrane response of the lemon shark (*Negaprion brevirostris*).** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 430-434.—5 lemon sharks received 100 daily presentations of light flash as the CS and electric shock as the UCS in a classical conditioning situation. The CRs and UCRs consisted of extensions of the nictitating membrane. Separate control groups of 5 Ss each received either (a) no CS or UCS, (b) CS alone, or (c) completely random presentations of CS and UCS. Few CRs occurred in the experimental group at the outset of conditioning, but the percentage of CRs during the 2nd half of the 1st acquisition session exceeded 95%. Conditioning stabilized above 95% CRs during the last 5 acquisition sessions. These responses could not be attributed to pseudoconditioning, sensitization, or other nonassociative factors. When the experimental group was subsequently given 6 CS-alone sessions, the course of extinction was gradual. Results are similar to those previously obtained during classical conditioning of the nictitating membrane in rabbits. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6267. Haralson, John V.; Groff, Charlene I. & Haralson, Sally J. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Classical conditioning in the sea anemone, *Cribra xanthogrammica*.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 455-460.—Although earlier attempts to classically condition sea anemones have yielded inconclusive results, using light as CS and shock as UCS in the present study, conditioning as distinguished from sensitization and pseudoconditioning was demonstrated in 30 anemones. Procedural controls included substitution of light alone, shock alone, and random light and shock in place of paired light-shock trials. Responses measured were electrical output and folding of the oral disc. The CR was distinguished from the UCR to light and the UCR to shock in terms of response latency of both electrical and behavioral measures. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6268. Harrison, Robert G. & Schaeffer, Robert W. (Anclote Manor, Tarpon Springs, FL) **Another test of the Premack principle.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 565-568.—Conducted an experiment which failed to support D. Premack's (1965) assertion that a rate reduction in the reinforcing response of a reinforcement contingency, relative to the precontingency baseline rate of that response, is necessary for the occurrence of reinforcement. Ss were 2 adult female Dublin SDD/DR rats. The implications of the finding for reinforcement theory are discussed, and it is proposed that reinforcement contingencies have potential importance for evaluating animal intelligence.—*Journal abstract.*

6269. Harzem, Peter; Lowe, C. Fergus & Davey, Graham C. (University Coll North Wales, Bangor) **After-effects of reinforcement magnitude: Dependence upon context.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 579-584.—On a fixed-interval schedule with 3 male hooded rats the duration of the post-reinforcement pause was found to be an increasing function of the magnitude of the preceding reinforcer. This relationship was observed when 2 magnitudes were contrasted closely in time, but not when the Ss were trained on each magnitude until the establishment of stable responding. After the behavior was stable, the effect of the magnitude of reinforcement re-emerged when 50% of the scheduled reinforcers were omitted. Thus, the positive relationship between the magnitude of reinforcement and the duration of the post-reinforcement pause depended on the context of presentation of a given magnitude.—*Journal abstract.*

6270. Hilgert, Larry D. & Meunier, Gary F. (Ball State U) **The interaction of deprivation and delay of reinforcement under a fixed-ratio schedule of responding.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 635-637.—Studied interaction of deprivation and delay of reinforcement in an operant framework, using 4 250-day-old food-deprived male Sprague-Dawley rats. They were exposed to a series of conditions within a counterbalanced design. The 4 conditions represented the orthogonal combinations of amount of delay (0 and 10 sec) and levels of deprivation (75 and 85%), with deprived weights adjusted in proportion to those of 6 free-feeding controls. Conclusions concern the finding that the effect of a delay in reinforcement is magnified by an increase in deprivation and the value of searching for such interactive effects in operant research.—*Journal abstract.*

6271. Hobson, Sally L. (Columbia U) **Discrimination of fixed-ratio schedules by pigeons: Sensitivity and bias.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2339.

6272. Hochhauser, Mark. (U Pittsburgh) **The role of drive, incentive and problem difficulty in appetitive discrimination learning: An evaluation of the discriminability principle.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2339-2340.

6273. Hulbe, Stewart H. & Campbell, Catherine E. (Johns Hopkins U) **"Thinking ahead" in rat discrimination learning.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 305-311.—If Ss chose S+ in a brightness discrimination in a T-maze, they experienced, on that run

and over 4 forced runs to S+ which followed, a pattern of reinforcement in which quantity of reward in the goalbox increased from 0 to 14 food pellets, decreased from 14 to 0 food pellets, or varied randomly. If Ss erred and chose S-, reinforcement was withheld, and they were forced a 2nd time to 0 reward in the S- goalbox. Ss were 34 female Sprague-Dawley rats. Results indicate that rats readily learn the brightness discrimination under these conditions, the animals exposed to the sequentially increasing pattern learning somewhat slower than the others. This was true in spite of substantial delay of reward. Theoretical accounts based on perseverative inhibitory or facilitatory tendencies, or upon frustration, fail to describe the data accurately. Instead, analysis of the data shows that Ss were accurately anticipating the quantity of reward to be obtained on each run, running fast for large quantities and slowly for small. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6274. Hyde, Thomas S. & Trapold, Milton A. (Case Western Reserve U) **Effects of reinforcement-paired stimuli on general activity.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 282-286. Performed 2 experiments with a total of 28 male Simonson albino rats to explore the mechanisms responsible for the increase in activity that occurs in response to stimuli which have been paired with reinforcement (S' c R). Exp I showed a sharp increase in activity to S' c R -paired stimuli under conditions in which Ss were not required to perform any instrumental response to obtain the S' c R. This result seemed to rule out reinforcement of instrumental food getting behavior as the mechanism responsible for the learned activity increases. Exp II used an "omission training" procedure to further explore the mechanisms underlying the activity increase. S' c R was omitted on those trials on which activity increases were present during the stimulus. In this condition, no increases in activity were observed during the stimulus. There was, however, the characteristic increase in activity in a yoked-control group which received the same number and distribution of stimulus-paired S' R s. Results of Exp II open the possibility that increases in activity to S' c R -paired stimuli could be due to the adventitious reinforcement of motor behavior rather than the Pavlovian conditioning of a motivational state.—*Journal abstract.*

6275. Kanarek, Robin B.; Adams, Kimberly S. & Mayer, Jean. (Harvard U, School of Public Health, Boston) **Conditioned taste aversion in the Mongolian gerbil (*Meriones unguiculatus*).** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 303-305.—Examined the development of a conditioned taste aversion to a novel food in 12 Mongolian gerbils. Ingestion of an orange-flavored sucrose solution was followed by ip injections of 3 ml/100 g body weight of .15 M LiCl, 4 ml/100 g body weight of .15 M LiCl, or 3 ml/100 g body weight of saline. 2-bottle preference tests between the sucrose solution and water showed that LiCl-injected Ss developed an aversion to the sucrose solution, consuming a significantly smaller percentage of the solution than saline-injected Ss. The aversion was maintained for at least 2 wks following the injection of LiCl. Results extend the conditioned taste aversion phenomenon to another species and stress the importance of this type of

learning in the survival of the animal in its natural habitat.—*Journal abstract.*

6276. Keller, John V. (U Maryland) **Responding maintained by sinusoidal cyclic-interval schedules of reinforcement: A control-systems approach to operant behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2901-2902.

6277. King, Glen D. (Auburn U) **The enhancement of schedule-induced polydipsia by FR-20 and FR-80 lick-contingent shock.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 542-544.—7 food-deprived female albino Dublin SDD/DR rats with electrode attachments to the backs of their necks were divided into 2 groups, a FR-20 lick-contingent-shock group (4 Ss) and an FR-80 lick-contingent-shock group (3 Ss). Ss were exposed to 5 successive experimental phases, including (a) a baseline phase during which 100 food pellets and water were freely available; (b) a fixed time 1-min reinforcement schedule phase during which the 100 pellets were delivered intermittently; (c) an FR lick-contingent-shock phase which was the same as the reinforcement schedule phase with the addition that Ss were given a .1-mA .5-sec shock for the 1st 20 or 80 postpellet licks in the interpellet interval; (d) a replication of Phase 2; and (e) a replication of Phase 1. Water intake under intermittent schedules of reinforcement increased when specifically "punished" with the mild electric shock for both groups, with the FR-80 group showing larger increments than the FR-20 group. Increments in water intake associated with shock presentation appeared to be due to an increase in lick-burst length and frequency of initiation of drinking.—*Journal abstract.*

6278. Klein, Marty. (Michigan State U) **Excitation, inhibition, and discrimination learning in a free-operant avoidance situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2970.

6279. Knowles, Patty M. (Texas Christian U) **Effects of stimulus similarity on the magnitude of behavioral contrast.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2970.

6280. Levitan, Lee. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **Tests of the Rescorla-Wagner model of Pavlovian conditioning.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 265-268.—Tested several predictions from R. A. Rescorla and A. R. Wagner's (1972) model of Pavlovian conditioning. For 2 groups totaling 11 male albino rats, each of 2 CS was independently paired with shock until asymptotic suppression developed. They were then presented simultaneously for a 2nd phase: for 1 group, UCS intensity was not changed between phases, while for the 2nd group it was increased. The compound lost associative strength in the 1st group but not in the 2nd. For a 3rd group of 6 Ss, the 1st phase was run using only 1 CS. During compound conditioning, the same UCS was used to reinforce the compound formed by adding a novel CS; no change in suppression was seen during compound conditioning. Other predictions were made concerning additive summation, and these were confirmed, as were predictions concerning a test phase in which the CSs were again presented singly. Evidence strongly supports the Rescorla-Wagner model.—*Journal abstract.*

6281. Maki, William S. (North Dakota State U) **Sustained attention: Stimulus control determined by schedule of cue production interacting with cue duration.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 312-316.—In a study of sustained attention ("vigilance"), 4 experienced White Carneaux pigeons performed a conditional discrimination in a 3-key operant chamber. Pecking a white center key initiated a 0.2- or 2.0-sec cue (a red or green disk). The side keys then displayed white disks, and a peck on the right or left key was reinforced depending on whether the preceding cue was red or green. Pecks on the white center key initiated the cue according to 1 of 2 schedules of cue production (FR 1 or VI 7.5 sec). Control of side key choices by 0.2-sec cues was disturbed by transition from FR 1 to VI 7.5 and recovered after the schedule of cue production changed from VI 7.5 back to FR 1. Control of choices by 2.0-sec cues was not affected by changing schedules of cue production. Rates of pecking the cue were higher than rates of cue-producing responses. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6282. Marcattilio, A. J. (Colorado State U) **Performance and nonperformance learning under partial reinforcement.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 530-532.—10 male Sprague-Dawley rats were trained to learn a maze in the traditional manner, while a 2nd group of 10 rats was hand-carried through the maze (during pretraining) for an equal number of trials. Throughout the experiment, reinforcement was available on every 3rd trial for all Ss. When Ss in the 2nd group were allowed to traverse the maze in the usual manner during testing, they made fewer errors and exhibited lower running time as compared to the traditionally trained Ss. Furthermore, both groups exhibited fewer errors and lower running times on trials immediately following reinforcement than on reinforced and prereinforced trials. Results suggest that instrumental performance is not a prerequisite for learning.—*Journal abstract.*

6283. McCain, Garvin & Cooney, John. (U Texas, Arlington) **PCE I: The effects of three reward magnitude shifts.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 523-526.—36 male Holtzman rats were run in a straight alley. Groups were given 46 trials to large (L) or small (S) reward. This was followed by multiple shifts so that groups given reinforcement patterns LLLL, LSSL, LSLL, SSSS, SLLS, and LSLS were formed. A significant positive contrast effect was achieved on the 2nd and 3rd shifts to L. In extinction, groups terminating in L were least resistant to extinction.—*Journal abstract.*

6284. McHale, Maureen A. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Sequenced reinforcement in the successive acquisition and extinction paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2973.

6285. Mellgren, Roger L.; Haddad, Nabil F. & Conkright, R. K. (U Oklahoma) **Punishment and resistance to extinction using a within-subjects design.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 388-390.—Administered to 40 male Holtzman rats intermittent punishment (IP) in one alley and continuous food reinforcement (CRF) in a discriminately different alley using a within-S design such that punished-to-reinforced trial transitions occurred to the IP alley or to

the CRF alley. A 3rd group was given IP in both alleys, but punished-to-reinforced trials occurred in only 1 of the alleys. All 3 groups showed increased resistance to extinction relative to a CRF control group (i.e., an intermittent punishment effect). However, the absence of any within-S differences in resistance to extinction failed to support the hypothesis that phenomena produced by partial reinforcement are also produced by the IP procedure. The applicability of partial reinforcement theories to intermittent punishment and the boundary conditions of these theories is considered.—*Journal abstract.*

6286. Mellgren, Roger L.; Haddad, Nabil; Williams, Jerry D. & Conkright, R. K. (U Oklahoma) **Resistance to continuous delay of reinforcement or extinction following partial delay or partial reinforcement in acquisition: A direct comparison.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 459-467.—100 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats received either partial reward (PR) or partial delay (PD) in acquisition with 1, 2, or 3 delay or nonreward trials followed by an immediately rewarded trial or 1 delay or nonreward trial followed by an immediately rewarded trial. These 4 groups were then split in half and given either continuous delay or continuous nonreward (extinction) in a "response persistence" phase. In addition, 2 continuously reinforced groups, one experiencing continuous delay and the other experiencing extinction, were included. Results show that response persistence was greater when PD groups were given continuous delay rather than extinction, but the opposite was true for PR groups. The "length" (1, 2, or 3 vs 1 nonreward or delay trial) also transferred to the response persistence phase with the length 1, 2, and 3 conditions being more persistent than the 1-length conditions. Results are discussed with respect to theoretical notions of response persistence.—*Journal abstract.*

6287. Meltzer, Donald & Howerton, D. Lynn. (Southern Illinois U) **Sequential effects of signaled and unsignaled variations in reinforcement magnitude on fixed-interval performance.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 461-464.—9 hooded rats were reinforced for barpressing on a FI 3-min schedule. Every odd-numbered interval ended with a 2-pellet reinforcement. Even-numbered intervals ended with either a 1- or a 3-pellet reinforcement. During nondiscrimination sessions (i.e., Ss could not predict the number of pellets they would receive) a light was on during the even-numbered intervals; no light was on during the odd-numbered intervals. During discrimination sessions, light plus tone was presented in intervals which ended with 1 pellet, and light plus click was presented during intervals which ended with 3 pellets. Ss were able to discriminate between these auditory stimuli and made more responses during the last half of an interval following a 1-pellet reinforcement during discrimination sessions as compared to nondiscrimination sessions. Results indicate that behavioral contrast was produced by the discriminative stimuli. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6288. Miller, Laurence & Judd, Susan. (Western Washington State Coll) **Superimposing a stimulus correlated with response independent food on operant behavior using delayed and simultaneous conditioning procedures.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*,

1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 481-483.—In a study with 8 male albino rats, a 10-sec stimulus (CS) correlated with response-independent food (UCS) was superimposed on food-maintained leverpressing. The UCS occurred at either beginning, middle, or end of the CS. In the 1st instance, the rate of responding during the CS was less than or greater than the rate in the absence of the CS. In the 2nd instance, the rate of responding during the CS was greatest and also exceeded the rate in the absence of the CS during the initial 5 sec preceding the UCS. During the 5 sec of CS subsequent to the UCS, the rate of responding was less than that in the absence of the CS for most Ss but was greater for some Ss. In the 3rd instance, the rate of responding during the CS was greater than that in the absence of the CS.—*Journal abstract.*

6289. Modaresi, Heidar A. (U California, Riverside) **One-way characteristic performance of rats under two-way signaled avoidance conditions.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 484-497.—In Exp I, the conflict in a 2-way active avoidance was reduced by allowing 32 male albino rats to avoid 1 of 2 levels of shock by running onto a safe platform which covered half of the grid floor. Performance characteristics of 1-way avoidance were obtained regardless of the shock intensity. Groups with no platform showed poor performance. Exp II with 10 Ss suggested that the facilitatory effect of the platforms was not due to the cue associated with platform removal. Results suggest that (a) rats can quickly learn to enter a spatially aversive location, (b) fast avoidance learning may be obtained in a 2-way setting, and (c) rats seem capable of selective association of environmental and aversive stimuli. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6290. Moore, John N. & McHose, James H. (Southern Illinois U) **The effects of delay of reward on negative contrast effects associated with reductions in reward magnitude.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 497-500.—Reports results of 3 runway experiments with a total of 96 male albino rats in which Ss received a reduction in the magnitude of delayed (15 sec) or immediate reward (8 or 1 food pellets). The experiments differed in the number of pre- and postshift trials (24, 30, or 20 preshift and 18, 30, and 16 postshift trials in Exps I, II, and III, respectively) and in the distribution of these trials over days (all on the same day in Exp I, 1 preshift trial on Day 1, 2 on Day 2, and 3/day thereafter and 15 postshift trials each day in Exp II, and 2 of each per day in Exp III). Results show that in each experiment, reduction in the amount of delayed reward yielded a more pronounced depression of postshift performance than did a comparable reduction in the amount of immediate reward. Data suggest that the extent of the negative contrast effect attending a reduction reward magnitude is greater when all rewards are delayed rather than delivered immediately following the instrumental response. The appropriateness of a "reinforcement level" approach to a theoretical accounting of these findings is noted.—*L. Gorsey.*

6291. Navarick, Douglas J. (U California, San Diego) **Stochastic transitivity and the unidimensional control of choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2974-2975.

6292. O'Grady, Richard S. (U Montana) **Successive discrimination reversal learning and transfer in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2975.
6293. Parisi, Thomas & Matthews, T. James. (U Rochester) **Pavlovian determinants of the autoshaped keypeck response.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 527-529.—3 groups of a total of 24 male White Carneaux pigeons were autoshaped to peck a key following 3 pretreatments in which the keypeck was prevented by a barrier which separated the S from the response key and the hopper. The experimental group (Group PR) received explicit pairings of the keylight and the hopper cues, while the control groups received either a random pairing of the keylight and hopper cues (Group RC), or no stimuli (Group CH). Group PR autoshaped most quickly, with Groups CH and RC following in order. A significant difference between Groups PR and RC indicated that the Pavlovian pairing operation is central to the acquisition of the autoshaped keypeck response.—*Journal abstract.*
6294. Powell, Robert W.; Kelly, William & Santisteban, David. (U South Florida) **Response-independent reinforcement in the crow: Failure to obtain autoshaping or positive automaintenance.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 513-516.—In 3 experiments, only 3 of a total of 17 crows developed appreciable responding under autoshaping procedures similar to those which reliably engender responding in pigeons. This occurred despite variations in species of crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* or *Corvus ossifragus*), fixed vs variable intertrial interval, duration of intertrial interval, type of reinforcer, level of test chamber illumination, and the presence or absence of a response-reinforcer dependency. 10 Ss were subsequently exposed to shaping through the method of successive approximation, and all were conditioned to keypeck reliably within a relatively brief period. When 3 of these Ss were again exposed to keylight-food pairings (automaintenance), their responding attenuated over time to near the zero level. An explanation of the behavioral differences between crows and pigeons studied under similar conditions is offered, based primarily upon differences in the feeding behavior of the 2 species in their natural environments. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6295. Robertson, Lynn C. & Anderson, Suzanne C. (U Nevada, Reno) **The effects of differing type and magnitude of reward on the contrafreeloading phenomenon in rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 325-328.—Conducted an investigation with 30 Long-Evans pigmented male rats to determine the effects of the magnitude of reward on contrafreeloading, using food or water as reward. 2 quantities were selected for each level of reward quality—a 20-mg-pellet and a 45-mg-pellet food reward and a .01-cc and a .1-cc water reward. 7 days of training were followed by 3 test sessions. There was a significantly higher percent of contrafreeloading demonstrated with food as reward than with water and a higher number of barpresses with small reward than with large. It is argued that a more appropriate measure should include reference to performance during training. In this approach, contrafreeloading with food and water were virtually the same.—*Journal abstract.*
6296. Rose, Guenter H. & Collins, Jeremiah P. (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **Light-dark discrimination and reversal learning in early postnatal kittens.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 511-518.—During the early postnatal period 12 kittens were trained in a visual discrimination task involving light-dark stimuli to determine the age of onset of visual control of learned behavior. A Y maze was used with escape from water as the reinforcer. Ss were able to master the discrimination within the 5th wk of life. The relevance of this result to electrophysiological measures of maturation is discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6297. Rosellini, Robert A. & Terris, William. (U Pennsylvania) **Incentive shift in the rat following training to resist punishment.** *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 421-438.—Used an incentive shift paradigm to test for the similarity of fear and frustration in a total of 150 male Holtzman albino rats. In Exp I Ss trained to resist electric shock punishment showed neither a negative contrast effect nor any performance decrement when reward was shifted from 10 to 1 pellet. Exp II replicated the basic findings of Exp I but also showed that punishment training did not influence the magnitude of performance shift for Ss receiving increases in reward magnitude. Exp III additionally found that Ss sensitized to punishment showed an increase in negative contrast effect. Results support the hypothesized functional similarity between conditioned fear and conditioned frustration with learned persistence or sensitivity to one generalizing to the other as suggested by A. Amsel's (1972) theory of persistence. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6298. Rosen, Andrea P. (Columbia U) **Determinants of inhibition and stimulus control: The effects of massed extinction behavioral contrast and reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2345.
6299. Salafia, W. Ronald; Terry, W. Scott & Daston, Anthony P. (Fairfield U) **Conditioning of the rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) nictitating membrane response as a function of trials per session, ISI, and ITI.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 505-508.—A parametric investigation of nictitating membrane conditioning in 145 New Zealand rabbits with interstimulus intervals (ISIs) of 250 or 1,000 msec, constant intertrial intervals (ITIs) of 30 or 90 sec, and 5, 15, 30, 60, or 120 trials per daily session revealed that acquisition rate decreased as a function of both larger number of trials per session (NTS) and longer ISI, but with larger overall effects of NTS occurring at the longer ISI. The effects of lengthening the ITI were also greater at the higher NTS and varied as a function of ISI. Results are discussed in terms of several constructs used to explain time-related conditioning effects, i.e., reactive inhibition, stimulus fluctuation, consolidation, and rehearsal.—*Journal abstract.*
6300. Samuels, Richard M. (City U New York) **The effect of the range of forces reinforced and the probability of reinforcement in the differentiation of the**

peak force of response. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2978-2979.

6301. Samuelson, Wayne D. (U Arkansas) **Learning effects in species identification: A test of the association vs. arousal hypotheses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2347.

6302. Scavio, Michael J. (California State U, Fullerton) **Classical-classical transfer: CR interactions involving appetitive and aversive CSs and USs.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 475-477. —Conducted a 3-stage transfer experiment to determine whether the compound presentation of 2 CSs, originally paired with UCS with opposite hedonic properties, would influence previously established CR activity in 24 albino rabbits. In the 1st stage, tone-CS and water-UCS presentations were employed to condition the rabbit's jaw-movement response. In the 2nd stage, the nictitating membrane response was conditioned using light-CS and shock-UCS pairings. In the 3rd stage, the tone and light stimuli were successively presented without UCSs and with jaw-movement and nictitating membrane CRs being recorded. Results indicate that prior jaw-movement conditioning disrupted the initial acquisition of the nictitating membrane CR; compound tone and light presentations obliterated jaw-movement performance; and minimal cross-modal generalization of the nictitating membrane CR occurred to the tone on compound CS presentations. Results support opponent-process motivational interpretations of Pavlovian mediational effects. —*Journal abstract.*

6303. Shanab, Mitri E.; Melrose, Saimi & Young, Ted. **The partial reinforcement effect sustained through blocks of continuous water reinforcement.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 261-264. —Attempted to replicate and extend a study by G. E. MacDonald and L. de Toledo (see PA, Vol 53:707) which failed to find a partial reinforcement extinction effect (PREE) under water reinforcement conditioning. 30 thirsty male albino Sprague-Dawley rats received either partial or continuous water reinforcement in Phase I. In Phase II, half of the partially rewarded Ss were shifted to continuous reinforcement while the other half continued to receive partial reinforcement. The continuously reinforced Ss continued to receive the same reinforcement conditions as before. In Phase 3, all Ss underwent extinction. Results show both a highly significant and a sustained PREE. The need for investigation of known behavioral phenomena as a function of different reinforcers is emphasized. (36 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6304. Sherman, Jack E. & Spitzner, Joseph H. (U Colorado) **Some factors controlling the interaction between response-dependent and response-independent schedules of reinforcement.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 625-628. —Studied response rate interactions in 4 male Sprague-Dawley rats following a shift from (a) a multiple schedule in which 2 stimuli, S_1 and S_2 , were both correlated with response-dependent reinforcement (mult VI 1 min VI 1 min) to (b) a multiple schedule in which S_1 was now correlated with response-independent reinforcement (mult VI 1 min variable time (VT) 1 min). Concomitant with the decrease in the rate of responding in the VT component,

there was a decrease during the VI component. The nature of the interaction suggested that responding appropriate to the VT component may have generalized to the VI component. To test this, in Exp II an effort was made to accentuate the differences between the components of the multiple schedules and consequently to reduce the degree of interaction. For 4 male Sprague-Dawley rats, 2 had a different reinforcer correlated with each component, and 2 had a different response lever correlated with each component. Results of the separate-reinforcer treatment were not consistently different from those of Exp I. The separate-lever treatment, however, resulted in decreased negative induction interaction and lower rates of responding during the VT component. —*Journal abstract.*

6305. Shipley, Robert H. (U Iowa) **Extinction of conditioned suppression of licking as a function of CS duration in acquisition, CS duration in extinction, and total nonreinforced CS exposure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2980.

6306. Smith, Harriet J.; King, James E.; Witt, Edwin D. & Rickel, John E. (U Arizona) **Sameness-difference matching from sample by chimpanzees.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 469-471. —2 adult chimpanzees were trained on a same-different matching-from-sample task with 5 levels of difficulty. The development of hypotheses by both Ss during each phase was analyzed. In Phase I, both Ss initially showed considerable position and random responding, both of which decreased as correct and $\frac{2}{3}$ -correct responding increased. In all the later, more difficult phases, however, position responding was minimal, random responding characterized the beginning of each phase, and correct responding characterized the end of each phase. —*Journal abstract.*

6307. Staddon, J. E. & Frank, Janice A. (Duke U) **Temporal control on periodic schedules: Fine structure.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 536-538. —Analyzed variations in terminal keypecking in 7 adult male White Carneaux pigeons. All Ss were run on FI-33 sec or FI-120 sec or fixed time schedules of food reinforcement. Sessions terminated after approximately 60 food deliveries. Data suggest that the temporal pattern of the terminal response on periodic schedules depends on when responding begins. Ss responded faster the later in an interval they began responding. —*Journal abstract.*

6308. Stone, James M. & Greenough, William T. (Northwestern U, Medical School) **Excess neonatal thyroxine: Effects on learning in infant and adolescent rats.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 479-488. —Compared neonatally thyroxine-injected ($\mu\text{g/g}$) Sprague Dawley rats with injected and nonhandled controls on passive and active avoidance and a geotactic cold-escape discrimination in 4 experiments with a total of 297 Ss. Thyroxine-injected infant Ss were superior to controls on active avoidance, inferior on passive avoidance, and equal on discriminated escape. Adolescent Ss which had received postnatal thyroxine were inferior to controls in Lashley III maze acquisition whether or not they had received supplementary thyroxine at the time of training. Data suggest that differences in locomotor activity, rather than in learning ability, account for early

behavioral effects and that changes other than endocrine disturbances account for the adult deficits. Results are compatible with previous contentions that excess neonatal thyroxine disrupts the timing of brain development. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6309. Tarpay, Roger M. & Sawabini, Frederick L. (Bucknell U) Stimulus facilitation of delayed reward performance as a function of the cue's spatial position. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 385-387.—Administered 30 shock escape trials with a 3-sec delay of shock offset to 30 Sprague-Dawley rats. A light cue presented during the delay facilitated performance significantly more when the light was located over the lever as opposed to being located on the opposite wall. It is concluded that orientation, in part, plays a significant role in determining the extent to which cues facilitate delayed-reward performance.—*Journal abstract*.

6310. Thomka, Michael L. & Rosellini, Robert A. (DePaul U) Frustration and the production of schedule-induced polydipsia. *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 380-384.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 42 male Holtzman rats to test the hypothesis that frustration mediates the production of schedule-induced polydipsia. In Exp I, a group in which reward was reduced from 6 to 2 pellets of food in an operant chamber was found to increase water intake compared to a group maintained at 2 pellets reward. In Exp II, Ss trained to approach food on a partial reinforcement schedule in a runway subsequently showed lower levels of water intake in the operant test for polydipsia than Ss given continuous reinforcement during runway training. Results are interpreted as supporting a frustration hypothesis of schedule-induced polydipsia and are discussed within the context of persistence theory. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6311. Timberlake, William & Grant, Douglas L. (U Indiana, Bloomington) Auto-shaping in rats to the presentation of another rat predicting food. *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4215), 690-692.—Used a live rat fastened to a platform as a predictive stimulus (PS) for food. Based on a stimulus substitution hypothesis, it was predicted that rat Ss should treat the predictive rat as food, gnawing or biting it; however, since social behavior elicited and supported by the PS is also potentially related to feeding, Ss would also be expected to incorporate the PS into a social feeding pattern, increasing their frequency of approach and social contact. Behaviors of an experimental group of 5 male albino Wistar rats were compared with those of 3 control groups of 5 rats each. During acquisition Ss received 30 10-sec presentations of the PS on a variable time schedule with a mean interstimulus interval of 60 sec. For the experimental Ss each presentation of the CS was followed by a food pellet; the other groups either received a block of wood as the PS or no food or a combination of treatments. Results show that rats can be autoshaped to approach and contact a live rat, but not a block of wood, which predicts the delivery of food. The form of contact with the PS could not be predicted from the stimulus substitution hypothesis, but depended on the nature of both the PS and the reward. It is suggested that autoshaped behavior reflects the conditioning of a

system of species-typical behaviors commonly related to the reward, and that behavior in the presence of the PS will depend on which behaviors in the conditioned system are elicited by the PS.—*L. Gorsev*

6312. Todorov, Joao C. & Ferreira, Julio R. (U Brasilia, Brazil) Reinforcement parameters and schedule interaction: Performance maintained by multiple schedules. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 652-654.—Conducted an experiment with 4 male adult pigeons from uncontrolled derivations of *Columba livia*. Keypecks were maintained under a multiple VI, VI schedule of reinforcement. Changes in response rates in both schedule components were observed for conditions where reinforcement frequency and magnitude (duration of access to food) differed between components. Reinforcement frequency was more potent than reinforcement magnitude in determining response rate, but the effects of both variables depended also on component duration and on presence or absence of time-out separating components.—*Journal abstract*

6313. Topping, Jeff S. & Ford, Thomas W. (Mississippi State U) A within-subject comparison of three response-elimination procedures in pigeons. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 257-260.—Compared the response-eliminating properties of omission training, extinction training, and a variable-time schedule in 6 male White Carneaux pigeons after training on a VI schedule. Results indicate that both omission training and extinction training eliminated responding significantly more efficiently than did the variable-time schedule, although they did not differ significantly from each other in their response-eliminating effects. In addition, response rates during the variable-time schedule tended to increase above baseline (i.e., positive behavioral contrast) in all Ss by the end of training. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6314. Uhl, Charles N. & Eichbauer, E. Arthur. (U Utah) Relative persistence of avoidance and positively reinforced behavior. *Learning & Motivation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 468-483.—In Exp I with 12 male albino rats and in Exp II with 16 White Carneaux pigeons, Ss were trained on a schedule in which identical response dependencies applied to intermittent receipt of positive reinforcement (PR) for 1 group and avoidance (AV) of shock for a 2nd group. After obtaining comparable stable training performance for groups PR and AV, persistence tests were conducted with a traditional extinction (EXT) procedure vs response-independent (FREE) delivery of positive reinforcers or shocks. In both experiments, response elimination was rapid in EXT for groups PR and AV, and responding tended to be maintained in groups PR and AV in the FREE persistence test. Results contradict the widely held assumption that avoidance behavior is unusually resistant to extinction, and they call for a reexamination of elimination of avoidance responding. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6315. Wagner, Allan R. & Terry, William S. (Yale U) Backward conditioning to a CS following an expected vs. a surprising UCS. *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 370-374.—Trained 29 male New Zealand White rabbits in eyelid conditioning with a

"backward" arrangement of UCS followed by CS. When such a CS was tested alone it was observed to produce substantial conditioned responding if the UCS had been arranged to be "surprising" during the backward pairings but not if it had been arranged to be "expected". The comparisons were made in a within-Ss design where the surprisingness of the UCS on the different pairing occasions was manipulated by preceding the UCS by discriminative CSs which were otherwise either never followed by the UCS (CS-) or consistently followed by the UCS (CS+). Results may have implications for the nonmonotonic course of responding seen during backward conditioning, as a UCS is at first surprising, but then expected on the basis of contextual cues. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6316. Warren, J. M. (Pennsylvania State U) **Overtraining, extinction, and reversal learning by kittens.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 340-342.—2 groups of kittens ($N = 26$) received 0 or 112 overtraining trials after learning a brightness discrimination. Both groups underwent extinction of differential choice responses and then learned the reversed brightness discrimination. Overtrained and nonovertrained Ss did not differ significantly in rate of reversal learning, and both groups showed a significant preference for the old positive stimulus when differential reinforcement was reinstated in reversal training. According to N. S. Sutherland and N. J. Mackintosh (1971) these results show that kittens lack stable attention and should be inept in dealing with reversal and probability problems. This is not the case, raising doubts about the adequacy of their account of interspecies differences in learning by vertebrates.—*Journal abstract*.

6317. Weiss, Stanley J. (American U) **Additive summation by stimulus compounding irrespective of behavioral contrast during discrimination training: An investigation with positive reinforcement and avoidance schedules.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 359-369.—The similarity in the discrimination training leading to behavioral contrast and that preceding tests producing response enhancement to combined discriminative stimuli suggested that the 2 phenomena might be related. This was investigated by determining if contrast in discrimination training was necessary for this outcome of stimulus compounding. A total of 14 male hooded rats were used in 2 experiments. Responding to tone, light, and to the simultaneous absence of tone and light ($T + L$) was maintained during baseline training by food reinforcement in Exp I and by shock avoidance in Exp II. During subsequent discrimination training, responding was reduced in $T + L$ by programming nonreinforcement in Exp I and safety or response-punishment in Exp II. In Exp I, 1 S exhibited positive behavioral contrast (e.g., tone and light rates increased while his $T + L$ rate decreased). In Exp II, Ss punished in $T + L$ showed contrast in tone and light, this being the 1st demonstration of punishment contrast on an avoidance baseline with rats. During stimulus compounding tests, all Ss emitted more response to tone-plus-light than to tone or light (additive summation). An analysis of the terminal training baselines suggests that the factors producing these results seem unrelated to whether or not contrast occurred during discrimination

training. It is concluded that the stimulus compounding test reveals the operation of the terminal baseline response associations and reinforcement associations conditioned on these multicomponent free-operant schedules of reinforcement. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6318. Zaborik, Donna M. & Bean, Carol A. (Cornell U) **Resistance of "recovery" flavors to later associations with illness.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 309-312.—Gave 3 groups of a total of 30 male CD rats 4 days of exposure to saccharin solution: for the recovery group, exposure to saccharin was paired with recovery from thiamine deficiency; the Familiarity group was given saccharin without experiencing either illness or recovery from illness; the Recovery-Familiarity group was given saccharin after recovering from thiamine deficiency. When these groups were later given saccharin solution followed by an ip injection of .3 M LiCl, only the Familiarity and Recovery-Familiarity groups showed a strong long-lasting aversion to saccharin solution. Results are discussed in relation to the previously observed effects of novelty on food preferences and taste aversions in the rat.—*Journal abstract*.

6319. Zolman, James F.; Pursley, David G.; Hall, Joyce A. & Sahley, Christie L. (U Kentucky, Medical Ctr) **Form preferences in successive discrimination learning of young chicks.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1180-1191.—In 4 experiments the effects of form and orientation pecking preferences of a total of 100 1- and 3-day old Vantress X Arbor Acre chicks on successive discrimination learning were determined using heat reinforcement. Results indicate that (a) the young chick has both circle and vertical orientation pecking preferences that are present during at least the 1st 3 days after hatching; (b) when either of these preferred cues is the nonreinforced cue, the young chick has difficulty in learning not to respond to it but learns quickly not to respond to an unpreferred cue; and (c) these pecking preferences can be modified by heat reinforcement, and the effects of this conditioning is evident in subsequent extinction and retention tests. It is concluded that form and orientation preferences, like brightness and color preferences, are important developmental constraints on conditioning of the young chick. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Social & Instinctive Behavior

6320. Adamec, Robert. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **The behavioral bases of prolonged suppression of predatory attack in cats.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 297-314.—Investigated the behavioral differences between rat-killing cats and non-rat killers. Ss were a total of 44 male mongrel cats. Killers and nonkillers were found to fall at opposite ends of a continuum of predisposition to respond defensively to a variety of environmental threats. Nonkillers were most defensive, displaying aggressive-defensive predatory attacks in contrast to the aggressive attacks of killers. Data support the hypothesis that suppression of killing among non-rat killers is the result of an enhanced sensitivity to external threat.—*Journal abstract*.

6321. Ader, Robert. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental School) Competitive and noncompetitive rearing and shock-elicited aggression in the rat. *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 337-339.—Beginning at 21 days of age, rats were housed 10 per cage in a competitive environment (a large cage containing a single food and water source) or a noncompetitive environment (a large cage containing multiple food and water sources). At maturity, matched pairs of Ss from within a single rearing cage were tested for shock-elicited fighting over 5 100-trial sessions. In each of 2 experiments, Ss reared in the noncompetitive environment displayed more aggressive behavior than Ss reared in the competitive environment.—*Journal abstract*.
6322. Alvarez, Fernando. (Estación Biológica de Doñana, Seville, Spain) Social hierarchy under different criteria in groups of squirrel monkeys, *Saimiri sciureus*. *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 437-455.—Results of a study with 12 squirrel monkeys in 2 groups, indicate that under different criteria the individual members of the groups showed different social capacities. The ranking of the Ss was much the same for restraining and genital display. The hierarchies for approaching and following fitted well with each other, showing few similarities with the above 2. Location of individual ranks for withdrawing tended to be the opposite to that of approaching and following. Restraining and genital display showed quasi-linear hierarchies, with males on top and females at the bottom of them. For approaching, following, withdrawing, and genital inspection the results varied from quasi-linear structure to circular or even unisexual arrangement. As a rule the animals behaved towards partners close in rank to themselves. Several individual roles could be isolated: an alpha male role, directing restraining and genital display to all other partners more frequently than any of them towards him, basing his ability more in adequate distribution of total performance among social partners than in high total frequency; an omega male role under the same criteria, whose function would be to connect with the hierarchy of females; and a scapegoat role, a very passive female receiving all kinds of attention from most Ss. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6323. Alvarez, Fernando. (Estación Biológica de Doñana, Seville, Spain) Conditions of observation and social distance in groups of squirrel monkeys, *Saimiri sciureus*. *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 465-470.—Studied 12 squirrel monkeys to investigate the influence of observation conditions on social distance between Ss in captivity. Results indicate that with observer visible to the animals and recording by talking into a tape recorder, Ss did not show a consistent pattern of social distance as reflected by actual space and frequency of bodily contacts, whereas when the observer was concealed, looking through a 1-way vision screen and recording silently by marking on paper, Ss tended to group in unisexual clusters, with that of the females showing higher cohesiveness.—*Journal abstract*.
6324. Barefoot, John C.; Aspey, Wayne P. & Olson, James M. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) Effects of partner novelty on affiliation in the rat. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 655-657.—Three experiments, with a total of 92 male albino Sprague-Dawley Ss, explored the relationship between novelty and affiliation in rats. In Exp I Ss housed either alone or in pairs were tested for 5 consecutive days with either the same partner or a stranger each day. Partner novelty led to more mutual approach than did familiarity, but only among individually housed Ss. However, a sampling difference existed between 1 of the paired-housed groups and the other Ss. Therefore, only paired-housed Ss were used in Exp II employing the same procedure. Familiar S pairs affiliated less than did pairs of strangers. In Exp III, Ss run for 1 day with a stranger again showed more mutual approach than did pairs of cagemates. Results suggest that rats discriminate between individual conspecifics in making affiliative choices and that their choices are based on a preference for novelty.—*Journal abstract*.
6325. Bert, J.; Balzamo, E.; Chase, M. & Pegram, V. (Inst de Neurophysiologie et de Psychophysiologie, Marseilles, France) The sleep of the baboon, *Papio papio*, under natural conditions and in the laboratory. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 657-662.—Studied the sleep pattern of 16 baboons under 2 conditions: (a) in a laboratory at Marseilles with S immobilized in a restraining chair in a soundproof cubicle; (b) in an African reserve, with Ss housed in a large cage placed in its natural environment. Sleep in the laboratory was longer (by 24 min) and richer in stage 3 and paradoxical sleep. In Africa, however, there was much more stage 1 sleep, it was more fragmented, and stages 2 and 3 and paradoxical sleep episodes were of shorter duration. Records made in Africa indicate that sleep is independent of slight environmental changes (day length, brightness of the moon, variations in temperature, calls of predators). But the comparison of the 2 series of results reveals the reorganization which occurred when the S was exposed to such different conditions. This adaptation to the environment affected, unequally, the various slow sleep stages and paradoxical sleep. In fact, the major modifications occurred in stages 1 and 3 of slow sleep and in paradoxical sleep, while stage 2 appeared to constitute the stable, unmodifiable nucleus of sleep.—*Journal summary*.
6326. Blakemore, Colin & Cummings, Rosalyn M. (U Cambridge, Physiological Lab, England) Eye-opening in kittens. *Vision Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(12), 1417-1418.—Presents observational data from 61 kittens which show that natural eye-opening occurs between 3 and 12 days after birth, well before the "sensitive" or "plastic" period (from 3 to 14 wks after birth), during which monocular deprivation causes permanent changes in cortical binocularity, with consequent behavioral deficits.
6327. Blanchard, Robert J.; Fukunaga, Kenneth; Blanchard, D. Caroline & Kelley, Michael J. (U Hawaii) Conspecific aggression in the laboratory rat. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1204-1209.—In 2 experiments, attacks by dominant colony males of a domesticated rat strain (Sprague-Dawley; $N = 48$) on conspecific strangers introduced into the colony included both a full range of threat displays and actual biting attack. These dominant males attacked and bit both anesthetized and unanesthetized

strangers, but threat displays and bites to anesthetized rats were limited. Lesions resulting from these bites were nonrandomly distributed, with most damage to the head and upper back and very few bites to ventral surfaces. When introduced strangers were left in the colonies for several days, 66% were killed, indicating that domesticated rats are capable of lethal attacks on conspecifics without external provocation.—*Journal abstract.*

6328. Box, Hilary O. (U Reading, England) **A social developmental study of young monkeys (*Callithrix jacchus*) within a captive family group.** *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 419-435.—Quantitative data were collected on the behavior of one captive family group of common marmoset monkeys over approximately 6 mo, which included a period immediately before the birth of a 3rd set of twins, and up to the birth of the 4th set. Data were consistently collected on marking, autogrooming, and social grooming, and on 3 general categories of play behavior. In addition, observations were recorded on the carrying of infants by other members of their family, until the end of the 4th wk after the birth. The study demonstrated quantitative changes in the behavior of the juvenile and adult members of the family, and indicated the time scale of increasing involvement of the youngest monkeys in some of the major patterns of behavior in the life of a family social unit.—*Journal abstract.*

6329. Crews, David P. (Rutgers State U) **Social factors associated with the male in the control of reproduction in the female lizard *Anolis carolinensis*: The role of courtship and aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2892-2893.

6330. Davis, Stephen F. et al. (Austin Peay State U) **Contrafreeloading as a function of early environmental rearing conditions.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 595-597.—Reared 4 groups of 9 male albino Holtzman rats for 45 days in 1 of 4 environments (2 enriched, a normal, and a deprived, respectively). Following the rearing period, all Ss were administered an 11-day training-testing session consisting of exposure to free food, barpress training, and choice between obtaining food freely or via barpressing. Results indicate that Ss reared in the deprived environment preferred to barpress significantly more than all other groups. Attention is directed toward a consideration of manipulatory behavior in explaining the results.—*Journal abstract.*

6331. Dippner, Robert F. (Northeastern U) **Dark adaptation in the American red squirrel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2965.

6332. Eaton, Randall L. (Purdue U) **Aggressive behavior in the lion (*Panthera leo*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 3006.

6333. Emory, G. R. (San Diego State U) **Comparison of spatial and orientational relationships as manifestations of divergent modes of social organization in captive groups of *Mandrillus sphinx* and *Theropithecus gelada*.** *Folia Primatologica*, 1975, Vol 24(4), 293-314.—Studied a group of 5 mandrills and a group of 5 gelada monkeys in a zoo. Major topics were modes of attention, centripetal vs acentric social organization, and use of space. Visual attention and bodily orientation to the dominant male, as well as group cohesion were more

intense among the centripetal geladas. Six species of Old World monkeys are compared in terms of their social organization, morphology, behavior, and ecology. (57 ref)—*W. K. Redican.*

6334. Emory, G. R. (Uffculme Clinic, Birmingham, England) **The patterns of interaction between the young males and group members in captive groups of *Mandrillus sphinx* and *Theropithecus gelada*.** *Primates*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 317-334.—Studied the child-rearing climate of *Mandrillus sphinx* (mandrills) and *Theropithecus gelada* (geladas) for 2 wks in a zoo situation. The social interactions between the young male of each group and their respective group members are described and examined in detail, noting similarities and differences. Possible factors affecting the findings are suggested (notably small sample size, age differences, and group compositional differences). (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6335. Estep, D. Q.; Lanier, D. L. & Dewsbury, D. A. (U Florida) **Copulatory behavior and nest building behavior of wild house mice (*Mus musculus*).** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 329-336.—Examined the copulatory and nest building behaviors of wild house mice in an attempt to study the effects of domestication on these behaviors. In Exp I, 17 male and 17 female Ss were observed on 68 tests of copulatory behavior, each carried to a satiety criterion of 90 min with no intromissions. The basic copulatory pattern was found to be identical to that of domesticated strains of house mice. However, the wild housemice appeared more extreme in certain of the quantitative aspects of copulatory behavior than most inbred strains. In Exp II, 9 male and 10 female wild house mice and 10 male and 10 female C57BL/6J inbred house mice were tested for nest building behavior for 28 consecutive days. The nest building of wild house mice appeared similar to that of most domesticated house mice, although wild house mice used less cotton in building than did domesticated animals. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6336. Flannelly, Kevin & Lore, Richard. (Rutgers State U, Douglass Coll) **Dominance-subordinance in cohabiting pairs of adult rats: Effects on aggressive behavior.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 331-340.—Following an initial intruder aggression test, 10 pairs of adult male rats matched on aggressiveness were formed. The 1st 20 min of paired cohabitation were used to determine dominance and subordinance between pair members. Residents judged to be dominant from this observation session gained significantly more weight during cohabitation and exhibited significantly more aggression on the 2nd aggression test than their subordinate counterparts. Significant correlations among various measures of aggression were found, but open field performance did not correlate with the measures of aggression nor did changes in open field scores reflect changes in aggression. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6337. Fuselier, Penelope H. (Louisiana State U and A&M) **Status as a variable in determination of social entrainment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2966-2967.

6338. Gouzoules, Harold. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Maternal rank and early social interactions of infant stumptail macaques, *Macaca arctoides*.** *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 405-418.—The social interactions

of 6 infant stump-tail macaques in a captive colony. *Journal of the American Association of University Professors*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 295-316.

the infants are described, and paternal behavior directed toward infants is discussed. Episodes in which a male appeared to use a baby to regulate his behavior with another monkey ("agonistic buffering") are described. Significant correlations were found between paternal behavior and the following factors:

- (a) number of submissive behaviors received, (b) amount of social contact, (c) amount of time spent in contact with infants, and (d) amount of time spent in contact with infants who were not his own.

6339. Gregory, Estelle. (California State U., Los Angeles) A hamster by any other name is still not a rat. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 573.

While studies of the effects of food deprivation on behavior have been conducted with rats, hamsters, and gerbils, no studies have been conducted with hamsters. The present study was designed to determine whether constant weight gain is necessary to maintain normal behavior. But once the weight gain was 10%, the hamster may have to be deprived to 50% of body weight before it will seek food.

6340. Hall, David F. & Latané, Bibb. (Ohio State U.) Acceptance and preference for inter- and intraspecies social contacts in rats. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 245-247.—Compared social attraction to stimulus rats or gerbils tethered in an open field in single stimulus (social acceptance) conditions to the proportion of time spent in contact with each stimulus animal in a 2-stimulus (preference) condition. 36 male Sprague-Dawley rats served as Ss. Stimulus rats were both more accepted and preferred than gerbils, and a greater proportion of total contact time was given to rats in the 2 stimulus condition. The presence of either a stimulus rat or of a stimulus gerbil in the open field had significant fear reducing properties for rat Ss, but rats were more effective than gerbils. Results suggest that social contact is regulated but, as with food preferences, there is an affective element in social attraction in rats. (15 ref.)—*Journal abstract*.

6341. Izawa, Kosei. (Japan Monkey Ctr., Inuyama, Japan) Foods and feeding behavior of monkeys in the upper Amazon basin. *Primates*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 295-316.—Twice for a total of 16 mo, the foods and feeding behaviors were studied for 10 species of monkeys, particularly in the 2 study areas established in the basin of the River Peneya. 67 adult monkeys were collected for morphological study, and an analysis was made of their stomach contents. Some characteristics of food habits were made clear by means of direct observations in the wild and the analysis of the stomach contents. (20 ref.)—*Journal abstract*.

6342. Kaufman, I. Charles. (U. Colorado, Medical Ctr., Primate Lab for Bio-Behavioral Studies, Denver) Learning what comes naturally: The role of life experience in the establishment of species typical behavior. *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 129-142.—Advances the general thesis that species are predisposed to learn more easily from species-typical life experiences. With respect to the 2 types of macaques studied, the thesis states more specifically that the differences in social relations and particularly in maternal behavior are the particular species-typical life experiences that are crucial to the

social development of infants in each species so they grow to maturity. *Journal abstract*.

6343. Ley, Ronald. (State U. New York, Albany) Open field behavior, emotionality during fear conditioning, and fear motivated instrumental performance. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 608-610.—Made open-field activity and open-field defecation measures of 84 male young-adult hooded rats prior to a series of 35 fear-conditioning trials. Although activity and defecation were not correlated, defecation measures made during fear conditioning were found to be negatively correlated with open-field activity and positively correlated with open-field defecation. Findings are interpreted as support for the hypothesis that open-field emotionality is an index of general drive. Subsequent studies are suggested.

6344. Lonowski, Daniel J.; Levin, Robert A. & Larson, Scott D. (Southern Illinois U., Carbondale) Mouse killing and carrying by Maudsley and Long-Evans strain rats. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 629-631.—Investigated the incidence of mouse killing and carrying in 3 strains of rats. Both sexes of the Maudsley reactive, Maudsley nonreactive, and Long-Evans rats served as Ss, totaling 189. The highest incidence of killing was observed among male reactives (44%), a intermediate incidence in Long-Evans males (24%), and a low incidence in the Maudsley nonreactive males (8%). Female reactives, female Long-Evans, and female nonreactives showed similar low incidences of killing (14%, 13%, and 11%, respectively). Male and female nonreactives and female reactives showed the highest percentages of carrying (78%, 87%, and 81%, respectively) with male reactives at an intermediate percentage (48%).

6345. Morgan, Michael & Elinor, Dorothy. (U. Cambridge, England) Incentive motivation and behavioral inhibition in socially-isolated rats. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 405-409.—10 female hooded Wistar rats reared from weaning in social isolation made more lever presses than 20 controls on an alternating 2-lever DRL schedule of reinforcement and obtained fewer rewards. Isolates showed an increased tendency both to anticipate reward on the correct lever and to persevere on the lever which last gave reward, but their anticipatory deficit was relatively more marked. It is suggested that isolates act as if under an effectively higher level of food motivation. Measurement of home-cage food intake showed that the normal daytime depression of food intake was less marked in isolates than in socially grouped Ss. (21 ref.)—*Journal abstract*.

6346. Potegal, M.; Marotta, R. & Gimino, F. (NY State Psychiatric Inst., New York) Factors in the waning of muricide in the rat: I. Analysis of intra- and intersession decrement. *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 277-290.—Studied 11 Long-Evans hooded rats to determine whether muricide decrements in Ss demon-

strated (a) faster decreases in successive sessions and (b) "dishabitation." It was found that if each mouse killed by an S was removed from the rat's home cage and replaced immediately by another live mouse, the rate of killing declined within 1- and 3-hr sessions. Muricide could not then be dishabituated by either a "nonspecific" stimulus (a loud noise) or a specific change in target characteristics (a frog substituted for the mouse). By systematically varying intersession intervals, it was shown that 1 hr of ad lib killing produced a monotonically decreasing suppression of muricide over the succeeding 96 hrs. Ss performed an interesting kind of forward digging which was influenced by both dishabituating stimuli and killing; this may be a form of displacement behavior. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6347. Reynierse, James H. & Gleason, Kathryn. (Old Dominion U) **Determinants of planarian aggregation behavior.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 343-346.—Using a filter technique, 5 experiments with approximately 548 planarians examined the role of chemical and visual cues in recruiting individual planarians to established aggregations. Results indicate that *Cura foremani* depend upon a combination of chemical and visual cues, while *Planaria dactyligera* depend almost entirely on chemical cues for aggregation formation.—*Journal abstract*.

6348. Rowell, Thelma E. (U California, Berkeley) **Growing up in a monkey group.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 113-128.—Theorizes that social development of primates is a process that continues throughout life, and that younger animals can alter the behavior of older ones as well as vice versa. Infants bring highly specific infantile stimuli to an interaction, and while they are learning about older animals, they may themselves be contributing to the social development of their partners. Juveniles learn the traditional customs of their troop concerning diet, routes, and dangers. In return they enlarge the tradition as during their characteristic exploratory play they discover new properties of the environment which may be learned from them by older kin. It is in terms of such reciprocal relationships that the selective advantage of living in close-knit permanent troops may be understood.—*Journal abstract*.

6349. Scott, J. P. (Bowling Green U, Ctr for Research on Social Behavior) **Violence and the disaggregated society.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(3), 235-260.—Reviews the evidence that social disaggregation is a major cause of destructive violence in nonhuman animal societies. The multifactorial theory of agonistic behavior is modified into a polysystemic theory which relates factors on each level to each other in an integrated model. It is suggested that disaggregation of systems on any level may lead to maladaptive violence. Disaggregations of ecosystems and social systems are more probable and hence more dangerous than those of physiological and genetic systems. Applications of these findings to human affairs are discussed, both as explanations and as guides to positive action. (84 ref) *Journal abstract*.

6350. Singh, Mewa. (U Mysore, India) **Mother-infant separation in rhesus monkey living in natural environment.** *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 471-476.—4 mothers were separated from the infants in 2 free-ranging groups of rhesus monkeys. Infants were ob-

served for 3 stages: preseparation, separation, and postseparation. Separation caused a marked decrease in play in the infant. Crying and restlessness increased. During postseparation, a significant increase in mother's approach behavior towards the infant was observed. Results are similar to those of laboratory studies done by B. Seay et al (1937).—*Journal abstract*.

6351. Strayer, F. F.; Taylor, M. & Yanciw, P. (York U, Downsview, Canada) **Group composition effects on social behaviour of captive squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*).** *Primates*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 253-260.—Feral and semiferal squirrel monkeys form sexually segregated subgroups. Observation of social interaction among more than 20 laboratory animals revealed significant differences in social behavior as a function of group composition. Females were more active in unisexual groups. They engaged in more affiliative behavior and were less often the target of agonistic attack. Adult females with young avoided adult males. "Aunts" and nulliparous females initially avoided these same males, but later spent over 50% of their time in close proximity to them. Results are discussed in terms of squirrel monkey social ecology, and successful child rearing.—*Journal abstract*.

6352. Swift, Carolyn F. (U Kansas) **The effect of low-frequency whole-body vibration on the alcohol consumption of rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2981-2982.

6353. Warner, Robert R.; Robertson, D. Ross & Leigh, Egbert G. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Sex change and sexual selection.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4215), 633-638.—Uses research on the reproductive biology of bluehead wrasse (*Thalassoma bifasciatum*), a labrid fish, to present a unified mathematical theory, in terms of selection of individuals, of the circumstances favoring sex change. The disadvantage of changing sex, the conditions that reverse this disadvantage, and the optimum age of changing sex when one sex does gain fertility more rapidly than the other are examined. The phenomenon is also studied of male dimorphism, involving small nonterritorial males and large territorial ones, that arises when a runaway sexual selection among members of the transformed or older sex (usually male) permits a small difference in size or age to confer a disproportionate difference in fertility. Field observations are reported. The mathematics suggest that animals should change sex if one sex gains in fertility much more rapidly with age than the other, although the costs of changing the reproductive anatomy of animals which practice internal fertilization or whose females are viviparous or bear large eggs may be enormous. (24 ref) *L. Gorsey*.

6354. Wells, Robert N. & Cone, Al L. (Lynchburg Training School & Hosp, VA) **Changes in the burst lick rate of albino rats as functions of age, sex, and drinking experience.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 605-607.—Conducted 2 studies to investigate momentary lick rate in the albino rat as a function of age. Charles River Ss were used. In Exp I, 24 Ss were tested at 25, 35, and 55 days of age in a longitudinal design. In Exp II, 2 additional groups of 24 Ss each were tested, one only at 35 days and the other only at 55 days, to complete a cross-sectional design at

the 3 ages. Lick rate developed linearly as a function of age except that cross-sectional males were somewhat slower at 55 than 35 days. Findings are consistent with an earlier report by A. A. Cone et al (1975) that uninterrupted lick rates provide a sensitive measure for dipsogenic treatments and are in direct conflict with earlier reports that infant rats lick at adult rates.—*Journal abstract.*

6355. Wyman, Richard L. (Illinois State U) Development of behavior in the cichlid fishes *Etroplus maculatus* and *Etroplus suratensis*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 3016.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

6356. Bozewicz, Thomas R. (Vanderbilt U) Association area and primary area evoked potential modification and correlation with behavioral variables during habituation trials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2329-2330.

6357. Brannigan, David. (U New Hampshire) Reproductive behavior and squab development in atherosclerosis-susceptible White Carneau and atherosclerosis-resistant Show Racer pigeons. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 1881-1882.

6358. Fite, Katherine V. & Rosenfield-Wessels, Sheila. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) A comparative study of deep avian foveas. *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 12(1-2), 97-115.—The foveas of 9 avian species, initially selected for the presence of a deep fovea and representing a wide range of eye sizes and ecological habits, were studied with quantitative light microscope techniques. Considerable variation was observed in the location and configuration of the avian foveas, although they appeared to be "convexiculate" in shape when compared with the fovea of the rhesus monkey. Comparisons of foveal cell densities (receptor nuclei and ganglion cells) across species showed an increase in the average number of cells/visual degree with increasing eye size; similarly, an increase occurred in receptor nuclei relative to ganglion cell density. Thus, smaller eyes showed a coarser retinal grain and a lower "coincidence ratio" of receptors to ganglion cells than was found in the largest eyes. 2 foveas were seen in the red-tailed hawk, the goshawk, sparrow hawk, and least tern. The central fovea was more differentiated, with greater densities of both receptor nuclei and ganglion cells than was observed in the temporal fovea of the same species. Further conclusions, particularly with respect to potential visual acuity, await quantitative measurements of foveal cone densities across species. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6359. Gittinger, George M. & Prestrude, A. M. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) The relation of warmth and pain thresholds to skin pigmentation. *T.-I.-T. Journal of Life Sciences*, 1975, Vol 5(1-2), 1-4.

Studied the increase in thermal sensitivity with skin pigmentation. Absolute thresholds for warmth and pricking pain decreased as skin color increased for 13 Caucasian, 3 Mexican, and 4 Black university student Ss. These data replicate and extend a previous psychophysical study of pain sensitivity and are compared with

spectrophotometric data from excised skin. Results are considered to be potentially significant for the existence of a dermal light sense.—*Journal abstract.*

6360. Hall, Stuart R. (U New Hampshire) Some influences of external salinity upon behavior and dactyl chemoreceptors in the rock crab *Cancer irroratus* say. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2338.

6361. Jensen, Robert G. (Washington State U) An experimental analysis of behavioral differences between normal and Chediak-Higashi syndrome mice. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2899.

6362. Tokita, T.; Hinoki, M. & Watanabe, S. (Gifu U, Medical School, Japan) Studies on nystagmus and body equilibrium. *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975, Suppl 330, 9-210.—Presents 20 papers by more than 50 researchers in 7 countries, contributed on the occasion of Prof T. Fukada's retirement as Director of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology of the Gifu University Medical School. A paper by Prof Fukada himself is also included.

6363. Van Loo, Joseph A. (U Louisville) A comparison of retinal and central theories of saccadic suppression. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2291.

6364. Wood, Keith. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Classical conditioning of heart rate and electrodermal activity to aversive and non-aversive visual stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2916.

Neurology & Electrophysiology

6365. Adamec, Robert E. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) The neural basis of prolonged suppression of predatory attack: I. Naturally occurring physiological differences in the limbic systems of killer and non-killer cats. *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 315-330.—Studied 12 rat-killing cats and 14 non-rat killing cats to establish an index of neural function of the amygdala related to its long-term inhibitory function in preying. The epileptic excitability of the basolateral amygdala was found to correlate with differences in predatory and defensive predisposition of killers and nonkillers. The threshold for elicitation of afterdischarge (ADT) in the amygdalas of killers was higher than the ADTs of nonkillers. Furthermore, non-rat killers with the lowest ADTs had the weakest attack tendencies and were most sensitive to a variety of environmental threats in addition to those posed by prey. These differences in excitability were not found in control areas lateral to the amygdala or in the ventral hippocampus. The possibility that ADT is a behaviorally relevant measure of a long-term predatory suppression function of the amygdala is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6366. Baugher, Daniel M. (Rutgers State U, New Brunswick) An examination of the nonspecific skin resistance response. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 254-256.—Investigated various aspects of the nonspecific skin resistance response in 34 male undergraduates. Nonspecific activity was directly related to subjective reports of arousal and performance in a vigilance task, indicating that it may be a useful measure of arousal. In addition, the stability of nonspe-

cific activity was relatively high across similar experimental conditions but was rather low across dissimilar conditions, suggesting that this activity does not possess any strong "trait-like" characteristics.—*Journal abstract.*

6367. Behrens, Edward M. (U Utah) **The use of the computer averaged visual evoked response as a technique for assessing cerebral death.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3979.

6368. Berger, Michael D. (U Rochester) **Visually evoked cortical potentials in cats conditioned to auditory cues.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2258.

6369. Buckingham, R. L. & Radulovački, M. (U Illinois, Medical Ctr, Chicago) **5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in cerebrospinal fluid: An indicator of slow-wave sleep.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(2), 440-443.—Describes a method for chronic cannulation of cisterna magna in cats so that cisternal cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) can be evaluated without disturbing the S. Results show that in comparison to wakefulness, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) in the CSF increased significantly during slow-wave sleep while homovanillic acid (HVA) decreased, and suggest that the metabolism of 5-hydroxytryptamine is increased in slow-wave sleep. (17 ref)

6370. Clark, F. J. & Burgess, P. R. (U Nebraska, Medical Ctr) **Slowly adapting receptors in cat knee joint: Can they signal joint angle?** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1448-1463.—Data from a study with adult cats indicate that articular receptors in the knee are not capable of providing appreciable steady-state information over most of the working range of the joint and lend support to the increasing data that muscle receptors are importantly involved in position. It is hypothesized that articular receptors contribute to deep-pressure sensations. (36 ref)

6371. Cruce, Judith A.; Thoa, N. B. & Jacobowitz, David M. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Catecholamines in the brains of genetically obese rats.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 165-170.—Based on previous studies which suggest a relationship between feeding behavior and levels of brain catecholamines (CA), the possibility that CA levels may be altered in animals which regulate their food intake and body weight in an abnormal manner was investigated. Data from female genetically obese Zucker rats, nonobese littermates, and nonobese non-littermates indicate that norepinephrine, but not dopamine, concentrations are significantly different in 2 brain regions (paraventricular nucleus and the median eminence) of obese and normal animals. (25 ref)

6372. Dykes, R. W. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Nociception.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(2), 229-245.

Reviews supporting research for the gate control theory and other current hypotheses of the physiology of pain, focusing on data on afferent fibers entering the dorsal horn, its cellular constituents, the role of spinal pathways, and the putative relay cells of the spinothalamic tract. Gate theory hypothesizes that cells in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord act as a gate to the anterolateral pathway subserving pain. Although the neurophysiological basis of pain is poorly understood and more adequate information is needed, it appears that there are cells which respond only to nociceptive input

and relay this information centrally. It also appears that in the dorsal horn the arriving cutaneous input is subjected to modifications which cannot be attributed only to the effect of large fibers on small ones, since these changes are organized by receptor type and peripheral typology. The importance of dorsal horn organization in nociception is emphasized, and its possible relationship to the mechanisms of acupuncture and electroanalgesia is noted. (105 ref)—L. Gorsey.

6373. Fox, S. E. & Ranck, J. B. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Localization and anatomical identification of theta and complex spike cells in dorsal hippocampal formation of rats.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 299-313.

6374. Fuchs, Albert F. & Kimm, Joseph. (U Washington, Regional Primate Research Ctr, Seattle) **Unit activity in vestibular nucleus of the alert monkey during horizontal angular acceleration and eye movement.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1140-1161.—Recorded single units from the vestibular nuclei of 4 unanesthetized rhesus monkeys that were rotated in the horizontal plane while simultaneously pressing individual buttons in a controlled array that turned with them. The relationships of unit discharge to eye movements and to horizontal acceleration were examined. During sinusoidal horizontal head accelerations, all units with vestibular sensitivity displayed a periodic modulation of discharge frequency about their resting rates. There was almost an equal number of Type I units (responding to ipsilateral acceleration) and Type II units (responding to contralateral acceleration). Results suggest that the vestibular nuclei may be an important prenuclear structure for coordinating vestibular and oculomotor inputs to motoneurons. The discharge patterns of both unit types associated with voluntary eye movements were appropriate to participate in compensatory eye movements of vestibular origin. (43 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6375. Gorny, J. L. & Butler, R. A. (Cook County Hosp, Chicago, IL) **An evoked response study of the first-order difference tone in man.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 80(1-2), 1-6.—Experimental results in normal humans indicate that, apparently, the processing of the difference tone is unlike that of a sinusoid of the same frequency or that of a high frequency sinusoid which participates in the generation of the difference tone. Parallel electrophysiological data from cochlear recordings are discussed. (German summary)

6376. Greco, Jack R. (New York U, School of Engineering & Science) **The effect of simultaneous bisensory stimulation on reaction time and the evoked potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2967-2968.

6377. Gregory, Estelle. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Comparison of postnatal CNS development between male and female rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(1), 152-156.—Investigated whether the rate of cell growth of 2 areas of the nervous system is equivalent between male and female albino Wistar rats at 2, 7, 16, 25, and 35 days of age. Although no significant differences in the size of hippocampal cells were observed between sexes, pyramidal cell volume differ-

ences were observed at 35 days of age; the larger cell volume of the male may reflect a less mature cell with possibly fewer synaptic connections.

6378. Hoffmann, K.-P. & Sherman, S. Murray. (Johannes Gutenberg U, Inst für Zoologie, Mainz, W Germany) **Effects of early binocular deprivation on visual input to cat superior colliculus.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1049-1059.—Recent work has demonstrated at least 3 distinct inputs to the superior colliculus in normal cats: (a) the W-direct retinotectal pathway; (b) the Y-direct retinotectal pathway; and (c) the Y-indirect pathway which involves Y-cells in the retina and lateral geniculate nucleus plus complex cells in cortex. These impulses were studied in 5 cats raised with binocular eyelid closure by studying the electrophysiological properties of 164 collicular neurons. After such binocular deprivation, the Y-indirect pathway was missing and the Y-direct pathway appeared reduced, although the W-direct input seemed unaffected. Despite the loss of the Y-indirect input collicular activation to electrical stimulation of cortex seemed normal. Receptive-field correlates to this loss of Y-direct and Y-indirect input were found in the binocularly deprived Ss. Compared to collicular neurons in normal Ss, those in deprived Ss exhibited abnormally strong dominance by the contralateral eye, loss of directional selectivity, and loss of responsiveness to fast visual stimuli. Data suggest that the corticotectal input dominates collicular receptive-field properties in normal and monocularly deprived cats, whereas in binocularly deprived cats, the remaining retinotectal input dominates these properties. (25 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6379. Horch, K. W.; Clark, F. J. & Burgess, P. R. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **Awareness of knee joint angle under static conditions.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1436-1447.—In 4 experiments, it was found that the ability of Ss to match the angle of a passively positioned knee joint by active positioning of the opposite leg was nearly constant with time from 15 sec to 3 min. However, Ss' ability to match this angle from memory was equally good. It is suggested, therefore, that knowledge of joint angle after movement has ceased does not necessarily require ongoing input from tonic peripheral receptors. Sensations associated with a 1.5-2-mm maintained indentation of the skin of the forearm completely faded within approximately 2 min. If the skin was indented at a rate less than 0.1 mm/sec to a similar amplitude, Ss often experienced no sensation. In contrast to the skin, there was persistence of the sensation of knee joint position while the joint was stationary. Movements of the knee at very slow rates while producing no reliable sensation of movement, resulted in a definite sensation of altered position, once a displacement of about 3-4° had been attained. (20 ref)

Journal summary.

6380. Jacewitz, Marion P. (Johns Hopkins U) **Short-term effects of pattern rehearsal and problem solution on the human average evoked potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2968.

6381. Kaplan, Harriett. (New York State Inst for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, Staten Island) **What triggers seizures in the gerbil, *Meriones unguiculatus*?** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(5), 693-698.—To deter-

mine the nature of the stimulus triggering seizures in gerbils, the effectiveness of novelty (N; a strange environment), extra stimulation (ES; swinging by the tail), and extra stimulation plus novelty (ES + N) was tested in 36 Ss. All conditions triggered some seizures, but the N condition and the ES + N condition, while not differing from each other, were significantly more effective than the ES condition alone. However, in Ss with 6 or more seizures, all 3 conditions were almost equally effective. In those with 4 seizures or less, the ES + N condition was the most effective while the ES was the least effective. Novelty in the form of a strange environment appears to be the most effective means of triggering seizures in gerbils; however, its effectiveness is directly related to its stress-inducing properties.—*Journal abstract*.

6382. Menoff, Anne; Carran, Archie & Riddell, William I. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) **Skin conductance level as a function of time after shock.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 617-618.—Assessed the effect of time after shock on conductance level of the rat at 0 sec, 30 sec, 2 min, 15 min, 30 min, and 1 hr following shock. Ss were 10 adult female Holtzman rats. Results indicate that, although the time after shock is a significant factor in conductance level, the relationship is not linear, and the greatest increase in conductance is still present 15 min following termination of the shock.—*Journal abstract*.

6383. Öhman, Arne; MacLean, Vivien & Lader, Malcolm. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Concomitant short-term changes in the auditory response, the EEG, and reaction-time performance in relation to the temporal parameters of stimulation.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 177-183.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 14 adult Ss in which short-term habituation of the auditory evoked response (AER) was examined using discrete trains of click stimuli and averaging across trains. In Exp I the stimuli consisted of randomly interspersed trains of regular clicks, at 3- or 10-sec interstimulus interval (ISI). In Exp II the ISIs were also short or long but were irregular varying between 2.4 and 3.6 sec in the former case and 6-12 sec in the latter. The N₁-P₂ component of the AER diminished within the 3-sec trains especially for the regular stimulation; no such development occurred with the longer ISI. The total voltage in the background EEG and the reaction times to the stimuli showed essentially similar changes. The possible mechanisms governing the response decrement are discussed, and it is concluded that the data may be interpreted in terms of P. M. Groves and R. F. Thompson's (see PA, Vol 45:2046) dual-process theory of habituation. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6384. Oleson, Terrence D.; Ashe, John H. & Weinberger, Norman M. (U California, School of Biological Sciences, Irvine) **Modification of auditory and somatosensory system activity during pupillary conditioning in the paralyzed cat.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1114-1139.—Investigated the role of sensory systems in the development of behavioral conditioned responses by recording multiple-unit activity in the auditory and somatosensory pathways during Pavlovian conditioning of the pupillary-dilation respon-

ses of 9 paralyzed cats. Establishment of conditioned pupillary-dilation responses to white noise CS+ (reinforced CS), pupillary discrimination between the CS+ and a tone CS- (nonreinforced), and subsequent discrimination reversal were examined. Multiple unit responses to the acoustic CS+ were significantly enhanced in the auditory cortex, cochlear nucleus, and somatic cortex, but not in the cuneate nucleus. Although somatic cortex showed conditioning and discrimination, greater stimulus specificity was found in the auditory system. These and other results suggest that sensory system changes are not essential for the initial associative process. A hypothetical model which explains the development of pupillary and sensory system conditioned responses, is also presented. (36 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6385. Otero, Jesus B. (NIMH, Lab of Neurophysiology, Bethesda, MD) **Comparison between red nucleus and precentral neurons during learned movements in the monkey.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 37-46.—4 female rhesus monkeys were trained to depress a hold key for 2 sec. After this hold period, either a red or a green cue lamp appeared in a random sequence. The red lamp required Ss to move their hands from the hold key to a target button within 1 sec of the cue. The green lamp required continued depression of the hold key for 1 sec following presentation of the cue. In comparing post-stimulus and peri-response latencies of 48 red nucleus (RN) and 46 precentral gyrus (PG) units related to the arm movement triggered by the red lamp, the onset of activity in most RN units occurred after the onset of activity in most PG neurons. This delay between PG and RN was even greater than the delay between PG and postcentral gyrus. Because the RN receives powerful inputs both from the sensorimotor cortex and from cerebellum, it seems possible that the activity in RN was dependent on the combined action of these 2 inputs, with sensory feedback from movement (relayed via postcentral gyrus and/or cerebellum) being one input, and a central program from cerebellum and/or precentral gyrus being the other input. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6386. Passingham, R. E. (U Oxford, England) **Changes in the size and organisation of the brain in man and his ancestors.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(2), 73-90.—Reviews the literature and describes changes in brain size during the evolution of man's ancestors and during man's development. It is shown that differences in size are accompanied by changes in the proportions of the brain and that selection pressures have been greater for some parts (e.g., the cerebellum, neocortex, and association cortex) than others. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6387. Raybourn, Michael S. (U Rochester) **A spatio-temporal analysis of the binocular input to the optic tectum of the frog.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 1899-1900.

6388. Reichmanis, Maria; Marino, Andrew A. & Becker, Robert O. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Electrical correlates of acupuncture points.** *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 533-535.—Measured skin conductance over putative acupuncture points on the large intestine and pericardium meridians and compared them with those from anatomically similar locations

devoid of acupuncture points. At most acupuncture points on most Ss there were greater electrical conductance maxima than at control sites.

6389. Rust, John. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Cortical evoked potential, personality, and intelligence.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1220-1226.—The averaged cortical evoked potential (CEP) was measured from 296 males (84 twins, 149 prisoners, and 63 miscellaneous Ss; mean ages 24.2, 29, and 27 yrs, respectively) in 2 studies and was then correlated with scores on intelligence and personality tests. For both studies, auditory stimuli were used with bipolar electrode placement to the Cz and T3 scalp positions. In the 1st study, stimulus intensity was 95 db. Intelligence was measured with the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale and personality with the Psychoticism, Extraversion, and Neuroticism Questionnaire. Study 2 used additional stimuli at 75 and 55 db. Intelligence was measured with Raven's Progressive Matrices. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory was also given. Neither study found any relation between the CEP and IQ or personality. However, more bored Ss showed larger CEP amplitudes. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6390. Salmon, Lenin E. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **Effects of arousal and attention on contingent negative variation and evoked potentials in humans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2289-2290.

6391. Samanin, Rosario & Garattini, Silvio. (Istituto Ricerche Farmacologiche, Milan, Italy) **The serotonergic system in the brain and its possible functional connections with other aminergic systems.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(8), 1201-1210.—A review of neurophysiological, biochemical, and pharmacological findings suggests that there is an interaction between serotonergic and noradrenergic neurons in the brain. A functional relationship between serotonin and dopamine has also been proposed, although evidence for this relationship is limited and circumstantial. It is noted, however, that methodological limitations in the field make it difficult to accept or reject with certainty any hypothesis. It is concluded that whatever the mechanism involved in the serotonergic and other aminergic systems in the brain, any knowledge which provides further details on the interaction of neurotransmitters will have important implications for neuropharmacology and the treatment of various disorders, particularly those related to parkinsonism. (79 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

6392. Schafer, Edward W. & McKean, Charles M. (U California, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst, Brain Behavior Research Ctr, San Francisco) **Evidence that monoamines influence human evoked potentials.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(1), 49-58.—Measured latency and flash-pattern differentials of the visual evoked potential (VEP) from 4 7-18 yr old retarded phenylketonuric humans, while systematically manipulating rates of amine synthesis in the CNS. Stimulation of monoaminergic activity in the visual processing system, either by lowering inhibitory levels of phenylalanine through dietary restriction or by a properly balanced administration of amine and catecholamine precursors (tryptophan and/or levo-5-hydroxytryptophan or levo-tyrosine),

shortened VEP latencies and permitted the development of a discriminative brain response to patterned stimuli. The close temporal relationship between these electrophysiological changes and the neurochemical manipulations following treatment initiation or discontinuation suggest that monoamines play a significant role in the mediation of human sensory evoked potentials. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6393. Siegel, Jerome M. (VA Hosp, Neuropsychological Research, Sepulveda, CA) **REM sleep predicts subsequent food intake.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 399-403.—In a study with 2 female and 4 male undisturbed cats fed ad lib, REM sleep time in a 12-hr period accurately predicted food intake in the subsequent 12-hr period. In all but 1 of the Ss, the correlation between REM sleep and subsequent food intake was negative. REM sleep was a better predictor of food intake than either waking, slow-wave sleep, or previous food intake. When Ss were fed only during the 12-hr day period, it was found that REM sleep at night, during which no food was available, no longer predicted food intake. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6394. Siegfried, John B. (Pennsylvania Coll of Optometry) **The effects of checkerboard pattern check size on the VECP.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 306-308.—Studies have shown that there is an optimal size of element in a checkerboard pattern, used to stimulate the visual system, for eliciting the visual evoked cortical potential (VECP). This size of element is between 8 and 25 min of visual angle. Since most studies have not reported fixation or location of fixation on the pattern, the present study was performed in which fixation was specified at a location which insured a constant illumination of the fovea regardless of check size. The resulting function, VECP amplitude vs check size, resembled previously obtained functions, indicating either that previous Ss were fixating or that fixation is not important for these results.—*Journal abstract.*

6395. Spear, Peter D. & Baumann, Thomas P. (Kansas State U) **Receptive-field characteristics of single neurons in lateral suprasylvian visual area of the cat.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1403-1420.—Studied the visual receptive fields of 213 cells in the lateral suprasylvian visual cortex (LS area) in cats anesthetized with nitrous oxide. It was found that 81% of the cells were directionally selective. They responded poorly to stationary stimuli flashed on or off, but gave a directionally selective response to stimuli moving through the receptive field. About 7.5% of the cells responded to stimuli moving in any direction, and 5% of the LS area cells gave their maximum response to stationary stimuli flashing on and/or off. About 6.5% of the LS area cells had diffuse receptive fields or gave indefinite responses to light. Other findings are discussed. (57 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6396. Tanabe, T.; Iino, M. & Takagi, S. F. (Gunma U, Medical School, Maebashi, Japan) **Discrimination of odors in olfactory bulb, pyriform-amygdaloid areas, and orbitofrontal cortex of the monkey.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1284-1296.—Compared odor discrimination ability of the lateroposterior position of the orbitofrontal cortex (LPOF) to that of the anterior

pyriform cortex (AP), the medial portion of the amygdala (MA), and the olfactory bulb (OB) using 22 male rhesus monkeys and 8 odors. In the OB, 12.5% of the cells responded to only 1 odor, and the cells which responded to 5 odors were most numerous (25%). In the AP and MA, no differences in response patterns were found. Cells that responded to 3 odors were most numerous (34.3%). In the LPOF 50% of the cells responded to only 1 odor. Using 3 similar and 5 different odors, it was found that the ability to discriminate odors was more advanced in the LPOF than in the lower olfactory areas. The lower olfactory areas, however, appear to play a significant role in the discrimination of odors which belong to different categories. It is concluded that the odor discrimination ability improves along the olfactory nervous system from the lower to the higher areas and that a fine and specific discrimination of odor is performed in the LPOF. (30 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6397. Teyler, Timothy J.; Cuffin, B. Neil & Cohen, David. (Harvard U) **The visual evoked magnetoencephalogram.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(5), 683-691.—Compared the amplitude and latency of response of the visually evoked EEG response (VER) and magnetoencephalogram (MEG), which measures the magnetic field normal to the scalp. Responses from 3 volunteers were analyzed as a function of stimulus intensity and the angular distribution of the MEG around the head; a search was also made for high frequency components of the MEG (>100 Hz). MEG and VER both showed an increased amplitude of response as a function of stimulus intensity. In contrast to the VER, the latency of the MEG did not decrease as a function of stimulus intensity. As with the VER, the MEG contained no high frequency components greater than the experimental noise. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6398. Urban, I. & de Wied, D. (U Utrecht, Rudolf Magnus Inst for Pharmacology, Netherlands) **Inferior quality of RSA during paradoxical sleep in rats with hereditary diabetes insipidus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 97(2), 362-366.—Reports experiments on the qualitative aspects of rhythmic slow activity (RSA) during paradoxical sleep (PS) in male Brattleboro rats with hereditary hypothalamic diabetes insipidus. 2 homozygous (HO) and 2 heterozygous (HE) Ss were implanted with chronic electrodes in the dorsal hippocampus and the neck muscles to record RSA and EMGs, respectively. 2 wks after surgery, 5 habituation sessions were given to each S in a sound attenuating cage followed by 10 experimental sessions. During 4 sessions each S received a placebo and in the remaining 6 sessions, Ss received subcutaneous injections (1 and 2 μ g/100 g body weight) of desglycinamide-8-arginine vasopressin (DG-AVP). RSA was recorded during PS. There were differences in the quality of the RSA during PS between the HO and the HE Ss. Treatment with DG-AVP, an analog of vasopressin which does not ameliorate symptoms of diabetes insipidus, almost completely normalized RSA. The inferior quality of RSA during PS in the absence of vasopressin and the beneficial effect of vasopressin treatment support the hypothesis that vasopressin plays an important role in the consolidation of learned responses. (17 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

6399. Walker, David R. (U Iowa) **An investigation of the information carrying capabilities of photic potentials evoked in rat visual cortex.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2983.

6400. Walloch, R. A. (U Oregon, Medical School) **Cortical evoked potentials recorded from the guinea pig without averaging.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 80(1-2), 7-12.—Comparison of electrode records obtained from the pial surface, without averaging, with those obtained from electrodes on the dura, with averaging, shows that removal of the dura and direct recording of the potential from the pia appears most appropriate for acute experiments; averaging procedures with potentials from the dura appear most appropriate for chronic studies. (26 ref)

6401. Walsh, Roger N. & Cummins, Robert A. (Stanford U) **Mechanisms mediating the production of environmentally induced brain changes.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 986-1000.—Notes that as yet no satisfactory explanation has been advanced to explain the mechanisms mediating the anatomical and biochemical brain changes induced by exposing animals to environments rich in sensory stimuli. It is hypothesized here that a fundamental mechanism is the arousal response, since alterations in arousal appear to be concomitants of all such environmentally induced changes. The properties of the arousal reaction are discussed in terms of their possible relationship to the neurological changes induced, and evidence is presented indicating that this mechanism may be common to several areas of environmental stimulation research which have previously been thought of as separate investigative fields. Several possible tests of the hypothesis are presented, and an underlying cellular response sequence transducing electrical into biosynthetic activity is discussed. (4% p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6402. Weizenbaum, Freya & Colavita, Francis. (U Pittsburgh) **Behavioral and electrophysiological changes in visual sensitivity following prolonged exposure to constant light.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 48(3, Pt 1), 440-446.—Exposed a total of 16 female Holtzman rats in 2 experiments to 440 ft-c of either continuous light (LL) or cyclic light (LD) for 12 wks. Then the 75% visual difference threshold was measured by means of an adaptive behavioral psychophysical technique. The difference threshold of the LL Ss was 2.2 log units higher than that of the LD, indicating that visual sensitivity was greatly reduced following exposure to constant light. In addition, an electrophysiological measure, the early receptor potential, was employed to assess the functional capability of retinal receptor cells in LL and LD Ss to respond to light. The mean response of the LL retinas was 10 μ V and that of LD retinas 165 μ V. Data indicate that when the albino rat is exposed to constant light there is a significant decrease in visual sensitivity. The observed loss of sensitivity is probably due to a reduction in the number of rod outer segments and in the level of rhodopsin. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6403. White, Carroll T. & Hansen, David. (US Naval Electronics Lab Ctr. San Diego, CA) **Complex binocular interaction and other effects in the visual evoked response.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(10), 674-678.—Presents 4

examples of binocular interaction effects when the images presented to the 2 eyes were of different qualities: image disparity, selective attention, the fixation effect, and color effects. Studies conducted to examine binocular interaction and related topics are examined, and suggestions for the direction of future research are presented.

6404. Winocur, Gordon. (Trent U, Peterborough, Canada) **Comments on Kirkby and Polgar's interpretation of caudate nucleus function.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 255-256.—Reports that the position of R. J. Kirkby and S. Polgar (see PA, Vol 53:4648) that the antero-dorsal caudate nucleus is important for 2-way avoidance conditioning (AC) is supported by recent experiments but that their argument against differential involvement of dorsal and ventral caudate regions in 1-way AC is less substantiated.

6405. Wolpaw, Jonathan R. & Penry, J. Kiffin. (NIH, National Inst of Neurological & Communicative Disorders & Stroke, Bethesda, MD) **A temporal component of the auditory evoked response.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 609-620.—Studied the 75-225 msec portion of the auditory evoked response (AER) in 32 normal adults at vertex (C_z) and temporal (T_1 and T_2) placements referred to a balanced, noncephalic reference electrode using a monaural 1 msec click stimulus delivered every 4.7 sec at 60 db above threshold. The C_z AERs showed the classic vertex response, a negative peak, N_1 , at 100 msec, followed by a positive peak, P_1 , at 160-200 msec. The T_1 and T_2 AERs were similar to the C_z AERs from 0 to 80 msec and from 200 to 250 msec. They differed significantly from the C_z AERs from 80 to 200 msec. While N_1 , P_1 , is apparently a product of widespread areas of cortex, it is concluded that the T complex is probably a product of secondary auditory cortex. (French summary) (51 ref)—*Journal summary*.

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6406. Aschoff, J. & von Saint Paul, U. (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, W Germany) **Brain temperature in the unanesthetized chicken: Its circadian rhythm of responsiveness to light.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 1-9.—Recorded temperatures continuously for 4 days in the brains of 8 unanesthetized moderately restrained male White Rock, New Hampshire, and Cornish chickens kept in light-dark cycles of 30:30 or 60:60 min duration. Results show that light has a stronger arousing effect on the chicken in the morning and in the evening than in the middle of the day or night. (24 ref)

6407. Beach, Frank A. (U California, Berkeley) **Behavioral endocrinology: An emerging discipline.** *American Scientist*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 63(2), 178-187.—Research on the endocrine effects on behavior has not yet developed general laws or comprehensive theories, but has progressed far enough to show where the important problems lie and the principle methods by which they are likely to be solved. 4 interrelated categories are specified: covariation, mediating mechanisms, contingency in covariation, and interaction and independencies. The research literature related to each of these categories is reviewed. At present behavioral

endocrinology reflects that too much research has concentrated on sexual behavior and gonadal hormones. As more effort is applied to the study of hormonal contributions to learning, nonsexual social behavior, and a variety of other behaviors such as feeding, sleeping, and adjusting to stress, this imbalance of research effort will be corrected. (24 ref)—G. S. Speer.

6408. Beach, Frank A. (U California, Berkeley) **Variables affecting spontaneous seminal emission in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 91-95.—The frequency of spontaneous seminal emission (SE) by 22 isolated Long-Evans rats was not increased when estrous females were housed in adjacent cages. Coital ejaculation during mating tests temporarily inhibited the production of SE, and inhibition was more marked after 5 than after 1 ejaculation with a female. Males experiencing only 1 coital ejaculation tended to resume production of SE somewhat sooner if they were exposed to stimuli from estrous females than if such stimuli were lacking. The possible functional significance of spontaneous and self-induced noncoital seminal emission which is common in a variety of mammals is discussed. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6409. Bell, C. R. (U Manchester, England) **Effects of lowered temperature on time estimation.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 531-538.—Lowered the body (ear) temperature of 14 male Ss 18-23 yrs old in order to examine its effect upon performance of a task requiring estimation of an interval of 60 sec. Although there was some evidence that Ss counted more slowly at lower body temperatures, the inconsistency of the effect was such that it cast doubt on the hypothesis of a "biochemical clock" or "metabolic pacemaker" in the brain said to subserve human time estimation of brief intervals. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6410. Broughton, Roger. (U Ottawa, Canada) **Biorhythmic variations in consciousness and psychological functions.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 217-239.—Research indicates that indices of conscious awareness of external and internal events exhibit both ultradian approximately 90-100 min (in adulthood) and circadian 24-hr variations. The phylogenetically older ultradian rhythm represents the basic rest-activity cycle (BRAC) of N. Kleitman (1963), is continuous, and appears to contain alternation of mental activity of thought-like and fantasy type at this periodicity in wakefulness and in NREM and REM sleep. This suggests continuous cyclic alternation of relative predominance of the left and right hemispheres inherent in the BRAC. Superimposed circadian fluctuations of consciousness in a diurnally active adult typically show lowest levels in the 1st hrs after usual sleep onset and a later dip at about 5-6:00 AM if the person remains awake. After a night of sleep, daytime consciousness and performance improve in the morning, usually show an early afternoon "post-lunch dip," a sustained increase in the late afternoon and early evening, and a decrease before sleep onset. It is postulated that cortical, mainly prefrontal, hyperpolarization in NREM sleep resets the cortex for renewed high-level perceptual awareness the next day. Consciousness is not a static attribute but shows definite biorhythmic fluctuations in level and type. (French abstract) (4/ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6411. Detweiler, Richard A. & Zanna, Mark P. (Drew U) **Physiological mediation of attitudinal responses.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 33(1), 107-116.—Attempted to ascertain the best model of the relationship between stimuli, physiological responses, and attitudes. 20 undergraduates were asked to indicate their attitudes toward various notions after having received various bogus information about how they responded physiologically to the stimuli. Results indicate that (a) in general, attitudes appear to be physiologically mediated; (b) physiological mediation of attitudes is strongest when prior knowledge about the stimuli is low but is independent of prior attitudes about the stimuli; (c) bogus physiological feedback does not seem to be verbally mediated; and (d) the most fruitful distinction between types of bogus feedback is between any feedback vs no feedback, not between change vs no change or between increase vs decrease in response.—*Journal abstract*.

6412. Gatchel, Robert J. (U Texas, Arlington) **Locus of control and voluntary heart-rate change.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 634-638.—Investigated the effects of locus of control on voluntary control of heart-rate change. 16 male and 16 female undergraduates were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 heart-rate change groups: increase or decrease. The groups were counterbalanced for locus of control (as measured by the Internal-External Control Scale) and sex. No heart-rate feedback was provided to Ss, and all Ss performed the appropriate task for 2 sessions. Results indicate that during the initial session, internals were better able to increase their heart-rates than externals; the externals were better able to decrease their heart-rates than internals. This association, however, diminished to nonsignificance in the 2nd session.—*Journal abstract*.

6413. Goldfoot, D. A. et al. (Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Ctr, Madison) **Multiple ejaculations during prolonged sexual tests and lack of resultant serum testosterone increases in male stump-tail macaques (*M. arcotides*).** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 547-560.—Observed the sexual behavior of 4 male and 4 female adult stump-tail macaques in standardized 3-hr heterosexual pair tests. The males achieved from 11 to 19 ejaculations during a single test, thus apparently exceeding any other primate studied under laboratory conditions. The stage of the menstrual cycle was not related to the performance of the male or female. Progressive increases in the interejaculatory interval (IEI) occurred for all 4 males for the initial 2-4 ejaculations of the series, and then either a plateau or a transient decrease in this measure occurred. Blood samples drawn immediately before and after behavioral testing as well as at comparable intervals 1 wk prior to behavioral testing showed that serum testosterone values were not influenced by multiple ejaculations. Instead, decreased levels of serum testosterone were encountered on the 2nd blood sample of the day for most males, regardless of whether sexual behavior occurred. The possibility that the decreases were related to stress effects of handling is discussed. It is only tentatively concluded, therefore, that repeated copulation to ejaculation over a 3-hr period did not result in

appreciable changes in testosterone levels. (28 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

6414. **Hammond, Michael D.** (Miles Lab, Slough, England) **The use of an internal standard in the determination of ethanol in blood, brain and vapour.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 162-164.

6415. **Hofer, Myron A.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Montefiore Hosp & Medical Ctr, Bronx, NY) **Survival and recovery of physiologic functions after early maternal separation in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 475-480.—14-day-old Wistar rats separated from their mothers had greatly increased survival rates if provided with a local heat source. Body weight, temperature, cardiac and respiratory rates declined for 3 days in all separated Ss, and eye opening was delayed most in those separated at room temperature. In survivors, a 2nd phase followed in which all measures rebounded to levels characteristic of normally mothered infants. Cardiac rate, having fallen 40% in the first days after separation, rose to levels higher than normally mothered infants at 21 and 30 days of age. Recovery was not clearly initiated by any single system studied, although nonsurvivors showed greater weight and temperature loss and evidence of gross motor deficit during the separation response phase. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6416. **Kennett, Keith F.** (U Saskatchewan, Regina, Canada) **Serum uric acid, intellect, and personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2308.

6417. **Koch, Manfred D.** (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **The effects of maternal surrogate and nutritional factors on maintenance of cardiac rate in the infant rat following maternal separation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2341.

6418. **Kondo, Fumiyoshi.** (Kyoto U, Japan) **[The effects of feedback signal and model signal on heart rate changes.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 216-221.—Attempted to modify heart rate by presenting Ss with visual feedback and model signals (group E1), feedback signals (group F2), model signals (group E3), or no signals (group C). There were 6 Ss in each group. Model signal was a weak light which flickered at the rate of 20% above or below the prestimulus base IBI. All groups were required to either raise or lower heart rate (HR) alternately and E1 Ss were instructed to synchronize the feedback signal with the model signal. Significant bidirectional HR changes were found in 3 experimental groups and most effective changes were obtained in group F1. In a 2nd study, extended training to 1 S in group E1 resulted in HR increases of 16 bpm and decreases of 9 bpm. (28 ref)

—*English abstract*

6419. **Manogue, Kirk R.; Leshner, Alan I. & Candland, Douglas K.** (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Dominance status and adrenocortical reactivity to stress in squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*).** *Primates*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 457-463.—5 male squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*, *luteus*) were exposed to a sequence of 3 stresses: a live snake, ether anesthesia and physical restraint. Plasma cortisol concentrations were determined following each stress exposure and before and

after the sequence of stresses. Dominant males demonstrated lower unstressed plasma cortisol levels than subordinates. Although the form of the relationship between adrenal activity and social dominance differed for the types of stress, dominant Ss always showed the greatest adrenal reactivity to stress.—*Journal abstract.*

6420. **Peters, Richard D.** (U Georgia) **The effects of different instructional sets on the operant conditioning of heart rate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2948.

6421. **Pickett, Richard A. & Collins, Allan C.** (U Colorado, School of Pharmacy & Inst for Behavioral Genetics) **Use of genetic analysis to test the potential role of serotonin in alcohol preference.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(8), 1291-1296.—Tested the hypothesis that alcohol preference in mice is influenced by brain serotonin levels using genetic analysis. Alcohol preference and static serotonin content were assessed in 26 C57BL/1bg (alcohol-preferring) and 24 DBA/2 (alcohol-avoiding) mice, as well as in F1 and F2 generations obtained by crossbreeding. The 2 parental strains showed dissimilar alcohol preferences but identical concentrations of brain serotonin. Serotonin concentration segregated independently of alcohol preference in the F1 and F2 generations. Data provide evidence against the hypothesis that brain serotonin content influences alcohol preference. However, they do not preclude the possibility that differential alcohol influences on serotonin metabolism or turnover rate may result in differing preferences for alcohol. (21 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

6422. **Pinter, E. J.; Peterfy, G. & Cleghorn, J. M.** (Private practice, Montreal, Canada) **Studies of endocrine and affective functions in complex flight manoeuvres.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 93-100.—Studied endocrine and metabolic changes, as well as affective functions, in 8 healthy volunteers anticipating and executing a prearranged sequence of aerobatic flight. Control measurements were made at complete physical and mental rest. The following were determined: anxiety and hostility levels, blood glucose, cholesterol, triglyceride, plasma free fatty acids (FFA), serum thyroxine (T4), corticosteroids, prolactin, growth hormone, immunoreactive insulin, and urinary excretion of vanillylmandelic acid (VMA). The pattern of response was uniform in all Ss. Significant changes were seen in plasma FFA, corticosteroids, growth hormone, and immunoreactive insulin following aerobatic flight. Anticipation of flight induced anxiety arousal and significant directional changes in plasma FFA, corticosteroids, as well as in VMA excretion. Hostility scores were highest immediately upon termination of flight.—*Journal abstract.*

6423. **Saporta, Samuel.** (U Southern California) **Protein synthesis in the hippocampus of rats during learning assessed by radioautography.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2979

6424. **Sleck, Gary & Ramaley, Judith A.** (U Nebraska, Medical Ctr, Omaha) **Effects of early handling upon puberty: Correlations with adrenal stress responsiveness.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 487-489.—Reports that handling of Sprague-Dawley rat pups for 5 min/wk prior to weaning to permit weighing

of the litter significantly delayed vaginal opening and ovulation and was associated with a reduction in the response to an ether stress administered at 60 days of age. Handling combined with replacement of the bedding material resulted in a further delay in puberty and further reduction in the stress response. It is therefore necessary to follow uniform handling procedures in any study of a developmental process.—*Journal abstract.*

6425. Siegel, Jerome M. (U Rochester) **Prediction of food intake from REM sleep in cats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2348.

6426. Woolfolk, Robert L. (Rutgers State U, University Coll, New Brunswick) **Psychophysiological correlates of meditation.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1326-1333.—A review of the literature on the physiological changes associated with meditation as it is practiced by adherents of Indian Yoga, Transcendental Meditation, and Zen Buddhism has not yielded a thoroughly consistent, easily replicable pattern of responses. The majority of studies show meditation to be a wakeful state accompanied by a lowering of cortical and autonomic arousal. The investigations of Zen and Transcendental Meditation have produced the most consistent findings. It is concluded that additional research into the mechanisms underlying the phenomena of meditation will require a shifting from old to new methodological perspectives that allow for adequate experimental control and the testing of theoretically relevant hypotheses. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Psychophysiology

6427. Cohen, David B. (U Texas, Austin) **Eye movements during REM sleep: The influence of personality and presleep conditions.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1090-1093.—Assigned 17 males scoring high and 14 scoring low on the Maudsley Personality Inventory Neuroticism scale to a positive or negative (ego threat) presleep condition. Ss then slept a single night in the laboratory. The negative condition elicited significantly more REM density than did the positive condition. There was a significant interaction for Groups \times Conditions, indicating that low neuroticism Ss had greater REM density in the negative condition and less REM density in the positive condition, compared to high neuroticism Ss under either condition. The low neuroticism Ss in the negative condition showed a discrepancy between greater REM density but less admission of stress on a presleep mood questionnaire compared to high neuroticism Ss. Results support the hypothesis that REM density is a correlate of stress-induced arousal that is subject to the modifying effects of individual differences. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6428. de Jong, Mels A.; Van den Bergh, Anton W. & de Jong, Arnold J. (Jan Swammerdam Inst, le Constan-tijn Huygensstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands) **Hypnosis, stimulus preference and autonomic response.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 78-85.—Conducted a study with 80 social work students to investigate whether stimuli consisting of beautiful and ugly colors as judged by human Ss elicit different autonomic response patterns. The autonomic functions recorded

were heart rate (HR), respiration rate, skin conductance, number of GSRs (nGSR), and also eye movements, as an index of somatic activity. In order to obtain strong responses (i.e., to avoid inhibition of "natural" responses by anxiety due to the laboratory setting, post-hypnotic suggestions were used regarding the nature of the stimuli the Ss were to expect. It appeared that for all but one autonomic function, differences could be found between beautiful and ugly stimuli (i.e., during the ugly stimuli more "activation" occurred). The direction of HR change during the beautiful stimuli was opposite to those of the other functions. Effect of hypnosis on autonomic response could be substantiated for HR and nGSR. Apart from hypnosis it seems likely that the whole experimental set-up may have helped to reduce "experimental anxiety." It is concluded that response specificity for pleasant and unpleasant stimuli seems to exist.—*Journal abstract.*

6429. Eriksson, Carl-Gunnar. **A multivariate analysis of indicators of heart rhythms.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(7), 19 p.—Studied the interrelations of different indicators of heart rhythm. 21 indices were scored from a 30-sec recording from 30-yr-old males. 2 dimensions were needed to describe the variations among the Ss at rest, one grouping indicators of the level of heart rate, and the other the variability of the interbeat intervals. (4 p ref)

6430. Harris, Victor A. & Katkin, Edward S. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Primary and secondary emotional behavior: An analysis of the role of autonomic feedback on affect, arousal, and attribution.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 904-916.—Notes that research on the attribution of affect using false physiological feedback has been interpreted as support for the view that emotion is primarily a cognitive state, not dependent upon autonomic arousal. This view differs from traditional psychophysiological approaches to the role of autonomic activity in emotional experience. Recent social-psychophysiological studies have attempted to integrate the traditional physiological techniques with the cognitive model. These studies are examined, and some conceptual propositions concerning the relations among arousal, affect, and attribution are advanced. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6431. Jenkins, C. David et al. (Boston U, Medical School, Div of Psychiatry) **Blood platelet aggregation and personality traits.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Dec), Vol 1(4), 34-46.—Studied 46 male undergraduates at rest and after submaximal treadmill exercise. Associations were found between the duration of platelet aggregation and scores from the California Psychological Inventory and self-administered anxiety scales (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and Bendig's short form of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale). The more socially adequate, poised and dominant persons, those with more mature ego development and less overt anxiety, had platelets with more prolonged aggregation reactions to the in vitro introduction of noradrenalin. Irreversible aggregation of platelets occurred more regularly to lower in vitro concentrations of noradrenalin in platelet samples drawn from Ss who were less anxious and tended to be more rigidly defensive. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6432. Lamontagne, Yves; Hand, Iver; Annable, Lawrence & Gagnon, Marc-André (INRS-Santé & Research Unit, Hôpital St-Jean de Dieu, Montreal, Canada) **Physiological and psychological effects of alpha and EMG feedback training with college drug users.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 337-349.—Studied effects of alpha-wave EEG feedback and of EMG feedback on anxiety, on use of cannabis, and on duration and quality of sleep, in 17 male and 7 female college student volunteers. Ss were randomly assigned to an alpha, an EMG, or a control (sham feedback) group, and did not know which treatment they were receiving. Ss had more of the pertinent physiological responses during the 2nd half of each training session, but there were no gains from day to day. Ss reported less use of cannabis in the week before the experiment than during the preceding 6 mos. There were no changes in drug use from the week before training to the training week or to 1-mo and 3-mo follow-up periods. Significant and lasting improvements in sleep were made in all groups, including the control Ss. (French summary) (27 ref)—F. Auld.

6433. Leeb, Charles S. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **The effect of instructional set on autogenic biofeedback hand temperature training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3992.

6434. Marchman, James N. (U Iowa) **Neuroticism, extraversion, and electrodermal orienting responses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2942.

6435. Myslobodsky, Michael S. & Rattok, Jack. (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv, Israel) **Asymmetry of electrodermal activity in man.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 501-502.—Skin conductance responses were examined bilaterally in a group of 12 normal male graduate students, aged 25-36. 10 Ss were right-handed and 2 were left-handed. All right-handed Ss exhibited asymmetry in skin conductance response during verbal-numerical and visual-imagery tasks. With the visual activity, larger responses were found in the left hand; while during the verbal task, larger responses were recorded from the right hand. Results provide evidence of hemisphere asymmetry of the electrodermal activity orienting response control mechanisms. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6436. Parasuraman, R. (U Aston Birmingham, England) **Response bias and physiological reactivity.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 309-313.—Adult males with high electrodermal activity (EDA) ratings discriminated a significantly greater number of tones than Ss with low EDA; this apparent superiority was not due to their superior sensitivity, but to a greater bias towards responding positively to signals. Possible mechanisms mediating individual differences in response bias and physiological reactivity are discussed.

6437. Shanks, Emily M. (U Tennessee) **The interaction between instructions and augmented sensory feedback in the training of cardiovascular control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2979-2980.

6438. Tojo, Masaki. (U Tokyo, Japan) **[Relationship between infraslow wave of ear plethysmogram and psychic tension in comparison with skin potential reflex**

and heart rate.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 199-206.—Conducted 2 experiments with approximately 34 Ss to determine whether an infraslow wave (ISP), a 7-12 sec sine-like wave, is a physiological indicator of psychic tension. In Exp I, ISP, heart rate (HR), and skin potential reflex (SPR) were recorded during paired-associate learning. In Exp II, those measures were monitored under 3 different levels of motivation: task-orientation, ego-orientation, and punishment. ISP, HR, and SPR were shown to be reliable physiological indicators of psychic tension. It is suggested that these measures are related to different aspects of psychic tension. (English abstract) (29 ref)—*English summary*.

6439. Willer, Jean-Claude. (Faculté de Médecine St-Antoine, Lab de Physiologie, Paris, France) **[Effects of anticipation of pain on the nociceptive component of the flexor reflex.]** (Fren) *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 411-415.—Studied the effects of anticipation of pain on heart rate (HR), respiratory rhythm, and the nociceptive component of the flexor reflex. Both trained and naive Ss aged 20-30 yrs were used. A warning, given 10 min before the delivery of the painful stimulation, made the naive Ss anxious while the trained ones remained relaxed. The latter Ss showed a steady HR and respiratory frequency as well as a steady level in the nociceptive reflex threshold for the duration of the experiment. Two kinds of responses were exhibited by the naive Ss: One group showed increased HR and respiratory frequency as well as an initial increase in the reflex threshold; the other group showed decreased HR, increased respiratory frequency, and an initial decrease in the reflex threshold. In each of these subgroups, the time course of the reflex threshold showed a progressive evolution toward the threshold level of the trained Ss with a time course of 30-40 min. (46 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

6440. Asato, Hideo. (Texas Christian U) **The effects of estrogenic stimulation on the dynamic phase of hypothalamic hyperphagia in female rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2960-2961.

6441. Boast, Carl A.; Zornetzer, Steven F. & Hamrick, Michael E. (U Florida, Medical Coll) **Ferric ions located in hippocampal subfields of the mouse: Effects on behavior.** *T.-I.-T. Journal of Life Sciences*, 1975, Vol 5(1-2), 11-16.—Using stereotaxic techniques, 45 Swiss Webster mice were chronically implanted with stainless steel and 16 with platinum-iridium wire probes aimed at the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. Following a recovery period, Ss were trained in a single-trial inhibitory avoidance task. Significant performance deficits were found in those Ss subsequently shown to have ferric ions (Fe³⁺) bilaterally located in the dentate gyrus. The presence of Fe³⁺ in other hippocampal subfields did not result in behavioral deficits. The Fe³⁺ are hypothesized to be of vascular origin. 2 hypotheses are suggested to account for the observed correlation between the

presence of Fe^{++} bilaterally in the dentate gyrus and the observed behavioral deficit. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6442. Carey, R. J. & Goodall, E. B. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Attenuation of amphetamine anorexia by unilateral nigral striatal lesions.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 827-834.—Experimental results in male Sprague-Dawley rats indicate that unilateral decreases in brain catecholamines can attenuate amphetamine-induced anorexia. Since the catecholamine depletion was predominantly a reduction in dopamine, a significant role for this catecholamine in the mediation of amphetamine anorexia is suggested.

6443. Czaja, John A. & Goy, Robert W. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Ovarian hormones and food intake in female guinea pigs and rhesus monkeys.** *Hormones and Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 329-349.—Studied 12 intact and 45 ovariectomized guinea pigs and 8 intact and 14 ovariectomized rhesus monkeys during their ovarian cycles. In both species, the period of lowest food intake occurred around the expected time of ovulation. Feeding levels were lowest in the guinea pig during the time of estrus, estrus being estimated on the basis of vaginal membrane changes. Minimum food intake in the rhesus occurred prior to the midpoint of the menstrual cycle, on Day 13, approximately 15-16 days before the next menstruation. In ovariectomized Ss of both species, either multiple or single estradiol injections significantly lowered food intake. Single progesterone injections to such Ss had no significant effect on levels of feeding. (4 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6444. Espino, Conchita; Sano, Mary & Wade, George N. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Alpha-methyltryptamine blocks facilitation of lordosis by progesterone in spayed, estrogen-primed rats.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 557-559.—In 2 experiments with a total of 20 female Sprague-Dawley rats, alpha-methyltryptamine, a drug which stimulates serotonergic receptors in the CNS, inhibited the induction of sexual receptivity in ovariectomized Ss by estradiol benzoate and progesterone. The drug had no effect on the sexual receptivity induced by estradiol benzoate alone. Data are consistent with the hypothesis that progesterone facilitates lordosis in estrogen-primed rats by inhibiting a serotonergic system in the brain. Data also suggest that estradiol and progesterone act on separate neurochemical systems to induce estrous behavior in rats. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6445. Gaito, John. (York U, Downsview, Canada) **Further results obtained with pairing of the "kindling effect" and the "transfer experiment."** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 237-239.—Experimental results in implanted rats given intracerebral injections of brain homogenate supernatant from donor rats confirmed the findings of earlier experiments in which ip injections of the supernatant retarded the development of shock-induced clonic convulsions.

6446. Hall, Nicholas R. & Luttge, William G. (U Florida, Medical Coll) **Maintenance of sexual behavior in castrate male SW mice using the anti-androgen, cyproterone acetate.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 551-555.—Hypothesized that cyproterone acetate (C) might selectively block

the actions of dihydrotestosterone (D) and, via this action, function as an antiandrogen in male sexual behavior. Sexually experienced male SW mice, a strain previously shown to respond to D following castration, were divided randomly into 6 groups. Beginning on the day after castration, Ss received subcutaneous injections for 21 days of either testosterone (T), (D), (C), (T + C), (D + C), or vehicle. C significantly reduced seminal vesicle and body weights in all androgen treated groups. There was no evidence to support the contention that C selectively blocks the action of D. To the contrary, in sex tests C maintained palpations, thrust mounts, mounts with intromissions, and mounts with ejaculations. Indeed, only Ss receiving C alone or in combination with T or D exhibited ejaculations throughout the testing. Results suggest that in the SW mouse, C can work like an androgen in the maintenance of male sexual behavior. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6447. Isaac, W. & Kallman, W. M. (U Georgia) **Stimulants and lesions of the substantia nigra and red nucleus.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 471-474.—Examined the interaction of altered activity levels by stimulants and brainstem lesions in 18 male Cherokee-SD rats. Lesions of the substantia nigra and red nucleus significantly increased activity over control levels. The stimulant action of dextroamphetamine (0.8 mg/kg/day) and methylphenidate (6.4 mg/kg/day) was additive with lesion effects. In addition, stimulants disrupted the normal light-dark relationship with activity while the lesions did not. It is suggested that there are 2 functionally separate systems regulating locomotor activity.—*Journal abstract*.

6448. Jones, R. G. & Booth, D. A. (U Birmingham, England) **Low dose-response for 2-deoxy-D-glucose-induced feeding, and the involvement of peripheral factors.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 85-90.—Observed latencies to feed and meal sizes in 36 recently satiated Wistar rats injected ip with an isotonic solution of 2-deoxyglucose (2DG). The feeding response latency shortened monotonically with dose from about 0.3 mmole/kg to 0.5-0.6 mmole/kg, with an extended plateau up to debilitating doses. At modest doses, the latency to feed was shorter in adrenal demedullated Ss than in intact Ss, suggesting that the hyperglycemic response to 2DG partially inhibits feeding response. Food-deprived Ss took larger meals following 2DG injection if there had been recent rapid intestinal absorption of glucose. It is suggested that a major action of 2DG is to block the satiating consequences of the process of absorption, possibly at hepatic receptors. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6449. Kernek, S. P. & Kimeldorf, D. J. (Oregon State U, Radiation Ctr) **X-ray induced behavioral reactions and detection mechanisms in the shrimp.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 1-5.—Male Red Ghost shrimp were shown from behavioral and electrophysiological studies to respond to ionizing radiation. When exposed to X-rays at 52 R/sec, the majority of intact Ss could detect and avoid further irradiation by escaping into a shielded section of the test chambers. Ss continued to display escape responses after removal of eyestalks and antennae. Significant avoidance activity occurred with partial-body exposure and indicated the existence of

a radiation-sensitive receptor on the abdomen. Electretinograms elicited by beta- and X-radiation sources corresponded closely with the waveforms produced by visible light stimulation. Electroantennograms were recorded from isolated antennules following stimulation with glutamic acid, beta- and X-radiation. Bioelectrical potentials were recorded from swimmeret preparations with exposure to beta- and X-radiation. Electrophysiological evidence indicates that the eye, antennules, and possibly chemoreceptors on the abdominal segments serve as routes for detection of ionizing radiations. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6450. Kiser, R. Sanford & Lebovitz, Robert M. (Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, TX) **Monoaminergic mechanisms in aversive brain stimulation.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 47-53.—Examined the role of brain monoamines in the fearlike responses produced by electrical stimulation of the dorsal midbrain tegmentum (DMT) of 77 chronically implanted male albino rats. Electrical stimulation produced escape-seeking responses. Ss were then trained for stable stimulus escape using a decremental barpressing paradigm. Each barpress reduced the stimulation current by a predetermined fraction of the initial current level. Perceived aversive strength of the initial stimulus current was represented by an increasing function of the number of barpresses to escape. Administration of the catecholamine depleting drug alpha-methylparatyrosine yielded no change in barpressing relative to saline-injected controls. However, the serotonin depleting drug parachlorophenylalanine produced a marked increase in decremental barpressing compared to controls. Results suggest that fearlike responses to DMT stimulation may be dependent upon brain serotonin levels and relatively insensitive to levels of brain catecholamines. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6451. Kobrick, John L. (US Army Research Inst of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA) **Effects of hypoxia on peripheral visual response to dim stimuli.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 467-474.—Obtained response times (RTs) of 9 18-25 yr old healthy male US Army personnel for detection of 48 flash stimuli distributed throughout the visual field during 3½-hr exposures to each of 4 hypoxia conditions (0, 13,000, 15,000, and 17,000 ft equivalent elevation). The luminances of all stimuli were set in common at the detection threshold value for the visual periphery. RTs were impaired in direct relation to hypoxic exposure severity, the peak impairments occurring within 90 min, followed by gradual recovery. Since the present results show less impairment than previous data for brighter stimuli using the same task, it is concluded that stimulus contrast is more critical to peripheral signal detection than absolute stimulus luminance, particularly under hypoxic exposure.—*Journal abstract*.

6452. Li, C. L. et al. (National Inst of Neurological & Communicative Disorders & Stroke, Bethesda, MD) **Acupuncture and hypnosis: Effects on induced pain.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 272-280.—Studied responses of 14 volunteers (mean age 27.6 yrs) to electrical stimulation near the supraorbital nerve under acupuncture, placebo-acupuncture, and hypnosis. As stimulation intensity increased, a minimum

sensation, a minimum pain, and then a maximum or intolerable pain sensation were produced. Under hypnosis the average intensity of the stimulus for producing these sensations was higher than before the trance induction. Under acupuncture and placebo-acupuncture no clear increase in current intensity was observed. Acupuncture, as well as hypnosis, did not consistently change blood pressure, pulse rate, EKG, respiratory rate, or EEG. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6453. Lindsay, D. R.; Cognie, Y.; Pelletier, J. & Signoret, J. P. (U Western Australia, Nedlands) **Influence of the presence of rams on the timing of ovulation and discharge of LH in ewes.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 423-426.—Studied the influence of the presence of the male on the ovulation process in 50 Ile-de-France ewes after estrus control by progestagens (intravaginal fluorogestone acetate) and pregnant mare serum gonadotrophin (PMSG). Permanent contact with the rams throughout estrus accelerated the ovulation and the appearance of the luteinizing hormone (LH) surge. Results suggest that the action of the presence of the male on ovulation is mediated by way of the ovulatory surge of LH. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6454. MacKenzie, Roderick A.; Burke, David; Skuse, Nevell F. & Lethlean, A. Keith. (Prince Henry Hosp, Unit of Clinical Neurophysiology, Sydney, Australia) **Fibre function and perception during cutaneous nerve block.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(9), 865-873.—Recorded neural responses of awake human Ss to electrical stimulation. Changes in the activity of individual fiber groups during blocking procedures were correlated with simultaneous alterations in the perception of standardized stimuli. Light touch sensibility in hairy skin appeared to depend on the integrity of A-beta-gamma fibers, cold and pinprick on A-delta fibers, and warmth and dull pain on C fibers. (25 ref)

6455. McHugh, Paul R.; Moran, Timothy H. & Barton, George N. (U Oregon, Health Sciences Ctr, Portland) **Satiety: A graded behavioral phenomenon regulating caloric intake.** *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4210), 167-169.—Rhesus monkeys inhibited their feeding in response to intragastric nutrient preloads, so as to maintain a constant caloric intake. There was a definite dose-response relationship to calories which did not depend on the volume, caloric concentration, or nature of the nutrient. This accurate control was accomplished even though some of the preload remained in the stomach throughout the feeding period.

6456. Metcalf, Frederick, U. (U Miami, FL) **The effects of acute chemical sympathectomy by 6-hydroxydopamine on conditioned and unconditioned cardiovascular responses in rabbits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2343-2344.

6457. Peck, Carol K. & Crewther, Sheila G. (Pomona Coll) **Perceptual effects of surgical rotation of the eye in kittens.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(1), 213-219.—Reports results of discrimination training and data on visually guided behavior in 8 kittens with rotated eyes (less than 70°). The finding of good interocular transfer in these Ss is discussed in terms of data from strabismic humans and data from cats with larger rotations.

6458. Piquard, François; Schaefer, Adrien & Habery, Pascal. (U Louis Pasteur, Faculté de Médecine, Inst de Physiologie, Strasbourg, France) [Effects of glucose, aminoacid or lipid infusion on dietary self-selection in the rat.] (Fren) *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 41-46.—In chronically catheterized rats, aminoacidemic and lipidic infusions, led not only to a decrease, respectively, in protein and lipid intake, but also in glucid intake. Total caloric intake decreased more than caloric load. The existence of a hepatic chemosensitivity is hypothesized. (English & French summaries) (34 ref)
6459. Powers, J. Bradley. (U Michigan) **Anti-estrogenic suppression of the lordosis response in female rats.** *Hormones and Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 379-392.—Used the anti-estrogen, CI 628, to suppress the lordosis response induced by sequential injections of estrogen and progesterone in a total of 66 ovariectomized (OVX) Sprague-Dawley rats over 4 experiments. Appropriate doses of CI 628 completely abolished sexual receptivity in Ss administered estradiol benzoate (EB). This behavioral effect could be attenuated by providing increased quantities of EB or decreased quantities of CI 628. Anti-estrogenic effects on lordosis induced by free estradiol in saline (E) were assessed after first establishing behaviorally equivalent doses of EB and E. This was accomplished by determining thresholds for E-induced lordosis. OVX Ss were approximately 7 times less sensitive to E than to EB. CI 628 had no significant effects on E-induced lordosis, in contrast to the complete abolition of lordosis in Ss treated with behaviorally equivalent EB doses. A possible mechanism to explain this differential responsiveness of EB- and E-treated Ss is discussed. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6460. Price, Edward O. (State University Coll New York, Environmental Science & Forestry, Syracuse) **Hormonal control of urine-marking in wild and domestic Norway rats.** *Hormones and Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 393-397.—Administration of testosterone to castrated Long-Evans and wild genotype male rats indicated that the urine-marking response was hormone dependent, increased in both stocks over the response in controls, and persisted longer in wild than in domestic Ss. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6461. Ramaley, Judith A. (U Nebraska, Medical Ctr, Omaha) **Development of running activity in maturing rats: Dependence upon prior androgen exposure and ovarian function.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 25-29.—From experimental results it is concluded that the ovaries are not required for either the initiation of running activity or the later decline seen in mature rats but that the gradually increasing running seen in intact rats is directly related to ovarian function.
6462. Sainio, Kimmo & Putkonen, P. T. (U Helsinki, Inst of Physiology, Finland) **Sleep-waking cycle in rabbits after cerebral ischemia.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 663-666.—Results of a study with 17 adult rabbits indicate that cerebral ischemia of 4-6 min was followed by degradation of the EEG sleep-waking cycle, as determined from 3-hr afternoon records. Hyposomnia (i.e., reduction of slow wave and paradoxical sleep lasting approximately 2 days) was seen, with gradual normalization in case of survival. In the 1st postischemic days abundant 14-17 c/sec spindles appeared in the motor cortex against a low voltage desynchronized background, making the EEG of waking qualitatively different from control records. Results are discussed with reference to polygraphic studies in comatose patients, EEG phenomenology of drowsiness, and cerebral monoamines. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.
6463. Smith, Durwood J.; Joffe, Justin M. & Heseltine, Gilbert F. **Modification of prenatal stress effects in rats by adrenalectomy, dexamethasone and chlorpromazine.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 461-469.—Assigned 288 female Charles River (CD) rats to 4 treatment groups: chlorpromazine (CPZ) 2.1 mg/kg; dexamethasone (DEX) 38.7 µg/kg; adrenalectomy (ADX); and controls. Half the Ss in each group were stressed prior to mating and during gestation. Stress significantly reduced birth and weaning weights of control offspring but did not affect the weight of CPZ, DEX, or ADX offspring. At birth, DEX and ADX offspring, as well as offspring of partially adrenalectomized females, were significantly lighter than controls; at weaning, only the DEX animals displayed a weight deficit. Stress increased open field activity of ADX offspring but decreased the activity of DEX offspring while the performance of control and CPZ offspring was not affected. In a food deprivation test at 42 days there were significantly more deaths among male offspring of no-stress than of stress females, and stress offspring in all groups lost less weight than unstressed offspring in a food deprivation test at 69 days. Avoidance conditioning tests showed effects only in female offspring. Stress significantly decreased avoidances made by control offspring and increased avoidances made by DEX offspring. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6464. Snyder, Ron L. & Cheney, Carl D. (Brookfield Zoo, Dept of Design & Exhibitions, IL) **Homing performance of anosmic pigeons.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 592-594.—Conducted 2 homing experiments with control pigeons and pigeons whose nares (nostrils) were obstructed. A total of 86 mixed breed Ss were used. Anosmia reduced return success and extended flight times. Familiarity with the route cancelled much of the difference between groups. It is concluded that olfaction does appear to be a sense mode useful to homing pigeons.—*Journal abstract*.
6465. Stawarz, R. J. et al. (Vanderbilt U, Medical School) **On the significance of the increase in homovanillic acid (HVA) caused by antipsychotic drugs in corpus striatum and limbic forebrain.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 125-130.—The effect of various antipsychotic drugs on the blockade of dopaminergic receptors was examined by establishing dose-response curves for the increase of HVA and for the antagonism of dextroamphetamine-induced rotation in male Sprague-Dawley rats with unilateral lesions of the substantia nigra. A good quantitative correlation was found between dopaminergic blockade in the striatum as reflected by the effective dose for striatal HVA increase and the effective dose for rotational antagonism and the occurrence of extrapyramidal side effects in man. The effective dose for the increase in HVA in the limbic forebrain showed the same rank order of potency as those in the striatum:

haloperidol > pimozide > chlorpromazine > thioridazine > clozapine. Results thus demonstrate a very good correlation between the degree of dopaminergic blockade and the increase of extrapyramidal side effects in man, but suggest the possibility of a dissociation between dopaminergic blockade and antipsychotic activity.—*Journal abstract.*

6466. Stern, Warren C. et al. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) **Ontogeny of the levels of biogenic amines in various parts of the brain and in peripheral tissues in normal and protein malnourished rats.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 314-326.—Studied the development of serotonin, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, and norepinephrine in the brain regions and peripheral tissues of normal and protein-deprived albino rats. Results show that rearing rats on a diet low in protein, but adequate in other respects, significantly elevated the brain amine content at most ages from birth to 300 days. (25 ref)

6467. Tanabe, T. et al. (Gunma U, Medical School, Maebashi, Japan) **An olfactory projection area in orbitofrontal cortex of the monkey.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1269-1283.—Studied an olfactory projection area in 46 anesthetized rhesus monkeys. Evoked potentials were recorded when the olfactory bulb (OB) was electrically stimulated in the lateroposterior position of the orbitofrontal cortex (LPOF), however, these potentials disappeared when the anterior pyriform cortex (AP) was aspirated or electrically destroyed. In almost the entire hypothalamic region, evoked potentials were recorded by the same stimulation of the OB. Ss were conditioned to discriminate 2 odors; when the LPOF was removed, their discrimination ability was decreased, but when other areas on the prefrontal cortex were removed, the ability was only slightly decreased. It is concluded that there is an olfactory pathway from the OB to the LPOF through the AP and the hypothalamus, but none through the thalamus, and that the LPOF plays an important role in odor discrimination. (48 ref)—*Journal summary.*

Electrical Stimulation

6468. Ángyán, L. (Medical U. Inst of Physiology, Pécs, Hungary) **Autonomic effects of hypothalamic self-stimulation in the cat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 495-498.—Male continuous recordings of respiration, heart rate and arterial blood pressure in 21 cats during self-stimulation with systematically varied stimulus parameters. Acceleration in the respiration and heart rate and rise in the arterial blood pressure were generally obtained as direct effects of the stimulus train, which were followed by remarkable rebound-like after-effects. A close relationship was found between the leverpressing behavior and the peripheral autonomic effects of self-stimulation. The frequency of self-stimulation increased parallel with the amplitude of the autonomic responses to a certain level, and the S stopped self-stimulation whenever the amplitude of the autonomic effects exceeded this level. Results are consistent with the idea that the peripheral autonomic changes can modulate self-stimulation.—*Journal abstract.*

6469. Atrens, Dale M. & Becker, Frederick T. (U Sydney, Australia) **Assessing the aversiveness of intra-**

cranial stimulation. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 159-163.—Compared 18 male albino Wistar rats performance to escape intracranial stimulation (ICS) in a shuttle-box, 2-lever box, and a single-lever Sidman avoidance situation. The 1st 2 tasks also provided concurrent rate-independent measures of the rewarding properties of ICS. The rate-independent measures of aversion (latency to escape ICS) obtained in the shuttle-box and 2-lever task were significantly correlated with each other but not with the leverpress rates on Sidman avoidance. A number of Ss that would not leverpress to initiate ICS would perform the locomotor response very vigorously to initiate the same ICS, suggesting that even rate-independent leverpress measures may not accurately reflect the motivational characteristics of ICS. It is suggested that the escape behavior is an independent phenomenon which merits further study in its own right. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6470. Bandler, Richard. (U Sydney, Australia) **Predatory aggression: Midbrain-pontine junction rather than hypothalamus as the critical structure?** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(3), 261-266.—Electrical stimulation of sites in the region of the ventromedial periaqueductal gray substance at the level of the midbrain-pontine junction elicited predatory attacks on rats by 13 cats, none of which spontaneously attacked rats. The intensity of stimulation required to elicit the attack was 3-4 times less than that required to elicit similar behavior by hypothalamic stimulation. Results suggest that anatomically distinct regions of the periaqueductal gray substance are concerned with the regulation of predatory and affective forms of aggressive behavior. The difficulty in reconciling these results with the preeminent role assigned the hypothalamus in the organization of predatory behavior is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6471. Benedetti, Lois H. (U Louisville) **Electroencephalographic and behavioral indicants of epileptic activity kindled from the rat amygdala: Effects of midbrain reticular stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 1899.

6472. Boston, James E. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst) **Changes in cortical excitability associated with the development of a cortically reinforced conditioned response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2329.

6473. Bowden, D. M.; Galkin, T. & Rosvold, H. E. (U Washington, Regional Primate Research Ctr, Seattle) **Primate drinking system as defined by electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB).** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 103-111.—Examined 4 rhesus monkeys by ESB for drinking sites in structures that had been previously demonstrated to support drinking behavior. 3 yielded a significantly greater proportion of drinking sites than expected from the earlier study, and 1 yielded significantly less. As the exploration proceeded, the proportion of sites yielding drinking greatly increased in the drinkers and decreased in the nondrinker, and the ratio of stimulus-bound to nonstimulus-bound drinking sites increased in the drinkers and decreased in the nondrinker. 2 sites that had reliably supported drinking in the restraint chair failed to do so when telestimulated in a free environment, but instead yielded turning, walking, and climbing behavior. Results suggest that

ESB-elicited drinking is determined by stimulation of several overlapping systems, including ascending dopaminergic and cholinergic systems and a nonspecific cholinergic component of the reticular activating system. The learning of stimulus-bound drinking is proposed to have its neural locus within the system which mediates the prepotent response, rather than in a thirst system or general activation system. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6474. Demski, L. S. & Bauer, D. H. (Louisiana State U, Medical Ctr) **Eye movements evoked by electrical stimulation of the brain in anesthetized fishes.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(2), 109-129.—Evoked several eye movements by electrical stimulation of the brain in 29 anesthetized green sunfish and 5 goldfish. Conjugate lateral rolling movements, similar to eye movements observed when an unoperated fish is rotated about its long axis, were evoked from the acoustico-lateral area of the medulla and the eminentia granularis and an adjacent medial portion of the cerebellum. Bilateral and unilateral backward rotations, similar to the eye movements observed when unoperated fish are rotated forward about the interopillary axis, were evoked from the medial longitudinal fasciculus and areas related to the oculomotor nerve. Bilateral forward rotations, comparable to the eye movements resulting when unoperated fish are rotated backward about the interopillary axis, were elicited by stimulation near the trochlear nerve roots in the valvula of the cerebellum; unilateral responses resulted from stimulation near the exiting trochlear nerves. Convergence was elicited by stimulation in the midline near the oculomotor complex and the medial longitudinal fasciculus, while unilateral vergence responses were triggered by stimulation in the medial longitudinal fasciculus and areas lateral to the oculomotor nucleus. (2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

H. 6475. Forbes, William B. et al. (Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, MA) **The effect of chronic protein malnutrition on trans-callosal evoked responses in the rat.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 503-509.—Studied the trans-callosal evoked response (TCER) in 51 Sprague-Dawley rats born of female Charles River CD rats fed either a low S(8%) or normal (25%) protein diet beginning 5 wks prior to mating and throughout gestation and lactation. After weaning, pups were fed the same diets as their mothers. Bipolar (surface vs depth) stainless steel stimulating and recording electrodes were positioned at corresponding loci in the right and left sensorimotor cortices. TCERs were measured under urethane anesthesia using twice-threshold bipolar pulses of .1 msec duration at 13, 21, and 60-66 days of age. Evoked response latency was significantly greater in malnourished Ss at 13 days of age, whereas at adulthood no latency differences were seen. Poststimulation excitability (15-100 msec range) was not significantly affected by the dietary treatment. Results confirm previous reports on rats undernourished during development using sensory evoked potentials. By avoiding the use of extrinsic sensory stimulation, present data demonstrate a dietary effect on ontogeny of cortical evoked potentials independent of any possible effect on sensory receptor mechanisms. (16 ref)—L. Gorsev.

6476. Fuselier, Gary D. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **A test of the state-dependent hypothesis of ECS**

effects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2896.

6477. Gustafson, John W.; Lidsky, T. I. & Schwartzbaum, J. S. (Purdue U) **Effects of hippocampal stimulation on acquisition, extinction, and generalization of conditioned suppression in the rat.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1136-1148.—In 6 experiments, a total of 142 male Holtzman rats implanted with electrodes in the dorsal or ventral hippocampus received posttrial stimulation in training sessions with footshock reinforcement. Afterdischarges without overt seizures were consistently without effect on the rate of acquisition of suppression of licking during an auditory CS, although conditioning was retarded by the delivery of distracting stimuli following footshock. The rate of conditioning remained insensitive to elicitation of dorsal hippocampal afterdischarges (DHAD) despite subsequent alterations of session length, intertrial interval, and preexposure to the CS. However, faster extinction of suppression occurred following DHAD, suggesting a limited but essential role of the hippocampus in addressing stored information. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6478. Hawkins, Robert D. (U California, San Diego) **Behavioral measurement of the neural refractory periods for stimulus-bound eating and self-stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2968.

6479. Keene, James J. (U Puerto Rico, Medical School, San Juan) **Reward-associated excitation and pain-associated inhibition lasting seconds in rat medial pallidal units.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 97-114.—Prolonged changes during 10-sec poststimulus periods in unit firing rate following stimuli at reward sites in medial forebrain bundle and aversive midbrain reticular sites have been observed in unanesthetized postcollicular *cereveau isolé* rats. However, longlasting medial forebrain bundle-elicited inhibition and reticular-elicited excitation converged on single cells only in intralaminar thalamus. The present study postulated that a related brain region might also show opposite medial forebrain bundle and reticular responses, but the inverse of those seen in intralaminar thalamus. Using similar methods with 10 cats, convergence on single units of prolonged excitation by medial forebrain bundle and by reticular stimuli was typical in internal capsule and to a lesser extent amygdala. Ventral anterior-ventral lateral nuclei of thalamus were characterized by converging inhibition. Contrasting actions of the stimuli were observed in lateral pallidum. However, direct opposite effects, medial forebrain bundle-elicited excitation and reticular-elicited inhibition, were anatomically confined to a medial pallidal region. The opposite responses summated or cancelled when the medial forebrain bundle and reticular stimuli were given simultaneously. It is suggested that a medial pallidal-intralaminar thalamus system may be central to the neural coding of certain affective states, integrating these with motor control and sensory information. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6480. Pierrot-Deselligny, E. & Bussel, B. (Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, Rééducation Neurologique, Paris, France) **Evidence for recurrent inhibition by motoneurons in**

human subjects. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 88(1), 105-108.—Used the H reflex, a monosynaptic reflex obtained through electrical stimulation of the posterior tibial nerve while recording the surface EMG of the soleus muscle, to study recurrent inhibition (caused by a discharge of motoneurons) in human Ss. Possible origins of the resultant inhibitory actions are discussed, and it is suggested that the Renshaw interneurons are responsible for the recurrent inhibition phenomenon.

6481. **Pragay, Eva B. et al.** (Boston U, Medical School) **Effect of electrical stimulation of the brain on visually controlled (attentive) behavior in *Macaca mulatta*.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 203-220.—Electrical stimulation of various subcortical regions of the brains of 5 rhesus monkeys was conducted during the performance of a learned visual attention task which required Ss to press for a red (positive) stimulus and to withhold responses to green or blue (negative) stimuli. Errors in performance were more frequently induced by the stimulation of the lower brainstem (midbrain and pons) than that of the thalamus. Omission errors were most frequently elicited by stimulation of the mesopontine reticular formation or structures which are anatomically and functionally related to it. In contrast, commission errors resulted most frequently from the stimulation of specific sensory systems or from areas closely related to them. (26 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

6482. **Savage, G. E. & Roberts, M. G.** (Queen Mary Coll, London, England) **Behavioural effects of electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus of the goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 12(1-2), 42-56.—19 food-satiated goldfish were stimulated in tanks containing food on the surface of the water and on the bottom of the tank. Various components of the feeding response were seen, and complete feeding was observed, which was elicited from sites in the postero-medial hypothalamus. Evidence is cited to support the supposition that the full response was due to a change in feeding motivation, rather than to changes in sensory or motor factors. Other types of behavior (e.g., fin movements and swimming) could not be identified as part of any normal ethological sequence. However, vertical movements and gas-spitting responses indicated a possible hypothalamic control of buoyancy. None of the behaviors observed was seen to change in a social context. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

6483. **Smith, Carlyle T. & Miskiman, Donald E.** (Trent U, Peterborough, Canada) **Increases in paradoxical sleep as a result of amygdaloid stimulation.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 17-19.—8 male Holtzman rats were partially and selectively deprived of paradoxical sleep (PS) for a 16½-hr period and allowed to rest for a 7½-hr period each day. Test Ss were given mild unilateral amygdaloid stimulation for 1 min each day of a 5-day test period. There was a significant increase in PS during the rest periods of test Ss on stimulation days when compared to nonstimulated controls. The effect did not last beyond a 5-day period. Only subconvulsive behavior was observed in 2 test Ss. The similarity to the PS increases in this study to those seen in conventional learning and other situations are discussed. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract*

6484. **Springer, Alan D.** (City U New York) **Vulnerability of skeletal and autonomic manifestations of a CER to the amnesic effects of ECS.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2981.

6485. **St Laurent, Jacques; Roizen, Michael F.; Miliaressis, Eleftherios & Jacobowitz, David M.** (NIMH, Lab of Clinical Science, Bethesda, MD) **The effects of self-stimulation on the catecholamine concentration of discrete areas of the rat brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(1), 194-200.—Studied possible changes of catecholamines in discrete areas of the Sprague-Dawley rat brain after free self-stimulation (SS) without previous inhibition by CA synthesis inhibitors. The increase of biogenic amines in a few specific areas after SS suggests regions of particular functional relationship with the area ventralis tegmenti which may represent an involvement of these structures in the reward phenomenon. (18 ref)

6486. **Tretter, F.; Cynader, M. & Singer, W.** (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, München, W Germany) **Cat parastriate cortex: A primary or secondary visual area?** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1099-1113.—Studied the extent to which the cat parastriate cortex processes afferent geniculate activity. Receptive field properties of Area 18 cells and their responses to electrical stimulation of afferent and efferent pathways were measured and compared with those of Area 17. Numerous similarities were found between the 2 areas with regard to afferent and efferent connections and intrinsic organization. The structure of the receptive fields and their numerical distribution in Area 18 resembled those of Area 17. The same was true for the correlations between receptive field parameters and afferent and efferent connectivity. The main differences were that the Area 18 cells had larger receptive fields and responded to considerably higher stimulus velocities. It is suggested that these differences are caused by the fact that Area 18 received subcortical afferents of the Y-type, while the dominant input to Area 17 comes from the X-system. It is concluded that Area 18 is organized in a parallel manner to Area 17 and deals with other aspects of visual information. (24 ref) —*Journal summary*.

Lesions

6487. **Anton, Barry S.** (Colorado State U) **The effects of hippocampal lesions on transfer of perceptual learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2960.

6488. **Atencio, Frank W.; Diamond, Irving T. & Ward, Jeanette P.** (U Wisconsin) **Behavioral study of the visual cortex of *Galago senegalensis*.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1109-1135.—Reports an ablation study which found that the effects of ablating area 17 are similar in bushbabies and monkeys (i.e., a profound sensory loss characterized by deficiencies in pattern discrimination, localization of objects, depth perception, and tracking), while minimal sensory loss is produced by ablating area 17 in squirrels or tree shrews. It is suggested that this difference may depend on the extent of the cortical target of the tectopulvinar path. (39 ref)

6489. **Atnip, Gilbert & Hotherhall, David.** (Ohio State U) **Response suppression in normal and septal rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 417-421.

—After 11 days of leverpress training on a VI 30-sec schedule, separate groups of septally lesioned and normal male hooded rats ($N = 24$) were exposed for 10 days to 1 of 2 response-suppression procedures: extinction or differential reinforcement of other behaviors (DRO). Both procedures were effective in suppressing responding, with the septal Ss taking longer to reach the suppression asymptote than did the normals. All Ss then received 5 days of noncontingent food presentation. Under these conditions responding recovered to a much greater degree in Ss previously given extinction than in those given DRO. Further, septal Ss given extinction showed more recovery than did normals given extinction. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6490. Bartus, Raymond T. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) Functions of the primate dorsolateral frontal cortex. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2328.

6491. Beatty, William W.; Bierley, Calvin M. & Gerth, Jeffrey M. (North Dakota State U) Effects of neonatal gonadectomy on DRL behavior. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 615.—Gonadectomy on the 1st day of life had no effect on the acquisition of DRL behavior by 44 male Holtzman rats. Together with other findings, results suggest that endogenous androgens are relatively unimportant in the development of sex differences in DRL performance during machine life.—*Journal abstract*.

6492. Bengelloun, Wail A.; Nelson, Deborah J.; Gerth, Jeffrey M. & Beatty, William W. (North Dakota State U) Variations in magnitude of reward and position reversal learning following septal lesions in the rat. *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 240-244.—2 experiments, with a total of 45 male Holtzman Ss, examined the possibility that increased reactivity to positive reinforcement might contribute to the deficient performance on position reversal tasks by rats with septal lesions. Increasing the number of Noyes pellet rewards facilitated reversal learning by control Ss and by Ss with septal lesions, but the magnitude of the impairment by Ss with lesions was not affected by the variation in quantity of reinforcement; regardless of the reward magnitude, Ss with septal lesions exhibited impairments in performance that persisted for 10 reversals. Altering the quality of reinforcement also did not affect reversal performance by Ss with lesions. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6493. Bernardis, Lee L. & Border, John R. (State U New York, Clinical Ctr, Buffalo) Feeding studies in weanling rats with dorsomedial hypothalamic lesions: Maintenance of competence to compensate for additional calories. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 37-40. Results of examining certain aspects of food intake and weight regulation show that the weanling rat with dorsomedial hypothalamic lesions competently regulates caloric intake in response to additional intragastrically administered calories, and regulates its body weight at a deficiency in comparison with sham-operated controls subjected to similar dietary manipulation.

6494. Brittain, William P. (Texas Christian U) Developmental effects of ventromedial hypothalamic lesions on spontaneous activity, quinine finickiness,

and reactivity to shock in the male rat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2962.

6495. Clark, T. K.; Caggiula, Anthony R.; McConnell, R. A. & Antelman, Seymour M. (U Pittsburgh) Sexual inhibition is reduced by rostral midbrain lesions in male rat. *Science*, 1975(Oct), Vol 190(4210), 169-171.—In a study with 46 sexually experienced male Long-Evans rats, electrolytic lesions in a circumscribed area of the rostral midbrain shortened the inhibitory period following ejaculation, thereby increasing the number of ejaculations achieved in 1-hr tests. These lesions also interrupted the dorsal norepinephrine bundle as reflected in a 63% reduction in telencephalic or cortical norepinephrine.—*Journal abstract*.

6496. Colby, John J. & Smith, Nelson F. (Providence Coll) Ability of rats with ventromedial hypothalamic lesions to work: Effects of ambient temperature. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 31-35.—32 female Charles River albino rats with bilateral ventromedial hypothalamic (VMH) lesions decreased bar-pressing at FR 64 at high ambient temperatures. No significant decrease was noted at low temperatures for VMH Ss. 32 controls evidenced no response suppression at any temperature. Pause time for the VMH Ss at high temperatures suggests a VMH lesion-ambient temperature interaction.—*Journal abstract*.

6497. Dafters, Richard. (Glasgow U, Scotland) Active avoidance behavior following archistriatal lesions in pigeons. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1169-1179.—Exp I examined the performance of 10 pigeons, 5 with bilateral medial archistriatal lesions and 5 sham-operated controls, in the acquisition and maintenance of a discrete-trial treadle-press avoidance response. The archistriatal Ss had longer response latencies and never attained the level of performance achieved by the controls. In Exp II, 8 pigeons learned a treadle-press response to avoid or escape shock on a signaled free-operant schedule. After 17 daily sessions, 4 Ss received bilateral lesions in the medial archistriatum, and 4 received control lesions in the neostriatum. After recovery from surgery, all Ss were returned to the experimental procedure. Avoidance of those Ss with archistriatal lesions was impaired relative to the postoperative level while that of the control group was unchanged. Results are interpreted in the light of earlier experiments showing reduced escape and avoidance behavior both in other avian species and in mammals with lesions in the amygdala, to which the archistriatum is considered homologous. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6498. Davis, Stephen F.; Harper, Wyatt E. & Seago, John D. (Austin Peay State U) Runway performance of normal, sham, and anosmic rats as a function of magnitude of reward and magnitude shift. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 367-369.—Conducted a 2-phase experiment designed to yield information concerning the effects of magnitude of reward and magnitude shifts on the runway performance of normal, sham-operated, and surgically anosmic rats. Ss were 81 male Sprague-Dawley rats. 3 squads of normal, sham, and anosmic Ss were each divided into 3 subgroups that received small, multiple-pellet large, and single-pellet large reward, respectively, during the 1st

phase (51 trials). During Phase II (30 trials), all Ss received the small reward. Reward magnitude effects developed during Phase I but were shown only by the normal and sham Ss. Significant depression effects were shown during Phase II by all Ss shifted from large to small reward. However, the form of the performance decrements shown during Phase II differed considerably between normal and sham Ss and anosmic Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

6499. de Castro, John & Hall, Thom W. (Georgia State U) **Fornix lesions: Effects on active and passive avoidance behavior.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 201-204.—Tested 24 fornix-lesioned and 16 sham-operated rats on 1-way active avoidance acquisition, subsequent passive avoidance of the previously safe compartment, and acquisition and extinction of the passive avoidance of an electrified foodcup. Ss were 40 Sprague-Dawley male albino rats. Ss with lesions of the fornix made significantly more errors than controls in learning the 1-way active avoidance acquisition task and had significantly elevated freezing scores on both escape and avoidance trials. Lesioned Ss also made significantly more errors in the passive avoidance of the previously safe compartment. There were no significant differences found on either acquisition or extinction of the passive avoidance of an electrified foodcup. Results support the hypothesis that fornix destruction produces impaired performance on tasks which require a spatial discrimination. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6500. Dyer, Robert S. & Weldon, Douglas A. (Johns Hopkins U) **Blindness-induced hyperactivity in several strains of mice.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 439-441.—Conducted 2 experiments with 28 male BALB/cJ, 32 DBA/2J, 37 SEC/1ReJ, 30 C57BL/6J, and 41 Swiss/CD mice which showed that optic enucleation increased open field activity in all 5 strains. The magnitude of the increase was strain dependent but did not depend on baseline levels of responding.—*Journal abstract.*

6501. Erkert, Jerry D. (U Florida) **Some variables affecting single alternation in hippocampally lesioned rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2965.

6502. Fleischer, Susan F. (Columbia U) **Deficits in maternal behavior of rats with lesions of the septal area.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2280-2281.

6503. Goldstein, Melvin L. (Indiana U, Kokomo) **Amygdalotomized rats can learn the classically conditioned fear response: A preliminary report.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 613-614.

Preliminary results of a series of pilot experiments show that amygdalotomized rats can learn the classically conditioned fear response if a discriminative cue is included in the test situation (e.g., if they are run from a white background (shock compartment) to a black background (safe compartment). When the lesioned rats are run from a black shock compartment to a black safe compartment, there is a greater performance deficit. It is stated that the amount of fear reduction in the test situation is probably a more important variable than the amount of fear reduction in the acquisition of the fear response. The integrity of the

amygdaloid complex is probably not essential for the learning processes involved in classical fear conditioning. Other areas of the brain, such as the hippocampus, may be more directly involved in the acquisition and retention of classical fear conditioning and avoidance conditioning.—*Journal abstract.*

6504. Harrel, Lindy E.; Decastro, John M. & Balagura, Saul. (U North Carolina, Biological Sciences Research Ctr, Chapel Hill) **A critical evaluation of body weight loss following lateral hypothalamic lesions.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 133-136.—Results suggest that lateral hypothalamic lesions induce a metabolic impairment in rats and that these may indirectly influence weight loss by interfering with physiological signals (glucostatic, thermostatic, aminostatic, and lipostatic) responsible for the initiation of a meal. Such impairment may cause the periods of aphagia and adipsia following lateral hypothalamic lesions. (20 ref)

6505. Heffner, Henry & Masterton, Bruce. (Florida State U) **Contribution of auditory cortex to sound localization in the monkey (*Macaca mulatta*).** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1340-1358.—4 monkeys with lesions of the auditory cortex were tested for their ability to localize the source of brief sounds. Although those deprived bilaterally of primary auditory cortex were able to indicate the direction of a sound with near-normal acuity, they were unable to locate its source. This suggests that the role of auditory cortex in sound localization is not so much sensory or perceptual as it is auditomotor or associative. Thus, sound localization is added to loudness, pitch, and most other traditional attributes of sound as a dimension whose discrimination does not depend on auditory cortex. Future research should attempt to determine whether auditory cortex is necessary for any sensory discrimination whatever. (27 ref)—*Journal summary.*

6506. Hottman, Terry J.; Sanders, Robert E.; Rinck, Christine M. & Sheridan, Charles L. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Further evaluation of a sensitive method for detecting experimental brain lesions.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 407-410.—Small unilateral cortical lesions were placed in either medial-anterior, lateral-anterior, or posterior cortex of 20 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats. Unilateral sham operations were performed on 8 Ss. All Ss had been trained prior to surgery with diametrically opposed visual habits mediated by opposite cerebral hemispheres. The opposing habits were, insofar as possible, evenly matched prior to surgery. After surgery, lesioned hemispheres, regardless of locus of lesion, were slower in acquiring the habit they mediated than were unlesioned hemispheres. Further, unlesioned hemispheres dominated in test trials in which Ss chose 1 of the 2 cue doors with both eyes open. Findings confirm that the "interocularly conflicting discrimination" baseline detects a role of extrastriate cortex in mediation of pattern discrimination habits. They further indicate that losses occur without regard to the various locations of lesion employed.—*Journal abstract.*

6507. Jackson, Fabian B. (Wake Forest U, Bowman Gray School of Medicine) **The role of the septal area of the brain in the inhibitory modulation of behavior.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2264.

6508. Kow, Lee-Ming & Pfaff, Donald W. (Rockefeller U) **Sensory requirements for the lordosis reflex in female rats.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 47-66.—Reports results of 4 experiments which show that visual, auditory, and olfactory input were not necessary for the performance of the lordosis reflex by female rats. Since taste is not involved in this behavior, somatosensory input must be sufficient for triggering the lordosis reflex. Surgical cutaneous denervation markedly reduced the frequency and strength of lordosis. The most effective operation denervated the perineum, tailbase, posterior rump, and ventral flanks. These results agree with film observations and manual stimulation of lordosis. Effects of surgical cutaneous denervation were confirmed in experiments with local anesthesia produced by subcutaneous procaine injections. It is concluded that cutaneous mechanoreceptors in specific regions of hairy skin of the female rat play a crucial role in triggering the lordosis reflex. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6509. Larue, Christiane. (Coll de France, Lab de Neurophysiologie Sensorielle et Comportementale, Paris) **Prandial drinking and the disruption of meal patterns in olfactory bulbectomized rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 491-493.—To determine the cause of the disrupted feeding pattern in 11 bulbectomized and 7 recovered lateral hypothalamic-lesioned male Wistar rats and to study the role of prandial drinking in producing this feeding pattern, feeding and drinking patterns were simultaneously recorded. In the 5 controls, drinking occurred mainly before and after the meals. In bulbectomized Ss, drinking occurred also before and after the meal, but the main part of the meal-associated drinking took place during the numerous short pauses within the meal. In LH-recovered Ss the meal-associated drinking occurred in a very rapid alternation between eating and drinking during feeding bouts (prandial drinking) and not during the meal pauses. It is suggested that the nibbling pattern seen in LH-recovered rats as well as in bulbectomized rats is not due to the prandial drinking but results from the loss of an olfactory input to the LH area.—*Journal abstract*.

6510. Lénárd, L.; Sarkisian, Janna & Szabó, I. (Medical U, Inst of Physiology, Pécs, Hungary) **Sex-dependent survival of rats after bilateral pallidal lesions.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 389-397.—Studied the effects of unilateral and bilateral pallidal lesions in 2 experiments with 17 male and 17 female Wistar rats and 20 male and 20 female CFY rats. While unilateral lesions produced only transient aphagia and adipsia, the results of bilateral lesions were more severe. 16 of 30 Wistar rats survived the bilateral lesion and were followed until the 157th day. The majority of survivors were females. The recovery of males was slower than females. All the surviving Ss and also some of those which subsequently died ate and drank spontaneously. Similar results were obtained with the CFY rats. Data suggest that aphagia and adipsia, as well as the considerable weight loss causing the death of animals may be regarded as disorders of 2 partially independent mechanisms which occur more in male than female animals. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6511. Lorden, Joan F. (Yale U) **The role of the gustatory neocortex in taste-related behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2342-2343.

6512. MacDougall, James M.; Pennebaker, James W. & Stevenson, Michael. (Eckerd Coll) **Effects of septal lesions on social attraction in two subspecies of deer mouse.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 215-219.—Gave septal lesions to members of 2 subspecies of deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) that differ in social gregariousness and tested them for pairwise sociability. Ss were 16 male *gracilis* and 54 *bairdi*. *Gracilis*, normally a highly social animal, became even more gregarious following septal damage, while *bairdi*, which normally shows avoidance of social contact, showed further reductions in sociability. Findings lend no support to a previous suggestion that septal lesions enhance sociability generally across species; instead, they suggest that reported increases in social contact in lesioned animals are a secondary consequence of the lesion's tendency to enhance predominant behavior patterns.—*Journal abstract*.

6513. Mass, R. & Kling, A. (Rutgers State U, Coll of Medicine & Dentistry, Piscataway) **Social behavior in stump-tailed macaques (*Macaca speciosa*) after lesions of the dorsolateral frontal cortex.** *Primates*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 239-252.—Observed the effects of dorsolateral frontal cortex ablations on quantified social interactions of stump-tail macaques within the context of the social behavior of a larger group. A caged group of 11 animals, 6 females and 5 males, was observed for 100 hrs pre-operatively. Postoperatively, 5 operates and 5 sham operates matched for sex, age, and rank were observed for 110 hrs. Aggression increased following surgery. The female operates ranked 3 and 5 fell to the bottom of the dominance hierarchy 2 mo after surgery. The fall in dominance as measured by displacement behavior was found to permeate several behavioral categories including presenting, threatening, and aggression. Female operates appeared to fall in inverse relationship to their ranks. Male operates showed minimal disruptions after surgery. It is suggested that the length of time between surgery and the outbreak of violence might represent the length of time required for subordinates to notice and confirm the behaviors resulting from attentional defects in the high-ranking female operates. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6514. Mendoza, John E. (U Georgia) **An investigation of the effects of posterior parietal and frontal lesions in the squirrel monkey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2973.

6515. Modianos, Doan T. (Texas Christian U) **Effects of habenular lesions upon the responsiveness of ovariectomized female rats to estrogen and progesterone.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2973-2974.

6516. Myhrer, Trond. (U Oslo, Inst of Neurophysiology, Norway) **Effects of stria terminalis sections on locomotor, avoidance, and alternation behavior in rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 245-248.—In a previous study, differential behavioral effects between medial and lateral fimbrial lesions were seen. However, since the lateral fimbrial lesions comprised the

stria terminalis and the medial fimbrial lesions did not, it seemed important to know the effects of selective division of the stria in the same behavioral tests. Present results, with 28 male Moll-Wistar Ss, show that section of the stria in rats improved 2-way active avoidance performance, whereas the behavior in open field, passive avoidance, and spontaneous alternation tests was not significantly changed. Thus, a reservation must be taken into account with regard to the finding that lateral fimbrial lesions improve 2-way active avoidance behavior. Results of stria terminalis sections are discussed in terms of a functional differentiation within the amygdaloid complex.—*Journal abstract.*

6517. Myhrer, Trond. (U Oslo, Inst of Neurophysiology, Norway) **Maze performance in rats with hippocampal perforant paths lesions: Some aspects of functional recovery.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 433-437.—Compared the performance of 2 groups of 8 male albino Moll-Wistar rats—one with lesions of the perforant paths projecting to the dorsal hippocampus (the D group) and one with lesions of the perforant paths to both the dorsal and ventral hippocampus (the DV group)—with the performance of 14 rats in lesioned control and intact control groups during 2 test sessions in the Hebb-Williams closed field maze. Both experimental groups displayed impaired maze learning in Session I. The DV group showed some recovery of function in Session II, and the D group was indistinguishable from controls. Results are discussed in terms of reduced sensory information to the hippocampal formation resulting from perforant paths lesions. It is suggested that the hippocampus is involved in relating new stimuli to previous experience. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6518. Paxinos, George. (U New South Wales, Kensington, Australia) **The septum: Neural systems involved in eating, drinking, irritability, muricide, copulation, and activity in rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1154-1168.—Measured eating, drinking, irritability, muricide, and copulation in 45 male albino Wistar rats before and after 1 of 3 coronal knife cuts in the septal region or a control operation. Activity was also measured postoperatively in the 3 experiments. Cuts posteroventral to the septum resulted in slight hypophagia, marked hyperdipsia, irritability, asexuality, and decrease in activity. Cuts of the fornix resulted only in slight decrease in activity. Cuts through the anterior septum resulted in irritability, slight hyposexuality, and slight decrease in activity. No significant correlations between the various behavioral effects were found. It is suggested that the neural pathways mediating eating, drinking, irritability, muricide, copulation, and activity are relatively distinct and that neural activity in the septal region probably does not influence behavior in any unitary fashion. (42 ref) *Journal abstract.*

6519. Pycock, C. J.; Donaldson, I. M. & Marsden, C. D. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Circling behaviour produced by unilateral lesions in the region of the locus coeruleus in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1978, Vol 97(2), 317-329.—Male Wistar rats with unilateral lesions in the region of the locus coeruleus circled tightly to the opposite side when given up apomorphine (1 mg/kg) or levorotatory amphetamine (5 mg/kg). This circling behavior

was transient and disappeared within 30 days after surgery, and was seen mostly in Ss with severe unilateral destruction of the locus coeruleus, which caused on average a 55% reduction in the level of noradrenaline in the ipsilateral cerebral cortex. It was not marked in Ss with partial unilateral lesions of the locus coeruleus, which caused only an average fall in cortical noradrenaline of 22%. It was not seen in sham-operated Ss or Ss in which lesions were placed into adjacent structures. Dopamine in the ipsilateral striatum was increased 5 days after operation, when circling occurred, but had returned to normal by 30 days when circling had ceased. It is suggested that the lesion causes a reduction in impulse traffic in the ipsilateral nigrostriatal pathway and that circling is due to preferential stimulation of the ipsilateral striatal dopamine receptors by both drugs: apomorphine directly, and amphetamine by release of endogenous dopamine. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6520. Robinson, John S. & Voneida, Theodore J. (Brain Behavior Research Ctr, Sonoma State Hosp, Eldridge, CA) **Visual processing in the split-brain cat: Analysis of the single-hemisphere deficit.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 140-149.—Tested the hypothesis that unilateral loss after brain bi-section is the result of field defects produced by chiasm-section. In a study with 3 male cats trained on a same-different horizontal-vertical discrimination task, evidence was obtained to support a sensory interpretation of unilateral behavior loss, since sectioning the optic chiasm destroyed crossed visual fibers, eliminating the temporal visual half-fields. Ss' unilateral performance was not consistent with a sensory interpretation of monocular loss. First, there was no unilateral loss preoperatively when vision was reduced 50% by eye occlusion; also there was no unilateral loss after optic chiasm section but before corpus callosum section; and finally, after both structures were sectioned, there was a significant unilateral loss (as compared with binocular performance), but with asymptotic accuracy about the same for cue stimuli in nasal and temporal visual fields (i.e., for stimuli projecting to intact and denervated retina respectively). Data suggest, not a sensory loss, but the kind of single-hemisphere cognitive deficit in which task information (auditory or somesthetic cues) is experimentally confined to one brain half without any interference with receptor processes. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6521. Sclafani, Anthony; Gale, Steven K. & Springer, Delel. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Effects of hypothalamic knife cuts on the ingestive responses to glucose and insulin.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 63-70.—In 2 experiments with 36 female CFE rats, parasagittal knife cuts through the perifornical hypothalamus either medial or lateral to the fornix produced hyperphagia and obesity and altered Ss' ingestive responses to dilute glucose solutions. The lateral cut Ss drank less dilute glucose solution under both nondeprived and food-deprived conditions and displayed less of a feeding suppressive response to glucose ingestion compared to controls. The lateral cut Ss were also deficient in their feeding response to insulin-induced hypoglycemia. The medial cuts decreased the responsivity to glucose, but less so than the lateral cuts, and did not alter the ingestive response to insulin. Both

the medial and lateral cuts did not appear to change the S's responsivity to concentrated glucose solutions. The neuroanatomical and functional nature of the disorder responsible for these effects and its relationship to the hyperphagia-obesity syndrome are discussed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6522. Solomon, Paul R. & Moore, John W. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Latent inhibition and stimulus generalization of the classically conditioned nictitating membrane response in rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) following hippocampal ablation.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 89(10), 1192-1203.—30 male and female New Zealand albino rabbits received 0 to 450 exposures of a tone CS prior to classical defensive conditioning of the nictitating membrane response based on an infraorbital eye shock UCS. Tone preexposure resulted in retarded conditioning in normal Ss, but was not present in Ss with bilateral dorsal hippocampectomy produced by aspiration. Controls with bilateral neocortical and callosal aspiration lesions demonstrated a latent inhibition effect similar to that shown by normal nonoperated Ss. The failure of CS preexposure to retard conditioning in hippocampal Ss was not due to differences in threshold of the conditioned response to the CS or to differences in response mechanisms as determined by tests of habituation and dishabituation of the UCR. A subsequent experiment with 24 Ss used combined-cue summation tests to confirm the fact that preexposure did not endow the tone with conditioned as well as latent inhibitory properties. Finally, tests of stimulus generalization along the auditory frequency dimension indicated flatter relative gradients for hippocampals than for nonoperated controls, with cortical controls in between. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6523. Thomas, John B. & Smith, Dennison A. (Wooster Coll) **VMH lesions facilitate baitshyness in the rat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 7-11.—In 2 experiments, a total of 23 normal male and female Sprague-Dawley rats and 13 females with lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus were compared on the acquisition of a single trial, long CS UCS interval, conditioning task (baitshyness). Ss with hypothalamic damage exhibited facilitated baitshyness when tested both shortly after and several months after surgery. The magnitude of the suppression observed in these Ss could not be related to either specific anatomical structures within the hypothalamus or to the amount of obesity exhibited following the lesions. Similarities and differences between the results of the present study and previous studies are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

6524. Thomas, Roger K. & Weir, Vender K. (U Georgia) **The effects of lesions in the frontal or posterior association cortex of rats on maze III.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 210-214.—Conducted a study with 22 male hooded Ss to (a) examine an earlier suggestion that K. S. Lashley's (1929, 1941) law of equipotentiality received questionable support from the principal data used in its formulation and (b) compare the effects of lesions in the areas believed to represent frontal (MF) and parietal association cortex in the rat. Another frontal area (FP), often said to be an association area, was lesioned, and sham-

operated controls were included. Only the MF and parietal lesions led to postoperative retention deficits. It is suggested that Lashley's law, even in the limited context that he presented it, should no longer be reported uncritically. Further discussion considers the involvement of MF and parietal neocortex in spatially related behaviors and the need to focus on MF rather than FP cortex as the frontal association area. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6525. Thompson, Robert & Ledoux, Joseph E. (Louisiana State U) **A stereotaxic map of brainstem areas critical for locomotor responses in a novel environment.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 6(3), 327-328.—Recorded latencies to locomote from an illuminated compartment into a dark compartment in brain-damaged and control male albino Wistar rats. The distribution of lesions sustained by those Ss failing to enter the dark compartment within 10 min was plotted on the Massopust atlas, which identified those brainstem areas occupied by nigro-striatal and pallidofugal pathways.

6526. Voneida, Theodore J. & Mello, Nancy K. (Case Reserve U, Medical School) **Interhemispheric projections of the optic tectum in pigeon.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(2), 91-108.—Studied the anatomical patterns of intertectal pathways in 25 White Carneaux pigeons (*Columba livia*) with modifications of the Nauta-Gygax silver technique following discrete unilateral tectal lesions. No homotopic connections between the 2 optic tecta were found. These data do not support an anatomical basis for the behavioral observation of interhemispheric reversal of left-right mirror-image patterns in monocularly trained pigeons. Degenerated fibers of passage were identified in the tectal commissure, the posterior commissure, the ventral tegmental decussation, and the supraoptic decussations. Preterminal fields were identified in the contralateral substantia grisea periventricularis of the tectum, lateral mesencephalic reticular nuclei, area pretectalis, nucleus linearis caudalis, nucleus posterovernalis, and lateral geniculate nucleus, pars ventralis. The possible significance of these findings is discussed with reference to behavioral, electrophysiologic, and neuroanatomic studies. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6527. Yeo, C. H. & Savage, G. E. (Queen Mary Coll, London, England) **The tectal commissure and interocular transfer of a shape discrimination in the goldfish.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 291-298.—The tectal commissure of the fish has previously been shown to be required for interocular transfer of a learned motor response. The present study showed that interocular transfer of a differential, classically conditioned cardiac response occurred in 17 goldfish with sectional tectal commissures. This difference in performance is discussed, and the possibility of separate routes for transfer of motor and autonomic responses is suggested. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

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6528. Adams, Perrie M. & Barratt, Ernest S. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Role of biogenic amines in the effects of marijuana on EEG patterns in cats.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*,

1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 621-625.—The results of pretreatment with drugs having selective action on brain biogenic amine levels on the subsequent effects of acute marihuana treatment were assessed in 18 adult male cats for behavior and EEG measures. Behavioral changes and alterations in the spontaneous EEG indicated that pretreatment with drugs affecting brain levels of 5-HT was most effective in altering the dual properties of acute marihuana treatment. The present findings support the interpretation that the availability of serotonin interacts with the effects of acute marihuana treatment but do not eliminate the possible involvement of other neurotransmitters in the action of marihuana. (French summary) (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6529. Amatruda, Thomas T. et al. (Harvard U, Medical School, Lab of Neurophysiology, Boston, MA) **Sleep cycle control and cholinergic mechanisms: Differential effects of carbachol injections at pontine brain stem sites.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(3), 501-515.—In a study with 6 adult male cats, muscular atonia and cortical desynchronization, 2 signs of desynchronized sleep, were enhanced or suppressed by direct injection of carbachol (3 or 9 μ g) into the pontine brainstem. The positive effects were graded, being maximal in the gigantocellular tegmental field and less marked in adjacent nuclei. These positive effects were dose-dependent. Suppressive effects of carbachol were maximal in the region of the locus coeruleus and dose-dependent, but did not exceed those of the vehicle alone. Results support the hypothesis that cholinergic mechanisms of the pontine tegmentum are involved in desynchronized sleep generation. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6530. Anisman, H. & Cygan, Diane. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Central effects of scopolamine and (+)-amphetamine on locomotor activity: Interaction with strain and stress variables.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 835-840.—In 2 experiments it was observed that both scopolamine and dextroamphetamine differentially affected activity in a total of 432 A/J, DBA/2J, and C57BL/6J mice. Following exposure to footshock, the disinhibitory effects of scopolamine were evident in all strains regardless of whether or not drug effects were observed prior to shock. With the inception of footshock, a strain dependent augmentation of amphetamine-induced locomotor activity was observed. The peripherally acting agents, methylscopolamine and para hydroxy-amphetamine, affected neither pre- nor postshock activity. FLA-63 reduced somewhat the excitatory effects of amphetamine, but the effectiveness of the enzyme inhibitor interacted with strain. Unlike the effects on general activity, FLA-63 entirely eliminated the amphetamine-shock synergism, thus implicating norepinephrine in mediating the shock-induced augmentation of amphetamine. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6531. Anielman, Seymour M.; Szechtman, Henry; Chin, Peter & Fisher, Alan F. (U Pittsburgh Medical School) **Tail pinch induced eating, gnawing and licking behavior in rats: Dependence on the nigrostriatal dopamine system.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(2), 319-337.—In 6 experiments with 229 male albino rats, tail pinch induced a syndrome of eating, gnawing, and licking behavior in the presence of food. The

experiments assessed the effects on tail-pinch behavior of (a) the blockade of brain norepinephrine (NE) and dopamine (DA) by haloperidol, (b) specific DA-receptor blockade using spiroperidol and pimozide, (c) blockade of NE receptors by phentolamine and sotalol, (d) chemical denervation of the nigrostriatal bundle by 6-hydroxydopamine, and (e) synthesis inhibition of newly formed catecholamine (CA) amines vs release of CA stores. Estimation of CA turnover after tail-pinch was also performed. Data support the conclusions that (a) this is an unusually reliable phenomenon, demonstrable in each of the Ss tested; (b) eating is the predominant response to tail-pinch; (c) tail-pinch behavior is critically dependent on the nigrostriatal dopamine system; and (d) there are striking pharmacological parallels between tail-pinch behavior and schizophrenia. (69 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6532. Armenti, Nicholas P. (Rutgers State U) **The effects of feedback on alcohol influenced behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2960.

6533. Augenstein, Melvyn. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Sand digging performance as a function of induced arthritis and differential drug treatment (prednesolone, GDL and aspirin) in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2325-2326.

6534. Bigelow, Valerie T. (U Minnesota) **The effects of mescaline administered before or during embryogenesis upon the hatchability and behavior of the chick.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2890-2891.

6535. Borg, Jacob. (Yeshiva U) **Dose effects of smoked cannabis upon human cognitive and motor functions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2329.

6536. Brady, Kathleen; Herrera, Yolanda & Zenick H. (New Mexico Highlands U) **Influence of parental lead exposure on subsequent learning ability of offspring.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 561-565.—Assessed CFE rat pups' learning ability following the exposure of one or both parents to lead acetate (Pb) from 30-90 days of age. At that time, parents were mated to yield 4 groups: Group Pb-Pb, both parents had received Pb; Group Pb-N, only the mother had received Pb; Group N-Pb, only the father had received Pb; and Group N-N, the control parents. Mothers were continued on their respective treatments throughout gestation and nursing. Testing of offspring began at 30 days of age, employing a black-white discrimination water T maze. Results reveal that the 3 Pb groups made more errors than the controls, but did not differ from one another. However, offspring in group Pb-Pb had longer swimming times than those in Groups Pb-N and N-Pb, who, in turn, had longer swimming times than Group N-N. Thus dual parental exposure was more severe than single parental exposure, which, however, still exerted a detrimental effect compared to control performance. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6537. Breese, George R. & Cooper, Barrett R. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Biological Sciences Research Ctr, Chapel Hill) **Behavioral and biochemical interactions of 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine with various drugs when administered intracristernally to adult and**

developing rats. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(3), 517-527.—Intracisternal administration of 200 μ g of 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine (DHT) in male adult Sprague-Dawley rats caused a prolonged reduction of brain serotonin and a depletion of brain norepinephrine (NE). The depletion of NE was antagonized by agents that inhibit uptake of NE as well as by several MAO inhibitors. Intracisternal injections of DHT (75 or 100 μ g) to 7-day-old neonatal Ss reduced brain serotonin and NE and produced a significant reduction of adult body weight. As in adults, pretreatment of neonatal Ss with pargyline (40 mg/kg) or desipramine (20 mg/kg) prevented DHT-induced depletion of NE without affecting depletion of serotonin. Behaviorally, treatment of adults with DHT facilitated acquisition of an active avoidance task and enhanced muricidal behavior and enhanced the depressant effects of 5-hydroxytryptophan on a fixed-ratio barpress response, suggesting that DHT-treated rats are supersensitive to serotonin in the CNS. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6538. Breese, George R.; Cooper, Barrett R. & Hollister, Alan S. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Involvement of brain monoamines in the stimulant and paradoxical and inhibitory effects of methylphenidate.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 5-10.—Pretreated male Sprague-Dawley rats with reserpine (2.5 mg/kg) followed 24 hrs later by treatment with alpha-methyltyrosine (25 mg/kg) or U-14,624 (75 mg/kg), a dopamine-B-hydroxylase inhibitor. Methylphenidate-stimulated motor activity (5 mg/kg) was antagonized by alpha-methyltyrosine and enhanced after treatment with U-14,624, suggesting that release of newly synthesized dopamine is important to a locomotor stimulant action of methylphenidate. Evidence implicating brain serotonin in the actions of methylphenidate was obtained in Ss pretreated with pargyline or parachlorophenylalanine (PCPA). Administration of pargyline (50 mg/kg) 1 hr prior to methylphenidate reduced the locomotor activity induced by methylphenidate and this was antagonized by pretreatment with low doses of PCPA. Higher doses of PCPA caused a significant elevation of methylphenidate-induced activity which could be reduced by 5-hydroxytryptophan. Destruction of serotonergic neurons with 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine also potentiated methylphenidate-induced locomotion. Findings suggest that serotonergic fibers have an inhibitory function in brain. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6539. Brooks, D. C. (Cornell Medical Coll) **The effect of LSD upon spontaneous PGO wave activity and REM sleep in the cat.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 847-857.—Studied the effect of LSD on pontogeniculo-occipital (PGO) wave activity in 8 adult cats. Results include the following observations: (a) During the acute phase of LSD action (90-120 min), the PGO waves which appeared in the visual system were identical to those which normally accompany eye movement in the alert S (PGO \uparrow DW). (b) A pattern of 4-8/sec activity, not ordinarily present in the cortical EEG during arousal, began to dominate the recording in the intervals between PGO \uparrow DW as the dose of LSD was increased to a maximum of 800 μ g/kg. (c) Prolonged slow wave sleep followed the acute phase of drug action. There was a delay in the return of REM sleep and a delay in the

appearance of the PGO waves associated with this state (PGO \uparrow DR $_{\text{max}}$). Results oppose the hypothesis that the hallucinogenic effect of LSD is a result of the release of PGO \uparrow DR $_{\text{max}}$ into the state of wakefulness. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6540. Bryan, Karen S. & Ellison, Gaylord. (U California, Los Angeles) **Cholinergic modulation of an opposed effect of d-amphetamine and methylphenidate on the rearing response.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 169-173.—In 2 experiments with a total of 62 female Long-Evans hooded rats, Ss given ip dextroamphetamine engaged in frequent, short-duration rearing responses, whereas Ss given ip methylphenidate made less frequent, long-duration responses. The effects on this behavior of mixing amphetamine or methylphenidate with scopolamine or physostigmine suggest that this opposed action on rearing response duration is related to cholinergic-catecholaminergic balance. The anticholinergic agent scopolamine produced changes in rearing response duration similar to those produced by amphetamine, while the cholinergic agent physostigmine lengthened response duration and further potentiated this effect of methylphenidate. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6541. Bueno, Jose & Pfaff, Donald W. (Rockefeller U) **Single unit recording in hypothalamus and preoptic area of estrogen-treated and untreated ovariectomized female rats.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 67-78.—Used micropipettes to record single unit activity in the medial hypothalamus and preoptic area of 42 urethane-anesthetized ovariectomized female Sprague-Dawley rats. Some Ss had received long-term estradiol treatment, while others had been left untreated. In the medial preoptic region and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis, estrogen-treated Ss had fewer cells (compared to untreated Ss) with recordable spontaneous activity, due primarily to a loss of cells with very slow firing rates. In the basomedial hypothalamus, estrogen-treated Ss had more cells (than untreated Ss) with recordable spontaneous activity, due primarily to an increase in the number of cells with slow firing rates. Responsiveness of neurons to somatosensory stimulation was generally low. If present it was depressed by estrogen treatment in medial preoptic area and bed nucleus of stria terminalis, while it tended to be elevated by estrogen treatment in medial anterior hypothalamus and basomedial hypothalamus. Differences in the effects of long-term systematic estrogen treatment on medial preoptic neurons compared to basomedial hypothalamus are paralleled by differences in the control of lordosis by these neurons in female rats. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6542. Bushnell, Philip J.; Maloff, Perry & Bowman, Robert E. (U Wisconsin, Regional Primate Research Ctr, Madison) **Loss of inhibitory motor control following a subanesthetic dose of thiobarbiturate in rhesus monkeys.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 205-209.—Employed an operant paradigm to examine the magnitude and duration of the behavioral excitation induced in 6 monkeys by a subanesthetic dose of a short-acting thiobarbiturate drug. Thus, .5 hr following a 12.5 mg/kg iv injection of sodium thiamylal (Surital), the mean response rate of Ss previously trained to barpress for food reinforcement on a VI 30-sec schedule was increased threefold. By 3 hr postinjection, drug and

saline means were statistically indistinguishable and by 4 hrs they were virtually identical. Analysis of pauses and interreinforcement response rates from cumulative records showed a tendency for drugged Ss to respond in rapid bursts and undrugged Ss to maintain the steady, slow response rate characteristic of performance on a VI schedule. Possible CNS mediation of this behavioral excitation in terms of interference with inhibitory reticular formation processes is discussed. *Journal abstract.*

6543. Cain, Donald P. (U British Columbia, Kinsman Lab of Neurological Research, Vancouver, Canada) **Effects of insulin injection on responses of olfactory bulb and amygdala single units to odors.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(1), 69-83. Investigated the effect of insulin injection on transmission of neural activity within the olfactory system of 152 anesthetized male hooded rats at the single unit level. Insulin (10 units/kg) changed the response to odors of approximately 27% of olfactory bulb units and 21% of amygdala units tested. Many were in the direction of an increase in response magnitude, but there were some reversals in response direction and other complex changes. There was no evidence of a selective facilitation of responses to food odor as compared to nonfood odors. Control observations of the response of thalamic somatosensory units to tactual stimulation showed no effects of insulin. Results suggest that hypothalamic hunger mechanisms normally interact with olfactory mechanisms to augment and otherwise change the response of some olfactory system units to various odors. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6544. Casswell, Sally. (U Auckland, Medical School, New Zealand) **Cannabis intoxication: Effects of monetary incentive on performance. A controlled investigation of behavioural tolerance in moderate users of cannabis.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 423-434.—Examined the effect of monetary incentive on the performance of 5 tasks after 2 heterogeneous groups of 24 experienced users of cannabis and 24 previously naive Ss (19-31 yr old volunteers) had smoked placebo material and 2 dose levels of cannabis. Their performance of the motivated Ss was compared with that of 2 nonmotivated matched groups. Dose-related impairment was found on 4 of the 5 tasks, supporting previous findings of cannabis-induced impairment of short-term memory, goal directed behavior, and choice reaction times. Results for 3 of the tasks suggest that the performance of the motivated Ss was less affected by the drug than was the performance of the nonmotivated. There was no difference between the performance of Ss naive and experienced with respect to drug use. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6545. Christian, S. L.; McClain, L. D.; Morin, R. D. & Benington, F. (U Alabama, Medical Ctr) **Blockage of LSD binding at its high affinity site on synaptosomal membranes by 1-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine N,N-diethyl carboxamide.** *Experientia*, 1975(Aug), Vol 31(8), 910-911.—In a prior study it was found that rats pretreated with 1-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine N,N-diethyl carboxamide (THPC) then used LSD showed less behavioral disruption or a sodium-activated release. The present study attempted to obtain more direct evidence for the blockade of LSD binding by

THPC. It was found that the binding of LSD to its high affinity site on the synaptosomal membrane was completely blocked by THPC added to a dialysis medium. It is pointed out that the design of THPC as a blocking agent was conceived at a theoretical level and now has been shown to modify activity of LSD at both a behavioral and a neuronal membrane level.—J. L. Andreassi.

6546. Colasanti, Brenda K.; Kosa, Jane E. & Craig, Charles R. (West Virginia U, Medical Ctr) **Appearance of wet dog shake behavior during cobalt experimental epilepsy in the rat and its suppression by reserpine.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 33-36. 5 adult female Sprague-Dawley rats rendered chronically epileptic by the implantation of cobalt in the right parietal cortex were simultaneously prepared with permanent cortical and temporalis muscle electrodes for longitudinal EEG and EMG recording. 5 Ss treated similarly with glass rods served as the controls. The number of wet dog shakes exhibited by the control Ss remained at a low and constant level over 18 days of recording. In contrast, shakes in the epileptic Ss began to increase by the 4th day after cobalt placement and remained significantly elevated up to the 18th day. Administration of reserpine to naive Ss or to cobalt epileptic Ss on Days 7 and 9 after implantation resulted in an almost complete suppression of shakes which endured over 3-5 days. Results suggest that the abnormally elevated shake response of the cobalt-epileptic rats and the spontaneous shake behavior of normal rats may be mediated by common neural pathways.—*Journal abstract.*

6547. Costall, B. et al. (U Bradford, Postgraduate School of Studies in Pharmacology, England) **Serotonergic involvement with neuroleptic catalepsy.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 859-868. Results in male Sprague-Dawley rats indicate that 5-hydroxytryptamine 5-HT function may be important, but not necessarily essential, for the cataleptic action of some neuroleptic agents. It is suggested that the actions of cerebral 5-HT and dopamine may be related; however, no firm conclusions can be made as to the relationship between 5-HT function, neuroleptic catalepsy, and antipsychotic effect. (23 ref)

6548. Crawford, F. T.; Dudek, Bruce C. & Lyman, Paul J. (Florida State U) **The effect of morning glory seeds upon extinction of a classically conditioned response in fish (*Tilapia mossambica*).** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 388-390.

Classically conditioned 24 Ss to a CS of 4 sec light off paired with a UCS of 0.5 sec shock for 10 trials/day over 10 days. In a double blind procedure, extinction trials of 10 trials/day for 4 days were given to Ss receiving either their normal feeding or that of ground morning glory seeds. The effect of the seeds significantly increased resistance to extinction. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6549. Crowley, Thomas J.; Hyndiger, Marilyn; Stynes, A. J. & Fenger, Alan (U Colorado, Medical Ctr, Postgraduate Biobehavioral Lab, Denver) **Monkey motor stimulation & altered social behavior during chronic methadone administration.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 45(2), 135-144. Given singly and in dose of methadone to 5 groups of male rhesus monkeys. Motor activity counts were obtained during blocks of baseline, 10 weeks of

drug administration, and 3 wks of postdrug abstinence. Social behaviors of association, dominance, submission, and sexuality were counted 5 days/wk, and S weights, food eaten, and food-reinforced work were recorded. Plasma methadone levels were near those achieved in methadone clinics. Methadone produced mixed stimulation and sedation in the daytime. At night the Ss moved less while taking the drug. Associative behaviors were reduced by methadone, but dominance, submission, and sexual behaviors were not altered. Ss ate less while taking the drug, losing weight and working less for food. In these primates methadone had significant stimulant properties, impaired important social behaviors, and reduced the potency of food as a reinforcer of work. Results are compared with methadone's effects upon humans. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6550. Cutler, Margaret G.; Mackintosh, J. H. & Chance, M. R. (Glasgow Coll of Technology, Scotland) **Effects of the environment on the behavioural response of mice to non-ataxic doses of ethyl alcohol.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 841-846.—Examined the effects of ethyl alcohol on social behavior in a total of 120 CFW mice which were placed in different social contexts. In encounters between unfamiliar males, alcohol-treated Ss from a diverse environment showed more exploration on the bars of an unfamiliar cage and less social investigation than controls. In an encounter situation between males and females, male Ss given alcohol showed a significant increase in frequency and duration of all forms of social and sexual investigation other than mounts and attempted mounts. In a territorial situation, alcohol administration before territory establishment resulted, on each of 4 occasions, in the dominant S of the alcohol-treated group becoming despot over the whole enclosure, whereas after territory establishment this effect was not seen. The overall effect of alcohol was, therefore, to increase the type of behavior that was already stimulated by the test situation. The significance of these findings in relation to the differential effects of alcohol on different areas of the nervous system is discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6551. Cutler, Margaret G.; Mackintosh, John H. & Chance, Michael R. (U Birmingham, Medical School, England) **Behavioural changes in laboratory mice during cannabis feeding and withdrawal.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 173-177.—Studied the effects of feeding cannabis in the diet by an ethological analysis of encounters between 80 male CFW mice. Tincture of cannabis was used which contained 1.8 mg/ml Δ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), 1.3 mg/ml cannabidiol, 0.3 mg/ml cannabichromene, and 0.6 mg/ml cannabinol. Approximately 23 mg of cannabis was ingested daily by each S. Administration of cannabis to dominant males resulted in a reduction of nonsocial activity and an increase in flight and in social and sexual investigation when compared with untreated controls, but the behavior of subordinate males was not significantly altered. The behavior of dominant males showed a rebound effect with an increase in aggression 1 wk after cannabis withdrawal. A preference feeding test demonstrated, however, that the treated Ss were not dependent on the cannabis-containing diet but consumed the control diet in preference. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6552. Dafny, Nachum. (U Texas, Medical School, Houston) **Selective field potential changes induced by L-dopa.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 189-202.—Average acoustic evoked responses following paired stimuli were recorded simultaneously from the caudate nucleus, globus pallidus, substantia nigra, ventromedial hypothalamus, arcuate nucleus, anterior hypothalamus, and medial geniculate body in 18 freely moving Holtzman albino rats implanted with permanent electrodes. Click stimuli evoked large-amplitude responses in all structures. The neuronal recovery function measured by consecutive paired click stimuli separated by varying time intervals differed among structures. Low doses (10 mg/kg) of pentobarbital increased the average acoustic evoked response and shortened the neuronal recovery function; a higher dose of pentobarbital (40 mg/kg) attenuated the average acoustic evoked responses in all 7 structures. Levodopa (100 mg/kg, ip) increased the average acoustic evoked responses recorded from caudate nucleus, globus pallidus, substantia nigra, ventromedial hypothalamus, and arcuate nucleus, but did not affect those from anterior hypothalamus and medial geniculate body. The neuronal recovery functions obtained from substantia nigra, anterior hypothalamus, and medial geniculate body were unaffected by levodopa or reserpine (1 mg/kg) while in the other structures; levodopa shortened the recovery time of the 2nd response, and reserpine reversed this phenomenon only in caudate nucleus. 2 hypotheses are proposed: (a) dopamine is not exclusively an inhibitory neurotransmitter or (b) the action of dopamine is to remove the inhibitory properties of the inhibitory interneurons. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6553. Dasberg, Haim H. (Jerusalem Mental Health Ctr, Outpatient Clinic, Israel) **Effects and plasma levels of N-desmethyldiazepam after oral administration in normal volunteers.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 191-198.—Diazepam and N-desmethyldiazepam, the latter as a separate drug, were orally administered to 6 paid normal volunteers, each drug during 7 days, 15 mg daily in divided doses. Using a randomized placebo-controlled double-blind design, subjective and observer ratings of a wide range of clinical effects were made. Results show that steady state plasma levels were reached on the 5th day; that N-desmethyldiazepam considering its lower clearance rates, is a longer acting drug than diazepam; that both substances induce hypnosedative effects, mood changes, and somatic disturbances and facilitate sexual behavior in normals; and that desmethyldiazepam is a more effective hypnosedative and mood-lowering substance. Further comparisons in anxiety patients are recommended in order to find out if the specific desmethyldiazepam effects are therapeutically favorable or disturbing. (30 ref)—*Journal Abstract*.

6554. Davenport, John W.; Hagquist, William W. & Hennies, Richard S. (U Wisconsin, Regional Primate Ctr, Madison) **Neonatal hyperthyroidism: Maturational acceleration and learning deficit in triiodothyronine-stimulated rats.** *Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 231-236.—21 Holtzman rat pups injected on postnatal Days 2-4 with subcutaneous doses of triiodothyronine (T₃) up to 4 μ g/g showed substantial accelera-

tions in the maturation of swimming behavior, righting reflexes, and eye opening which were greater than the accelerations produced by neonatal thyroxine (T_4) in a previous study. They also showed significantly higher activity in stabilimeter cages on postnatal Day 13 but not an expected earlier peak than 11 normal controls in the ontogeny-of-arousal functions obtained in stabilimeter testing. As adults, T_4 -treated Ss displayed large maze learning deficits which were comparable in size to those produced by fairly severe thyroid deficiency in the perinatal period. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6555. Davis, W. Marvin & Smith, Thomas. (U Mississippi, School of Pharmacy) **Morphine enhancement of shuttle avoidance prevented by α -methyltyrosine.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 95-97.—Gave 42 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats 6 days of training (180 trials) to make a 2-way (shuttle) avoidance response. Poor performers making less than 50% avoidances in the 6th block of 30 trials were given drug treatments on the next 2 days. Both morphine sulfate (15 mg/kg) and dextroamphetamine sulfate (1 mg/kg) increased the avoidance level by 70-100%. Prior treatment with α -methyltyrosine (50 mg/kg) prevented the effects of both drugs. Nalorphine hydrochloride (5 mg/kg) also blocked the effect of morphine. The action of α -methyltyrosine to block enhancement of avoidance indicated that this effect of morphine is attributable to a catecholamine-dependent excitatory component of its activity profile.—*Journal abstract*.

6556. Dayton, Harry E. **The role of cholinergic drugs in the production of analgesia and the development of tolerance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2205.

6557. Dougherty, John A. (U Minnesota) **A behavioral and pharmacological analysis of cocaine self-administration in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2333-2334.

6558. Eibergen, Robert D. & Carlson, Kristin R. (U Pittsburgh) **Dyskinesias elicited by methamphetamine: Susceptibility of former methadone-consuming monkeys.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4214), 588-590.

6559. Eichenbaum, Howard; Quenon, Barbara A.; Heacock, Anne & Agranoff, Bernard W. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Differential behavioral and biochemical effects of regional injection of cycloheximide into mouse brain.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 171-176.—Summarizes a series of experiments which suggest localization of the effects of small stereotactically injected doses of cycloheximide (CXM) on protein synthesis and memory in female CD-1 mice. Behavioral data indicate a regional difference in the effects on retention of learned passive avoidance, with maximal amnesia following CXM injection into the striatum, hippocampus, amygdala, and posterior lateral thalamus. (16 ref)

6560. Einon, Dorothy & Tye, N. C. (U Cambridge, England) **Chlordiazepoxide and isolation induced timidity in rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 83-85.

Examined the effects of chlordiazepoxide (CDP) on emergence behavior in socially and isolation-reared 48 hooded Lister rats in 2 experiments. Low doses of CDP (4 mg/ml) decreased the emergence times of isolated Ss but had little effect on the emergence of social Ss. At

higher doses (7.5 mg/kg) the drug retarded emergence in all groups but there were no differential effects. Results do not support claims that rearing conditions influence the susceptibility of rats to CNS depressants; rather they suggest that particular levels of CDP selectively influence "emotional" behavior.—*Journal abstract*.

6561. Eissenberg, Ethel M. (U Tennessee) **The curarized rat and heart rate conditioning: A consideration of respiration parameters and neuromuscular blocking agents in a classical conditioning paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2335.

6562. Fechter, Laurence D. (U Rochester) **Central monoamines and the acoustic startle reaction in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2336.

6563. Figler, Michael H. (Towson State Coll) **Twenty-four-hour retention of chlordiazepoxide (Librium)-attenuated threat behavior in male Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens*).** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 6(3), 317-320.—In Exp I, 30 adult male Siamese fighting fish were used to study 24-hr retention of chlordiazepoxide-induced (30 μ g/ml) attenuation and facilitation of habituation of species-specific threat behavior. Ss, in a drug solution or plain water, were exposed to an undrugged conspecific stimulus fish for 40 min. After 24 hrs back in their home jars, all Ss were retested in plain water with the same stimulus fish. Chlordiazepoxide showed similar threat behavior attenuation in Sessions 1 and 2 as compared to the control situation. In Exp II, 21 Ss were immersed in 1 of the 2 treatments for the same time period with no stimulus fish present. After 24 hrs in their home environment, all Ss were tested in plain water with a stimulus fish present. Chlordiazepoxide attenuated threat behavior and facilitated its habituation 24 hrs after initial exposure to the drug. Results of Exp I appear to be due to sustained drug activity rather than transfer of drug-induced behavior from a drugged to a nondrugged state.—*Journal abstract*.

6564. File, Sandra E. & Wardill, Ann G. (U London, School of Pharmacy, England) **Validity of head-dipping as a measure of exploration in a modified hole-board.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 53-59.—Developed a modified hole-board with 4 holes in the floor, under which novel objects could be placed. 2 criteria for considering head-dipping as a measure of exploration were proposed: (a) that it should reflect novel aspects of the environment and (b) that exposure to the hole-board should result in information storage. Ss were a total of 173 male CFW mice and 69 male hooded Lister rats used in 3 experiments. That head-dipping reflected novelty was indicated by the longer duration of head-dips on initial exposure if objects were present, and also on a 2nd exposure when objects were introduced for the 1st time. Information storage was indicated by habituation on reexposure to the hole-board. A significant positive correlation between head-dipping in the 4- and 16-hole boards was obtained for rats, but not for mice. This provided some indirect evidence that rat head-dipping in the 16-hole-board also reflects exploration. Amphetamine (2 and 5 mg/kg, ip) decreased and alcohol (.4 and .8 g/kg) increased the frequency and duration of head-dips. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*

6565. Fishman, Jack; Hahn, Elliot F. & Norton, Baiba I. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Comparative in vivo distribution of opiate agonists and antagonists by means of double isotope techniques.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(7), 1119-1125.—6 male Sprague-Dawley rats were injected with mixtures of morphine-¹⁴C and naloxone-³H and the entry of the isotopes into the brain and various tissues was measured. Naloxone crossed the blood brain barrier 8-10 times faster than morphine. Increasing the dose of morphine from very low to pharmacological levels had little effect on the relative tissue distribution. (16 ref)
6566. Flood, James F.; Bennett, Edward L.; Orme, Ann E. & Rosenzweig, Mark R. (U California, Los Angeles) **Relation of memory formation to controlled amounts of brain protein synthesis.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 97-102.—Anisomycin, an inhibitor of brain protein synthesis, was used to control the time and duration of protein synthesis occurring in female C57Bl/Jf mice after they were trained on a 1-trial passive avoidance task. It was found that if synthesis was strongly inhibited for 6-8 hrs, a high percentage of the Ss was amnesic. However, if small amounts of protein synthesis were allowed to occur by permitting intervals of partial recovery of protein synthesis during the period of inhibition, then fewer Ss were amnesic. The longer the duration of this interval of controlled synthesis and the closer it occurred to training, the greater the percentage of Ss remembering the training.—*Journal abstract.*
6567. Fuentes, Jose A.; Oleshansky, Marvin A. & Neff, Norton H. (NIMH, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) **A sensitive enzymatic assay for dextro- or levo-tranlylcypromine in brain.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 24(21), 1971-1973.—Describes an assay for (+)- or (-)-tranlylcypromine in brain which is sensitive enough to measure the drugs in small brain samples and simple enough so that many assays can be performed in a single day. Implications for the use of the isomers in the treatment of depression and the relationship between their therapeutic effectiveness and MAO and catecholamine blockade are examined.
6568. Gallager, Dorothy A. (Vanderbilt U) **Serotonergic mechanisms in the central action of psychotropic drugs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2206-2207.
6569. Gay, Patricia E. (Rutgers State U) **Inhibitory effects of pre- and post-test d-amphetamine on mouse-killing by rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2967.
6570. Ghoneim, M. M.; Mewaldt, S. P. & Thatcher, J. W. (U Iowa) **The effect of diazepam and fentanyl on mental, psychomotor and electroencephalographic functions and their rate of recovery.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 61-66.—Administered diazepam (10 or 20 mg), fentanyl (0.1 or 0.2 mg), or a placebo iv at weekly intervals to 10 healthy 21-25 yr old males. They were tested on a battery of psychological (e.g., backward digit span, simple reaction time, serial learning, and delayed recall) and EEG tests at 0.5, 2, 6, and 8 hrs following injection. Fentanyl had little effect on memory while diazepam reduced the ability to learn without increasing forgetting of material already acquired. By the 2nd hr postinjection, only the low dose of fentanyl had no residual effect. Recovery was complete by the 6th hr for all treatments according to the psychological tests except for the lagging effect of the high dose of diazepam on memory. The EEG effects of diazepam persisted beyond the end of the testing sessions while those of the high dose of fentanyl recovered by the 8th hr. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
6571. Golub, Mari & Kornetsky, Conan. **Effects of testing age and fostering experience on seizure susceptibility of rats treated prenatally with chlorpromazine.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 519-524.—Offspring of female CD rats treated with 2 mg/kg chlorpromazine (CPZ) on Days 5-8 of gestation had lower seizure thresholds than offspring of saline-treated controls at 30, 60, 90, and 120 days of age. The CPZ-treated offspring were also heavier than controls prior to weaning. Further analysis using cross-fostered litters indicated that at least part of the drug effect on seizure thresholds took place before birth, although a postnatal component was also demonstrated. A striking effect of the fostering experience itself on the seizure threshold (fostering reduced the differences between the gestational treatment groups) prevented conclusions about the relative importance of prenatal and postnatal influences. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6572. Goudie, A. J. & Thornton, E. W. (U Liverpool, England) **Effects of drug experience on drug induced conditioned taste aversions: Studies with amphetamine and fenfluramine.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 77-82.—In 2 experiments with a total of 42 female albino rats, conditioned taste aversions (CTAs) established to 0.1% sodium saccharin by ip injections of fenfluramine hydrochloride (6 mg/kg) or dextroamphetamine sulfate (2.0 mg/kg) were significantly attenuated, but not abolished altogether, by chronic pretreatment (over 9 days) with the specific drug. Prior treatment with fenfluramine attenuated the aversive effects of amphetamine, but the converse was found not to be the case. Results refute the "unnatural need state" and "novelty" hypotheses of the effects of prior drug experience on the establishment of CTAs. An alternative explanation in terms of tolerance is considered, and the possible relevance of the results to studies of drug abuse in humans is discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6573. Grimm, Veronika; Gottesfeld, Zehava; Wasserman, Ita & Samuel, David. (Weizmann Inst of Science, Rehovot, Israel) **The level of GABA in the brain and locomotor behavior.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 573-578.—Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) content was measured in the brains of a total of 65 male Wistar rats injected with ip amino-oxyacetic acid, di-N-propylacetate, or saline. Significant increases in GABA were found in the motor cortex and cerebellum after treatment with both drugs as compared to saline controls. Increased GABA levels were associated with interference with the smooth execution of learned locomotor acts, especially where balancing and coordination of the hind limbs were necessary. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
6574. Groves, Philip M.; Wilson, Charles J.; Young, Stephen J. & Rebec, George V. (U Colorado) **Self-inhibition by dopaminergic neurons.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4214), 522-529.—Describes experiments which

provide an alternative to the "neuronal feedback loop" hypothesis for the mode of action of certain psychotropic drugs. An alternative model suggests that the inhibition of neuronal activity produced in the pars compacta (PC) of the substantia nigra (SN) by systemic amphetamine may be achieved not by means of a neuronal feedback loop, but rather by the independent effect of amphetamine on a dopaminergic inhibitory mechanism intrinsic to the SN. Antipsychotic dopamine antagonists may also produce an increase in neuronal firing rates by the simultaneous but independent blockade of dopaminergic transmission in the neostriatum and PC of the SN. Although there is a neuronal feedback loop from the basal ganglia to the SN, evidence suggests that this is a positive feedback mechanism which consists of cholinergic interneurons innervated by ascending dopaminergic projections. The effects of the positive loop would be masked by the effects of amphetamine and dopamine antagonists on dopaminergic transmission in the caudate putamen and PC of the SN. It is suggested that this tonic dopaminergic inhibition may consist of a mode of neurohumoral regulation involving release of dopamine from the dendrites of dopaminergic neurons, acting on postsynaptic receptors to produce inhibition of neuronal firing, (i.e., self-inhibition).—*L. Gorsey.*

6575. Halaris, Angelos E.; Belendiuk, Krystyna T. & Freedman, Daniel X. (U Chicago) **Antidepressant drugs affect dopamine uptake.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 24(20), 1896-1898.—Reports that a number of widely used antidepressants inhibit dopamine uptake by Sprague-Dawley rat brain nuclei-free homogenates. Results show that maprotiline and desipramine are equipotent inhibitors and that chlorimipramine is a potent inhibitor.

6576. Harris, Lance A. (Michigan State U) **The effects of an acute administration of nitrous oxide on fear.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2931-2932.

6577. Haubrich, Dean R.; Wang, Paulina F.; Herman, Raymond L. & Clody, Donald E. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) **Acetylcholine synthesis in rat brain: Dissimilar effects of clozapine and chlorpromazine.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sep), Vol 17(5), 739-747.—Reports that treatment of male Sprague-Dawley rats with either clozapine or chlorpromazine (CPZ), in doses that produced equivalent changes in dopamine metabolism and avoidance responding, reduced the concentration of acetylcholine (ACh) in the corpus striatum, and that clozapine, but not CPZ, reduced the rate of synthesis of ACh. Results suggest that clozapine reduces cholinergic neuronal activity in the brain and that this effect may explain the lack of extrapyramidal side effects in psychotic patients treated with it. (29 ref)

6578. Holzman, Philip S. et al. (U Chicago) **Smooth-pursuit eye movements, and diazepam, CPZ, and secobarbital.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 111-115.—Examined the effects on smooth-pursuit eye tracking of single doses of chlorpromazine (0.667 and 1.334 mg/kg), diazepam (0.071, 0.142, and 0.284 mg/kg), and secobarbital (100 mg) in 5 male 21-28 yr olds. Only the barbiturate significantly affected the ability to follow a moving target with smooth-pursuit eye movements. In repeated testing of a single S, 130 mg of secobarbital

disrupted smooth-pursuit movements at least until 24 hrs after ingestion. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6579. Houser, Vincent P. (VA Hosp, Psychotropic Drug Lab, Perry Point, MD) **The effects of meprobamate upon the aversive threshold of rats.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975 (Sep), Vol 6(3), 325-326.—Determined the analgesic potency of orally administered meprobamate (50 or 100 mg) in 6 male Sprague-Dawley rats, using the spatial preference technique. This drug raised the aversive threshold when administered in a dose of 100 mg. This same dose, however, also significantly reduced the number of motor responses made during threshold testing. Results suggest that meprobamate produces its effects on the aversive threshold indirectly by inhibiting the execution of the escape response.—*Journal abstract.*

6580. Houser, Vincent P.; Cash, Randall J. & Van Hart, Dale A. **The effects of metiamide on the "activity-stress" ulcer in rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 37-41.—40 male Sprague-Dawley derived rats were housed in standard activity wheel cages and fed for only 1 hr/day. Ss were equally divided into 4 groups that received either saline, 12.5 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg, or 50 mg/kg of metiamide, an H₂ receptor antagonist, 3 times/day. All Ss died within 11 days and all demonstrated significant gastric lesions in the glandular fundus of the stomach. The 50 mg/kg group, however, demonstrated significantly fewer ulcers than the saline Ss and the lesions that did occur were significantly smaller than those noted in the controls. Several hypotheses which consider metiamide's effects on gastric secretion and motor activity are proposed. It is suggested that secretion of acid may be an important contributing factor in the formation of gastric ulcers in animals subjected to the "activity-stress" procedure.—*Journal abstract.*

6581. Hughes, John A. (Johns Hopkins U) **Developmental and behavioral effects of methyl mercury in mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2077-2078.

6582. Huppert, Felicia A. & Iversen, Susan D. (U Cambridge, England) **Response suppression in rats: A comparison of response-contingent and noncontingent punishment and the effect of the minor tranquilizer, chlordiazepoxide.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 67-75.—Compared the behavioral effects of response-contingent and noncontingent shock in 4 experiments in terms of (a) suppression of an operant response (lever-pressing); (b) release from suppression following injection of the minor tranquilizer chlordiazepoxide, and (c) suppression of behavior in a situation not associated with shock. A total of 104 male hooded Lister rats were used. Results show that response-contingent shock produced far greater suppression of the operant response than did noncontingent shock, as well as greater suppression of behavior in a neutral environment following the shock experience. Chlordiazepoxide (10 mg/kg, ip) was more effective in releasing behavior from suppression when shock was response-contingent than when shock was noncontingent, a result which does not appear to reflect simply the greater suppression produced by response-contingent shock. (14 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6583. Inselman-Temkin, Barbara R. (Yale U) **Effects of gonadal and gonadotropic hormones on centrally**

elicited attack in male and female cats. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2340.

6584. Islam, S. & Bureš, J. (Government Coll, Mardan, Pakistan) Interaction between the activity of an epileptic focus and discrete skilled movements in rats. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 651-656.—Trained 16 Druckney male hooded rats to reach into a narrow feeding tube for small food pellets. The paw movements were photoelectrically detected. An epileptic focus established by local application of 1% picrotoxin on the exposed motor cortex increased the frequency of reaching with the ipsilateral paw and impaired reaching with the contralateral paw. Interictal discharge rate of all ipsilateral was increased by reaching in the same way as the slow activity ($<0.5/\text{sec}$) of contralateral foci. On the other hand, fast activity ($>0.5/\text{sec}$) of contralateral foci was decreased by reaching. Computer analysis of interictal discharge incidence during 512 msec before and after reaching onset showed that the brief facilitation of discharge (50 msec) during the actual movement was often preceded and followed by more prolonged inhibition (200 msec). The inhibition was better expressed in the contralateral hemisphere. Results are interpreted as due to changes of cortical excitability associated with reaching and to interference of the epileptic focus with the cortical elaboration of the skilled movement. (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6585. Johansson, Jan O.; Jarbe, Torbjörn U. & Henriksson, Bengt G. (Uppsala, Sweden) Acute and subcholine influences of tetrahydrocannabinols on water and food intake, body weight, and temperature in rats. *T.-I.-T. Journal of Life Sciences*, 1975, Vol 5(1-2), 17-28.—Studied the effects of hashish derivatives (Δ^1 - and Δ^1 -tetrahydrocannabinol, Δ^1 - and Δ^1 -THC) on a total of 108 male Sprague-Dawley rats in 3 experiments. In Exp I Ss given hashish, inhaled as smoke, showed a depression of water consumption comparable to Ss given 10 mg/kg of either of the THC. In Exp II a dose-related depression of water-and-food intake and reduction of body weight with gradual recovery was found in Ss maintained on a limited time of drinking schedule and subchronically treated with Δ^1 -THC. In Exp III with nondeprived Ss, Δ^1 -THC caused similar effects as in Exp II, although to a lesser extent. From both experiments it is concluded that there was an inhibition of even loss of body weight and that food intake was more severely depressed than water intake. Temperature recordings suggest that the predominant consequence of lower, behaviorally effective doses of THC on rectal temperature of rats is hyper- rather than hypothermia. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6586. Kay, David C. (National Inst on Drug Abuse, Addiction Research Ctr, Lexington, KY) Human sleep during chronic morphine intoxication. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 117-124.—Studied the sleep of 6 opiate addicts (mean age, 33.8 yrs) for 11 nights during 3 phases of a chronic morphine cycle. The control phase consisted of 5 consecutive nights before morphine administration. The induction phase consisted of 1 night at 21-36 days after the onset of morphine administration, when the daily dose was 140-220 mg. The stable dose phase consisted of 5 consecutive nights after the Ss

had received 240 mg of morphine daily for 8-19 wks. Sleep was continuously monitored with EEG, EMG, and electrooculogram. Chronic morphine produced signs of a small but persistent sleep disturbance: delta sleep (early night) became less stable and shifted toward later in the night, waking state increased during the middle of the night, REM sleep decreased, the REM cycle increased, and bursts of delta activity increased. Although this disturbance persisted throughout the night, it was much less than that seen after single doses of morphine in a previous study. With chronic morphine, therefore, partial tolerance develops to the sleep disturbance produced by morphine. The small but persistent nocturnal arousal during chronic morphine contrasts with the sedation seen during chronic methadone. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6587. Key, B. J. (U Birmingham, Medical School, England) Effect of chlorpromazine on the interaction between phasic and tonic electrocortical arousal mechanisms. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 179-185.—Studied the effect of chlorpromazine (5 mg/kg ip) on the rate of habituation of phasic arousal responses in cats carrying permanently implanted cortical recording electrodes. The overall effect of chlorpromazine was a marked shortening in the time taken to "train" the Ss, while still asleep, not to respond behaviorally or with tonic electrocortical changes to a particular auditory stimulus. (39 ref)

6588. King, Lucy J.; Cari, Juanita L. & Lao, Lauro. (Virginia Commonwealth U, Medical Coll) Cocaine and amphetamine modification of cerebral energy metabolism *In vivo*. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 43-45.—At the time of maximal behavioral stimulation after ip injections of dextroamphetamine (5 mg/kg) in male white ICR mice, elevation of cerebral cortical levels of malate in the citric acid cycle and of the amino acid, alanine, was observed, suggesting that this drug has widespread effects on energy metabolism. Cocaine (20 mg/kg), in contrast, produced elevation of brain glucose but not of citric acid cycle substrates or amino acids at the time of maximal hyperactivity. These observations are discussed in terms of the mechanisms of action of these 2 CNS stimulants.—*Journal abstract*.

6589. Kleinknecht, Ronald A. & Donaldson, David. (Western Washington State Coll) A review of the effects of diazepam on cognitive and psychomotor performance. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 399-411.—Studies evaluating the effects of Valium on psychomotor and cognitive functions are reviewed and integrated. The various tasks used to assess drug effects are classified into 6 major groups; reflex speed, critical flicker fusion threshold, attention and vigilance, decision making, learning and memory, and psychomotor performance. In all functions except simple reflexive responding, some indications of impaired performances were reported, the results being most definitive for the critical flicker fusion, where even small doses lowered the threshold, and for a slower performance on letter cancellation tasks. There also appeared to be some interaction between diazepam and alcohol. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6590. Kramis, R.; Vanderwolf, C. H. & Bland, B. H. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) Two types of

hippocampal rhythmical slow activity in both the rabbit and the rat: Relations to behavior and effects of atropine, diethyl ether, urethane, and pentobarbital. *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 49(1, Pt 1), 58-85.—A series of experiments involving 33 hooded rats and 21 New Zealand white rabbits indicated that the hippocampus receives 2 nonspecific inputs from the brainstem, each capable of producing rhythmical slow activity (theta rhythm). One type of theta rhythm could be abolished by injections of atropine sulfate (5 mg/kg, iv, or 25-50 mg/kg, ip) but not by atropine methyl nitrate. Such theta activity typically occurred during ether or urethane anesthesia as well as during behavioral immobility in the undrugged state. A 2nd type of theta activity was relatively unaffected by large doses of atropine sulfate but was abolished selectively during ether or urethane induced anesthesia. Such theta activity typically occurred in waking animals only if motor movements were performed concurrently. Both types of theta activity could be elicited by electrical stimulation at sites in the hypothalamus or midbrain reticular formation. It is suggested that atropine resistant activation of the cerebrum plays a role in the emission and control of normal behavior and may mediate many of the behavioral effects of centrally acting drugs such as anesthetics, tranquilizers, or stimulants. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6591. Kuenzle, C. C. & Zeier, H. (U Zürich, School of Veterinary Medicine, Switzerland) **Chemical transfer of learned behaviour: No specific effect observed in rats trained to swim either of two mazes.** *Experientia*, 1975(Aug), Vol 31(8), 947-949.—Replicated a recent experiment that reported the successful transfer of detailed spatial information about a maze by injecting brain extracts of trained mice into naive recipients. Using rats, a swimming maze was employed as a precaution against odor cues. No evidence for information transfer was obtained under these conditions. (German summary)—*Journal summary*.

6592. Lagerspetz, Kirsti M. & Lagerspetz, Karl Y. (Swedish U, Turku, Finland) **The expression of the genes of aggressiveness in mice: The effect of androgen on aggression and sexual behavior in females.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 291-296.—A total of approximately 111 female TA and TNA mice selectively bred for aggressiveness or nonaggressiveness were injected with testosterone propionate (TP) at the age of 2 days and as adults, or they were injected as adults only. Aggressive and sexual behavior was then tested with female, receptive female, and male partners before, during, and after the latter TP treatment. The females that had received both TP treatments displayed as much or as little aggression as males of the same strain, leading to the conclusion that aggressiveness genes are not linked with the male sex chromosome, even though they depend on it for their expression. The sexual behavior of the females of both strains that had received both TP treatments was altered to the male type. In the females of the aggressive strain even adult treatment alone was sufficient for this change. It is noted that aggressiveness and male sexual behavior seem to be determined separately, although aggressiveness facilitates the display of male sexual behavior.—*Journal abstract*

6593. Leaf, Russell C. et al. (Rutgers State U, Graduate School, New Brunswick) **Chlordiazepoxide and diazepam induced mouse killing by rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 23-28.—In 4 experiments with approximately 3,000 adult male albino Holtzman rats, chlordiazepoxide HCl, at dose levels from 2.5 to 80 mg/kg, significantly increased the low base rates of mouse killing (3-9%). Maximal killing rates were obtained at doses from 7.5 to 20 mg/kg. Diazepam (1.25-10 mg/kg) was equally effective and several times more potent than chlordiazepoxide. Pentobarbital (10 or 20 mg/kg) did not increase killing. Killing induced by chlordiazepoxide was blocked by dextroamphetamine sulfate (.75 or 1.5 mg/kg), but not by levoamphetamine (1.5 mg/kg). Unlike pilocarpine-induced killing, the effects of chlordiazepoxide were not increased or decreased significantly by either peripherally or centrally active anticholinergic drugs, over wide dose ranges of these agents; nor were the effects of chlordiazepoxide increased by repeated daily administration. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6594. Liljequist, R. et al. (U Helsinki, Finland) **Effect of two weeks' treatment with thioridazine, chlorpromazine, sulpiride, and bromazepam, alone or in combination with alcohol, on learning and memory in man.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 205-208.—Conducted 2 experiments with healthy 20-25 yr old male students. In Exp I 20 Ss received bromazepam (6 mg 3 times/day for 2 wks), thioridazine (10 mg 3 times/day for the 3rd wk and 20 mg 3 times/day for the 4th wk), and placebo in a double-blind crossover study. In Exp II 20 Ss received sulpiride (50 mg 3 times/day for 2 wks), chlorpromazine (10 and 20 mg 3 times/day for the 3rd and 4th wks, respectively), and placebo. The tests used were paired associate learning with nonsense syllables and the WAIS Digit Span subtest. Before testing Ss took either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic bitter drink (0.5 g/kg alcohol). Alcohol impaired learning capacity. Only bromazepam impaired learning significantly, and the combined effect of alcohol and bromazepam on learning capacity was very deleterious. The adrenolytic effect of drugs did not correlate with their effect on learning. It is concluded that caution is necessary when prescribing bromazepam for active out-patients at least in doses used in this study. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6595. Littleton, J. M. (U London, King's Coll, England) **The experimental approach to alcoholism.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 99-122.—Discusses the biochemical basis of physical and psychological dependence on ethanol, with particular reference to the role of acetaldehyde, monoamines, and amino acids. Preliminary results are presented in which the factors of environment, heredity, sex, age, and diet are shown to affect susceptibility of mice to ethanol dependence, and an attempt is made to relate the influence of these factors to the biochemical basis of dependence. (24 p ref)—*Journal abstract*

6596. Lonowski, Daniel J.; Levitt, Robert A. & Dickinson, William A. (Southern Illinois U) **Carbachol-elicited mouse killing by rats: Circadian rhythm and dose response.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 601-604.—Performed a dose-response analysis of cholinergically elicited aggression.

Bilateral doses of carbachol at 5, 20, 35, and 50 μ g were injected into the lateral hypothalamus of nonkiller female rats. Ss were 62 adult Long-Evans rats. One group was injected during the day, another at night. The most effective dose of carbachol eliciting aggression against mice was 20 μ g bilaterally administered at night (70% of Ss killed or attacked the mice). An injection of 20 μ g during the day, as well as injections of 5, 35, and 50 μ g during the day or night, were less effective.—*Journal abstract*.

6597. MacAvoy, Michael G. & Marks, David F. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Divided attention performance of cannabis users and nonusers following cannabis and alcohol.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 147-152.—Compared the effects of Δ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and alcohol, and their combination, on divided attention performance between 32 male and female cannabis users and nonusers (mean age, 25 yrs). Performance by all Ss was significantly impaired following 2.6 and 5.2 mg THC but not at blood alcohol concentrations of 48 and 96 mg/100 ml. The combined effect of the 2 drugs depended upon prior experience with cannabis. A synergistic action occurred in nonusers while an antagonistic effect occurred in the group of users. Differences in the alcohol effects between users and nonusers provided evidence of cross-tolerance between cannabis and alcohol. A replication of the experiment using a within-Ss design with 3 levels of alcohol (placebo, 50 mg, and 100 mg/100 ml) and 3 levels cannabis (placebo, 2.62 mg, and 5.24 mg THC) showed no evidence of cross-tolerance, although users tended to be less impaired than nonusers under all treatments. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6598. MacPhail, Robert C. & Seiden, Lewis S. (U Chicago) *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 1-4.—4 male Sprague-Dawley rats performed during 35-min sessions under a schedule that arranged water delivery after every 40th response. Cocaine (1.0-16.0 mg ip) was administered 15, 30, 60, or 120 min prior to a session. When given 15 min prior to a session, cocaine (1.0-8.0 mg) in all Ss produced dose-related decreases in responding. The largest dose, when given 15 min pre-session to 2 rats, almost completely suppressed responding. Lengthening the time between drug injection and test session attenuated the rate-decreasing effects of cocaine (1.0-8.0 mg), but did not affect the almost complete suppression of performance seen with the largest dose. Small doses (1.0-4.0 mg) had no effect on the pause in responding that occurred after water delivery. The 8.0-mg dose lengthened the pause by approximately 9,000% and 650% when give 15 and 30 min prior to a session, respectively, but by less than 50% when give 60 or 120 min pre-session. It is concluded that cocaine effects depend on the dose as well as the time of its administration prior to testing. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6599. MacPhail, Robert C. (U Maryland) **Effects and interactions of scopolamine and d-amphetamine on schedule-controlled responding in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2971.

6600. Marshall, Keats E. (U California, San Francisco) **The effects of intracaudate injections of chlorpromazine on conditioned avoidance and self stimulation**

behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2971-2972.

6601. Marx, Jean L. **Learning and behavior (II): The hypothalamic peptides.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4214), 544-545.—Reports ongoing research on hypothalamic control structures, peptides, which may have implications for treatment of Parkinson's disease and depression. Recent studies on melanocyte-stimulating hormone factors and parkinsonism and somatostatin and depression are described.

6602. Meltzer, Herbert Y. (U Chicago, Pritzker Medical School) **Plasma creatine phosphokinase levels in rats following lyseric acid diethylamide.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 91-93.—LSD (.6 mg/kg) injected ip or intramuscularly did not increase plasma creatine phosphokinase (CPK) activity in 54 male Sprague-Dawley rats. LSD did not produce an increase in serum CPK activity in Ss kept in a 2°C environment for 2 hrs. LSD also did not potentiate the increase in plasma CPK activity produced by restraint at 2°C or 24°C. It is suggested that the increases in serum CPK activity previously reported to occur in people who became psychotic following LSD ingestion are a consequence of the psychotic state itself rather than a direct effect of LSD. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6603. Mörmstad, Hakan. (U Lund, Faculty of Odontology, Malmö, Sweden) **Acute sodium fluoride toxicity in rats in relation to age and sex.** *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 37(5), 425-428.—The 24 hr LD-50 dose for ip-injected sodium fluoride was determined in developing and young adult Sprague-Dawley rats of both sexes. Developing Ss tolerated 2½ times as much fluoride as the young adults when expressed as mg F/kg of body weight.

6604. Munkvad, I. (Sct. Hans Mental Hosp, Research Lab, Roskilde, Denmark) **The mechanism of action of psychopharmacological agents on behavior.** *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*, 1975, Vol 36(Suppl 2), 21-30.—Discusses the effect of antipsychotics on aggressiveness and abnormal social behavior, from anatomical, behavioral, and biochemical viewpoints. The possibility that disturbances in the balance between the aminergic and cholinergic systems cause aggressive behavior is considered. The antipsychotic properties of clozapine are discussed, and an amphetamine model of schizophrenia is presented. The ideal antipsychotic is seen as one that antagonizes psychotic behavior without affecting normal behavior. (34 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

6605. Nakazawa, Yoichi et al. (Kurume U, Medical School, Japan) **Effects of thienodiazepine derivatives on human sleep as compared to those of benzodiazepine derivatives.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 165-171.—Studied the effects of 2 new thienodiazepine derivatives, clotiazepam and Y-7131, on normal human sleep in 5 male undergraduates. These effects were compared to those of 2 benzodiazepine derivatives, diazepam and nitrazepam, in 5 other male undergraduates. REM sleep was significantly decreased only with 2 mg of Y-7131, and rebound elevation of REM sleep did not follow in recovery Nights 1 and 2. Using a specially designed partial differential REM deprivation procedure, there was also no rebound elevation of REM sleep noted in recovery Night 2 following 2 mg of Y-7131.

REM sleep was not suppressed with 15 mg of clonazepam, 6 mg of diazepam, and 10 mg of nitrazepam when compared to the baseline night. With regard to NREM sleep, Stage 2 was significantly increased with 15 mg of clonazepam and 10 mg of nitrazepam, but slow-wave sleep was significantly decreased with 10 mg of nitrazepam. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6606. Ohi, Shuzo. (Tokyo U of Education, Japan) **[The effects of actinomycin D on the brain RNA synthesis and on the passive avoidance latency in the goldfish.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 191-198.—In a study with 15 goldfish, the effect of actinomycin D (Act-D) on brain RNA synthesis was examined by injecting Ss intracranially with Act-D at 0.5, 3, 24, 48, and 72 hrs prior to intracranial injection of H-uridine. In a 2nd experiment, the effect of Act-D on passive-avoidance latency was examined by injecting 16 goldfish with 2-10 μ l Act-D; 16 controls were injected with distilled water. Results show that intracranial injection of Act-D inhibited approximately 70% of Ss' brain RNA synthesis from 3 hrs to 4 days later. Short-term memory was not blocked in Ss given passive-avoidance training but long-term memory was markedly blocked. It is suggested that brain RNA synthesis is not related to short-term memory but is necessary for long-term memory. (English abstract) (34 ref)—*English summary*.

6607. Okey, Allan B. & Truant, Greg S. (U Windsor, Canada) **Cannabis demasculinizes rats but is not estrogenic.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(7), 1113-1117.—Cannabis resin (54% tetrahydrocannabinol) caused dose-related decreases in the development of testis, prostate, and seminal vesicles when administered in the diet to immature male Wistar rats. Bioassays and estrogen-receptor studies showed no estrogenic activity in cannabis resin. Cannabis resin was also given ip to immature female rats; there was no stimulation of uterine growth at doses up to toxic levels (200 mg/kg/day). It is concluded that demasculinization and possible feminization by cannabis are not due to simple estrogen-like action on male tissues.—*Journal abstract*.

6608. Oppenheim, R. W. & Reitzel, J. (North Carolina Dept of Human Resources, Research Div, Raleigh) **Ontogeny of behavioral sensitivity to strychnine in the chick embryo: Evidence for the early onset of CNS inhibition.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(2), 130-159.—Studied the development of behavioral sensitivity to strychnine in the White Leghorn chick embryo between Day 7 of incubation and 1 day posthatching. The earliest response to systemically applied strychnine was a marked depression of spontaneous motility at high concentrations of the drug. About 2 days later, strychnine induced a statistically reliable increase in spontaneous motility (hyperactivity). This consisted of a brief (1-2 min) excitatory response, which was followed by a return to baseline activity levels in the case of low drug concentrations or a depression of activity in the case of higher concentrations. By 11 days of incubation the brief excitatory response had increased to 4 min. For the 1st time at 16 days myoclonic convulsions were observed following strychnine. At the same time the sensitivity of the embryo to strychnine increased, compared to earlier stages. By 18 days strychnine most often induced an

immediate convulsive response without the preceding brief hyperactivity. The systemic application of glycine at 9 and 13 days produced a slight, but statistically reliable, depression of ongoing spontaneous motility, consistent with what one might expect if glycine were acting as an inhibitory neurotransmitter. Biochemical, electrophysiological, and neuroanatomical evidence is reviewed in an attempt to support the suggestion that the data may reflect the presence of strychnine-sensitive postsynaptic inhibitory processes in the spinal cord. Comparative data on the relative onset of excitatory and inhibitory processes in the developing spinal cord are also discussed. It is concluded that inhibitory mechanisms appear rather early during vertebrate neurogenesis. (5 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6609. Orcutt, James D. (Florida State U) **Social determinants of alcohol and marijuana effects: A systematic theory.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 1021-1033.—Presents a social-psychological theory of the effects of the recreational use of drugs, and discusses the application of the theory in comparative research on normal drug use. (31 ref)

6610. Paalzow, Gudrun & Paalzow, Lennart. (Uppsala, Biomedical Ctr, Sweden) **Enhancement of apomorphine-induced inhibition of vocalisation after-discharge response by theophylline.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(7), 1145-1151.—Reports that apomorphine increased dose-dependently, the threshold for the vocalization afterdischarge (VA) in male Sprague-Dawley rats, this effect being abolished by pimozide and potentiated by theophylline. A combined treatment with theophylline and levodopa also elevated the VA threshold. Results indicate that the pharmacological response after theophylline can be modulated by dopamine receptor interactions. (24 ref)

6611. Pappenheimer, J. R. et al. (Harvard U, Medical School) **Extraction of sleep-promoting factor S from cerebrospinal fluid and from brains of sleep-deprived animals.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 38(6), 1299-1311.—Sleep-promoting factor (factor S) was extracted, partially purified, and concentrated from cerebrospinal fluid and from acid-acetone extracts of brainstem and cortex of sleep-deprived goats and sheep. Concentrated fractions were infused intraventricularly in rats and in rabbits. Sleep-promoting activity was assayed by a decrease in nocturnal locomotor activity of rats and by durations and amplitude of slow-wave cortical EEG in rabbits. Results show that 20-fold concentrates of cerebrospinal fluid or material from 1 g cortex or brainstem of sleep-deprived goats or sheep depressed locomotor activity of rats to about 50% of normal during the 1st 6 hrs, with complete recovery the following night. In rabbits, the equivalent of 3 g brain tissue increased the duration of slow-wave sleep for about 7 hrs subsequent to infusion. Sleep induced by exogenous factor S in rabbits was characterized by slow-wave EEG. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6612. Pert, Agu & Maxey, George. (Biomedical Lab, Experimental Medicine Branch, Edgewood Arsenal, MD) **Asymmetrical cross-tolerance between morphine and scopolamine induced antinociception in the primate: Differential sites of action.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 139-145.—Two experiments explored

the role of the cholinergic system in mediating morphine induced analgesia in the rhesus monkey. Findings imply that morphine and scopolamine do not exert their antinociceptive effects through identical neural substrates, although a certain degree of overlap between such substrates was indicated. (29 ref)

6613. Pert, Agu. (Biomedical Lab, Experimental Medicine Branch, Edgewood Arsenal, MD) **The cholinergic system and nociception in the primate: Interactions with morphine.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 131-137.—In Exp I a shock titration task was used to evaluate the antinociceptive properties of 5 different classes of cholinergic compounds in 4 rhesus monkeys. Only scopolamine and high doses of physostigmine were effective in evaluating the shock threshold. The apparent antinociceptive effect of physostigmine, however, was difficult to separate from its nonspecific behavioral depressant effect and was probably not related to an increase in cholinergic tone. Exp II examined the interaction of morphine (2.0 mg/kg) with arecoline, scopolamine, and physostigmine using the same 4 Ss of Exp I. Only scopolamine (0.05 and 0.1 mg/kg) and high doses of physostigmine (0.1 mg/kg) interacted with morphine in the shock titration paradigm. The multiplicative interaction of morphine with scopolamine was confirmed in Exp III with 5 new Ss over a wider range of doses. It is concluded that morphine and the cholinergic compounds produce antinociceptive effects through different mechanisms of the pain system. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6614. Quenzer, Linda F. & Feldman, Robert S. (St Elizabeth's Hosp, Lab of Preclinical Pharmacology, Washington, DC) **The mechanism of anti-muricidal effects of chlordiazepoxide.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 3(4), 567-571.—In 3 experiments with a total of 35 male Sprague-Dawley mouse-killing rats, muricidal activity was suppressed by ip chlordiazepoxide (CDP). At appropriate doses the CDP effect was reversed by repeated testing, by pretreatment with CDP, and by concomitant dosing with caffeine. This points to the general behavioral depressant action of CDP which undergoes tolerance as being primarily responsible for the antimuricidal activity of CDP. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6615. Rabin, Joan S. **Effects of varying sucrose reinforcers and amobarbital sodium on positive contrast in rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(4), 290-294.—Studied the effect of quantity and quality of reinforcement on performance change following a shift to uniform high reward in 4 groups of albino male Sprague-Dawley rats totalling 72 Ss. 20 or 200 licks of a 5 or 20% sucrose solution constituted the 4 incentive conditions. 2 additional S groups were run in the high (20%-200 licks) and low (5%-20 licks) reward conditions to determine how amobarbital sodium, an emotional depressant, influences incentive shift performance. All 6 groups received 60 preshift runway trials (6/day), followed by 30 high reward trials. 24 extinction trials contrasted drugged and normal performance relating to high and low reward. Postshift positive contrast appeared in all nondrugged groups. An emotional base for positive contrast is considered. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6616. Refsum, Helge & Landmark, Kaud. (U Oslo, Inst of Pharmacology, Norway) **The effect of a calcium-antagonistic drug, nifedipine, on the mechanical and electrical activity of the isolated rat atrium.** *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 37(5), 369-376.—In the concentration range from 0.5 to 1,000 μ g/l, nifedipine caused a dose-dependent decrease in the spontaneous atrial rate and amplitude of contractions, and atrial arrest occurred in some experiments with the highest drug concentrations. Ss were female albino Wistar rats. The drug also caused a dose-dependent decrease in contractile force of stimulated left atria, while the threshold current required to drive the atria was unchanged. Nifedipine caused a dose-dependent increase in the sinus node recovery time. Results indicate that calcium ions are necessary for pacemaker activity in the sino-atrial node, but not essential for maintaining atrial refractoriness and excitability. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6617. Roszkowski, A. P.; Schuler, M. E.; Marx, M. & Edwards, J. A. (Inst of Clinical Medicine & Organic Chemistry, Syntex Research, Palo Alto, CA) **A central nervous system depressant-antidepressant.** *Experientia*, 1975(Aug), Vol 31(8), 960-962.—Describes a new tricyclic agent which may be suited for mixed anxiety-depressive therapy. The agent, 5-(3-dimethylaminoprop-1-enylidene)-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptane maleic acid salt (DMPD), exerts antidepressant effects and is simultaneously a potent CNS depressant. In experimental tests DMPD showed antidepressant effects which efficiently reduced reserpine-induced hypothermia in mice. Behavioral studies indicated that DMPD, in dosage levels as low as 10 mg/kg, produced ataxia, wobbly gait, and disorientation in mice, showing its effectiveness as a CNS depressant. It is suggested that such dual activity may be of clinical interest for treatment of mixed anxiety and depression.—J. L. Andreassi.

6618. Rowe, Thomas C. (U South Dakota) **Modification of stimulation-bound behavior by trifluoperazine and amphetamine in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2347.

6619. Rónai, András Z. & Vizi, Sylvester E. (Ssemelweis U of Medicine, Budapest, Hungary) **The effect of lithium treatment on the acetylcholine content of rat brain.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 24(19), 1819-1820.—Administered ip lithium chloride (200 mg/kg twice daily) to adult albino rats for 5 days. Results show that lithium, at concentrations which may occur in patients treated with the drug, can inhibit acetylcholine synthesis in the rat CNS.

6620. Sahgal, A. & Iversen, S. D. (U Cambridge, England) **Colour preferences in the pigeon: A behavioural and psychopharmacological study.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 175-179.—In 2 experiments 10 London pigeons were tested in an operant apparatus and found to have marked color preferences, blue being preferred over green, followed by yellow and red. The effects of 2 tranquilizers, diazepam and chlorpromazine, were studied, and it was found that diazepam released responding, and chlorpromazine suppressed it. Diazepam also tended to abolish color preference, while chlorpromazine was effective only at the highest dose

used (5.00 mg/kg). Implications of these findings, particularly in relation to the design of experiments and to the aversiveness of certain stimuli, are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6621. Sakata, Toshiie; Fuchimoto, Hideaki; Kodama, Junichi & Fukushima, Masataka. (Kyushu U, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan) **Changes of brain serotonin and muricide behavior following chronic administration of theophylline in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 449-453.—In 2 experiments with a total of 94 male albino Wistar rats, temporal modification of amygdaloid serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT) content and the resultant muricide behavior, compared to isolated and olfactory bulbectomized rats, were studied after chronic theophylline administration. Theophylline (28.0 mM, ip) raised amygdaloid 5-HT after Day 28 and amygdaloid 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA), its deaminated metabolite, after Day 7. Theophylline applied for 29 days elevated 5-HT and 5-HIAA in the amygdala, the diencephalon and the brainstem, but not in the cortex. Theophylline reduced latency and maintained tendency to kill, even after overnight muricide tests. The 5-HT content of the amygdala decreased in bulbectomized rats. The discrepancy between brain 5-HT changes and aggressive behavior is discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6622. Sandman, Curt A. et al. (Ohio State U) **Enhancement of attention in man with ACTH/MSH 4-10.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(4), 427-431.—Administered a 15-mg infusion of ACTH-melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH) 4-10 or a control solution to 20 healthy 21-30 yr old men for 4 hrs. Behavioral testing after the infusion indicated that Ss who received ACTH/MSH 4-10 were less anxious (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) and had better visual memory (Benton Visual Retention Test) than control Ss but the predominant effect of the heptapeptide was to increase visual attention (rod-and-frame test). It is suggested that ACTH/MSH 4-10 may be uniquely coded for attentional functioning. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6623. Sanger, D. J. & Blackman, D. E. (U Birmingham, England) **The effects of tranquilizing drugs on timing behaviour in rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 153-156.—Elicited timing behavior in 6 male albino rats by a schedule which required responses to be spaced at least 15 sec apart to produce food reinforcement (DRL-15 sec). Several doses of both chlordiazepoxide (1, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg) and phenobarbitone (3, 10, 30, and 100 mg/kg) disrupted timing behavior by increasing overall response rates, although the highest dose of each of these 2 drugs produced sedative effects. Chlorpromazine (0.3, 1.0, 3.0, and 5.6 mg/kg) produced mainly a decrease in overall response rates. Both chlordiazepoxide and phenobarbitone markedly increased the percentage of interresponse times less than 1.5 sec in duration (response bursts). Chlorpromazine had no consistent effect on response bursts. Reduction of Ss' body weights from 85 to 75% of their preexperimental levels had no effect on operant performance, suggesting that the effects of the drugs were probably not due to actions on motivational processes. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6624. Sanghvi, Indravadan & Gershon, Samuel. (Yale U, Medical School) **Effect of acute and chronic iprindole on serotonin turnover in mouse brain.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 24(22), 2103-2104.—In a study with Swiss-Webster male mice, ip administrations of iprindole (20 mg/kg) given acutely or chronically for 3 wks had no significant effect on the rate of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) synthesis or turnover time on the rate of 5-HT accumulation after pargyline. Data indicate that iprindole may have some inhibitory effect on MAO, especially after chronic administration. (19 ref)

6625. Sara, Vicki R. & Lazarus, L. (Garvan Inst of Medical Research, St Vincent's Hosp, Sydney, Australia) **Maternal growth hormone and growth and function.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 489-502.—Administered either 10 or 100 µg or 1 or 3 mg of porcine growth hormone subcutaneously each day from Day 7 to Day 20 of gestation to pregnant female Wistar rats. Cortical neurone proliferation was determined in 75 Ss from the litters of the female Ss. Results showed a significant increase in brain weight and cortical neurone number as determined by the incorporation of labeled thymidine into DNA and subsequent autoradiography. Learning performance of 42 male and 31 female 110-day-old Ss was enhanced in a series of conditional discriminational tasks. Data suggest that growth hormone increases the ability to respond to additional or complex stimuli in the environments. (2 p ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

6626. Sari, Atsuo et al. (Yamaguchi U, Medical School, Japan) **Effects of psychotropic drugs on canine cerebral metabolism and circulation related to EEG: Diazepam, clomipramine, and chlorpromazine.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(9), 838-844.—Examines separately the effects of diazepam, clomipramine, and chlorpromazine on cerebral metabolic rate (CMR) and cerebral blood flow (CBF) in 18 dogs. After the administration of diazepam or clomipramine, cerebral cortical oxygen consumption (CMR/O₂) decreased significantly by a maximum of 17% and 13% of control within 10 min and 15 min, and returned to control at 120 min and 90 min, respectively. Chlorpromazine, however, decreased by a maximum 10% of control, a level which continued throughout the period of observation. Reduction in CMR/glucose was followed by the reduction in CMR/O₂ at an interval during the early stages CMR/O₂ depression. Diazepam produced a significant decrease in CBF accompanied by a reduction in CMR/O₂, but neither clomipramine nor chlorpromazine had any effect on CBF in spite of reduction in CMR/O₂. Reduction in CMR/O₂ both with diazepam and clomipramine was accompanied by slow wave activities of EEG, but with chlorpromazine reduction in CMR/O₂ was accompanied by less pronounced slow wave activities. It is concluded that the 3 drugs are cerebral metabolic depressants. (24 ref)—*I. Davis*.

6627. Sathananthan, Gregory L.; Sanghvi, Indravadan; Phillips, Neil & Gershon, Samuel. (New York U, Medical Ctr, Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **MJ 9022: Correlation between neuroleptic potential and stereotypy.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 701-705.—Reports results of 2 studies, 1 with acute schizophrenic patients and 1 with dogs. Results

show a close correlation between the blockade of amphetamine-induced stereotypy in dogs and the neuroleptic potential in schizophrenia, strengthening the claim that stereotypy in dogs could be used as an animal model for human psychoses.

6628. Sato, M. & Sawada, M. (U Oregon, Health Sciences Ctr) **Selective blocking action of LSD on inhibitory dopamine receptors.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 14(11), 883-886.—Recorded dopamine-induced postsynaptic responses of both excitatory and inhibitory types from identified neurones of *Aplysia californica* ganglion. A 30-sec exposure to 0.1 μ M LSD significantly depressed the inhibitory responses to 1 mM dopamine, while a 60-sec exposure to 10 μ M LSD did not alter the excitatory responses to 0.1 mM dopamine. Dose-response curves obtained from cells with inhibitory receptors indicate that the mode of LSD interaction was noncompetitive.—*Journal abstract*.

6629. Schaefer, András; Komlós, Márta & Seregi, András. (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Budapest) **Lipid peroxidation as the cause of the ascorbic acid induced decrease of adenosine triphosphatase activities of rat brain microsomes and its inhibition by biogenic amines and psychotropic drugs.** *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 24(19), 1781-1786.

6630. Seliger, Deborah L. (Rutgers State U, Camden) **Dose-response effects of *d*-amphetamine on passive avoidance learning in the rat.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 191-193.—Assessed trials and errors to learning a passive avoidance response in 63 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats injected subcutaneously with dextroamphetamine (0-7 mg/kg). Both measures indicated dose-response effects on responding; Ss under either low or high doses made significantly fewer errors and took significantly fewer trials to learn the response than did middle-dosage Ss. The scores of the lower and higher dosage Ss did not differ from the nondrug control group. Results are discussed in terms of amphetamine stereotypy.—*Journal abstract*.

6631. Sellman, R.; Kanto, J.; Rajola, E. & Pekkarinen, A. (U Turku, Finland) **Induction effect of diazepam on its own metabolism.** *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 37(5), 345-351.—Administered 10 mg iv diazepam to 7 psychiatric patients and 13 healthy volunteers. There was a significantly lower increase of diazepam concentrations in the plasma of patients than in healthy Ss. In psychiatric Ss, the iv diazepam caused a significantly lower mean increase of diazepam concentrations in the plasma than in 12 psychiatric patients treated without diazepam and significantly higher increases in the concentrations of N-demethyldiazepam. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6632. Shih, Tsung-Ming; Khachaturian, Zaven S.; Barry, Herbert & Reisler, Kurt L. (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **Differential effects of methylphenidate on reticular formation and thalamic neuronal activity.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 11-15. In 2 experiments with 37 male albino Wistar rats and 10 adult cats, iv administration of methylphenidate (1 or 2 mg/kg) markedly attenuated the unit discharge rate in the mesencephalic reticular formation. Concurrently this drug enhanced the neural activity in the primary sensory

nuclei of the thalamus. The differential effects of methylphenidate on these 2 neural systems suggest a possible mechanism by which it may improve attentive processes in hyperkinesia. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6633. Sicé, Jean; Levine, H. D.; Levin, J. Joseph & Haertzen, Charles A. **Effects of personal interactions and setting on subjective drug responses in small groups.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 181-186.—Subjective responses induced by secobarbital and meprobamate were evaluated in 4 \times 4 controlled trials in small groups of healthy young medical students ($n = 36$) over 4 mo. Drug effects were mainly influenced by attitudes toward the project, personal interactions, and anticipations of the Ss. The effects of some of these factors were similar to and at least as powerful as those which are usually considered characteristic of sedatives and stimulants. The same factors, however, did not apparently affect objective responses. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6634. Siegfried, Bert; Waser, Peter G.; Borbély, Alexander A. & Huston, Joseph P. (U Zürich, Inst of Pharmacology, Switzerland) **Pavlovian conditioning of eating induced by spreading depression in cortex, striatum and hippocampus of rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 71-78.—Triggered a wave of spreading depression in male Sprague-Dawley albino rats by injection of 0.5-2.0 μ l 25% KCl solution. In Exp I successful conditioning was demonstrated in 20 Ss involving 7 cortical, 5 caudate, and 8 hippocampal spreading depression sites. 4 Ss failed to show any conditioned eating. A control group of Ss, in which cortical spreading depression did not induce eating, showed no increase in eating in the presence of the CS after conditioning trials. Exp II confirmed the results obtained in Exp I. Classical conditioning was successful in 11 Ss, involving 6 cortical and 5 caudate spreading depression sites. Neither the pseudoconditioning (14 Ss) nor the NaCl control group (8 Ss) showed eating in the presence of the CS. In both experiments the conditioned eating underwent gradual extinction. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6635. Södersten, P. (U Göteborg, Sweden) **Receptive behavior in developing female rats.** *Hormones and Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 307-317.—Studied the development of sexual behavior in 4 experiments with a total of 458 female Wistar rats. Lordosis behavior in response to manual stimulation was induced in 100% of 19-day-old Ss by treatment with 10 μ g estradiol benzoate (EB) and 0.5 mg progesterone (P), and earwiggling was displayed at earlier ages. During normal development, vaginal opening preceded the display of the 1st receptivity in most cases; the 1st behavioral sex cycles tended to be prolonged and irregular, but the subsequent cycles were of regular 4 or 5 days duration. Although treatment of immature (18-, 23- or 28-day-old) Ss with EB (10 μ g) and P(0.5 mg) or with EB (0.025, 0.25, or 2.5 μ g until vaginal opening occurred) resulted in precocious vaginal opening and display of sexual receptivity, the treatment did not advance the development of behavioral cyclicity. Progesterone (0.25 mg/100 g body weight) facilitated the display of sexual receptivity in EB-primed ovariectomized immature and adult Ss. Evidence is presented that

behavioral sensitivity to estrogen increases with age.—*Journal abstract.*

6636. Speciale, S. G.; Nowaczyk, T. & Jouvet, M. (U Claude-Bernard, Lyons, France) **Chick phasic bioelectric activity at the time of hatching and the effects of previous nialamide injection.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 101(1), 148-154.—Examined whether paradoxical sleep (PS) could be suppressed in newborn White Leghorn chicks by the administration of MAO inhibitors (nialamide) during the period of active neurochemical and neurophysiological development. Results show that nialamide (10 mg/kg) injected into the chick embryos caused a significant decrease in PS and indicate the possible use of the embryo-chick model to test the role of PS in innate behavior by comparing the degree of PS suppression with changes in stereotypic behavior. (25 ref)

6637. Squire, Larry R. & Becker, Carl K. (VA Hosp. San Diego, CA) **Inhibition of cerebral protein synthesis impairs long-term habituation.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 97(2), 367-372.—Experiments with male hybrid mice (C3H \times BALB/c) showed that inhibition of cerebral protein synthesis by anisomycin impairs long-term habituation. Habituation was studied with an innate suppression technique, which assesses S's responsiveness to loud auditory stimuli (conspecific distress cries) as indicated by the capacity of these stimuli to interrupt drinking. After Ss had been allowed to drink undisturbed for 7 days, distress cries were presented during their daily drinking period. Subcutaneous and ip injections of anisomycin (30 mg/kg) and lithium chloride (150 mg/kg) were given. Previous findings have shown that cerebral protein synthesis is required for long-term memory of discrimination training and active and passive avoidance learning; it is suggested that this idea can be extended to habituation, a phylogenetically primitive form of long-lasting behavioral plasticity. (16 ref)—*L. Gorsev.*

6638. Stoff, David M. (Yeshiva U) **Multitrial passive avoidance in rats: Mescaline, shock, and ITI effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2348-2349.

6639. Strasser, Helmut. (Technischen U München, Inst für Arbeitsphysiologie, W Germany) **[Controlled research of the influence of Neoston on tracking performance, heart rate, sinus arrhythmia and on subjective rating of healthy subjects.]** (Germ) *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 145-156.—Administered Neoston (alclufenac), an analgesic, antipyretic, and antiinflammatory agent, to 15 young adults and compared the results to similar research on the effects of alcohol, tranquilizers, and stimulants. It is concluded that with Neoston in the relatively high dosage used no real detrimental effects on traffic safety are to be expected. (English & German summaries) (24 ref)

6640. Trost, James G. (U New Mexico) **Discrimination of drug-produced stimuli in monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2982.

6641. Ungerer, Arielle; Marchal, Daniele; Ropartz, Philippe & Weil, Jacques-Henry. (U Louis Pasteur, Lab de Psychophysiologie, Strasbourg, France) **Aversive effects and retention impairment induced by acetoxycycloheximide in an instrumental task.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 55-62.—In 3 experiments with male Swiss mice, acetoxycycloheximide (AXM),

subcutaneously injected during the 1st 3 min following acquisition of a nondiscriminative instrumental learning task, induced an aversion for the food reinforcement which had been associated with the training and with the pharmacological treatment. The high number of nonreinforced responses preceding the 1st reinforced response (RR) that Ss performed when tested 6 days after AXM treatment, was not due to forgetting of the lever significance but to this aversion. Ss treated with AXM showed low levels of leverpressing response and long latencies for their 1st RR; this deficit did not seem to be due only to food reinforcement aversion; it disappeared, as well as food aversion, when food reinforcement which had been associated with the learning situation and to treatment, was added to the daily feeding regimen during treatment-test interval. More than 90% of cerebral protein synthesis was inhibited during the 5 hrs following AXM injection. Findings are interpreted as an indication that AXM does not affect memory consolidation of a nondiscriminative instrumental learning. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6642. Van Wimersma Greidanus, Tj. B. et al. (U Utrecht, Rudolf Magus Inst for Pharmacology, Netherlands) **The effects of dogfish MSH's and of corticotrophin-like intermediate lobe peptides (CLIP's) on avoidance behavior in rats.** *Hormones and Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 319-327.—Tested recently purified melanocyte-stimulating hormones (MSHs) from dogfish pituitary tissue on extinction of a conditioned avoidance response (CAR) in 23 male Wistar rats. CLIPs from dogfish and porcine origin were tested for an effect on avoidance extinction as well. All peptides appeared to delay extinction of the CAR. Results suggest that the pituitary contains various peptides which influence adaptive behavior. The observation that MSH was more potent in delaying extinction of the CAR than CLIP leads to the conclusion that the behavioral active sequence of the ACTH molecules is located in the N-terminal part rather than in the C-terminal part of the polypeptide. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6643. Vander Maelen, Ann L.; Strauss, Milton E. & Starr, Raymond H. (Wayne State U) **Influence of obstetric medication on auditory habituation in the newborn.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 711-714.—Examined auditory habituation in 24 newborns, using E. Conway and Y. Brackbill's (1970) procedure, with the addition of a test for dishabituation, and state observations. Significant response decrement was observed in all infants; a majority responded to the dishabituation stimuli. Rate of habituation varied with number of state changes, intensity of stimulation required to initially elicit a response, and, for infants initially responsive to an 80-db signal, level of obstetric medication (analgesics and anesthetics).—*Journal abstract*

6644. Weisen, Bernard & Gott, C. Thomas. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental School) **A microanalysis of drug effects on fixed ratio performance in pigeons.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 180(2), 189-202.—Pigeons trained to peck a lighted key on an FR 30 schedule of food presentation received various dose levels of amphetamine sulfate, sodium pentobarbital, or imipramine hydrochloride. Perform-

ance was gauged in terms of the 30 interresponse times (IRTs) within the ratio. The 1st IRT of the ratio, the time between reinforcement and the 1st response, increased in a dose-related fashion after amphetamine and imipramine and decreased after pentobarbital. Subsequent IRTs displayed similar alterations, but the magnitude of the effect depended, in part, on ordinal position within the ratio. Further analyses revealed that changes in the incidence of IRTs greater than 1 sec correlated closely with the mean IRT changes, leading to the hypothesis that drugs act mainly on the cohesiveness of the FR pattern. Changes in the character of the interval histograms revealed further, more subtle alterations, which could be viewed as springing from changes in response topography.—*Journal abstract.*

6645. Winter, J. C. (State U New York, Medical School, Buffalo) **The effects of 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET), *d*-amphetamine, and cocaine in rats trained with mescaline as a discriminative stimulus.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 29-32.—Administration of a range of doses of DOM and DOET to female CFN rats in which saline functioned as S⁺UD (discriminative stimulus) and mescaline as S⁻ (nonreinforced stimulus) revealed that a dose of 0.3 mg of either DOM or DOET was equivalent to the training dose of mescaline (10 mg/kg). When tested in Ss in which mescaline served as S⁺UD DOM and DOET were likewise found to mimic mescaline. In contrast, doses of dextroamphetamine and cocaine (1 and 30 mg/kg, respectively), which were equivalent to the training dose of mescaline as S⁻ did not result in responding appropriate for the mescaline condition when mescaline was trained as S⁺UD. When DOET (0.3 mg/kg) was substituted for saline as S⁻ no evidence of discriminated responding was obtained in the course of 50 sessions. Data suggest that those effects of mescaline in the rat which function as a discriminative stimulus are better correlated with prehallucinogenic LSD-like activity in man than with hallucinogenic activity per se. Thus, these effects in rats represent a necessary but not a sufficient condition for prediction of hallucinogenic activity in man. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6646. Wolgin, David L. (Rutgers State U) **An analysis of tolerance to the anorexic effects of amphetamine.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2984.

6647. Yamazaki, Katuo. [Effects of a sodium pump inhibitor on skin potential activity in human sweat glands.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 222-227.—To examine the effect of the ductal reabsorption of sodium in the sweat gland of the measured skin potential level (SPL) and skin potential reflex (SPR), an inhibitor of the sodium pump, G-strophanthin was injected into the subcutaneous tissue in humans. A sharp reduction of SPL in negativity was obtained just after the injection, while there was no observable change in SPR waveform compared with the nontreated concurrent control if the reflex amplitude was ignored. Results indicate that the sodium pump theory cannot sufficiently account for the production of the positive component of SPR. It is also suggested that there may not be as strict an association between SPL

and SPR waveform as has been previously argued. (24 ref)—*English abstract.*

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

6648. Adam, Ralph. (City U, London, England) **Terminology and the social sciences: A case study.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 3-12.—Discusses difficulties that arise because of varying and inconsistent uses of scientific terminology. This is considered a particular problem for sociology and social psychology. The term "tolerance" illustrates these ambiguities.—*R. L. Cook.*

6649. Courath, David W.; Buckingham, Paul; Dunn, Earl V. & Swanson, J. Norrie. (U Waterloo, Canada) **An experimental evaluation of alternative communication systems as used for medical diagnosis.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 296-305.—Reports results of an experiment with 32 patients in which color TV, black and white TV, and the hands-free telephone were compared with physical presence consultation. No significant differences in performance were found among the 3 telecommunication systems. Physical presence was significantly superior only for detecting secondary medical problems. (22 ref)

6650. Danzger, M. Herbert. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Validating conflict data.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 40(5), 570-584.—Discusses what part, if any, of the reports of conflict appearing in newspapers may be accepted as valid data. Some mechanisms reducing distortion are identified. Types of facts more or less subject to bias are distinguished; and a statistical analysis indicates that a lack of conflict reports may not mean that conflict has not occurred. However, if a sample is limited in the manner to be specified, then the fact that no conflict is reported may be accepted as valid. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6651. Davis, Martha A. (Yeshiva U) **Towards understanding the intrinsic in body movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2300.

6652. Graney, Marshall J. (Wichita State U) **Communication uses and the social activity constant.** *Communication Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 347-366.—Describes an analysis of longitudinal data from 60 female public housing residents (62-89 yrs old) that detected exchanges between social behaviors, including attention to the media of mass communication, that are obscured by the magnitude of individual differences in cross-sectional data. Analysis of multiple relationships among behaviors within and between modes of social activity provided heuristic findings in support of a behavior exchange hypothesis. These findings synthesize existing perspectives on personal changes in communication behavior into a new paradigm for research. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6653. Kuśmierski, Stanisław. (Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych, przy KC PZPR, Poland) **[Theoretical problems of propaganda.]** (Poln) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, No 3(54), 177-200.—Reviews the function of propaganda according to the Marxian theory of social development. The writings of Marx, Lenin, Stalin,

Newcomb, Krech, Crutchfield, and Laswell are among those cited. It is concluded that the function of propaganda is 3-fold: (a) to inspire, (b) to interpret information, and (c) to integrate information.—H. Kaczkowski.

6654. Moore, Evelyn A. (Northwestern U) **Information-seeking behavior and work-group functioning among medical students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4407.

6655. Nelson, Wilburn O. (U Minnesota) **Dogmatism, perceived mass media congruity, perceived reference group congruity, and communication behavior of clergy in decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4305.

6656. Ojha, A. B. (Ministry of Defence, Dept of Psychological Research, New Delhi, India) **Rumor research: An overview.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 56-65.—In an effort to extract useful information on rumors, the literature on the subject was examined with particular focus on wartime rumors. It was found that little could be borrowed, not even pieces of information pertaining to modes of transmission and exaggeration. If used without proper scrutiny, some of the results could be misleading. Academics are silent over even preliminaries on construction and preparation of rumors. The structural aspects similarly remain notably untouched. 2 academic misconceptions appear to have misdirected psychologists' efforts: (a) inadequate attention to a comprehensive conceptual model at the very outset and (b) the notion that in an age of rapidly growing mass media technology, rumors are fast losing their respectability. They also explain why many important facets of rumor remain at best only partially explored. Removing these misconceptions and attempting to fulfill S. Schachter and N. Burdick's demand (see PA, Vol 30:2818) for a reexamination of concepts of rumor is expected to attract more people to the field with new sets of questions. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6657. Vandamme, F. (State U Ghent, Belgium) **Synthesis against reductionism.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 13-22.—Briefly discusses the problem of integrating scientific knowledge. Limitations of a reductionistic approach are noted and advantages of a synthetic approach are described.—R. L. Cook.

6658. Villani, Kathryn E. (Columbia U) **Personality/life style and television viewing behavior.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 432-439.

Analyzed data collected in 1971 from 955 adult female heads of households. Ss completed a psychographic questionnaire designed to determine their personality and life-style characteristics and a 2nd questionnaire which measured television viewing behavior. Results indicate that audiences are relatively heterogeneous in terms of psychographic characteristics but these variables appeared to be of limited value for describing audience composition or predicting viewing behavior. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*

Language & Speech

6659. Abram, Albert S. (City U New York) **Minimal auditory cues for distinguishing Black from White**

talkers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4454.

6660. Brenner, Sten-Olof & Hjelmquist, Erland. **Personality and the structure of speech processes.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(12), 27 p.—Notes that the definition of utterance is often considered crucial in transcription or segmentation of natural speech processes, as it might give differently structured speech processes. This problem was investigated through comparison of speech processes resulting from different definitions of utterances. Ss were 8 teacher candidates with extreme values in intelligence, verbal competence, and flexibility. It was shown that process characteristics from the different processes were consistently positively correlated, although the level of internal dependencies and mean level of speech complexity differed. When related to person characteristics, all the types of speech processes were useful in the psychological interpretation of interaction patterns. It was found that persons high in intelligence and verbal competence had a high level of speech complexity and that flexible persons had a speech process that was independent or rich in information. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6661. Goyvaerts, Monique. (U Antwerp, Belgium) **Recent advances in language acquisition.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 45-67.—Suggests that meaningfulness, displacement in time and place, and productivity and creativity are properties necessary and sufficient for defining language. Research in communication in subhuman primates and on language acquisition in children is consistent with the hypothesis that the left hemisphere is responsible for sequential, rule-governed processing, and that a lack of hemispheric specialization may limit subhuman species to primary language processed in a visual-spatial mode. (53 ref)—R. L. Cook.

6662. Graham, Jean A. & Heywood, Simon. (Oxford U, England) **The effects of elimination of hand gestures and of verbal codability on speech performance.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 189-195.—6 male university students were required to describe line drawings of 2-dimensional shapes at 2 levels of verbal codability, with and without using hand gestures. Elimination of gesture affected speech performance by changing the semantic content of utterances and the proportion of speaking time spent pausing; numbers of words, numbers of pauses, mean pause length, and semantic content were related to the verbal codability of the stimulus material. The number of hesitations was related to both gesture and level of codability. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*

6663. Iritani, Toshio. (Tokai U, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan) **Symposium on psycholinguistic approaches to language and thought (Tokyo, August 14, 1972).** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 83-84

6664. Kachuck, Beatrice L. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Dialect in the language of inner-city children.** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 76(2), 104-112.—Investigated the dialect of 20 Black children from the inner city. The features studied were omission of the final "S" in verbs, omission of the copula, and nominal reiteration. The typical child did

not use these speech habits consistently. Omission of the copula occurred the most often.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

6665. McElroy, Colleen J. (U Washington, Seattle) **Semantic differentiation as a result of code switching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4708-4709.

6666. Oakan, Robert D. (Clark U) **Language, comprehension, and comprehension difficulties.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2906.

6667. Oksaar, Els. (U Hamburg, W Germany) **Psycholinguistics, language and changing social structures.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 41-58.—Starting from the viewpoint that psycholinguistics has also to take into account the interaction of language and social structure in order to explain the emergence and choice of alternative linguistic forms, this paper discusses some cases of up- and downgrading of concepts and the change of a morphological rule. These cases can be categorized as linguistic indices of changing social attitudes and systems. Examples are given from German (West Germany) and Swedish from the occupational and professional field. A total of 159 students were tested. The main questions are: How are the changing social relations and attitudes in the hierarchically typed occupational sector verbalized? What are the conditioning factors which determine the choice and creation of new professional designations (when the occupation is not a new one) and the semantical change of the former ones? Some of the competing designations are analyzed by means of the semantic differential technique in order to show its applications in inter- and intralingual language confrontations. (French & Russian summaries) (27 ref)—*Journal summary*.

6668. Oléron, Pierre. (U René Descartes, Paris V, Lab de Psychologie Génétique, France) **On the role of stems in the identification of words.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 59-66.—Studied the role of letter stems in the identification of printed words. 7 stemmed letters—b, d, g, h, l, p, and t—were used. For each of these letters, 12 words were selected, $\frac{1}{2}$ having the letter initially and $\frac{1}{2}$ having the letter in the last or next to last position, these words being matched for frequency. One half of the stimuli were constituted by suppressing the body of the stemmed letter, the other half by suppressing the stem. 2 groups of 13 university students were to identify the words thus mutilated. Results show that the suppression of the letter's body had more detrimental effects on identification than the suppression of the stem. Results are discussed in relation to the information given by these 2 kinds of elements as a result of the types used and of the place of letters in the word. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

6669. Pertz, Doris L. (Columbia U) **Sensitivity to phonological universals in children and adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2907-2908.

6670. Roth, Bennett E. (New York U) **An investigation of the semantic structure of analogies under two conditions of communication: An investigation of Noesis using the semantic differential technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2910-2911.

6671. Sankoff, David & Lessard, Réjean. (U Montréal, Ctr de Recherches Mathématiques, Canada) **Vocabulary richness: A sociolinguistic analysis.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4215), 689-690.—A regression analysis of lexical diversity in the informal speech of 120 mature speakers of French in Montreal showed no direct effect of socioeconomic level or residential milieu. All social effects were mediated by a single variable: educational attainment. A continuing enrichment of productive vocabulary with increasing age was also found.

6672. Slama-Cazacu, Tatiana. (U Bucharest, Lab of Psycholinguistics, Romania) **Topicality of psycholinguistics (International events, August-September, 1972).** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 67-81.—Discusses the trends for psycholinguistics as expressed at several international congresses (e.g., 3rd International Congress of Applied Linguistics, Recent Advances in Learning Psychology, 11th International Congress of Linguists, and 2nd Summer School of Computational Linguistics).

6673. Stanis, Barbara. (U Warsaw, Poland) **Meaning and interpretation.** *Semiotica*, 1974, Vol 11(4), 347-358.—Outlines a formal logical theory of natural-language semantics. Traditional objections to such a theory identify context-dependence with changeability of meaning. A notation is proposed which preserves these features as independent; it is argued that they must be independent if a semantic theory is to be possible. In particular, acceptance of changeability of meaning is held to preclude any semantic theory. Applied to sentences only, the theory distinguishes between the meaning of a sentence, an absolute fixed property, and its interpretation, which is a property relativized to situational and linguistic context. Synonymity and ambiguity are interpretation features, preserved as such in the notation. The requirements for a psychological correlate of the theory are outlined: (a) a set of sentences representing knowledge of linguistic and extra-linguistic contexts of utterances, (b) a representation of shared general knowledge, and (c) a system of rules controlling the use of both of these representations in interpreting sentences of fixed meaning. Other, ordered, rules would decide between all admissible interpretations.—C. A. Sherrard.

Literature & Art

6674. Carson, Joan. (Coll New Rochelle) **Visionary experience in *Wuthering Heights*.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spring), Vol 62(1), 131-151.—Suggests that Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* can be read on 3 levels: literal plot action, an underlying psychological level portraying a regression to childhood and the primal situation, and a level congruent with the other 2 which consists of the archetypal experience of the night sea journey. (46 ref)—G. S. Speer.

6675. Crowley, Francis E. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Henry James' *The Beast in the Jungle* and *The Ambassadors*.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spring), Vol 62(1), 153-163.—The novel and the short story are seen as the romantic quest, the hero's search for libidinal fulfillment and release from the anxieties of life.—G. S. Speer.

6676. Ebel, Henry. (Richmond Coll, City U New York) **Caesar's wounds: A study of William Shakespeare.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 107-130.—Suggests that Shakespeare and Freud, moving along radically different routes, reached similar conclusions. The erotic and oedipal atmosphere of *Julius Caesar* is homosexual.—G. S. Speer.

6677. Farber, Ada. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **Segmentation of the mother: Women in Greek myth.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 29-47.—Notes that the Greeks expressed some of their infantile sexual wishes in myths, and important among these wishes are those associated with the Oedipus complex. For this reason many female characters appear as segments of the mother, while the whole mother is rarely observed.—G. S. Speer.

6678. Fischer, Susan L. (Duke U) **Psychological and esthetic implications of role-change in selected plays by Calderón.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4197.

6679. Geha, Richard. (Hampstead Child-Therapy Clinic, London, England) **For the love of Medusa: A psychoanalytic glimpse into gynecocide.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 49-77.—Matricide, real or fantasy, is examined as rescue and murder. Both the manifest content and the underlying currents of the fantasy are considered, with examples drawn from mythology, fiction, and clinical material. (59 ref)—G. S. Speer.

6680. Hirsch, Gordon D. (U Minnesota) **Charles Dickens' Nurse's Stories.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 173-179.—Five "Nurse's Stories" are briefly examined for latent content, and are felt to be variations on the primal scene fantasy or experience. Examined the way they shed light on some of the earliest influences on the novelist.—G. S. Speer.

6681. Huss, Roy. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Grimms' The Table, the Ass, and the Stick: A drama of the phallic stage.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 165-171.—Suggests that Freud's view of the psychosexual stages of development, rather than either Jung's or Adler's seems to provide the most psychological content for this fable.—G. S. Speer.

6682. Lynch, David. (Brandeis U) **Yeats's final questions: A psychological study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4270.

6683. Magee, Laura J. (Arizona State U) **An experimental study of the effects of selected television viewing and previous art experience on aesthetic judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3699.

6684. Morris, Jerry W. (Pennsylvania State U) **Aesthetic attitudes and values of selected Appalachian youths.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4575-4576.

6685. Potts, Margaret L. (U Southern California) **The genesis and evolution of the creative personality: A Rankian analysis of The Diary of Anaïs Nin, Volumes I-V.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4279-4280.

6686. Reid, Stephen. (California State U, Northridge) **The Apology of Socrates.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 97-106.—Depicts Socrates as a

universal saint who appeals to the wish in each of us to be free of obligations to others. It is the absence of the need for love which is at the heart of his popularity.—G. S. Speer.

6687. Waldoff, Leon. (U Illinois) **The father-son conflict in Prometheus Unbound: The psychology of a vision.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 79-96.—Presents a psychoanalytic interpretation of the conflict between Jupiter and Prometheus in Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*. The utopian vision of the poem is felt to be psychologically sounder than generally acknowledged. (25 ref)—G. S. Speer.

6688. Zuck, John E. (Lafayette Coll) **Religion and fantasy.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 586-604.—Literary fantasy as found in the works of C. S. Lewis and J. R. Tolkien are held to awaken religious impulses in people who have been injured by the contemporary technological world. Relationships of fantasy to myth, Jungian concepts, and "protean man" are discussed.—R. D. Kahoe.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

6689. Anderson, Robert H. (U Nebraska, Medical Ctr, Meyer Children's Rehabilitation Inst, Omaha) **Fetal phosphenes and newborn pattern preferences.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 571-572.—Suggests that prior visual experience during intrauterine life with phosphenes (i.e., images induced by mechanical or electrical stimulation of the visual system) may be able to explain newborn human infants' preferences for patterned visual stimuli. It is also suggested that phosphene patterns are manifestations of preformed neuron networks and that they may be induced by pressure conditions existing during the intrauterine period.

6690. Berry, Kenneth K. (U Nebraska, Medical Coll, Psychiatric Inst, Omaha) **Developmental study of recognition of antecedents of infant vocalizations.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 400-402.—The identification of antecedents of infant vocalizations was asked of 321 7-13 yr olds. 4 categories were used: pain, hunger, birth, and pleasure. All Ss performed at better than chance level, with older Ss performing as well as a prior sample of adults. The only significant variable found was age; older Ss performed better than younger. It is concluded that children can reliably identify the antecedents of infant cries.—*Journal abstract.*

6691. Clayton, Vivian & Jellison, Jerald M. (U Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Ctr) **Preferences for the age and sex of advisors: A life span approach.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 861-862.—Determined age and sex characteristics of persons who would be sought for advice on a variety of issues by 5 groups having mean ages ranging from 16.15 to 74.82 yrs. Results indicate a convergence of preferences for advisors in the middle years of life and show that male and female middle-aged and old Ss prefer a greater number of male advisors than the younger age groups.

6692. Colby, Anne. (Columbia U) **Logical operational limitations on the development of moral judgment.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2331.

6693. Collis, G. M. & Schaffer, H. R. (U Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland) **Synchronization of visual attention in mother-infant pairs.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 315-320.—Recorded the visual behavior of 16 infants and their mothers in a novel situation containing a number of salient stimuli (4 large, brightly colored balls). There was a general tendency for mother and infant to look together toward the same object rather than toward different objects. Further, this visual co-orientation was found to result from mothers following the directions of the infant's spontaneous looking behavior. These observations indicate 1 way in which the mother's behavior becomes synchronized with that of the infant.—*Journal summary*.

6694. Connors, Margaret M. (St John's U) **The relationship between behavioral and electrophysiological measures of central nervous system maturation in infancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2924-2925.

6695. Farber, Susan L. (Columbia U) **Sex and class differences in the development of intrusive and incorporative behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2927-2928.

6696. Flink, Ernest W. (U Northern Colorado) **The relationships between, and the effects of training on, Piagetian conservation tasks and self-concept development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2281.

6697. Giblin, Paul T. (Ohio State U) **The development of recursive thinking and altruism in boys grades one, three and five.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2283-2284.

6698. Glenwick, David S. & Burka, Aden A. (Kent State U) **Cognitive impulsivity and role-taking skills in elementary school children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 547-552.—Examined the relationship between cognitive impulsivity and perspective-taking ability in 53 4th graders. Significant correlations were found between males' (but not females') perspective-taking skills (assessed by M. J. Chandler's test of egocentrism) and both dimensions of impulsivity (i.e., accuracy and latency) on the Matching Familiar Figures Test. Self-regulatory private speech is postulated as a possible construct mediating the development of role-taking skill, accurate matching performance, and a reflective tempo. Implications of the present results for programs attempting to modify cognitive style and future investigations of the development of other cognitive and personality variables are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6699. Kenzie, William R. (U Toronto, Canada) **Children's ability to control experimental variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4875-4876.

6700. Knudson, Mary E. (U Oregon) **Sex differences in dominance behavior of young human primates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2430.

6701. Lahners, C. Edwards. (U Cincinnati) **Perceptions of aging parents in the context of disengagement theory.** *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1975(Nov), Vol

92(2), 299-320.—E. Cumming and W. E. Henry's (1961) disengagement theory of aging was investigated by instructing 89 sons and daughters of parents in 4 aged groups to describe their parents in middle and old age. Various personality and social measures were used, including bipolar adjective checklists, depression, optimism, and control scales. Results indicate that at least 2 factors, institutionalization and activity level, exerted an effect on the perceived changes in aged parents. 2 groups—one institutionalized and the other noninstitutionalized but without formal activities, were described as being disengaged (e.g., withdrawn socially, self-absorbed, as well as powerless, pessimistic, and depressed). The other 2 groups who were noninstitutionalized and involved in outer-world recreational and vocational activities were not seen as disengaged in any way in old age. The personality variable internal-external control of reinforcement may serve as an antecedent to withdrawal behaviors in the aged. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6702. Layton, Barry. (St Louis U) **Perceptual noise and aging.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 875-883.—Presents evidence pertaining to the hypothesis that aging is characterized by a decrement in the ability to suppress irrelevant stimuli (perceptual noise). Although studies in the various sensory modalities generally support a perceptual noise hypothesis of aging, most of the evidence is marred by serious structural weaknesses. It is concluded that the heuristic value of such a unifying hypothesis seems, however, to justify further investigation aimed at correcting these flaws. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6703. Miyazaki, Masaaki; Mori, Toshiaki & Kakigi, Shoji. **Developmental study of human visual and auditory evoked responses.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 595-598.—Conducted 2 studies with a total of 66 kindergartners, 2nd and 5th graders, and college students to investigate (a) the development of visual evoked response by varying the physical factor of photic stimulus size and the psychological factor of age and (b) the development of auditory evoked response on habituation trials. Results show that visual evoked response decreased in amplitude as a function of age and increased as a function of stimulus size. The auditory evoked response also decreased in amplitude as a function of age, while no prominent habituation of evoked response over the trial blocks was observed.—*Journal abstract*.

6704. Moore, Terence W. (U Aarhus, Inst of Psychology, Denmark) **Exclusive early mothering and its alternatives: The outcome to adolescence.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 255-272.—Investigated later development, up to midadolescence, of 147 males and females who had had either exclusive care by their mothers up to age 5 yrs or daily substitute care ("diffused mothering") for a substantial proportion of their earlier lives. The outcome of the contrasting regimes, exclusive vs diffused mothering, is reported for each sex at various ages from 6 to 17 yrs, and the validity of these findings is critically examined. The mothers' personalities and attitudes are investigated as a possible co-determinant of the observed outcome. Developmental patterns of behavior tendencies, intelligence, and attainment are traced to discover when inter-group differences

first appeared. Conditions of substitute care are examined, and evidence from subsamples cited on the apparent effects of unstable regimes, age of commencement, and group vs individual care. All findings are compared with those of other investigators, and a theoretical interpretation is offered. (65 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6705. Packard, Sandra P. (Indiana U) **Creative tempo in children's art production.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4883-4884.

6706. Parton, David A. & Siebold, James R. (U Iowa) **Nurturance and imitation: The mediating role of attraction.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 859-860.—Based on the theory that attraction for stimuli increases when the stimuli are associated with reward, it was hypothesized that the impact of nurturance on imitation may result from nurturance increasing S's attraction for the model. Data from a total of 72 1st graders and 24 preschool children in 2 studies show a significant relationship between nurturance and attraction but not between nurturance and imitation, suggesting that nurturance may be an antecedent condition that determines attraction and thereby influences imitation.

6707. Resnick, Michael B. (U Florida) **Language ability and intellectual and behavior functioning in economically disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2908-2909.

6708. Ritti, Alyce R. (Columbia U) **Social functions of children's speech.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2289.

6709. Sandgrund, Alice S. (Columbia U) **The relationship between condition at birth and later development: A longitudinal study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2951-2952.

6710. Shoobs, Dorothy S. (New York U) **The relationship between exposure to light and neonatal developmental behavior in the infant of low birth weight.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2740.

6711. Solkoff, Norman & Matuszak, Diane. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Tactile stimulation and behavioral development among low-birthweight infants.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 33-37.—Administered the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale to 6 premature infants both prior to and following a nursery program of enriched tactile stimulation. The same instrument was administered twice to a control group of 5 prematures who received no intervening "extra" stimulation. Whereas control Ss showed changes of 2 or more points on only 2 of the instrument's 26 scales, experimental Ss showed positive changes of 2 or more points on 11 scales. There were no differences in weight gain between the 2 groups.—*Journal abstract*.

6712. Witte, Kenneth L. (U Arkansas) **Paired-associate learning in young and elderly adults as related to presentation rate.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 975-985.—Reviews studies comparing the paired-associate learning of adults as related to age and presentation rate. The review indicates that the acquisition of young adults is superior to that of the elderly and that the shorter the anticipation (but not confirmation) interval, the greater the age difference in acquisition. It is concluded that the age-related deficit in performance

reflects both the effects of performance factors and the effects of a learning disability. The reversibility of the learning disability is also discussed. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6713. Wohlwill, Joachim F. (Pennsylvania State U) **Children's responses to meaningful pictures varying in diversity: Exploration time vs. preference.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 341-351.—Compared the functions relating complexity to 2 different response variables: voluntary looking time vs preference, considered as measures of an information-extraction and an aesthetic mode of response, respectively. Possible age differences in each of these functions were also tested. 192 1st-8th graders were presented with 2 sets of stimuli: one taken from scenes of the physical environment scaled for diversity, the other representing constellations of postage stamps, varying from all identical to all different. In the case of the environment set, results support the hypothesis that the 2 response measures relate differentially to diversity, with looking times increasing monotonically with diversity, whereas preference peaked in the middle of the diversity scale, falling off irregularly to either side; for the stamp set the difference between the 2 functions emerged in attenuated form. Age differences for these functions were relatively slight. Results are discussed in relation to theories of increases with experience in preference for complexity. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6714. Yamazaki, Aisei. [Tactual pattern cognition and manual contour tracking behavior.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 180-187.—Studied the effect of contour tracking on visual identification of geometric figures. In Exp I, 43 Ss 3-7 yrs old, after tracking the contour of a geometric figure hidden behind a screen, were asked to identify the same figure visually from a group of 4 figures. Each of 12 trials was videotaped and analyzed. Ss with 50% tracking showed 8 correct responses out of 12, and the number of errors decreased beginning at 4-5 yrs of age. In Exp II, 26 Ss who had made more than 6 errors out of 12 trials in Exp I were assigned to experimental and control groups. The experimental group was trained in contour tracking. The effect of training was significant ($p < .01$).—S. Choe.

Cognitive & Perceptual Development

6715. Anderson, Daniel R. & Well, Arnold D. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Hale and Stevenson's failure to find a developmental trend in the effects of distraction: A floor effect.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 363-365.—Argues that G. A. Hale and E. E. Stevenson's (see PA, Vol 53:4905) failure to find any developmental distraction effects in a short-term memory task is due to a statistical artifact. It is argued that Hale and Stevenson failed to observe a relatively large distraction effect for 5-yr-olds because these Ss were performing at about chance level under distraction conditions and that developmental differences in distractibility appear most clearly in rapid information processing tasks not in relatively unspeeded tasks as used by Hale and Stevenson.

6716. Aronson, Karin. (U Lund, Sweden) **Egologic and standard logic in concept organization: A develop-**

mental study of sorting strategies. *Psychological Research Bulletin, Lund U*, 1975, Mono No 1, 35 p.—Investigated the organization of language concepts in 40 nursery school children and 80 2nd and 3rd graders. Ss were required to apply sorting strategies to 9 picture cards, each differing in color, form, and representation. The strategies named "egological" were most common among younger Ss, their reports being based on partial identity and on diffuse family resemblances. Egological concepts of a pseudological type were almost exclusively overly narrow. Strategies termed "standardlogical" increased in accessibility with age—the developmental sequence being noncomprehension, comprehension and production—and in functional integration as shown in criterion shifts. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6717. **Barratt, Barnaby B.** (Harvard U) **Training and transfer in combinatorial problem solving: The development of formal reasoning during early adolescence.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 700-704.—Studied training and transfer effects in combinatorial problem solving to explore the emergence of combinatorial competence as an aspect of the development of formal reasoning and to examine the effectiveness of a training procedure based on principles of "programmed discovery." 80 12-14 yr olds participated in a pretest, 2 training or placebo sessions, an immediate posttest, and a delayed posttest 2 mo later. Significant increases in combinatorial skill with age were shown, and the expression of this skill was significantly facilitated if problems involved "concrete" material of low complexity. With the oldest Ss, training produced significant improvements in performance on combinatorial tasks that were markedly different from the training items in both content and modality. Significant improvements over time and with practice were also evident with the older Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

6718. **Becker, Neal W.** (U Southern California) **The relationship between parent-child reciprocity and the child's mental level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3978.

6719. **Bornstein, Marc H.; Kessen, William & Weiskopf, Sally.** (Princeton U) **Color vision and hue categorization in young human infants.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 115-129.—2 studies examined the organization of color perception in a total of 165 4-mo-old infants. In Study 1, Ss looked at selected spectral stimuli repeatedly until their visual attention waned. The stimuli represented instances of basic adult hue categories (blue, green, yellow, and red). Following habituation, Ss were shown a series of wavelengths which were the same as or different from the stimuli first seen. Analyses of infant attention indicate that infants categorize wavelengths by perceptual similarity (i.e., they see hues in the spectrum much as adults do). In Study 2, infants who looked at the alteration of 2 wavelengths from the same hue category habituated as did Ss who looked at the repetition of a single wavelength from that category, but Ss who looked at 2 wavelengths from different categories habituated at a slower rate. Data suggest a high degree of organization of the color world prior to language acquisition. (1½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6720. **Bowl, Alan D.** (U Victoria, Canada) **Note on conservation differences for Indian and White children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 361-362.—Results in Canadian Indian and White 7-8 yr olds show no significant difference across groups for the Piagetian conservation of length task; however, conservation of volume and the ability to conserve both length and volume resulted in a higher proportion of successful performances for the White group.

6721. **Brodzinsky, David M.** (Rutgers State U, Douglass Coll) **The role of conceptual tempo and stimulus characteristics in children's humor development.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 843-850.—143 6-, 8-, and 10-yr-old boys were classified into 1 of 4 conceptual tempo groups (reflective, impulsive, fast-accurate, slow-inaccurate) on the basis of the Matching Familiar Figures Test. Ss then were individually presented with cartoon stimuli varying in cognitive complexity and level of affectivity. The measures of humor were spontaneous mirth, funniness ratings, and humor comprehension. Results indicate that both humor comprehension and appreciation varied as a function of conceptual tempo, with reflective Ss generally displaying the highest comprehension scores and impulsive Ss displaying the greatest spontaneous mirth. Humor comprehension and appreciation also varied as a function of cognitive complexity and affectivity of the cartoons. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6722. **Brown, Ann L. & Murphy, Martin D.** (U Illinois, Children's Research Ctr, Champaign) **Reconstruction of arbitrary versus logical sequences by preschool children.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 307-326.—Studied the ability of preschool children to construct and reconstruct ordered sequences in 4 experiments. In Exp I, 38 Ss copied, with a model present or absent, the order of items pegged on a clothesline. In Exps II-IV, a total of 93 Ss reconstructed ordered series of pictures from memory. In all experiments, the orders were either logical or arbitrary. Results show that reconstruction of an arbitrary series of events is within the problem solving capacity of 4-yr-old children if (a) reconstruction takes place in the presence of the model or follows immediately upon the removal of the model and (b) the original sequence is presented simultaneously. If, however, the lag between viewing and reconstruction was increased and/or the original set was not viewed simultaneously, as a unit, performance declined. The provision of an inherent order to the items within a set, either by introducing a connective narrative, or a depicted logical sequence, was sufficient to maintain that order over time and to provide a unifying cohesion to the items when viewed successively. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6723. **Bull, Dennis W.** (Purdue U) **Effects of aging on temporal experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2921-2922.

6724. **Burton, Grace M.** (U Connecticut) **Variations in the ontogeny of linear patterns among young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-A), 2379-2380.

6725. **Charlesworth, John R.** (Mississippi State U) **The relationship between selected variables and conservation of volume in Black American students.** *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4857-4858.

6726. Cicirelli, Victor G. (Purdue U) **Effects of mother and older sibling on the problem-solving behavior of the younger child.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 749-756.—Determined the effects of aid from mother or older sibling on the child's problem-solving behavior in relation to the sex of the 2 siblings and family size. Ss were 120 1st-grade children with a 3rd- or 4th-grade sibling, half from 2-child families and half from larger families; the 4 possible sex combinations were equally represented. Ss worked on practice problems alone or were aided by sibling or mother prior to testing. Ss with older brothers performed as well alone as after aid by sibling or mother, whereas Ss with older sisters showed more advanced problem solving after aid by sibling or mother. Ss with same-sex siblings solved the problems more rapidly; family size had no effect. Results are interpreted in terms of family interaction patterns. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6727. Coryell, Jane. (Boston U, Sargent Coll of Allied Health Professions) **Children's lateralizations of images of the self, others, and objects.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 535-538.—90 kindergartners and 2nd and 4th graders were shown photographs of themselves, another person, and a symmetrical television set. Ss were asked to point to one side of the image as specified on each of the 3 pictures. When the 3 pointing tasks were made nearly equivalent by providing an example for each task, by not requiring verbal labels, and by requiring roughly the same cognitive level of relational judgment, there was a significant difference among school grades and image responses. The response of pointing to the side of the image diagonally across from the side of the example occurred more often in older Ss and most often for the object in all 3 grades.—*Journal abstract*.

6728. Cross, Henry A. & Cantrell, David P. (Colorado State U) **When does the Moss-Harlow effect occur in discrimination reversal contexts?** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 503-504.—Tested for the presence of the Moss-Harlow effect (i.e., when performance in a 2-object discrimination is better after nonrewarded single-object information trials with the negative object than following rewarded information trials with the positive object) in a discrimination reversal context with 14 3- and 5-yr-old children. The effect was not found, although it normally is in preschoolers. Results are consistent with other studies with children using the reversal paradigm but not with studies using monkeys. The divergent findings may reflect species differences or the extent of Ss' experience in reversal situations. Researchers are advised against the use of the technique solely to familiarize Ss with test stimuli in Moss-Harlow effect research.—*Journal abstract*.

6729. Dallenbach, Robert B. (U Colorado) **A study of verbal and imaginal memory of children and adults using human faces, objects, and words in paired associate recognition tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3985.

6730. Dimitrovsky, Lily & Almy, Millie. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York, NY) **Linkages among**

concrete operations. *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1975(Nov), Vol 92(2), 213-229.—408 2nd graders were tested on tasks measuring conservation of number and liquid, conservation of weight, class inclusion, seriation, ordination, reordering, transitivity of length, and multiple classification. Results reveal that while many Ss could conserve number and liquid but were not operational for the other tasks, only relatively few Ss were operational on any of these tasks without also conserving number and liquid. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for the Piagetian hypotheses of the integrative nature of cognitive growth and the central role played by conservation in such growth.—*Journal abstract*.

6731. Doyle, James T. (U Southern California) **A lexical-structural cloze procedure approach to reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3828.

6732. Dydyk, Barbara J. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Social intelligence: A preliminary investigation of its development in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 408-409.

6733. Endsley, Richard C. & Clarey, Susan A. (U Georgia) **Answering young children's questions as a determinant of their subsequent question-asking behavior.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 863.—Investigated whether answering preschool children's questions increases the frequency with which they ask questions. Data suggest that answers serve a dual function as a discriminative cue and as a reinforcer to elicit and maintain well-established inquiry behavior patterns among young children interacting with an informative adult.

6734. Esposito, Nicholas J. (State U Coll New York, Cortland) **Effect of dimensional preference on adult shift learning: Some developmental implications.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 851-852.—Conducted 2 experiments to (a) examine the relationship between dimensional preference and proportion of optional reversal shifts among adults (undergraduates) and (b) provide convergent validity for the relationship between dimensional preference and shift behavior using an intradimensional-extradimensional shift paradigm. Comparison of the present results and a previous study with children indicate that children's and adults' shift behavior exhibits the same relationship with dimensional preference—a shift difference occurs with a nonpreferred but not with a preferred dimension.

6735. Evans, Judith L. (U Massachusetts) **Learning to classify by color and by class: A cross-cultural study of concept discovery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3986.

6736. Evans, Judith L. (U Massachusetts, School of Education, Amherst) **Learning to classify by color and by class: A study of concept discovery within Colombia, South America.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 3-14.—Administered the Evans-Segall Concept Discovery Task to 331 Colombian 1st, 3rd, and 5th graders from schools of different degrees of urbanization and social class to ascertain the ease with which perceptual and abstract bases for equivalence could be utilized by individuals of differing ages, social classes, and environments. Results indicate that the classification

process follows the developmental stages indicated by research in other cultures. Schoolchildren use perceptual cues (e.g., color) as the basis of equivalency grouping without difficulty, and the ease with which they are able to use the abstract class criteria is dependent upon their grade in school (rather than age) and, to some extent, whether the child lives in an urban or more rural environment. Experiential factors associated with school attendance may also be significant in children's ability to use abstract class groups.—*Journal abstract.*

6737. Fischer, Karen M. (U Pennsylvania) **A comparison of the similarity in language skills of identical and fraternal twin pairs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4864-4865.

6738. Fleishman, Heien M. (Emory U) **The effect of age, socio-economic status and I.Q. on moral judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4404-4405.

6739. Forman, George E.; Kuschner, David S. & Dempsey, Jean. (U Massachusetts, Human Development, Amherst) **Visual decentration: From stereometric points to planeometric forms.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 343-352.—19 Black 3-yr-olds chose to put blocks together to produce good continuation across stereometric edges. 4 mo later they began to produce good continuation across planeometric edges. A group of 15 White 4-yr-olds chose to produce symmetrical forms rather than simply to align edges. Symmetrical form was produced across planeometric surfaces but not across stereometric contours. Data suggest that visual decentration is first a shift from looking at single points touched to single points displaced from touch and, at a still later age, a shift to the organization of many points. The failure of the older group to produce a symmetrical form across stereometric contours could have resulted from the cultural press to planeometric information.—*Journal abstract.*

6740. Francis, Evelyn W. (U New Mexico) **Developmental and task variables in retention and transfer from discovery and verbal reception learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2337.

6741. Gaylord, Susan A. & Marsh, Gail R. (Duke U, Medical Ctr) **Age differences in the speed of a spatial cognitive process.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 674-678.—Studied 10 right-handed young males (aged 18-24) and 10 right-handed elderly males (aged 65-72) with normal or corrected to normal vision. Older Ss responded slower than younger Ss on a spatial task which required them to rotate mentally a perspective drawn figure in order to judge whether it was congruent with a 2nd figure. Decision time was partitioned into 2 components: (a) the time taken for the "mental rotation" process and (b) the time taken for the remaining processes such as stimulus encoding and motor output. Both components required more time in the elderly group. The increase with age in the component of decision time representing rotational processes was similar to those increases seen by other investigators examining age-dependent differences in time required for memory-scanning processes using verbal-stimuli.—*Journal abstract.*

6742. Giattino, Jill & Hogan, Jeanne G. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, CUNY) **Analysis of a father's speech to**

his language-learning child. *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Nov), Vol 40(4), 524-537.—Analysis of a father's speech to his 3-yr-old daughter indicates that declarative (35%) and interrogative (34%) sentences occurred most often. Smaller percentages of exclamatory (9%) and imperative (6%) sentences were found. The father rarely repeated his own utterances and almost never expanded the child's utterances. The child rarely immediately imitated her father's utterances.

6743. Gilden, Joanne B. (Washington U, St Louis) **Guesses and strategies in identification of environmentally familiar pictorial stimuli in three age groups of children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2284.

6744. Ginsburg, Harvey J. (Southwest Texas State U) **Age-related variation of topological evaluation of numerical quantity in nonconserving children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 872-873.—Findings from a study with 24 2-5 yr old children who failed to demonstrate number conservation tend to support the view of Piaget that responses of nonconserving children to questions about number tend to vary with age. Strategies used by these Ss were consistent across 3 perceptual configurations (row, circular, and north-south-east-west arrangements).

6745. Goldman, Alan G. (Emory U) **Free recall of categorized and unrelated pictures by lower and upper class children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2284.

6746. Graybill, Letitia A. (Rutgers State U) **A study of sex differences in the transition from concrete to formal thinking patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3988-3989.

6747. Grice, Dorsey D. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Developmental study of perceptual illusions under varying conditions of exposure and response time.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2338.

6748. Griffiths, David H. (Rutgers State U) **The study of the cognitive development of science students in introductory level courses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3989.

6749. Gutkin, Daniel C. (Michigan State U) **An inquiry into the development of moral intentionality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2898.

6750. Hale, Gordon A. (Educational Testing Service, Div of Psychological Studies, Princeton, NJ) **Further evidence regarding children's response to distraction: A reply to Anderson and Well.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 366-367.—Replies to a comment by D. R. Anderson and A. D. Well (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 4) which raised a question of a statistical artifact in an experiment by G. A. Hale and E. E. Stevenson (1974) which failed to find any developmental trends in distractibility. Anderson and Well's argument that the 5-yr-olds were performing at chance levels under distraction is refuted by examining other data on the effects of distraction for groups given tasks of various levels of difficulty.

6751. Hall, Anita H. (Florida State U) **A study of the relationship between knowledge of phoneme-grapheme correspondences, social stratification, non-standard**

speech, and race of fourth, fifth, and sixth grade pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3833.

6752. Handel, Amos. (U Haifa, Israel) **Attitudinal orientations and cognitive functioning among adolescents.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 667-675.—Examined the pattern of relations of attitudinal orientations to cognitive functioning in 950 Israeli 7th graders. Following the 1966 study by J. S. Coleman et al, attitudinal orientations were represented by measures of locus of control, self-concept, and educational aspirations. Multiple regression analyses showed that 18.1-31.6% of the total variance in 4 measures of cognitive functioning was associated with attitudinal orientations, while only 10.6-18.9% of the total variance in these measures was associated with socioeconomic background variables. In the least economically advantaged group, locus of control was the most potent attitude variable; in the complementary 2 groups of higher socioeconomic status, more of the variance in cognitive functioning was associated with self-concept and aspirations than with locus of control. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6753. Hanes, Michael L. (Indiana U) **Cognition and the acquisition of selected function words in poverty children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4925.

6754. Harner, Lorraine. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Yesterday and tomorrow: Development of early understanding of the terms.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 864-865.—Data from 90 2-, 3-, and 4-yr-old children indicate that there is a differential pattern of comprehension of the terms "yesterday" and "tomorrow" among the 3 age groups. Findings also suggest that the Ss learned the terms in an asymmetrical manner, with "yesterday" being understood as having 2 referential aspects (i.e., a time other than this day and past time) and "tomorrow" being understood only in terms of future reference.

6755. Harris, Helen L. (U Houston) **Piagetian task performance as a function of training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4869.

6756. Harris, Paul L. & Bassett, Elizabeth. (U Lancaster, England) **Transitive inferences by 4-year-old children?** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 875-876.—Data from 2 experiments with 20 4-yr-old children show that when adequate precautions are taken to prevent problems of memory, young children can make transitive inferences.

6757. Heidenheimer, Patricia. (Washington U, St Louis) **The strategy of negation and the learning of antonymic relations.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 757-762.—Hypothesized that the antonym response, common in children's word associations after the age of 6 yrs, may be explained as a derivative phenomenon that appears subsequent to the emergence of a strategy of negation. It is argued that negation leads to the operation of opposition, which precedes the relating of the antonym units. 80 4-6 yr olds were tested with 15 antonym pairs from J. Deese's (1965) list of adjectives that elicit one another as opposites. 40 Ss were presented the "unmarked" member of the

antonym pair as the stimulus word and 40 the "marked" member. There was evidence for the emergence of a negation strategy prior to the statistically significant increase in antonym responding. No difference was found in the production of antonyms under the conditions of stimulus presentation. Data support the hypothesis that the marked member of the antonym pair is not learned by the young child as a derivative of the unmarked member, but is abstracted independently from learned contexts prior to its relating with the other member in the pair. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6758. Ishii, Kyoko. [The effect of cognitive discrepancy and identification on observational learning.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 137-142.—Studied whether affiliation is a necessary condition of observational learning, or whether the change in cognitive structure is sufficient. 63 5-yr-old Ss were assigned to 2 affiliation and 2 nonaffiliation groups and a control group. The affiliation and nonaffiliation situations were experimentally created. The baseline of Ss' play activities with blocks and clay was pre-established in terms of preference and duration of Ss' contact with either type of toy. The experimental groups were subdivided into high- and low-discrepancy groups. For the high-discrepancy groups, the model chose only 1 kind of toy, either blocks or clay, whereas for the low-discrepancy groups the model's attention was equally divided between both types. Results indicate that observational learning takes place regardless of the degree of affiliation when the discrepancy is low; but when the discrepancy is high, affiliation accelerates learning, whereas nonaffiliation does not. (English summary) (20 ref)—S. Choe.

6759. Jusczyk, Peter W.; Kemler, Deborah G. & Babis, Elliott A. (U Pennsylvania) **A developmental comparison of two types of visual mnemonics.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 327-340.—Evaluated the effectiveness of 2 kinds of visual mnemonics (mental imagery instructions and picture presentation) in comparison to an uninstructed control condition. 54 Ss were included from each of 3 age groups: 1st grade, 4th grade, and adult (undergraduates). 3 types of memory tests (free recall, cued recall, and recognition) were used to assess performance. While both mental imagery and picture mnemonics reliably facilitated cued recall and recognition for 1st- and 4th-grade Ss, there were no reliable differences between the adult groups. In contrast, only adults showed significant facilitation under free recall testing. Qualitative analyses of memory gave no indication that the kinds of information stored under the 3 instruction conditions are different. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6760. Kagan, Jerome. (Harvard U) **Resilience in cognitive development.** *Ecce*, 1978(Sum), Vol 3(2), 231-241.—Points out that for most of this century developmental psychology has favored that side of the irreversibility-reversibility argument that posits irreversible effects from early experience. The extreme form of that position is as unlikely as the opposite extreme, which assumes complete capacity for resilience of all dispositions at any age. It is urged that the receptive reader should move just a little closer toward the latter view.

The first messages written on the tabula rasa may not be the most difficult to erase.—*Journal summary.*

6761. Karst, Thomas O. (Medical Coll of Ohio, Toledo) **Effect of speed instructions on the microgenetic development of children's word associations.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 443-448.—45 1st-, 3rd-, and 5th-grade males associated to word lists under standard and speeded conditions. Younger Ss and Ss in the speeded condition produced relatively more developmentally immature and fewer developmentally mature responses. Interactions between the 2 factors of age and experimental condition were not demonstrated.—*Journal Abstract.*

6762. Keating, Daniel P. & Caramazza, Alfonso. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **Effects of age and ability on syllogistic reasoning in early adolescence.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 837-842.—Assessed the influence of age and ability on linear syllogistic reasoning in early adolescence by presenting 109 11- and 13-yr-old Ss of 2 levels of ability (bright and average assessed by the Iowa Test of Basic Skills) with 64 3-term series problems (e.g., "If John is better than Bill, and Bill is better than Tom, then who is the best?"). The effect of ability was quite dramatic even with verbal grade equivalent and Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices scores as covariates, whereas the effect of age was marginally significant and confounded with both. Comparison to H. H. Clark's (1969) adult sample showed that the pattern of errors was essentially similar for adolescents and adults, but more similar for the average than the bright Ss. Implications for a theory of intellectual precocity are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6763. Keller, Barbara B. (U Virginia) **Developmental and sex differences in performance of the brief Conceptual Style Test.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 419-422. Administered the brief (19-item) Conceptual Style Test to 85 1st, 3rd, and 6th graders. Analytic and relational responses were tabulated. An analytic response is one in which visual stimuli are grouped on the basis of similarity of stimulus elements. A relational response is one in which the grouping of the stimuli is based on a functional relationship between the stimuli. The number of analytic responses produced increased with age. This is consistent with previous findings in which the 30-item Conceptual Style Test was used. Although no sex differences were found in conceptual style, the developmental trend for males appeared to differ from that of females. One advantage of the 30-item test is that it appears to elicit a higher percentage of scorable analytic and relational responses in 1st graders than does the brief form.—*Journal Abstract.*

6764. Kingsley, Phillip. (U Zambia, Lusaka) **The development by Zambian children of strategies for doing intellectual work.** *H.D.R.U. Reports*, 1974, No 24, 20 p. Tested approximately 110 7-10 yr old Zambian schoolchildren and 5 10 yr old nonschoolchildren on several tasks designed to reveal their spontaneous use or failure to use various mental strategies and mediating activities to aid their performance. On a memory task it was found that schoolchildren used rehearsal more and had better memory scores than nonschoolchildren; no significant age-related increase in use of rehearsal was

found for nonschoolchildren through the age range (which included the usual school entry age). On several quantitative problems, schoolchildren showed no more tendency than nonschoolchildren to use rudimentary quantitative strategies, including simply counting, although significantly more of them possessed some basic quantitative skills like counting. There was a significant age-related increase among nonschoolchildren in use of quantitative strategies. School is thus implicated as a factor in activating mediating strategies in some kinds of tasks but not in others. Results are discussed in terms of cultural factors in intelligence and cognitive development, and implications for education and mental testing are noted. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6765. Kousoulas, Eva P. (New York U) **The relation between the development of Piagetian concepts of God and rain and age, religion and sex among suburban children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2902-2903.

6766. Lasky, Robert E.; Syrdal-Lasky, Ann & Klein, Robert E. (Inst Nutrición, Ctr América, Panamá) **VOT discrimination by four to six and a half month old infants from Spanish environments.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 215-225.—Tested 30 4-6.5 mo old infants from monolingual Spanish speaking homes for discrimination of bilabial stop consonants differing in voice onset time (VOT). Discrimination was determined by the habituation and dishabituation of the orienting reflex as indexed by cardiac deceleration. Ss were placed in 1 of 3 groups which were used to determine whether bilabial stops with VOT values of -60 and -20 msec, -20 and +20 msec or +20 and +60 msec could be discriminated. Ss were presented 8 trial blocks of 10 repetitions of a CV syllable which were followed by 2 trial blocks of 10 repetitions of a different CV syllable. The only difference between the CV syllables presented during the trial blocks was the VOT value. Ss in the -20 and +20 msec group could not discriminate these stimuli while the Ss in the -60 and -20 msec group and the +20 and +60 msec group did. Results correspond to those reported for infants from English speaking families but not to those reported for Spanish-speaking adults. Results suggest that experience has little effect in determining bilabial stop phonetic categories in 4-6.5 mo old infants. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6767. Lester, Barry M.; Klein, Robert E. & Martinez, Sonia J. (U Florida) **The use of habituation in the study of the effects of infantile malnutrition.** *Developmental Psychobiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(6), 541-546.—Studied habituation of the orienting response (OR) to assess possible attentional deficits associated with infantile malnutrition. 40 trials of a pure tone stimulus were given to 8 marginally nourished and 8 malnourished 13½-mo-old male infants. Results show that the initial OR to stimulus onset, as measured by the magnitude of cardiac deceleration, was significantly larger in marginally nourished than in malnourished infants. Marginally nourished infants showed significant increases in OR magnitude to changes in tonal frequency whereas the malnourished infants did not. Results provide evidence of an attentional deficit associated with infantile malnu-

trition that is likely to interfere with subsequent learning. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6768. Levendusky, Philip G. (Washington State U) **Effects of verbal reinforcement on the aged as a function of living condition, sex, and task difficulty.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2940.

6769. Liben, Lynn S. (U Rochester, Ctr for Development, Learning, and Instruction) **Long-term memory for pictures related to seriation, horizontality, and verticality concepts.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 795-806.—To evaluate Piaget and Inhelder's (1973) hypothesis that memories are related to operative levels, 82 kindergarten and 101 4th-grade children were shown pictures involving seriation, horizontality, and verticality and were asked to reproduce them 1 wk and 5 mo later. In addition, tasks to assess seriation, horizontality, and verticality concepts were given to half of the children in the fall and to all children in the spring. Although there were some significant correlations between memories and operative levels, the relations were quantitatively weak and were undermined by several serious disconfirmations. Furthermore, although long-term memory improvements did occur, these were not systematically linked to individuals' operative development, nor did they occur significantly more often than memory deteriorations.—*Journal abstract*.

6770. Litven, Joseph A. (Stanford U) **A developmental study of balance, attribution and evaluation in person perceptions in an actual three-person system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2903-2904.

6771. Lund, Grant L. (Pennsylvania State U) **A comparative examination of some psychological theories related to the process of learning to create art.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4879.

6772. Lutzker, John R. (U Kansas) **Producing generative sentence usage by imitation and reinforcement procedures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2970.

6773. Marmor, Gloria S. (Princeton U) **Development of kinetic images: When does the child first represent movement in mental images?** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 548-559.—An experiment investigated at what age children could represent movement in imagery. 20 5-yr-olds and 20 8-yr-olds were asked whether 2 stimuli were the same or different in shape. The 2 stimuli were either presented in the same orientation or 1 stimulus differed from the other by clockwise rotation of 30° (0.52 rad), 60° (1.05 rad), 120° (2.09 rad), or 150° (2.62 rad). Ss were instructed to visually imagine the counterclockwise rotation of one shape into the position of the other to help make the judgment. For both 5- and 8-yr-olds, reaction times increased as a linear function of angular discrepancy between stimuli. Imagery of counterclockwise rotation in their imagery. Findings conflict with Piaget and B. Inhelder's (1971) thesis that imagery representing movement first emerges when children are 7-8 yrs of age. —*Journal abstract*

6774. McBride, Byron A. (U Montana) **Transposition and response latencies in pre school and school age**

children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2972.

6775. McKinney, James D. & Banerjee, Cora. (U North Carolina, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Ctr, Chapel Hill) **Concept attainment by reflective and impulsive children as a function of memory support.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 417-418.—20 reflective and 20 impulsive White 4th graders (chosen from scores on the Matching Familiar Figures Test) were given concept attainment problems under 1 of 2 memory support conditions. Results indicate that memory aids during problem solving were more beneficial to impulsive than to reflective Ss.

6776. Meyer, Jerome S. & Elkind, David. (State University Coll, New York, Geneseo) **From figurative to operative expectancy in the perceptual judgments of children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 814-823.—Conducted 2 studies on "figurative expectancy," the tendency to make perceptual judgments on the basis of temporal patterns. In Exp I, 60 4-9 yr old children were shown 4 series of animal pictures in which the relative strengths of the temporal patterns were varied. Results show (a) a significant decrease with age in figurative expectancy and (b) significantly more figurative expectancy in the case of a strong temporal sequence linked with a weak critical figure than in the case of a weak temporal sequence linked with a strong critical figure. In Exp II, 66 4-yr-old children were shown a single series of pictures presented at different rates and with critical figures that were ambiguous or nonambiguous. Results show that there was more figurative expectancy the more rapid the rate of presentation. There was also an ambiguity effect showing more figurative expectancy judgments the greater the ambiguity of the critical figure. Results support Piaget's theory of perceptual development.—*Journal abstract*.

6777. Mills, Willard E. (U Arkansas) **Development of mediation in children as shown by a paired associate task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2287.

6778. Moerk, Ernest L. (California State U, Fresno) **Verbal interactions between children and their mothers during the preschool years.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 788-794.—Observed 20 2-5 yr olds and their mothers while they interacted verbally in an unstructured situation. Quantitative as well as categorical aspects of the interactions were analyzed. Both types of dependent variables were found to change with the age and the language level of the children. Close mutual adaptation of both partners for the quantitative as well as the qualitative dimension were demonstrated. The correlation patterns between the types of utterances allow the abstraction of a "primitive" and an advanced cluster of language-teaching learning behaviors. The stability and generalizability of these trends are discussed.—*Journal abstract*

6779. Mori, Toshiaki & Miyazaki, Masaki. [Organization of memory in early childhood.] *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 170-174.—Studied the occurrence of clustering while memorizing 16 words in 4 categories. Ss were 135 children in 3 age groups (3-5 yrs). 3 modes of presentation were used: random, random with pretrain-

ing in categorization, and block presentation. Results show that memory organization increases with age, and that clustering depends not only on age but also on experimental conditions such as pretraining and modes of presentation.—S. Choe.

6780. Mounoud, Pierre & Bower, T. G. (U Geneva, Switzerland) **Conservation of weight in infants.** *International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-1975, Vol 3(1), 29-40. —Conservation of weight is defined as the ability to affirm that the weight of an object remains invariant during the transformations of the form of the object. It is known to be achieved at a conceptual level at about 9 yrs of age. The behavior of 6-21 mo old infants was studied using 30 infants in an arm tension experiment and 54 in a force grip experiment. Results indicate that infants develop a sensorimotor form of conservation between 6 and 18 mo of age. (French summary) —*Journal abstract*.

6781. Mpiangu, Benayame D. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The relationship between conservation of number and arithmetic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4882-4883.

6782. Murphy, Dennis T. (Hofstra U) **A developmental study of the criteria used by children to justify their affective response to arts experiences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3999.

6783. Nagae, Seiji. (Hiroshima U, Japan) **[Effects of relevancy of verbal labels on shape recognition in children.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 46(2), 59-67. —Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 96 kindergartners and 2nd graders to investigate the roles of the verbal label and developmental level on the recognition of a representative feature (RF) and a nonrepresentative feature of shapes. In Exp I Ss were given a recognition test following stimulus predifferentiation training. Results show that (a) Ss' recognition of the RF was better under the relevant verbal labeling condition than under the irrelevant, (b) 2nd graders were more accurate than kindergartners in the recognition of RF, and (c) the relevant verbal labels were effective with kindergartners but not with 2nd graders. In Exp II kindergartners received preliminary training for spontaneous labeling of the shapes. They were then given a recognition test following either relevant verbal labeling or observation training. When spontaneous verbal labeling training was given, Ss showed superior recognition performance to that of Ss receiving conventional observation training. (20 ref)

—*English abstract*.

6784. Nelson, Katherine. (Yale U) **The nominal shift in semantic-syntactic development.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 461-479. Analyzed transcripts of 24 spontaneous speech samples from 18 2-yr-olds classified by early Referential (R) or Expressive (E) Speech Type and mean length of utterance (MLU) level (above or below 2.5) in terms of noun and pronoun use in sentences. At higher MLU levels both more sentences and more pronouns were produced than at lower MLU levels. E Ss used a balance of nouns and pronouns at both levels. There was a decrease in the use of nouns for R Ss and an increase for E Ss. Overall, 47% of all nominals as well as 72% of all nominals used in sentences, were pronouns. There were no major changes

with development in either the abstract semantic relations expressed or in the discourse function served. The data are interpreted in terms of 2 contrasting courses of development, one beginning with a lexical emphasis and the other with a syntactic emphasis, which tend to converge between 2 and 3 yrs of age. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6785. Nelson, Keith E. & Kosslyn, Stephen M. (New School for Social Research, Graduate Faculty Ctr) **Semantic retrieval in children and adults.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 807-813. Studied the processes by which 15 undergraduates and 48 8-, 11-, and 13-yr-olds retrieved semantic information from long-term memory. Ss were timed as they judged whether sentences pairing animal names and properties (e.g., "A lion has a mane") were true. Relationships between animal names and properties were varied in 2 ways: properties were at (a) 1 of 3 levels of "saliency" (rated association strength) and (b) 1 of 3 levels of specificity. Closely comparable results were obtained at each age level. Sentences with highly salient properties were verified more quickly than were those with less salient properties, and statements with low-specificity properties were verified more quickly than sentences with more specific properties. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6786. Niizato, Shiori & Yoshikawa, Junko. **[Modeling effects in learning of lending-borrowing behavior in young children.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 154-164. —Hypothesized (a) that modeling as the discriminative stimulus facilitates acquisition of new behaviors, (b) that modeling increases the frequency of the occurrence of previously learned behaviors, (c) that vicarious reinforcement accelerates the modeling behavior, and (d) that generalization takes place in different situations. 24 matched pairs of 5-6 yr old Japanese children, assigned to 4 groups (3 experimental and 1 control), were exposed to films depicting 4 experimental conditions in which models colored the outlined pictures of fruits. Ss then colored pictures of flowers, and arranged 9 different color boards. The lending-borrowing behavior was categorized on 3 levels. The hypotheses were generally supported except that the affect of vicarious reinforcement showed only a tendency in the desired direction. (English summary)—S. Choe.

6787. Odom, Richard D.; Cunningham, Joseph G. & Astor, Eileen C. (Vanderbilt U) **Adults thinking the way we think children think, but children don't always think that way: A study of perceptual salience and problem solving.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 545-548. —In 2 studies, a total of 20 undergraduates and 30 3rd graders were given a series of tasks requiring the use of cognitive operations associated with traditional conservation problems. While the adults showed an inability to solve the critical problem in the series, the children solved it easily except in the case when the irrelevant information was made highly salient. Results support an account emphasizing perceptual change rather than traditional cognitive change accounts of the development of problem solving. *Journal abstract*.

6788. Paden, Lucile Y. (U Kansas) **Response patterns of human infants to varying visual and auditory**

- stimulation programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2975-2976.
6789. Pinard, Adrien. (U Montreal, Canada) [The compatibility of the notions of stage and décalage in Piaget's theory.] (Fren) *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 255-260.—Argues that the notion of horizontal décalage used by Piaget to explain most of the asynchronisms observed in the child's mental development is not inconsistent with the notion of stage, to the extent that these décalages apply to different concepts. When the décalages apply to different contents within a same concept, the nature of an intermediate stage of mental development must then be defined. Instead of conceiving an intermediate stage as a mixture of preoperational and operational behaviors, it is suggested that due to a lack of self-criticism and to a merely extensive type of mental generalization, the intermediate child's reasoning never exceeds the preoperational level even though it may often appear to be operational. (French abstract)—*English abstract*.
6790. Prather, Alfred G. An introduction to a new construct of the thinking process commonly called the mind. *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 20-23.—Discusses the maturation process of the mind. Mental maturity occurs when the positive subconscious merges with the positive conscious, and is promoted by a learning of values rather than subject matter. Schizophrenia results from a person not having an abundance of correct, positive information recorded in his thinking process as he attempts to mature. Teaching positive attitudes and correct understanding is encouraged.
6791. Rand, David C. (Purdue U) The relationship between children's classification-class inclusion abilities and geographic knowledge as measured by Piaget's spatial stages. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4885-4886.
6792. Robinson, W. P. (U Southampton, England) The dialogue of deficit and difference in language proficiency. *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 27-40.—Subcultural differences in the use of the units and structures of languages have been variously interpreted as stemming from genetic and/or environmental differences and/or deficiencies or dismissed as methodological artefacts. It is noted that some of the polarizations in the associated controversies have arisen because research workers have themselves failed to be explicit and precise in their own use of language. The present paper posits that a reconciliation of oppositions would, on present evidence, be most simply achieved if we were to refer to the lower working class performance as manifesting a relative deficiency in the referential function of language, attributable to differential learning opportunities. The factors most likely to be responsible for this will affect not only mastery of language but also the acquisition of 1st and 2nd order knowledge and the motivation to acquire more. (French & Russian summaries) (23 ref)—*Journal summary*.
6793. Ronald, Linda. (Columbia U) A cognitive developmental investigation of the child's conception of social interaction and the characteristics of the interactants: Response to disability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2909.
6794. Roper, Charles G. (Columbia U) Developmental differences in the effect of elicited and provided verbal labels on performance and memory in a puzzle assembly task. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2909-2910.
6795. Rosenblum, Nell D. (Purdue U) The development of semantic strategies in young children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2910.
6796. Ross, Robert J. (Mississippi State U) Formal thinking, paired-associate learning, and creativity in adolescents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4887-4888.
6797. Rouck, Linda A. (Columbia U) The effect of pretraining in labeling on children's serial recall of random shapes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2346.
6798. Ruff, Holly A. & Turkewitz, Gerald. (Briarcliff Coll) Developmental changes in the effectiveness of stimulus intensity on infant visual attention. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 705-710.—Tested the hypothesis that the effectiveness of stimulus intensity declines with age. Stimulus intensity was manipulated by varying the size of pairs of bull's-eye and striped patterns. 50 infants from 6 wks to 24 wks of age were shown 18 pairs of stimuli in which there were 5 different sizes of each pattern. Infants 10 wks and younger responded on the basis of size, looking more at the larger sizes. The older Ss looked more at the bull's-eye regardless of its size or the size of the striped pattern paired with it. Possible mechanisms underlying this shift are discussed, and the concept of stimulus intensity is considered. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6799. Salzinger, Suzanne & Patenaude, Jeanne W. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, Biometrics Research Unit, New York) Children's judgment of length and shift in the presence of an anchor stimulus as a function of stimulus presentation and verbal response. *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1975(Nov), Vol 92(2), 157-174.—83 preschool children's judgments of length of lines under unanchored and anchored conditions were examined as a function of type of stimulus presentation and class of verbal responses used. It was found that acquisition of a scale of length was facilitated by a multiple in comparison to a single stimulus array and, to a lesser extent, by ordinal in comparison to nominal verbal responses. Resistance to shift when Ss were subjected to a long anchor stimulus was enhanced by training with the ordinal verbal response and the single stimulus presentation. Results are interpreted in terms of the context in making the children attend to either the relative or absolute aspects of the judgment task. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
6800. Sanders, Jo A.; Sterna, Harvey L.; Smith, Michael & Sanders, Raymond E. (U Akron) Modification of concept identification performance in older adults. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 824-829.—A sequential training procedure combining operant and cumulative learning hierarchy principles was found effective in reducing the decrement in concept identification performance typically observed in older adults. 20 male and 20 female Ss were randomly assigned given a pretest and posttest, each involving a 3-category

unidimensional concept identification problem. The training and reinforced-training Ss were given 3 training sessions between pretest and posttest. Training involved a programmed learning sequence designed to facilitate the development of an effective solution strategy. Control Ss were given only the pretest and posttest, while practice Ss were given 3 additional practice sessions. Substantial improvement was found in both the training and reinforced training groups, but only slight improvement obtained in the practice and control groups. Results are consistent with recent conceptions of cognitive and intellectual development in the older adults in which performance deficits are largely attributed to experiential factors. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6801. Scholl, Dennis M. & Ryan, Ellen B. (U Notre Dame) **Child judgments of sentences varying in grammatical complexity.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 274-285. A nondifferentially reinforced forced-choice procedure demonstrated that responses of 24 5- and 24 7-yr-old children varied as a function of the grammatical complexity of stimulus sentences. Ss judged sentence stimuli of 2 types (negatives and *wh*-word questions), each having 3 levels of grammatical complexity (2 primitive and 1 well formed). After each stimulus presentation, Ss pointed to the adult or the child in a photograph, depending on who was judged to have produced that utterance. Performance of the 2 age groups did not differ for the question stimuli, for which Ss pointed to the adult more frequently as the grammatical complexity of *wh*-word questions increased. In response to the negative sentences, the older group attributed more well formed stimuli to the adult than primitive ones. While the younger group pointed to the adult more frequently for well formed negatives than for the middle level negatives, they made more adult responses than expected to the least complex negatives. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6802. Seitz, Sue & Stewart, Catherine. (Waisman Ctr on Mental Retardation & Human Development, Madison, WI) **Imitation and expansions: Some developmental aspects of mother-child communications.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 763-768. Videotaped 2 groups each of 9 children (age ranges = 18-26 mo and 48-61 mo, respectively) in a free-play setting with their mothers. Interactions were analyzed for relationships between mothers' and children's speech with regard to complexity and usage of selected speech types. Mothers' expansions of child utterances were positively related to the younger, but not the older, children's imitations of mothers' speech. Mothers' sentence complexity was positively related to younger, but not older, children's frequency of responding to questions. Child speech that is responsive to mothers' speech seems to provide a gauge by which mothers tailor their language complexity, allowing the child to exert an influence on his language environment. —*Journal abstract*.

6803. Slater, Alan M. & Findlay, John M. (U Exeter, England) **Binocular fixation in the newborn baby.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 248-273. Conducted 3 experiments on the newborn baby's ability to fixate binocularly, using the corneal reflection technique. 2 criteria for consistent

binocular fixation were assessed: (a) the 2 eyes will be optically more divergent when fixating more distant targets; and (b) each eye will be scored as being on-target when corrections for the expected deviations of the pupil center from the fixated stimulus are introduced. In Exp I, vertical arrays of lights were separately shown at distances of 10 and 20 in from the Ss' eyes (with the retinal image size and luminance of the stimuli held constant). The 12 newborn Ss reliably converged to both stimuli, the optical divergence of the pupil centers of the eyes increasing with presentation of the more distant stimulus. In Exp II, Ss reliably converged to a similar stimulus at 10 in, but not to one at 5 in; many Ss fixated this stimulus with monocular vision. In Exp III, different stimuli were presented at constant distance (10 ± 1 in) from the eyes. The majority of the 15 Ss binocularly fixated all 3 stimuli. It is concluded that the newborn baby possesses the ability to fixate binocularly an appropriately presented stimulus and has the basic requirements for binocular vision. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6804. Smith, Linda B.; Kemler, Deborah G. & Aronfreed, Justin. (U Pennsylvania) **Developmental trends in voluntary selective attention: Differential effects of source distinctness.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 352-362. Tested the hypothesis that an inability to separate incoming information into discrete messages is a source of young children's relatively poor performance in selective attention tasks. 27 kindergartners and 2nd and 5th graders were assigned to 3 conditions of varying distinctness between central and distractor information given in a continuous matching task in which S is required to track the position of a stick figure. The effects of the 3 different distractor types were assessed on individually determined and matched baselines of performance on the central task in the absence of distraction. Whereas 2nd- and 5th-grade Ss were most accurate when the distinctness of the messages was high, the opposite pattern occurred in kindergartners. Kindergartners performed as if the task required divided attention. The older Ss used a more appropriate focusing strategy, but 2nd graders had particular difficulty when the messages were not distinct. Equally notable was the 2nd graders' success in focusing when the source discreteness was arranged. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6805. Smith, Robert T. (Rutgers State U) **The effects of social class, preschool experience, and chronological age on labelling and the identification of function.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4006-4007.

6806. Snodgrass, Stephen R. (Johns Hopkins U) **A developmental analysis of the structure of inferential processes used in the perception of others.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2911-2912.

6807. Sohns, Marvin L. (U of the Pacific) **A comparison between certain Piagetian logical thinking tasks and the subtraction ability of first, second, and third grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4091.

6808. Stewart, Jean & Sinclair, Hermine. (U de Genève, École de Psychologie et des Sciences de

l'Education, Switzerland) **Comprehension of questions by children between 5 and 9.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 3, 17-26.—Children distinguish questions from other types of utterances addressed to them from a very young age, probably from the onset of speech (S. Ervin-Tripp, 1970). The present study examined the comprehension of *Wh*-questions in English in 5-9 yr olds. 39 Ss were of English mother tongue, and 7 spoke a different language at home but always used English fluently at school. Recent research both on *Wh*-questions and on auxiliary verbs indicates that both structural subsystems pose problems for children below the age of 5 yrs. The present study shows that these difficulties were not yet overcome by the age of 9. A tentative interpretation is given, but comparative research in different languages is necessary before results of the experiment can be generalized. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

6809. Swoope, Karen S. (Arizona State U) **Acquisition of the b, d, p, q discrimination among kindergarten children as related to the reversal shift phenomenon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4010.

6810. von Wright, Johan M.; Gebhard, P. & Karttunen, M. (U Turku, Finland) **A developmental study of the recall of spatial location.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(1), 181-190.—Studied recall of the spatial location of objects in 4-object arrays with 5, 8, 12-13, and 18-23 yr-old Ss, using pictorial materials. A total of 496 Ss were employed in 2 experiments. Recall of location was good in the youngest Ss (about 50% correct of 40 objects) and improved with increasing age in much the same way as recall of item information. Presenting related objects in a common context induced a uniform "recall strategy" and led to much better recall at all age levels than presenting objects as unrelated items but did not differentially improve location recall. A description of the recall test prior to learning improved both item and location recall in the oldest age groups when related but not when unrelated objects were used. Instructions to attend to the location of objects did not affect location recall; intentional and incidental learning of location yielded similar results at all age levels.—*Journal abstract*.

6811. Walden, Toini A. (U Southern California) **The classification skills of five, six, and seven year old bilingual, biliterate, and monolingual children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3856-3857.

6812. Walesa, Czeslaw. (Catholic U Lublin, Psychometric Lab, Poland) **Children's approaches to chance- and skill-dependent risk.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 131-138.—Analyzed the dependence of risk taking on S-related factors: age, sex, level of skill; and on object-related factors: source and form of probability, and amount of payoff, in 8-16 yr olds. Experiments with urns and roulette-like instruments reveal a predominance of risky decisions and gain-oriented motives in Ss of 8-10 yrs and of conservative decisions and loss-oriented motives in Ss of 14-16 yrs. 8-10 yr old males were more risk-minded than females of the same age. The approach to risk was not significantly differentiated by proportion of hits in 8-10 yr olds,

whereas the opposite was the case at the age of 14-16. A significantly higher risk was taken when the source of uncertainty was skill rather than chance. Greater risks were taken when probability was small and compound. Increase in payoff promoted risk-mindedness in 8-10 yr olds and conservatism in 14-16 yr olds. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6813. Wellman, Henry M.; Ritter, Kenneth & Flavell, John H. (Arizona State U) **Deliberate memory behavior in the delayed reactions of very young children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 780-787.—34 3-yr-olds (Exp I), 23 2-yr-olds (Exp II), and 30 3-4 yr olds (Exp III) were presented a memory task that required recalling a particular location at the end of a delay. At the beginning of the delay, half of the children were instructed to remember the location and half were instructed simply to wait. 3-yr-olds who were instructed to remember were observed to engage in behaviors during the delay which seemed to increase their recall, in contrast to 3-yr-olds who were instructed to wait. Additional observations in Exp III also showed that a positive relation existed between such delay period memory behavior and later recall. This differentiated, deliberate memory behavior was not observed for 2-yr-olds.—*Journal abstract*.

6814. Wilde, John E. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **A descriptive analysis of children's cognitive styles: Conceptual tempo and preferred mode of perceptual organization and conceptual categorization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4013-4014.

6815. Williams, Tannis M. & Aiken, Leona S. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Auditory pattern classification: Continuity of prototype use with development.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 715-723.—Studied the development of the ability to classify auditory patterns in 26 males and 26 females at each of 5 age levels: 2nd, 6th, 10th, and 12th grades, and adult (undergraduates). Ss were required to state whether each 5-element pure tone sequence came from the training class. Both accuracy and feature use in classification were remarkably consistent across age, and regression analyses indicated that the age changes were due to differences in perceptual achievement rather than process. Performance at all age levels was highly predictable from the physical pattern characteristics, in particular, the similarity between patterns and their prototypes. Results are similar to those obtained in an analogous developmental study by L. S. Aiken and T. M. Williams (1973) involving visual patterns, and suggest that the processes of pattern perception are applicable across stimuli, modalities, and the age range studied.—*Journal abstract*.

6816. Wozny, Cecilia D. (Rutgers State U) **The effects of culture and education on the acquisition of formal operational thinking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4015.

6817. Yamaguchi, Katsumi. [Effect of personificative cues on the development of children's causal cognition.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 188-192.—Studied the effect of personificative cues (i.e., words and pictures, words only, and absence of such cues), in 3 experiments

using 785 Japanese 2nd to 6th graders. Given words and pictures combined, personificative explanations increased, but physical explanations decreased for Ss above the 4th grade, and phenomenistic explanations decreased for Ss in the 3rd grade and below. Given words only, personificative explanations increased and physical explanations decreased slightly for 4th graders only. In the absence of personificative cues, phenomenistic explanations increased. Results indicate that the child's conception of physical causality is influenced by experiences.—S. Choe.

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6818. Bearison, David J. & Isaacs, Leora. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Production deficiency in children's moral judgments.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 732-737.—Attempted to determine why children at the transitional stage of operational development base their moral judgments on the objective consequences of another's act rather than on the other's intentions. 45 middle-class children (mean age, 6 yrs 9 mo) were tested on 4 pairs of moral judgment stories. 2 story pairs were of the standard Piaget type, while the other 2 varied relative to 3 treatment conditions. In the 1st condition the intentions of the story characters were made explicit, in the 2nd, Ss were questioned about the characters' intentions, and in the 3rd (a control condition) intentions had to be spontaneously inferred from the narrative descriptions. Results confirm the existence of a production deficiency as opposed to a mediational deficiency. Although Ss did not spontaneously infer another's intentions in constructing moral judgments, they were capable of making such an inference when prompted to do so, and their knowledge of another's intentions mediated their judgment of moral responsibility. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6819. Bigelow, Brian J. & la Gaipa, John J. (Lakehead Board of Education, Thunder Bay, Canada) **Children's written descriptions of friendship: A multidimensional analysis.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 857-858.—Examined different conceptual variables that influence friendship as a function of developmental age. A content analysis of essays from 480 1st 8th graders indicated that age-related friendship expectation (FE) changes reflect a transition from egocentric to sociocentric and sociocentric to empathic FEs. Sex differences appeared to be relatively minor.

6820. Cantey, Richard E. (U Southern California) **The relationship of father-absence, socioeconomic status, and other variables to creative abilities in fifth-grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3981.

6821. Cohen, Leslie J. (U Denver) **Father, mother and stranger as elicitors of attachment behaviors in infancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2891-2892.

6822. Cooper, Charles L. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Interpersonal style and influence in the dyadic interaction of nine year old boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2298-2299.

6823. Craig, Robert P. (Wayne State U) **Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development in philosophical perspective and the implications for education.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4079-4080.

6824. Eaton, Thelma L. (U Southern California) **Social functioning and personal autonomy in Black and White OAS recipients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4415.

6825. Eberts, E. H. & Lepper, Mark R. (Stanford U) **Individual consistency in the proxemic behavior of preschool children.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 841-849.—2 experiments examined the development of personal space in preschool children. Exp I investigated the effects of eye contact and success-failure on the interaction distance 24 preschool children established between themselves and an adult E. Eye contact significantly increased interaction distance; task outcome did not affect distance; and female adults were more closely approached than males. Across conditions, Ss also displayed considerable individual consistency in their spatial behavior. In Exp II, the same Ss' spatial behavior and interaction patterns were assessed 1 mo later, through time-sampled field observations during "free play" periods in the Ss' preschool classrooms. Findings indicate substantial stability and cross-situational consistency in Ss' spatial behavior across experiments for both adult and child interaction targets. It is suggested that personal space represents a reasonably stable individual characteristic, acquired quite early in development. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6826. Fein, Greta G. (Yale U) **Children's sensitivity to social contexts at 18 months of age.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 853-854.—Investigated whether, in an unfamiliar, semipublic place, children as young as 18 mo of age would be sensitive to variations in the nature of social encounters between their mothers and an unfamiliar adult (E). Measures of the child's distance from the mother at the beginning of each 10-sec interval of the encounter, the percentage of 10-sec intervals spent by the child on the stranger's side of the room, frequency of child vocalizations to the mother, times child made physical contact with the mother, and frequency of smiling show that 18-mo-old children are already sensitive to background contexts.

6827. Fernandez, Luis E. (Stanford U) **A developmental study of the effects of vicarious consequences on imitative performances.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2965-2966.

6828. Galejs, Irma. (Iowa State U) **Social interaction of preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2282.

6829. Goff, Theodore L. (U California, Los Angeles) **An investigation of children's concepts of justice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3831-3832.

6830. Greff, Esther P. (Johns Hopkins U) **A study of role playing in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2285.

6831. Grimley, Liam K. (Kent State U) **A cross-cultural study of moral development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3990.

6832. Harris, Mollie R. (U Georgia) **Developmental patterns of student attitudes toward the world of work**

and relationships between selected correlates. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(7-A), 4104.

6833. Johnson, David W. (U Minnesota) **Affective perspective taking and cooperative predisposition.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 869-870.—Interviewed White working-class, middle-class, and upper-class 5th graders to test the hypothesis that cooperativeness and affective perspective taking are positively correlated. Results indicate that a relationship does exist between predisposition to cooperate and the ability to take the affective perspective of others, but do not suggest the direction of the relationship.

6834. Katz, Phyllis A.; Katz, Irwin & Cohen, Shirley. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **White children's attitudes toward Blacks and the physically handicapped: A developmental study.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 20-24.—Children's behavior toward adults who differed from them along 2 dimensions was examined from a developmental perspective. A total of 80 White kindergartners and 4th graders were tested individually by either a Black or a White female adult who either was or was not seated in a wheelchair. Three kinds of behavior toward the adult were measured: physical distancing, imitation, and helping. On the basis of previous findings, it was predicted that children at both age levels would show more physical avoidance, less imitation, and less helping in the presence of other-race and handicap cues, as compared with own-race and nonhandicap cues. On all 3 types of behavior, the White E was favored over the Black E in both the wheelchair and nonwheelchair conditions. In addition, there were interaction effects involving race, handicap, age, and sex that suggest the operation of complex developmental processes in the formation of attitudes toward different types of stigmatized individuals. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6835. Kearney, Annette G. (Rutgers State U) **Factors affecting the development of self-esteem in young Black children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3874.

6836. Lattin, MaryAnn S. & Ackerman, Robert E. (Cornell U) **Sex typing: A factor in adolescent attitude stability?** *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 143-150.—Examined behavioral continuity between early and late adolescents, specifically the role, if any, of sex-typing in adolescent attitude stability. Ss were 70 7th graders and 70 college freshmen. Using the questionnaire method, selected values and attitudes concerning the desirability of certain traits in their future mate were compared. Comparison of attitudes by sex and age found significant inconsistencies on the part of females. It appears that continuity with sex-role standards plays an important role in attitude stability. It is concluded that society should consider how adequately sex-typed child-rearing practices are preparing the adolescent female for the role expectations in the college environment.—*Journal abstract*.

6837. Lerner, Richard M.; Venning, John & Knapp, John R. (Eastern Michigan U) **Age and sex effects on personal space schemata toward body build in late childhood.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 855-856.—A comparison of data from 38 4th-, 36 5th-, and 33 6th-grade children with data from a previous

study with kindergartners and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd graders shows that the relative relations between the sex and body type of a target and the interpersonal distance used toward the target remains stable from kindergarten through 6th grade, although there are discrepancies in the absolute distances used toward the targets.

6838. Lindberg, Charisma M. (Ohio State U) **Socio-dramatic play of low socioeconomic Black and White kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4878.

6839. Lytton, Hugh & Zwirner, Walter. (U Calgary, Canada) **Compliance and its controlling stimuli observed in a natural setting.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 769-779.—Investigated the parental antecedents of overt child compliance by home observations of 136 2½-yr-old male twins and singletons. Sequential analysis showed that the probability of compliance was highest after parental suggestion and decreased progressively with parental command and reasoning. Among parent actions preceding the verbal control, physical control, negative action, positive action, and neutral action, in this order, facilitated both compliance and noncompliance. Physical control and negative action facilitated noncompliance more than compliance; the reverse held for positive and neutral actions. Findings stress the impact of "power assertion" but apply only to the immediate situation. By contrast, a correlation analysis of long-term effects supported a cognitive view of child rearing. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6840. Macauley, Frances E. (U Kansas) **Self-control in adolescence: Identification and related perceived parental characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2941-2942.

6841. Matheny, Adam P. & Dolan, Anne B. (U Louisville, Health Sciences Ctr) **Persons, situations, and time: A genetic view of behavioral change in children.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1106-1110.—Twin children in a longitudinal study were observed at 9, 12, 18, 24, and 30 mo of age in 2 settings: unstructured free play and relatively structured test taking. Behaviors relating to adaptability to the 2 settings were rated. Age-to-age correlations for the adaptability scores for each setting yielded a simplex pattern of low-moderate order, as did correlations of scores across settings. Identical twins were more similar than same-sex fraternal twins in both settings, but correlations were consistently stronger in the playroom setting. Identical pairs remained significantly more similar in adaptability from one setting to another even when change in adaptability occurred. Results suggest that situation variables contribute to the low stabilities frequently reported for personality dimensions but that the direction and degree of behavioral change are genetically conditioned. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6842. McElroy, Ann. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Canadian Arctic modernization and change in female Inuit role identification.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 662-686.—Studied the extent to which commercial development and modernizing practices in 2 Eastern Arctic settlements of Canada have influenced the socialization of Inuit children. Decreased emphasis placed on the traditional role of females in subsistence techniques is reflected in the patterns of

acculturation and vocational aspirations of female children and adolescents. Responses of male and female school children to a modified Instrumental Activities Inventory and data on education, employment, sex offenses, and marriage choices support the conclusion that Inuit females identify more strongly with EuroCanadian values and roles than do Inuit males. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6843. Perry, David G.; Bussey, Kay & Perry, Louise C. (U. Queensland Brisbane, Australia) Factors influencing the imitation of resistance to deviation. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 124-131. 125 male 3rd-6th graders in a lower class school were assigned to 16 cells in a $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ design involving (a) modeling of resistance to deviation, (b) modeling of an alternative activity incompatible with deviation, (c) availability of the alternative activity during test, and (d) attractiveness of the alternative activity. Ss exposed to a peer model who resisted deviation exhibited greater response inhibition than those exposed to a model who neither conformed to nor deviated from a prohibition, but who otherwise behaved similarly to the resisting model. The hypothesis that children exposed to alternative response modeling would show greater resistance to deviation, particularly when the alternative activity was available to them during test, was confirmed, but only for the 5th and 6th graders. There was evidence for a positive association between the attractiveness of the alternative response and resistance to deviation. It is concluded that the modeling of behavioral inhibition and the modeling of incompatible responses make independent contributions to children's resistance to deviation. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6844. Quilty, Robert F. (U. Joensuu, Finland) Imitation as a dyadic interchange pattern. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 235-239. Tested the hypothesis that children pattern their behavior so that they ordinarily observe and then copy if either behavioral component is signaled. 48 1st graders were paired with Es, who first gave instructions for imitation, attention, or for joint or isolate play and later behaved identically toward all the Ss. Ss who received instructions either to copy or to simply pay attention watched and then copied the adults. The other Ss played with the adults, or played alone and ignored the adults, as expected. Later in a standard phase, Ss continued to attend and copy if they had initially received explicit instructions to copy, but not if they had gotten instructions shifted on some measures, but followed many initial patterns. Implications for interactional patterning in imitation and other recurrent situations are discussed. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6845. Rest, James R. (U. Minnesota) Longitudinal study of the Defining Issues Test of moral judgment: A strategy for analyzing developmental change. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 738-748. —Affirmative 2 yrs, 88 adolescents (16-20 yrs) were retested on the Defining Issues Test of moral judgment, the Comprehension of Social Moral Concepts Test, and the Law and Order Attitude Test. Significant developmental change was found on all 3 measures. Both younger and older Ss showed significant increases in principled moral thinking, but the younger group also showed preconventional to conventional shifts. There was no evidence for step-by-step movement, and sex differences were negligible. Among high school graduates, those going away to college scored twice as high as those staying. Sex stability on the Defining Issues Test was $r(49) = .68$ for the younger group and $r(37) = .54$ for those graduating from high school. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6846. Romer, Nancy. (Brooklyn Coll., City U New York) The motive to avoid success and its effect on performance in school-age males and females. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 689-699. 169 male and 168 female 8th-11th graders completed a TAT-like measure of motive to avoid success. In a developmental replication of M. S. Horner's (1968) study of the motive to avoid success, Sa also performed a series of tasks in competitive and noncompetitive conditions. No sex differences or clear age trends in motive-to-avoid-success imagery were found; however, there were sex and grade differences in the reasons given for avoiding success. In general, Sa, regardless of motive-to-avoid-success status, performed better in noncompetitive than competitive conditions. Developmental data show a tendency for 9th- and 11th-grade females with motive to avoid success to perform better in noncompetitive conditions, while older females without motive to avoid success perform better in competitive conditions. Males in the 8th, 9th and 11th grades with motive to avoid success performed better in a competitive condition, while their peers without motive to avoid success performed better in a noncompetitive condition. Results question that the motive to avoid success is aroused in the same experimental situations, that is, affects performance similarly, for males and young females as for older females.—*Journal abstract.*

6847. Ross, Hildy S. (U. Waterloo) The effects of increasing familiarity on infants' reactions to adult strangers. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 226-239. 36 12-mo-old infants were placed near their mothers in a room containing a new toy and either the same, a different, or no adult stranger for 8 4-min trials. Results indicate that the same-adult group spent more time near the adult, less time near and touching their mothers, and more time near and touching the toys than the different-adult group. These trends emerged as the trials progressed and evidenced the same-adult group's growing familiarity with the adult. The no-adult group spent less time near or touching their mothers and more time near or touching the toys than the different-adult group but did not differ from the same-adult group on these responses. Findings suggest that fearful or cautious reactions to adult strangers disappear rapidly as the adult becomes familiar. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6848. Rushton, J. Philippe & Owen, Diane. (York U., Toronto, Canada) Immediate and delayed effects of TV modelling and preaching on children's generosity. *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 309-310. —Shows that exposing children to a TV model's generous or selfish behavior affects the children's subsequent generosity. The TV model had a less durable and overall weaker effect than a live model. Preaching produced no effect on generosity.

6849. Rybash, John M.; Sewall, Michael B.; Roodin, Paul A. & Sullivan, Laraine. (Mohawk Valley Community Coll) **Effects of transgressor, damage, and type of presentation on kindergarten children's moral judgments.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 874.—Assessed the role of cognitive conflict (damage vs respect for adults) in 64 kindergartners' moral judgments, using both verbal and videotape presentation techniques. In contrast to a previous study by C. Peterson et al (1974), the present Ss' moral judgments were not affected by the age of the transgressor. Ss in the videotape condition based their judgments on intention, while Ss in the verbal condition based their judgments on damage.
6850. Sams, Janice. (Yale U, Divinity School) **The ghetto child and moral development.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 636-648.—Contends that theories of moral development, represented by Piaget and L. Kohlberg, are elitist and inadequately represent moral development among minority ghetto children. Behavior that may be delinquent from a middle-class perspective may represent survival value in the economically depressed ghetto environment. From this perspective moral education implications for schools, churches, and the economic and governmental systems are discussed.—R. D. Kahoe.
6851. Shibata, Kaoru. [An examination of the developmental sequence of children's moral judgement.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 175-179.—Studied the response of 372 4-11 yr old Japanese children to different moral episodes using comparative judgment and projective methods. The effect of intent and consequence on children's moral judgment as related to their relationships with significant others (mothers, teachers, and peers) was examined. Results indicate that perception of cause-effect relationships between intent and consequence is extremely difficult until children reach 8 yrs of age, and that social relationships do not affect the moral judgment of children 4-11 yrs old. (23 ref)—S. Choe.
6852. Sigston, Allan & White, David G. (U Birmingham, England) **Conformity in children as a function of age level.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 313-314.—Suggests that children are made particularly aware that their worth is being evaluated at certain times in their school careers. An increase in conformity behavior might be expected to occur at these ages.
6853. Sisson, Lee H. (U California, Los Angeles) **Sex-role interests and social competence in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4006.
6854. Stingle, Sandra F. (Columbia U) **Age and sex differences in the cooperative and competitive behavior of children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2913.
6855. Weitz, William A. (U Miami, FL) **Children's social desirability response tendencies and alternative strategies of behavior: Some significant developmental trends.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2292.
6856. Whiteside, Marilyn J. (U Oregon) **Age and sex differences in self perception as related to an ideal other.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2957-2958.
6857. Willis, Frank N. & Hofmann, Gale E. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Development of tactile patterns in relation to age, sex, and race.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 866.—Two observers recorded the frequency of touch between male and female and Black and White kindergartners and 1st-6th graders in school cafeteria lines. In same-sex pairs, boys and girls in White and in integrated schools showed a reduction in frequency of touch from kindergarten to 6th grade, but in the Black school, no reduction was observed. Only 1 cross-racial hand-to-hand touch was observed. Data show that social norms related to sexual and racial interaction are the most important factors in the development of touch and interaction distance.
6858. Zellman, Gail L. (U California, Los Angeles) **Sex roles and political socialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4413-4414.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

6859. Adamek, Raymond J. & Lewis, Jerry M. (Kent State U) **Social control violence and radicalization: Behavioral data.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 663-674.—Utilizing self-reports of 208 Kent State University students' protest and sociopolitical activity before and after May 4, 1970, this study evaluated the plausibility of 2 hypotheses. The radicalization hypothesis suggests that exposure to extreme social control violence, such as that employed by National Guardsmen on Kent's campus, would lead to greater protest activity. The pacification hypothesis suggests that protest activity would decrease after exposure to social control violence, to be replaced by inactivity, or by more acceptable sociopolitical activity. The data support the radicalization hypothesis. (30 ref)—*Journal Abstract*.

6860. Apolloni, Tony & Cooke, Thomas P. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Human development, education, and cultural plurality: A behavioral science perspective.** *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 101-104.—Discusses human development, social interaction, and institutions globally from the perspective of a behavioral scientist. The more microcosmic issues of human behavior control and intentional community development are also explored from a behavioral vantage point. Suggestions are offered for the education of children reared in intentional community living arrangements.—*Journal abstract*.

6861. Beck, Henry. (Stanford U) **On the sociobiology of everyday life: Steps to an analysis of the Cambodian crisis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2890.

6862. Brennan, Letitia M. (Boston Coll) **The correlation of self-actualization, selected background variables and involvement in social organizations and activities of women in three national Catholic organizations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4728

6863. Burns, Robert B. (U Bradford Postgraduate School of Studies in Research in Education, England) **Attitudes to self and to three categories of others in a**

student group. *Educational Studies*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(3), 181-189.—Administered E. M. Berger's Acceptance of Self and Others Scale, the British Ethnocentrism Scale, and a semantic differential to 200 college students to investigate the relationship between attitudes toward self and attitudes toward 3 different kinds of other (i.e., the generalized other, the group other, and the specific other). Substantial and positive statistically significant correlations consistently emerged between self attitudes and attitudes toward these 3 types of others. These results from a nonclinical group confirm not only psychoanalytic intuitions but also the results of some small scale empirical work on therapy cases conducted by client-centered therapists. The relationship was strongest when it involved specific non-white others and was weakest when it involved the generalized other. Self-acceptance level would appear to be an index of attitudes to a wide range of others. It is concluded that this relationship provides a principle of the utmost importance and utility for social science and human relations since the application of psychological processes to enhance self-acceptance should as a corollary facilitate the decrease of interpersonal hostility and intergroup conflict. Child-rearing practices are suggested as the major causal factor behind the relationship. (25 ref)
—*Journal summary.*

6864. Cooper, H. J. & Smithers, A. G. (U Bradford, Postgraduate School of Studies in Research in Education, England) **Birth patterns among American army officers.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 61-66.—An analysis of the birthdates of 12,000 army officers taken from the *USA Army Register*, 1972 showed a distribution very similar to the "M" shaped curve peaking in summer and autumn previously described for British army officers. A comparison of the birth patterns of male and female officers shows a number of similarities, but also some differences, perhaps reflecting their differing involvement as army officers. It is suggested that among the numerous factors that contribute to these patterns, climatic and endogenous variables are likely to be important. (16 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

6865. Dybowski, Sebastian A. (Ohio State U) **Assessment of meaning for a membership role.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2280.

6866. Frawley, James P. (Iowa State U) **Some social, social-psychological and personal factors related to farm management performance in Ireland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4426-4427.

6867. Groutt, John W. (Temple U) **Communal ideology and myth: Interpreted within the framework of Personal Construct Theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4405.

6868. Harrison, Dorothy T. (Columbia U) **Student activism, political position, and perceived parental values, attitudes, and political ideology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2306.

6869. Jones, Stanley H. & Cook, Stuart W. (U Colorado) **The influence of attitude on judgments of the effectiveness of alternative social policies.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 767-773. Asked 146 White undergraduates to judge a

series of paired policies in terms of their effectiveness in promoting racial equality. One policy always advocated providing Blacks with opportunities for improving their own socioeconomic situation (opportunity for self-improvement policy), while the other always advocated some enforced change in the social structure as a means toward such improvement (societal-change policy). It was postulated that differences in racial attitude (assessed by the Multifactor Racial Attitude Inventory and a known-groups method) would lead Ss to embrace different explanations as to the cause of Black-White socioeconomic disparity. Based on the assumption that these differences in causal attribution would mediate between racial attitude and perceived effectiveness of remedial social policies, it was hypothesized that equalitarian participants would judge societal-change policies to be relatively more effective than would nonequalitarian participants. Results support the hypothesis. (19 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

6870. Kwiatkowska, Teresa. [The motive role of socialist ideology.] (Poln) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1975, No 1(56), 151-163.—Analyzes the influence of socialist ideology on politics, morality, institutions, personality, and motivation. It is suggested that individuals accept the socialist ideology because it best satisfies human needs. Once the individual accepts the goals and norms implicit in the ideology, his behavior and personality are shaped by it.—*H. Kaczkowski.*

6871. Lynn, R. & Hampson, S. L. (New U Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland) **National differences in extraversion and neuroticism.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 223-240.—Proposes a method for measuring national differences in extraversion and neuroticism from demographic and epidemiological data. The method uses national prevalence rates of a number of variables and treats them as indices of the levels of extraversion and neuroticism in national populations. The variables taken are the national rates of divorce, illegitimacy, accidents, crime, murder, suicide, alcoholism, chronic psychosis, and coronary heart disease; and the per capita consumption of calories, cigarettes, and caffeine. Data for these indices are presented for 18 advanced Western nations. The relationship of these variables to extraversion and neuroticism among individuals is used to set up a model for their relationship among nations. The variables were factored by principal components analysis, and this yielded 2 major factors identified as extraversion and neuroticism. The factor scores of each nation were then computed. These indicate that the most extraverted nation is the US, and the most introverted is Japan. The most neurotic nation is Austria, and the least neurotic is Ireland. (68 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6872. MacDougall, Allan B. (Brigham Young U) **A comparative study of the relationships among values, value-systems and intercultural communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4462.

6873. Nordvall, Robert C. (Indiana U) **The treatment of the behavior, attitudes, values, and beliefs associated with student unrest of college students in selected periodicals in the 1960's.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4794.

6874. Page, Stewart. (Lakeshore Psychiatric Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **Power, professionals, and arguments against civil commitments.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 381-393.—Discusses issues concerning the mental patients' rights movement. Difficulties with positions advocated by the movement are outlined, especially regarding their practical implementation within today's mental health establishment. The meaningfulness and potential of the movement are discussed in light of broader concerns in mental health (e.g., power relationships among professionals). (34 ref) —*Author abstract.*

6875. Pan, Margaret T. (New York U) **The attitudes of Taiwan businessmen toward the entertaining girls of the city of Taipei.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2432-2433.

6876. Prasantham, B. J. (Christian Counseling Ctr, Vellore, India) **Contemporary trends among youth.** *Child Psychiatry Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(4), 17-20.—Summarizes the effect of youthful radicalism, the drug culture, and a growing counterculture in India, similar to the movements in Western society during the 1960s. Ginott's model of personality development is adopted to stress adolescent adjustment reactions as the primary cause of these behavior patterns. An illustrative case study is presented.—*J. S. Garnett.*

6877. Reasons, Charles E. (U Calgary, Canada) **Social thought and social structure: Competing paradigms in criminology.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 13(3), 332-365.—Argues that the substantive area of criminology has increasingly become politicized with new paradigms arising to challenge the traditional perspectives. For the purpose of this analysis criminological research and writing is placed within 3 major paradigms: (a) kinds of people, (b) kinds of environments, and (c) power-conflict. The increasing articulation of the power-conflict paradigm has brought about an intensification of conflict in society and among criminologists. It is concluded that the future of criminology and subsequently of criminologists will be determined by the interplay of these and emerging other paradigms among academic criminologists and their competing expression among the public at large. (6 p ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6878. Simonton, Dean K. (U Arkansas) **Sociocultural context of individual creativity: A transhistorical time-series analysis.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1119-1133.—Tested hypotheses which specify individual creativity as a function of developmental and productive period variables. It was argued that these hypotheses could be tested by examining generational fluctuations in creativity. Information from cultural and political archival sources was aggregated to form time series spanning 127 generations of European history. Data quality checks, control variables, data transformation, time-lagged comparisons, and trend analyses were used to improve the validity of the causal inferences. While the results varied according to the type of creativity (discursive or presentational) and the degree of achieved eminence, creative development was found to be affected by (a) role model availability, (b) political fragmentation, (c)

imperial instability, and (d) political instability. (70 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

6879. Singer, Henry A. (Human Resources Inst, Westport, CT) **Police action—Community action.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 99-106.—Results of a 6-wk police-community relations improvement program, in which 300 police officers and 150 civilians participated, indicate that there was dramatic favorable change in the policeman's attitudes toward himself, youth, and Puerto Ricans. However, attitudes toward Blacks did not improve and in some cases regressed.

6880. Turner, Geraldine A. (Ball State U) **The attitudes of White and Black fifth-grade low and middle class children toward selected individual rights in the United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4585-4586.

6881. Woudenberg, Roger A. (Michigan State U) **The relationship of sexual attitudes, sexual stereotypes, racial-sexual stereotypes, and racial attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2958.

6882. Zohar, Moshe; Floro, Suzy & Modan, Baruch. (Yehuda Abarbanel Hosp, Bat-Yam, Israel) **Community attitudes to home treatment of mental patients.** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 117-123.—The readiness to accept home treatment for mental patients was studied in a stratified random sample of 463 Tel Aviv area residents. Although 81% of all interviewees appeared willing, when the question was asked directly, to accept a hypothetical mentally ill family member into their homes, a considerable reluctance was displayed when a decision was asked indirectly. The readiness to accept home care for mental patients was directly related to the respondent's educational level.—*Journal abstract.*

Social Structure & Social Roles

6883. Black, Harvey & Angelis, Virginia B. (Boston U) **Sex role differences in the patterning of love among college students.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 50-53.—373 undergraduates were given 19 items from Z. Rubin's loving and liking scales. Results indicate significant differences between males and females on ratings of romantic and platonic love, suggesting that cultural conditions influence internalization of social attraction norms. Male Ss placed greater emphasis on the stability of their friends and saw their friends as very similar to themselves. Females placed greater emphasis on affective concerns when considering platonic friends.—*R. Tomasko.*

6884. Doyle, Marie & Brown, Audrey A. (U Alaska, Anchorage) **Community transaction analysis as a community-oriented research tool.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 358-364.—Obtained information on viability (V), economic exchange (E), and cohesiveness (C) from residents of rural and urban Alaskan communities. Ss translated their interpersonal transactions of the last 72 hrs into the 18 community transaction analysis (CTA) categories specified on individualized data collection sheets. Consistently different patterns of interaction were found for city dwellers and villagers. Villagers were higher in V than city dwellers, lower in E, and similar in C. In comparison,

senior citizens in an urban area rate significantly lower than the general population on all 3 dimensions. Chemically dependent individuals rated significantly lower than the general population on V, indicating that drug dependency militates against having many interests. Nonworking women scored near average V and C scores but rated lower on C, as opposed to working women who scored average on E and C, but significantly lower on V. Results indicate that nonworking women were less involved than the general population in community-linking activities, whereas working women had few opportunities for self-serving activities. It is concluded that CTA data provides normative data with which to compare atypical groups; such information can be used to initiate behavior change.—*Journal abstract.*

6885. Ember, Carol R. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **Residential variation among hunter-gatherers.** *Behavior Science Research*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 199-227.—Investigated the conditions that affect residential variation among 50 hunter-gatherer societies. These societies were selected from G. C. Murdock's (1967) *Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary* on the basis of selected variables. Findings indicate that some subsistence, demographic, and social environmental factors, suggested by previous theory and research, predicted the tendency toward patrilocality vs matrilocality and the tendency toward unilocality vs bilocality. Implications of the findings for the reconstruction of hunter-gatherer life in the Paleolithic era are discussed. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6886. Felt, Paula C. (Northwestern U) **The environmental movement in Montréal: The social organization of problem-solving voluntary associations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2426.

6887. Hollander, Edwin P. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Independence, conformity, and civil liberties: Some implications from social psychological research.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 55-67.—Considers that a free society needs independent initiatives as well as regularities of conduct to avoid stagnation. Authentic independence reflects critical judgment in responding to social demands rather than merely rejecting them. Although social psychology has tended to emphasize processes of conformity, attention is needed to factors facilitating independence. Six impediments to independence are risks of disapproval, lack of perceived alternatives, fear of disrupting the proceeding, absence of shared communication, inability to feel responsibility, and sense of impotence. To overcome these impediments socialization oriented to the critical evaluation of alternatives is necessary, including practice in making judgments and greater rewards of independent initiatives. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6888. Hunt, Janet G. (Indiana U) **Race and identity: A study of Black and White urban school boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4452.

6889. Lester, David. (Richard Stockton State Coll) **The fear of death in primitive societies.** *Behavior Science Research*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 229-232.—Tested the following hypotheses: (a) societies in which love-oriented techniques of punishment are predominant should have a greater fear of death than societies in which physical

techniques of punishment are predominant and (b) societies with a high need to achieve should fear death more than societies with a low need to achieve. Ratings of the use of love-oriented techniques of punishment were taken from a study by J. W. Whiting and I. L. Child (1953), and ratings of the need to achieve in nonliterate societies were made by D. C. McClelland (1961). Analysis of the findings of these studies provided support for both hypotheses.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

6890. Lincoln, Alan J. (U Massachusetts) **Justification and condemnations of violence: Variation as a function of the degree of involvement and selected victim, attacker, and situational factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4435.

6891. Massey, Garth. (U Wyoming) **Studying social class: The case of *embourgeoisement* and the culture of poverty.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 595-608.—The question of changing social classes, and in particular of classes in close proximity, has been explored since the early 1960s through various perspectives. The present paper examines 2 perspectives on changing social classes, the cultural and the situational, in the context of the culture of poverty debate and the thesis of *embourgeoisement*. Both exemplify serious weaknesses in social class research that are traced to the failure of each to deal adequately with the relationship of culture to class structure. The adaptational perspective is proposed to provide a more viable framework for the analysis of changing social classes by seriously considering the features and processes of class culture. (3 p ref)—*Journal Abstract.*

6892. Muttagi, P. K. (Tata Inst of Social Sciences, Bombay, India) **Social distance among religious and linguistic communities.** *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(2), 159-171.—Administered social distance scales to 659 students at the University of Bombay, who represented 5 religious and 5 linguistic communities. It was found that members of both community types preferred their own groups. Among religious minorities the preferred out-group was the majority religious community, but among the linguistic minorities preferences varied. Social distance scores of religious and linguistic groups revealed similar behavioral tendencies towards certain minority groups. The in-group feelings of religious groups were stronger than those of linguistic groups. Various other specific relationships between in-groups and out-groups are also reported.—*I. W. Kidorf.*

6893. Owens, David J. & Straus, Murray A. (University Coll, Cardiff, England) **The social structure of violence in childhood and approval of violence as an adult.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(3), 193-211.—Data from a national sample survey conducted for the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence were used to investigate the relationship of three aspects of exposure to violence in childhood (observing violence, being a victim of violence, and committing violence) with approval of violence as an adult. Those who experienced violence as a child tended to favor the use of violence to achieve personal and political ends. However, there was no correlation between childhood violence experience and approval of the use of violence to settle conflicts between nations. It is concluded that the amount of

violence experienced in childhood by members of a society is one of the factors contributing to the development and maintenance of cultural norms supporting the use of violence in face-to-face situations. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6894. **Paramesh, C. R.** (U Madras, Presidency Coll, India) **Value differences among extraverts-introverts and neurotics-normals.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 66-68.—Values play an important role in shaping individual behavior in a social context. Attempts are made in the present investigation to study the value differences, if any, among high and low extraverts and high and low neurotics and the interaction between extraversion and neuroticism in this context. 216 high school adolescents were divided into 4 personality groups on the basis of the median scores on the Eysenck Personality Inventory. The groups were high extraverted and high neurotic, high extraverted and low neurotic, low extraverted and high neurotic, and low extraverted-low neurotic. A Scale of Values based on G. W. Allport (1960), developed by C. R. Paramesh (see PA, Vol 51:11152), and consisting of items for aesthetic and theoretical values was used. A 2×2 analysis of variance was applied on the data. Results show that low extraverts were higher in theoretical value.—*Journal abstract*.

6895. **Paul, Lois & Paul, Benjamin D.** (Stanford U) **The Maya midwife as sacred specialist: A Guatemalan case.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 707-726.—Describes the prognostic and ritual performance of midwives in San Pedro la Laguna (Guatemala), the means by which her sacred mandate is communicated, the professional nature of her role, and the complex of sociocultural features that explain the position of high esteem that she holds. Despite the subordinate position of women as a class, midwives in San Pedro, like shamans, are ritual specialists and enjoy a high status. To account for this phenomenon, a 5-point explanation is proposed: (a) the role is highly professionalized; (b) it requires that incumbents be drawn from the pool of married women in their prime; (c) these women must overcome their own and their husbands' resistance; (d) this barrier is surmounted only by manifold evidence of divine election, which (e) in turn accords prestige and respect to the midwives. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6896. **Smith, A. Emerson; Maness, Dal & Sharp, John M.** (U South Carolina) **Acts, contingencies and responses to behavior.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 22-32.—Responses to behaviors dealing with sex, drugs, alcohol, and theft were measured in interviews with a stratified random area sample of 791 respondents; the characteristics of the actor were held constant, but one characteristic of the act was varied. This revealed differences in audience response that seemed to be determined mainly by whether the act was private or public, with the latter viewed most unfavorably. Also, negative labeling varied with age of the respondent. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6897. **Solomon, Henry & Yager, Howard.** (Herbert H. Lehmann Coll, City U New York) **Authoritarianism and graffiti.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 149-150.—Examined the relationship of the authoritarianism to graffiti on an urban college campus.

Results of a content analysis of graffiti samples and a survey of 82 undergraduates classified as frequent or infrequent graffiti writers suggest that graffiti can be categorized as a release of repressed impulses originally tied to authoritarianism and that for females, socially discouraged aggressive impulses can be expressed in graffiti.

6898. **Spitzer, Steven.** (U^a Pennsylvania) **Toward a Marxian theory of deviance.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 638-651.—Considers the prospects for the development of a Marxian interpretation of deviance and control. The weaknesses of conventional perspectives are identified, and an approach is suggested which applies Marxian theory to an investigation of deviance production in modern society. This process is explored with special attention to the capitalist mode of production, the system of class control in capitalist societies, the genesis and maintenance of "problem populations," the channeling of these populations into deviant statuses, and the distinctive character of deviant groups. The emergence of monopoly and state capitalism is examined to understand the dynamics of structural change, deviance production, and social control. The overproduction of deviance in advanced capitalist societies and attempts at the solution of this problem are also discussed. (34 ref)—*Journal Abstract*.

6899. **Sulcov, Mark B.** (Indiana U) **Transexualism: Its social reality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4445.

6900. **Teahan, John E.** (Wayne State U) **A longitudinal study of attitude shifts among Black and White police officers.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 47-56.—Examined the attitudes of 24 Black and 97 White police officers from the time of their entrance into the police academy until 18 mo later. Radical increases in racial animosity between officers were found. All officers seemed to become more hedonistic, impersonal, and detached, and to develop feelings of hostility toward authority figures. As Black officers progressed through the academy and on into regular police work, they became increasingly negative toward Whites and disillusioned with the department; they began to shift in the direction of a greater sense of Black unity and polarity against Whites. While Blacks saw greater preference being given to Whites, White officers perceived the converse with the result that they became also more ethnocentric and polarized. Little evidence was found to indicate that a police experience molds men to feel a greater sense of social concern, or that it motivates them to improve relationships between races.—*Journal abstract*.

6901. **Zalkind, Sheldon S.; Gaugler, Edward A. & Schwartz, Ronald M.** (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Civil liberties attitudes and personality measures: Some exploratory research.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 77-91.—Administered questionnaires containing civil liberties and personality measures in 2 different years to 733 adults in the metropolitan New York City area. Attitudes toward civil liberties issues consistently correlated positively with flexibility, self-reliance, and independence measures, even when age, education, and socioeconomic status were simultaneously held constant. Anomie and fate control meas-

ures had low negative relationships to some but not all civil liberties attitude measures. Anxiety scores did not relate to attitudes. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

6902. Bateson, Gregory. (U California, Kresge Coll, Santa Cruz) **Some components of socialization for trance.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 143-155.—Argues that a large part of Balinese behavior is based on paradigms of experience which, for the Balinese, are unquestionable. These are the paradigms of balance and of the interaction between the moving human body and the gravitational field in which it must act.—*Journal summary*.

6903. Bengtson, Vern L.; Dowd, James J.; Smith, David H. & Inkeles, Alex A. (U Southern California) **Modernization, modernity, and perceptions of aging: A cross-cultural study.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 688-695.—Data from a comparative study of 5,450 18-32 yr old males in 6 developing nations (Argentina, Chile, India, Israel, Nigeria, and Bangladesh) were used to investigate the association between modernization or modernity and negative attitudes toward aging. Findings question the frequent assertion that "modernity" (the exposure of individuals in developing nations to industrial technology and urban social experience) results in negative perceptions of aging and diminished value attributed to the aged. Data do provide support for the hypothesis that "modernization" (societal development) is related to negative perceptions of aging. Results suggest the necessity of differentiating between "modernization" and "modernity" as levels of analysis and of avoiding value-laden assumptions concerning advantages of either traditional or industrial settings with respect to the position of elders. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6904. Brand, Elaine S. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Psychological correlates of ethnic esteem among Anglo, Black, and Chicano second-grade and fifth-grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3861-3862.

6905. Bruce, James R. (Tulane U) **The coming of consciousness: A study of Black self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4450.

6906. Cobb, Joseph J. (Miami U. OH) **Leadership and decision-making in a Black community: An inter-disciplinary analysis and study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4451.

6907. Cole, Michael & Scribner, Sylvia. (Rockefeller U, Lab of Comparative Human Cognition, New York, NY) **Theorizing about socialization of cognition.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 249-268.—Reviews anthropological and psychological studies of cognition and concludes that naturalistic observations and experimental observations are part of the same single enterprise: the analysis of how cognitive activity is shaped and organized by the features of the situation in which it occurs. For the psychologist this enterprise poses the problem of developing new techniques for studying cognitive activities as they unfold in daily life. It also challenges the anthropologist. There is little in the anthropological literature to guide a psychologist who is convinced of the importance of studying cognition in "real-life" situations. However,

it is suggested that if the ethnographer took as his task the analysis of cognition as a specific set of activities engaged in on specifiable occasions for reasons deducible from his social theory, a real collaboration between the 2 disciplines would be possible.—*Journal summary*.

6908. Connor, John W. (California State U, Sacramento) **Value changes in third generation Japanese Americans.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 597-600.—Compared the acculturation of 3rd generation Japanese Americans with contemporary Caucasian college students. 275 Japanese Americans and 346 Caucasian Americans were administered the EPPS. Results indicate that while acculturation has taken place among the Japanese Americans, they expressed a significantly higher need for order, succorance, and abasement, and a significantly lower need for change and heterosexuality.—*Journal abstract*.

6909. Digenan, Mary A. & Murray, John B. (Marillac Coll) **Religious beliefs, religious commitment, and prejudice.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 147-148.—Experimental results show that the Religious Orientation Scale did not differentiate between student members of religious orders, Catholic, and non-Catholic students on commitment to the Catholic religion. Sex differences appeared most clearly in 2 tests of prejudice, with females in all 3 groups more tolerant than males. Sex differences were also more clearly revealed on the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale than were religious commitment differences.

6910. Draper, Patricia. (U New Mexico) **Cultural pressure on sex differences.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 602-616.—Suggests that sex differences in the behavior of children exist but are not necessarily intensified under certain cultural conditions. Under conditions of culture change to a sedentary economy, certain elements of male and female differentiated behavior are exploited in the process of increasing sex differentiation. Data are presented from anthropological observations of the Kalahari Kung tribes in South West Africa. (2/4 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6911. Fischer, Donald G. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **Anti-Semitism, stress, and interpersonal evaluations.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 247-251.—Investigated the effect of insult and dislike on evaluations given to neutral strangers by prejudiced and nonprejudiced persons. Ss were 96 male undergraduates scoring in the upper, middle, and lower fifths of the Anti-Semitism Scale, and the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the California F Scale. Results indicate (a) no differences among prejudiced groups in the low insult, like condition, or the low insult, dislike condition; but (b) significant differences between moderately and highly prejudiced Ss in the high insult, like condition, and between low- and high-prejudiced Ss in the high insult, dislike condition, with highs being more hostile in each case; (c) significant increases in negativity for moderately prejudiced Ss in the low insult, dislike condition compared to the low insult, like condition; and (d) significant increases for all prejudiced groups in the high insult, dislike condition compared to the high insult, like condition. Results suggest that a strong frustration manipulation is necessary to elicit differences among persons of differing degrees of prejudice where there is

opportunity to express verbal aggression directly toward the frustrating agent.—*Journal abstract.*

6912. Fluehr-Lobban, Carolyn. (Northwestern U) **An anthropological analysis of homicide in an Afro-Arab state, the Sudan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2426.

6913. Gaertner, Samuel L. (U Delaware) **The role of racial attitudes in helping behavior.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 95-101.—Although a number of studies have demonstrated that the victim's race affects the probability that a bystander will intervene and help during an emergency, the process by which attitudes affect helping behavior is unclear. The present study demonstrated that attitudes toward the victim may affect helping behavior by influencing the bystander's interpretation of the degree to which help is needed. Data from 40 White female undergraduates indicate that when a bystander was the only witness, Black victims were helped as frequently as White victims. However, bystanders together with other passive witnesses were more likely to help the White than the Black victim.—*Journal abstract.*

6914. Gentner, Robert; Shuntich, Richard & Bunting, Kenneth. (Eastern Kentucky U) **Racial prejudice, belief similarity, and human aggression.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 229-234.—Out of 66 undergraduates administered a scale designed to measure racial prejudice, 16 male Caucasians scoring above the median and 16 scoring below the median later interacted in a competition situation with an attitudinally similar or an attitudinally dissimilar Black stimulus person. The competition situation was such that the Ss had the opportunity to aggress against their opponent using electric shock. Results indicate that highly prejudiced attitudes were related to high aggression scores. It was also observed that the attitudinal similarity variable interacted with the prejudice variable during the initial stages of the aggressive interaction.—*Journal abstract.*

6915. Glazer, Mark. (Northwestern U) **Psychological intimacy among the Jews of North Metropolitan Chicago and the Sephardic Jews of Istanbul, Turkey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2427.

6916. Goldberg, Joel; Yinon, Yoel & Cohen, Arie. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat Gan, Israel) **A cross-cultural comparison between the Israeli and American fear survey inventory.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 131-132.—Reports results of a comparison using an Israeli fear survey inventory based mainly on J. Wolpe and P. J. Lang's Fear Survey Schedule. Scores indicated greater overall fear in both Israeli male and female college students than in a comparable group of American Ss.

6917. Goldschmidt, Walter. (U California, Los Angeles) **Absent eyes and idle hands: Socialization for low affect among the Sebei.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 157-163.—Various aspects of institutionalized behavior among the Sebei of Uganda suggest a generally low level of affect in their interpersonal relationships. Ecological circumstances may make a low level of affect functionally meaningful for these originally pastoral people, at least for the men.—*Journal summary.*

6918. Gruenfeld, Leopold W. & MacEachron, Ann E. (Cornell U) **A cross-national study of cognitive style among managers and technicians.** *International Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 27-55.—Conducted a study of 329 male managers and technicians in 22 nonwestern developing countries. Differences found among Ss are explained in terms of the field articulation cognitive style. A review of the behavioral referents of the field articulate cognitive style suggested that this variable is appropriately related to occupational interests and tasks and adaptability to industrial technique. Previous studies also suggested the hypothesis that socioeconomic status variables are related to both cognitive style and national or cultural differences. This hypothesis was confirmed using both the Embedded Figures Test and the rod-and-frame test as measures of field articulation. Several explanations of these findings are discussed in terms of functional requirements for adult roles in a society and in terms of the relative affluence or level of poverty. (French summary) (5 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6919. Gupta, Santosh P. (Cheyney State Coll) **Changes in the food habits of Asian Indians in the United States: A case study.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 87-99.—Acculturation in the food habits of 50 1st generation Asian Indian immigrants to the US, in a state university community, was found to have 3 distinct phases: (a) "eggetarian", (b) seminonvegetarian, and (c) full nonvegetarian. The concepts of "ahimsa" (i.e., avoidance of killing any living being for food or other purposes), purity pollution, and commensal rules dissolved rapidly as the amount of interaction with the host society increased. Also, marital status, age, sex, length of stay in the US, caste, and rural-urban background, listed in the order of their importance, affected the dynamics of acculturation in food habits. Food habits influenced the patterns of interaction among Indians and with members of the host society, and consequently affected the processes of assimilation and integration with the alien culture.—*Journal abstract.*

6920. Hall, Eleanor R. (Pennsylvania State U, Behrend Coll) **Motivation and achievement in Black and White junior college students.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 107-113.—Correlated a number of motivational variables (need for achievement, educational aspiration, social science interest, for self-concept of ability, test anxiety, and internal-external control) with grades obtained by males in an introductory social science course. Ss totaled 93 Whites and 66 Blacks. Measures included the French Test of Insight, Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale, and the Alpert-Haber Achievement Anxiety Test. There were no race or social class differences in level of motivation. The motivational variables highly correlated with achievement were as follows: for lower-class Ss, both Black and White, social science interest; for middle-class Black Ss, educational aspiration; and middle-class White Ss, test anxiety. Middle-class Blacks tended to be overachievers; middle-class Whites underachievers. Findings indicate that generalizations about racial differences may not hold true for particular subgroups and suggest interest in the subject as important in motivating lower-class

students for academic achievement. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6921. Harkness, Ellen G. (U Arizona) **Culture and role of Chinese health professionals with multi-ethnic clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2428.

6922. Harris, James Q. (U Utah) **Assessing social values held toward the bio-physical environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3756.

6923. Hartman, Patricia A. (U Minnesota) **Social variations in magical belief.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4428-4429.

6924. Johnson, Martin A. (Brigham Young U) **A comparison of Mormon and non-Mormon ethnic attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2899.

6925. Kagan, Spencer M. (U California, Los Angeles) **Adaptation mode and behavior of urban Anglo-American and rural Mexican children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2900.

6926. Kenny, James A. (St Joseph's Coll, Rensselaer, IN) **Statistical groups of ethnic units using Murdock's 1967 world sample.** *Behavior Science Research*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 161-198.—A world sample of 243 ethnic units is broken down into groups or clusters on the basis of the similarity of their inventories. J. C. Jorgensen's (1969) clustering technique is applied to G. C. Murdock's (1967) data, using 284 dichotomous traits. The statistically-derived groups are enumerated and mapped. Trait lists for each continental area as well as the world sample are also provided, and the statistically-derived groups are correlated with area, language, and subsistence groups. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6927. Kershaw, Roland M. (U Southern California) **Attitudes toward religion of Saudi Arabian students in the United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4405-4406.

6928. Kirk, Wyatt. (Western Michigan U) **Where are you? Black mental health model.** *Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel & Guidance*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 177-188. Suggests that Blacks should cease their concern about White people's problems and focus more on the different reality of the Black experience. Blackness is considered an "inconvenience" in American society but not an allowable excuse for failure. Black self-actualization is discussed, and a 5-stage model (involving self-hate, self-pity, self-examination, self-knowledge, and self-esteem) of the way Blacks learn to define themselves and master their environment is presented.—*R. Tomasko*.

6929. Knox, Ian. (Metropolitan Separate School Board, Toronto, Canada) **Religion and the expectations of modern society towards the adolescent.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 649-660. Discusses implications for adolescent moral education of the tension between individuality and social demands. Given E. Erikson's theory of adolescent identity development and psychoanalytic theory in general, the theologically important need to attain delay of gratification is more readily served by focus on the community and institutional dimensions of religion.—*R. D. Kahoe*.

6930. Law, Timothy T. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **Differential child-rearing attitudes and practices of Chinese-American mothers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4406.

6931. Marcus, Joella C. (New York U) **Attitudinal and content components of ethnic stereotypes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4406-4407.

6932. Montenegro, Raquel. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **Educational implications of cultural values and attitudes of Mexican American women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3883.

6933. Paddock, John. (U of the Americas, Inst of Oaxaca Studies, Mexico) **Studies on antiviolen and "normal" communities.** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(3), 217-233.—Identifies several communities in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico that successfully control major interpersonal violence without formal police and judicial apparatus of the sort customary in industrial societies, even though these antiviolen towns are surrounded by others showing a "normal" level of violence. Because the antiviolen places share biological inheritance, culture, language (Zapotec and Spanish), climate, ecology, poverty, boundary disputes, and abundant use of alcohol with their neighbors, such factors may be discarded as determining either violence or antiviolen. The antiviolen communities do differ from their neighbors, however, in showing a near absence of "machismo," contrasting practices in child rearing, very few close friendships linking adults of the same sex, and a much stronger social role for women. First results from psychiatric interviews, projective tests, and an adaptation of the Loevenger Sentence Completion Test administered to 14-yr-olds are highly congruent with ethnographic observations.—*Journal abstract*.

6934. Priestley, Mabel F. (U Southern California) **An analysis of the attitudes of sixth grade students in USDESEA toward the Italian people.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3711.

6935. Reid, James J. (U Arizona) **Growth and response to stress at Grasshopper Pueblo, Arizona.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2433.

6936. Sacks, Susan R. (Columbia U) **Self-identity and academic achievement of Black adolescent males: A study of racial identification, locus of control, self-attitudes, and academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2911.

6937. Schwartzman, John. (Northwestern U) **The American family and mental illness: An ethnography of family dysfunction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2435.

6938. Segal, Jack. (U Houston) **Premarital sexual activity and religious practices of Jewish female college students attending south central United States universities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4761-4762.

6939. Shweder, Richard A. & LeVine, Robert A. (U Chicago) **Dream concepts of Hausa children: A critique of the "doctrine of invariant sequence" in cognitive development.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 209-230.—Asked 60 children from a central ward of a Hausa market town in northwestern Nigeria a series of

questions concerning their dreams. It is concluded that the understanding of dream events as fantasies may be the most adequate understanding "spontaneously" available to the child in the face of certain universal facts about waking experience.—*Journal summary*.

6940. Stewart, Arleen. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) *Las mujeres de Aztlan: A consultation with elderly Mexican-American women in a socio-historical perspective*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4411-4412.

6941. Vandeman, Michael J. (U California, Los Angeles) *Chemical descriptions of food taste preferences among Black-, Japanese-, and Mexican-Americans, derived by means of nonmetric multidimensional scaling*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2915.

6942. Wanberg, Larrie D. (U Denver) *The relationship of policy preferences and value orientations among Indian tribal leaders and Anglo administrators on four North Dakota reservations*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4420.

6943. Weigel, Russell H. (U Colorado) *The impact of cooperative learning experiences on cross-ethnic relations and attitudes*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4412.

6944. Westerhoff, John H. (Duke U, Divinity School) *Learning and prayer*. *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 605-618.—Argues that one of the ways to help people to learn to pray is to give more attention to the usually neglected intuitive, holistic, nonverbal mode of consciousness related to the right cerebral hemisphere.

Marriage & Family

6945. Adams, Gerald R. & LaVole, Joseph C. (U Nebraska, Omaha) *Parental expectations of educational and personal-social performance and childrearing patterns as a function of attractiveness, sex, and conduct of the child*. *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 125-142.—Assessed the influence of a child's sex, physical attractiveness, and conduct on parental expectancies of academic and social performance as well as socialization practices of the child's parents. 106 mothers and 91 fathers of middle-class elementary school children were asked to read a student progress report for a child whose conduct ratings were good or poor. Attached to the report was a color photograph of a child who had been previously judged to be of high or low physical attractiveness. After reading the report, parents rated the child on a number of academic, social, and child-rearing measures. Conduct of the child significantly influenced parental expectancies on most measures. Physical attractiveness was a factor in ratings on certain social factors, and sex of the child seemed to bias ratings on vocational attainment.—*Journal abstract*

6946. Arkowitz, Sydney. (U Oregon) *A study of unrealistic and realistic expectations of marriage*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2918.

6947. Auvenshine, William R. (U Northern Colorado) *The parent discussion group: An additional dimension to the role of the school counselor*. *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3859-3860.

6948. Barringer, Kenneth D. (U Iowa) *Self perception of the quality of adjustment of single parents in divorce participating in Parents Without Partners organizations*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4446-4447.

6949. Cariappa, Pearl. (U Nebraska) *Socialization of the three-year-old child by middle- and lower-class parents*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3809-3810.

6950. Clarke, Francis P. (U Denver) *Interpersonal communication variables as predictors of marital satisfaction-attraction*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4458-4459.

6951. Cohen, Herbert. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) *The importance of father's and mother's attitudes as related to fears of school-age boys*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2924.

6952. Cunningham, Jo L. (Michigan State U) *A comparison of the didactic interactions of mothers and fathers with their preschool children*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2757-2758.

6953. Domash, Leanne G. (New York U) *Selected maternal attitudes as related to sex, sex-role preference and level of psychological differentiation of the five year old child*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2925-2926.

6954. Durrett, Mary E.; O'Bryant, Shirley & Pennebaker, James W. (U Texas, Austin) *Child-rearing reports of White, Black, and Mexican-American families*. *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 871.—Compared child-rearing practices of 29 White, 30 Black, and 31 Mexican-American families with a 5-year-old Head Start child. Results indicate that the techniques used to socialize children among the 3 cultural groups were similar; only their desired ends differed. Mexican-American parents were most consistent in their use of reward and punishment methods.

6955. Eisenberg, Jeanne G.; Langner, Thomas S. & Gersten, Joanne C. (Columbia U, School of Public Health) *Differences in the behavior of welfare and non-welfare children in relation to parental characteristics*. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 311-340.—Reports differences in the prevalence of various behaviors of children and parents in 2 large but markedly different socioeconomic samples from the same urban area. A sample of Welfare recipients consisted of 1,000 children and a cross-section of major ethnic and income groups of 1,034 6-12 yr olds. The relationships of parental variables to child behaviors were examined using multiple regression techniques. Various parental dimensions (particularly coldness and excitability) showed strong and comparable relationships to child behavior in the 2 samples. While parental coldness was central to delinquency in both samples, it was particularly important in the Welfare sample. The excitable-rejecting quality of the mother was critically associated with children's anxiety and family conflict, which were more common behaviors for the cross-

sectional children. Other child and parental behaviors are also discussed. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6956. Gallogly, Frances D. (New York U) **A study of family decision-making regarding housing selection in a planned townhouse development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2759-2760.

6957. Goshen-Gottstein, Esther R. **Potentially harmful child-rearing practices.** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 85-104.—5 mothers from Oriental countries, with relatively little education, were observed (during home visits and during their children's 1st 3 yrs of life) to interact with their children in a way different from 9 mothers with differing sociocultural backgrounds. The women in the former group stressed clean and tidy homes and the children's physical health and food intake, while at the same time they suppressed the children's independence, motility, and exploration and did not provide stimulation such as toys. Basically, they concentrated on their children's physical development, almost to the exclusion of their mental development. Their methods of discipline included the use of threats, screams, and abusive languages as well as the making of false promises, the sending of double messages, and knowingly telling lies to their children. The reason for the mothers' behavior and the likely effects of such child-rearing practices are discussed. Recommendations are offered with a view to preventing or remedying these noxious influences. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6958. Green, Ruth T. (George Washington U) **Perceived styles of mother-daughter relationship and the prenatal adjustment of the primagravida.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2305-2306.

6959. Hacklander, Effie H. (Michigan State U) **An exploratory study of life style in suburban families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2760.

6960. Harrell, Evans E. (U Florida) **The concept of the husband in institutional and companionship marriages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2931.

6961. Hayes, Rose O. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Female genital mutilation, fertility control, women's roles, and the patrilineage in modern Sudan: A functional analysis.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 617-633. Describes the process of infibulation, or Pharaonic circumcision, a widespread practice in Sudan. It involves cutting away most external female genitalia and almost completely closing off the vaginal opening. The custom is analyzed in context and is found to be functionally interrelated with marriage practices, norms of female modesty, women's roles, family honor, and the patrilineage. The custom furnishes critical support to the patrilineage and has a controlling effect on Sudanese fertility and the population growth rate. (2 p ref) *Journal abstract*.

6962. Kanaana, Sharif. (U Wisconsin, Oshkosh) **Modernization and the extended family: The Arab minority in Israel.** *Wisconsin Sociologist*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(1), 3-19. Studied effects of modernization on the extended family of the Arab minority in Israel. Findings indicate that modernization, as a set of new forces, has

strengthened the extended family network among all social classes, albeit for different reasons.—S. Moriwaki.

6963. Karr, Stephen D. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Second-generation effects of the Nazi holocaust.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2935-2936.

6964. Mason, John P. (American U, Cairo, Egypt) **Sex and symbol in the treatment of women: The wedding rite in a Libyan oasis community.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 649-661.—Examines the position of women in a Libyan oasis community in relation to 1,300 yrs of Muslim Arab influence. The focus is on the treatment of women in the ritual context of the wedding and wedding dance, where ambivalence, contradiction, and accommodation between the 2 sexual worlds are highlighted in action and symbol. (17 ref)

6965. Peery, J. Craig & Stern, Daniel N. (Utah State U) **Mother-infant gazing during play, bottle feeding, and spoon feeding.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 207-213.—Analyzed the gazing behavior of 10 3-mo-old twin infants and their mothers during play, bottle feeding, and spoon feeding activities. Videotape equipment was used in the home; data were gathered as naturalistically as possible. Mothers looked at infants for a greater percentage of the total time and for longer durations than infants looked at mothers. A consistency-activation personality theory in which mothers are highly motivated to gaze at infants, but infants seek visual interest by looking away from mother, is suggested to interpret the findings. Both looking and not-looking gazes and mean and median measures of central tendency were helpful and necessary for the gazing analysis.—*Journal abstract*.

6966. Peery, J. Craig. (Columbia U) **Infant-mother gazing: Social communication in pre-verbal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2907.

6967. Pluck, Charlotte L. **Child-rearing patterns of poverty.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 485-502.—Argues that child-rearing patterns among the chronically poor create socially disabled individuals. A review of the literature indicates that emotional and intellectual stunting results from the conviction that parental authority be maintained through harsh punishment and suppression of self-expression. Rage builds in the children but fear and family loyalty prevent its discharge towards its source, leading to acting out. Inner controls do not develop, and external controls are required and expected. Poor verbal development is correlated with poor superego development. The role of the therapist in reversing this trend is discussed. (34 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

6968. Rosenblatt, Paul C. & Budd, Linda G. (U Minnesota, St Paul) **Territoriality and privacy in married and unmarried cohabiting couples.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 67-76. Studied territoriality and having a place within the residence for being alone among 70 co-residing married and 20 unmarried 19-40yr-old couples. It was assumed that commitment to a long-term relationship is necessary before a co-residing couple develops territoriality. Hence, married couples were predicted to have greater territoriality than unmarried couples. It was also as-

sumed that cohabiting individuals would need backstage regions and symbols of separateness and that American marriage norms oppose physical separateness for married persons. Hence, it was predicted that unmarried persons would be more likely to have places within the residence for being alone. Questionnaire data support both predictions. A comparison of married persons with and without a history of premarital cohabitation indicated that couples who cohabited premaritally retained a low level of territoriality after marriage.—*Journal abstract.*

6969. Seymour, Susan. (Pitzer Coll) **Some determinants of sex roles in a changing Indian town.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 757-769.—During an investigation of family organization and child-rearing practices in a changing Indian town some variations in sex role behavior were observed. These are described for a more traditional and a more modern sector of the town, and social network theory is used to explain some of the differences found. In addition, certain variations in the organization of sex roles among lower socioeconomic households are attributed to economic factors.—*Journal abstract.*

6970. Shaktawat, G. S.; Kulhari, V. S. & Jha, P. N. (U Adaypur, India) **Adoption behavior towards family planning: A diagnostic analysis.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 34-37.—Conducted a study with a total of 200 Ss representing 3 types of Indian settings (village, town, and college campus) to determine (a) the relationship between the use of birth control and variables such as social setting, education, age, sex, caste, family size, and income; (b) the motivating factors that led to the use of birth control; and (c) the reasons for not using birth control and discontinuing its use once it had been adopted. Results show that family planning was still confined to the higher socioeconomic strata of the society, and it had not been adopted by individuals in the lower strata who are in the majority. Condoms and vasectomy were the only methods which were popular and had been adopted by most of the users of some form of birth control. Contrary to the general belief, a large number of individuals had not yet recognized the need for family planning in their own contexts. Reverters were generally individuals who considered contraceptives an inconvenience. The implications of these findings on the development and success of a family planning program are discussed.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

6971. White, Geoffrey D. (U Oregon) **The effects of observer presence on mother and child behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2957.

6972. Whiting, John W. & Whiting, Beatrice B. (Harvard U) **Alloofness and intimacy of husband and wives: A cross-cultural study.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 183-207.—Reports on study of information gathered from the Murdock-White standard cross-cultural sample. Findings are that it is seldom customary for husbands and wives to room apart. They do so only under special circumstances: when the climate is benign and, as a consequence, building extra bedrooms is not very costly; when they live a settled life and thus do not have to move camp frequently; and when they have a

substantial capital investment to protect and help from the state is inadequate.—*Journal summary.*

6973. Yorburg, Betty. (City Coll, City U New York) **The nuclear and the extended family: An area of conceptual confusion.** *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, (Spr), Vol 6(1), 5-14.—Establishes a typology of families that would encompass all family units in major types of societies—nonliterate hunting and gathering and horticultural societies, industrializing societies, and highly industrialized societies. The problem of definition of family types is viewed as arising from a failure to define the concepts "nuclear" and "extended" according to essential rather than accidental criteria. The degree of economic interdependence is viewed as the major factor promoting the clustering of the other variables. 4 modal types of families are then defined: extended, modified extended, modified nuclear, and nuclear. This model offers a possible solution to some of the difficulties now prevalent in classifying family types, in determining their relative frequency in major kinds of societies and in clarifying the relationship between technological development and family forms. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Political & Legal Processes

6974. Anderson, James M. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Identifying the mentally disordered sex offender.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2917-2918.

6975. Candee, Dan. (Harvard U) **The moral psychology of Watergate.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 183-192.—As evidenced in their Senate testimony and other public statements, nearly all members of the Nixon team seem to have reasoned at Stages 3 and 4 as measured by L. Kohlberg's (1969) sequence of moral development. It is concluded that Watergate resulted, in part, because the situational pressures to "win at all costs" were particularly appealing to the Stage 3 and 4 persons who comprised the leadership of the Nixon administration.

6976. Casso, Henry J. (U Massachusetts) **A descriptive study of three legal challenges for placing Mexican American and other linguistically and culturally different children into educably mentally retarded classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3736-3737.

6977. Ebbesen, Ebbe B. & Konečni, Vladimir J. (U California, San Diego) **Decision making and information integration in the courts: The setting of bail.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 805-821.—Conducted 2 studies with a total of 18 municipal and superior court judges to determine how real felony court judges decide the amount of bail to set. In Exp I, the judges were presented with fictitious case histories containing the relevant information in a factorial design. In Exp II, multiple regression techniques were used to examine the impact of different kinds of information on decisions made by judges in actual bail hearings. In the simulated cases, the judges seemed to be influenced most by the degree to which the accused was tied to the area and whether he or she had a prior criminal record. However, the judges' actual bail decisions were not at all affected by these variables. Instead, their decisions were almost exclusively deter-

mined by the district attorneys' recommendations. Both the district attorneys' and the defense attorneys' actual recommendations were primarily based upon the severity of the crime.—*Journal abstract.*

6978. **Filipek, Jindřich.** (Československá Akademie Věd, Ústav pro filozofii a sociologii, Prague) [**Comparison and cognition.**] (Czec) *Sociologický Časopis*, 1974, Vol 11(1), 58-68.—Discusses Marxist-Leninist noetic principles in comparative research on international sociological phenomena, such as capitalism-socialism. Topics emphasized are contextual meaning, historical genesis, multidimensionality of relations, and the correct definition of the hierarchy of determinants. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. S. Fischmann.*

6979. **Gaugler, Edward A. & Zalkind, Sheldon S.** (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **Dimensions of civil liberties and personality: Relationships for measures of tolerance and complexity.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 93-110.—Groups of "constricted" ($n = 59$) and "nonconstricted" ($n = 49$) individuals were selected from a New York City survey sample on the basis of 3 personality scores: anger expression-retention, independence-yielding, and anomie. Civil liberties attitude dimensions were then obtained for each group. Contrary to hypothesis the 2 groups did not differ on measures of cognitive complexity derived from the factor structures for their civil liberties attitudes, but the nonconstricted group was more tolerant on several dimensions. When controlled for demographic variables, the differences in tolerance held only for a dimension dealing with admitted Communists. Thus, even though the constricted may be less tolerant, for the multidimensional domain of civil liberties attitudes constricted individuals do not have simpler cognitive structures than nonconstricted individuals. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6980. **Hagan, John.** (U Toronto, Canada) **The social and legal construction of criminal justice: A study of the pre-sentencing process.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 620-637.—Examines issues associated with conflict, interactionist, and organizational perspectives on criminal justice. These perspectives are applied in a study of the presentencing process. Data indicate a division in the judicial wisdom regarding the use of probation officers as advisors in the presentencing process. (2 p ref)

6981. **Harris, Richard J.; Teske, R. Ross & Ginns, Martha J.** (Kansas State U) **Memory for pragmatic implications from courtroom testimony.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 494-496.—96 undergraduates heard an excerpt of mock courtroom testimony and were later asked to rate statements about material in the testimony as "true," "false," or "of indeterminate truth value." 48 Ss heard a given piece of information (Mr. X rang the burglar alarm) directly asserted (I rang the burglar alarm), while the others heard it only pragmatically implied or suggested (I ran up to the burglar alarm). Some Ss initially heard specific instructions about the pitfalls of interpreting pragmatically implied information as if it were asserted fact, while the others had no such instructions. Ss either performed the response task immediately after hearing the testimony or did so 2 days later. Ss generally remembered both implications and assertions as definite fact, even when specifically warned not to do so.—*Journal abstract.*

6982. **Hendrick, Clyde & Shaffer, David R.** (U Georgia) **Murder: Effects of number of killers and victim mutilation on simulated jurors' judgments.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 313-316.—192 undergraduates served as jurors and read a brief transcript of a jury trial involving a victim who had been beaten to death by either 1 or 5 killers. For half of the Ss in each condition, further information was given that the victim's body was mutilated after death. Ss assigned prison sentences and rated the crime and defendants on several scales. Results show that murder followed by mutilation increased the severity of prison sentences by about 50 yrs. Attributions of insanity, evil nature of the crime, and attitude toward the death penalty also varied in an orderly manner as a result of the mutilation manipulation. It is concluded that simulated jury trials provide an excellent method for studying personal causation and attribution processes in general.—*Journal abstract.*

6983. **Hendrick, Clyde & Shaffer, David R.** (Kent State U) **Effect of pleading the fifth amendment on perceptions of guilt and morality.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(5), 449-452.—Used a simulated jury situation to study the effects of pleading the 5th amendment on inferences about an accused person's guilt and ratings of his or her morality. 214 undergraduates read a fabricated transcript of a grand jury proceeding for an embezzlement case in which an accused person either denied his own guilt or took the 5th amendment and either denied guilt for another person or took the 5th amendment when questioned about the other person. Results show that negative moral evaluation was in direct proportion to the frequency with which the 5th amendment was taken. Inferences of guilt showed a similar trend except that consistency of pleading for self and other also moderated inferences of guilt.—*Journal abstract.*

6984. **Hopkins, Andrew.** (Australian National U, Research School of Social Science, Canberra) **On the sociology of criminal law.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 608-619.—Relates the revival of interest in the sociology of criminal law to recent changes of perspective in the field of criminology. The debate between conflict and consensus theorists over the nature of the criminal law is considered, and efforts to settle the dispute in favor of one model or the other are seen as misdirected. An attempt is made to reconcile the 2 viewpoints and to suggest how remaining points of disagreement can be used to stimulate more productive research. (32 ref)—*Journal Abstract.*

6985. **Marshall, Harvey & Meyer, Deborah.** (Purdue U) **Assimilation and the election of minority candidates: The case of Black mayors.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 1-21.—Examined some factors which affect the probability that large US cities have a Black mayor, vice mayor, or mayor pro tem. Specifically, attempts were made to determine whether socioeconomic assimilation of Blacks is positively or negatively related to the probability that cities have Black mayors. Data were obtained from a sample of 149 cities with 1960 populations of 50,000 or more, nonwhite populations of at least 2,500 households, and at least 95% of the nonwhite population being Black. Data are consistent

with the argument that socioeconomic differentiation is inversely related to the dependent variable, calling into question the "assimilationist" hypothesis, an important perspective in the analysis of minority political participation. The percentage of Blacks was also found to have a major effect, although residential segregation of the area was not. (45 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6986. Nemecek, Anna M. (Emory U) **The effect of attitude similarity and locus of control on simulated jury decisions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4407-4408.

6987. Weiner, Michael J. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **A nonreactive predictor of a "liquor by the drink" referendum.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 103-106.—Used the lost letter technique as a predictor of the outcome of a local "liquor by the drink" referendum. 300 letters with a note, "Found by your car—thought it might be yours," were placed under the windshield wipers of automobiles selected at random. 100 were addressed to a committee favoring passage on the referendum, 100 to a committee opposed to its passage, and 100 to a neutral party. The return rate accurately predicted the outcome of the election. It is recommended that the lost letter technique be used as a nonreactive predictor of the outcome of an election when 2 conditions are met: when voters are reluctant to state publicly their position on an issue and when the issue has aroused strong feelings in the population.—*Journal abstract*.

6988. Zalkind, Sheldon S. (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Civil liberties: An overview of some contributions from the behavioral sciences.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 1-12.—Highlights 5 themes: (a) the absence of a solid consensus in the US to support specific applications of the Bill of Rights despite increased willingness to support the liberties of some dissenters, (b) the relation of education to civil liberties attitudes, (c) the interrelationships of personality and political attitudes, (d) child and adult (work) socialization influences, and (e) the influence of face-to-face social interactions. (25 ref)

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

6989. Adelman, Howard. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Personality traits as related to psychosexual attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2294.

6990. Bauer, Alan J. (U Northern Colorado) **A study of self-concept with women who identify with either a gay lib or women's lib organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3977.

6991. Beard, Ruth M. (U California, Berkeley) **A study of selected factors in the use/nonuse of contraception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2124-2125.

6992. Boxen, Laurel. (State U New York, Albany) **Women in modernizing societies.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 587-601.—Although it is commonly assumed that modernization generally brings an increase in sexual equality, the alternative possibility, that modernization favors an inferior status for women, is discussed using economic variables as a basis for comparison. Findings on modern changes in various

societies in which women's traditional position has been relatively strong indicate a deterioration in women's position relative to men. An illustration of this is presented using the case of women in a highland Guatemalan town. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

6993. de Vos, George A. (U California, Berkeley) **Affective dissonance and primary socialization: Implications for a theory of incest avoidance.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 165-182.—Contends that, in developing a psychocultural theory, based on the concept of affective dissonance, both psychological and social structural forces must be considered to determine why a society inhibits or periodically allows the appearance of unsanctioned incest behavior. Current generalizations in psychology about cognitive dissonance have missed the point. Evidence for cultures that do not become emotionally concerned about cognitive consistency forces a more systematic reappraisal of affective dissonance in cross-cultural comparative terms.—*Journal summary*.

6994. Fahey, Brian W. (Ohio State U) **Woman and sports: An existential analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4834-4835.

6995. Freund, Kurt; Langevin, Ron; Wescom, Tahoma & Zajac, Yaroslav Z. (U Toronto, Canada) **Heterosexual interest in homosexual males.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 509-518.—Compared heterosexual interest (measured by Ss' retrospective reports) and arousal potential (measured by penile responses to female pictures) in 54 androphilic (mean age, 24.4 yrs), 22 ephebophilic (mean age, 31.8 yrs), and 23 homosexual pedophilic (mean age, 25.8 yrs) males, all but 8 of whom were recruited from prison hospitals. The penile responses of the ephebophilic (EP) and homosexual pedophilic (HP) groups to pictures of physically mature females were not different from those of androphilic (AP) Ss. The EP males responded significantly more to physically mature males than to physically mature females. There were only 2 differences among the groups in the retrospective reports: as opposed to AP Ss, a relatively greater number of EP and HP Ss indicated that up to age 15 or later they had felt attracted exclusively to females and that they had been seduced in childhood or early adolescence by a male. There was a weak but significant correlation of degree of "feminine gender identity" with age at onset of homosexual interest and with heterosexual interest or experience. A higher degree of feminine gender identity went together with less heterosexual interest and experience and with an earlier onset of homosexual interest and experience.—*Journal abstract*.

6996. Griffitt, William. (Kansas State U) **Sexual experience and sexual responsiveness: Sex differences.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 529-540.—30 male and 30 female undergraduates were shown 5 photographic slides depicting different heterosexual behaviors and 1 slide depicting solitary masturbation by a person of the same sex as the Ss. Ss rated the extent to which they found each of the slides sexually arousing and pleasant or unpleasant and indicated how many times they had personally engaged in each of the depicted activities. Following exposure to the slides, sexual arousal and emotional reactions were assessed.

Contrary to the propositions of A. C. Kinsey et al (1953), female heterosexual experience was equal to or superior to masturbation experience as an indicant of female sexual reactivity to the erotic materials. Among males, masturbation experience was superior to heterosexual experience as an indicant of sexual reactivity. The role of affective reactions to sexual experiences as determinants of sexual responsiveness is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

6997. Gurwitz, Sharon B. & Dodge, Kenneth A. (Northwestern U) **Adults' evaluations of a child as a function of sex of adult and sex of child.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 822-828.—26 male and 26 female undergraduates watched a videotape of a 3-yr-old child who was identified as either a girl or a boy; they then rated the child on a number of personality and ability measures. Males' ratings on many of the measures were more favorable for the "girl" than for the "boy," whereas females' ratings were more favorable for the "boy" than for the "girl." There was also a main effect for sex of S, with females rating the child more favorably than males.—*Journal abstract.*

6998. Johnson, Orna R. & Johnson, Allen. (Columbia U) **Male/female relations and the organization of work in a Machiguenga community.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 634-648.—Argues that the organization of work is a major determinant of male-female relations. Using data from the Machiguenga group in southeastern Peru, the degree of solidarity or separation experienced by each sex in the work process and their relative authority over the social disposal of the products of work are examined. Comparisons are made with other Lowland South American groups. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

6999. Kimelman, Joan. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Woman's search for identity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2936-2937.

7000. Morris, Naomi M. (U North Carolina, School of Public Health, Chapel Hill) **The frequency of sexual intercourse during pregnancy.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 501-507. Obtained reports of day-by-day sexual activity for the previous week from a total community sample of over 900 pregnant and nonpregnant Thai women of childbearing age during a fertility survey in 1967-1968. About 13% of the women were pregnant. Examination of the women's intercourse frequencies at various stages of pregnancy revealed a downward trend as pregnancy progressed. However, a difference between the mean frequency for age-matched, nonmenstruating, nonpregnant women and that during any stage of pregnancy was not significant ($p < .05$) until the 7th mo. Complete abstinence from intercourse during the previous week reached a peak of 72.7% in the 9th mo. The increase in abstinence with the progression of pregnancy appeared linear. Although these Ss are from a different culture, lay and professional advice concerning intercourse during pregnancy is similar to that in the U.S. and because intercourse may be discouraged, particularly in the 3rd trimester, it is difficult to attribute the observation of the gradual decline in frequency to a "physiological" reason.—*Journal abstract.*

7001. Needle, Richard H. (U Maryland) **The relationship between sexual behavior and ways of handling contraception among college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2728-2729.

7002. Nyberg, Kenneth L. (U Utah) **Homosexual and homoerotic behavior differences in men and women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4438.

7003. Parker, Seymour; Smith, Janet & Ginat, Joseph. (U Utah) **Father absence and cross-sex identity: The puberty rites controversy revisited.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 687-706.—Re-evaluates the puberty rites controversy associated with the work of J. Whiting et al (1958). Whiting explained the cross-cultural association between severe male puberty rites and low salience of father in the early socialization process by means of the intervening variables of ambivalence in sex (gender) identity in the growing male. This paper investigated this intervening variable directly in a polygynous community in the US: Weston, a southwestern Mormon community with a population of about 1,500. 2 groups of young males from either father-absent or father-present homes were given tests including TAT-like projective stories, a set of actual and ideal sex-linked self-descriptions, and a scalogram of perceived male-female differences. Findings do not support the Whiting hypothesis. Furthermore, a review of the recent literature also did not support this hypothesis. A discussion of cognitive theory as it applies to the problem of male identity suggested alternative ways of viewing this issue. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7004. Prerost, Frank J. (De Paul U) **The indication of sexual and aggressive similarities through humor appreciation.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 283-288.—Freudian theory and subsequent research indicate a connection between sexual and aggressive motivation. The present study investigated this proposed connection by examining humor preferences during an induced aggressive mood. Appreciation of neutral, sexual, and aggressive humor was examined under conditions of aggression arousal. A total of 90 male and 90 female university students participated in 1 of 2 2×3 factorial designs that crossed arousal with humor type. Ss in arousal conditions rated all humor as funnier than Ss in neutral conditions, and sexual humor was rated as being funniest. Males and females showed complex significant differences in humor preferences.—*Journal abstract.*

7005. Rogers, Susan C. (Northwestern U) **Female forms of power and the myth of male dominance: A model of female male interaction in peasant society.** *American Ethnologist*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 727-756.—Argues that the assumption of universal male dominance, which stems from epistemological biases in anthropology, is belied by evidence that women wield considerable power within the context of the peasant household and community. Observational data from a small peasant village in northeastern France are presented. It is suggested that the apparent contradictions between public stances of male dominance and the realities of female power can be resolved by a model which is potentially extensible to other types of pre-

industrial societies. The model views male dominance as a myth, while a balance is actually maintained between the informal power of women and the overt power wielded by men. The power of both depends on the persistence of the myth, which is itself maintained by a degree of ignorance on the part of both groups as to how the system actually operates. The transformation of male dominance from myth to reality during the process of industrialization is briefly explored. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7006. Rose, Clare. **Women's sex-role attitudes: A historical perspective.** *New Directions for Higher Education*, 1975(Aut), No 11, 1-31.—Surveyed 5,000 freshmen and 3,500 upperclass females from 88 colleges regarding their personal and educational backgrounds, educational experiences, academic and occupational aspirations, personality traits, values, and attitudes. Results indicate clearly defined differences between Ss holding contemporary attitudes regarding their role in society and those holding more traditional attitudes. A psychological explanation of women's social status is presented, and the values and attitudes which underlie discrimination against women are seen as having been accepted into their self-concept and consequent behavior. No significant increase in the numbers of women who contribute to intellectual life is seen possible until women change their attitudes toward their role in society. (4 p ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

7007. Steele, Daniel G. (Baylor U) **Female responsiveness to erotic films and its relation to attitudes, sexual knowledge and selected demographic variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2319.

7008. Weeks, Ruth B.; Derdeyn, Andre P. & Langman, Margaretha. (U Virginia, Medical Ctr) **Two cases of children of homosexuals.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 26-32.—Reviews the literature with reference to parental attitudes related to homosexuality, sex-role typing, and object choice. 2 cases of children of opposite-sexed homosexual parents are presented with projective testing indicating difficulties with gender role identity. It is suggested that the manifestation of sexual conflict in these homosexual parents expressed in attitudes and behavior toward the child is not unique and does not differ significantly from that of the heterosexual parent who has sexual conflicts. Gathering of more long-term data is recommended.—*Journal abstract*.

7009. West, Norman D. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst, Omaha) **Sex in geriatrics: Myth or miracle?** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 23(12), 551-552.—Notes that many younger people regard "sex" as a monopoly within their group. They believe that sexual activity diminishes after age 50 and ceases after age 60. Older people become the butt of cruel jokes about the status of their sexual prowess. A physician's 12-yr experience in working with geriatric residents of a nursing home is briefly reviewed, revealing the sexual needs, activity, and modifications of the elderly.—*Journal abstract*.

Drug & Alcohol Usage

7010. Adkins, Sidney C. (U Virginia) **An assessment of attitudes toward drug abuse and preventative programs held by Marine officers and non-commissioned officers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3859.

7011. Babor, Thomas F.; Mendelson, Jack H.; Greenberg, Isaac & Kuehnle, John C. (McLean Hosp, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Ctr, Belmont, MA) **Marijuana consumption and tolerance to physiological and subjective effects.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1548-1552.—Investigated the relation between marihuana consumption and the development of tolerance during a 31-day study. 18 male 21-26 yr olds with a history of moderate or heavy marihuana use were given access to 1-gram (2.1% delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, THC) marihuana cigarettes during a 21-day smoking period. Both groups increased consumption during this time. Heavy users averaged 5.7 cigarettes per day and indicated a progressive decline in ratings of intoxication and duration of pulse rate effect. Moderate users averaged 3.2 cigarettes per day but showed no changes in either of these reactions during this time. Results suggest that tolerance does not develop to the 2 most reliable indexes of marihuana intoxication unless heavy doses of THC are self-administered repeatedly. Also, the tendency to increase consumption during this time is not necessarily associated with the development of tolerance. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7012. Brady, Samuel. (New School for Social Research, New York, NY) **Drinking patterns of upwardly mobile suburban residents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4422.

7013. Copemann, Chester D. & Shaw, Paula L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Selected demographic characteristics and patterns of drug abuse among treated addicts from a suburban community.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 205-212.—Investigated the age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education, criminality, and patterns of drug use in 2 groups of drug addicts who had been treated at a suburban halfway house. The aftercare group (AC) of 14 residents had completed enough treatment to demonstrate positive behavior changes and warrant continuation as outpatients. The inactive group (IA) of 23 residents did not exhibit enough change to be included in Group AC. Data show (a) the female to male ratio (16 to 21) was fairly high, but sex was a significant variable only for males—Group AC contained 8 females and 6 males; (b) single individuals were worse risks in treatment than were married; (c) school dropouts did better in treatment; (d) the IA group had used twice as much heroin as the AC over a mean of 3 yrs; and (e) age, race, and criminal history were not significant factors in successful outcome. Results show that, not only were there demographic and drug use differences between AC and IA groups, but also that characteristics in the groups were essentially dissimilar from those in an urban population. (29 ref)—*B. McLean*.

7014. Duncan, David F. (U Texas, Health Sciences Ctr, Public Health School, Houston) **Marijuana and heroin: A study of initiation of drug use by heroin addicts.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol

70(2), 192-197.—Many studies have explored the question of whether or not marihuana use leads to heroin use. An unstated assumption in most of these studies seems to be the presupposition that marihuana use was the drug user's initiation into use of drugs. In 2 samples of ex-heroin addicts (60 prison inmates serving sentences for drug or drug-related offenses and 19 patients in a methadone maintenance program), it was found that a majority of the Ss had not begun their drug use with marihuana. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7015. Earles, James A.; Mullins, Cecil J.; Abellera, James W. & Michelson, Alan E. **Drug use data base. US AFHRL Technical Report**, 1975(Jul), No 75(15), 12 p.—Describes the development of a data base of various drug use variables on 13,452 US Air Force officers and enlisted men. Preliminary findings suggest that (a) alcohol is consumed by most personnel, but current use of illicit drugs is confined to a small percentage; (b) users of illicit drugs are mostly in the 1st term enlisted ranks; and (c) more than 1/2 of the users of illicit drugs claim they usually buy their drugs on Air Force bases.

7016. Einstein, Rosemarie; Hughes, I. E. & Hindmarch, I. (U Leeds, England) **Patterns of use of alcohol, cannabis and tobacco in a student population. British Journal of Addiction**, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 145-150.—Investigated patterns of use of alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco in 300 undergraduate respondents to an anonymous questionnaire. The likelihood of Ss' trying cannabis was highest if they smoked tobacco, intermediate if they had given up smoking tobacco, and lowest if they had never smoked. Also there was a positive correlation between the number of drinks consumed per week and the tendency to try cannabis. The observed correlations indicate that Ss who consumed socially acceptable drugs were more likely to try other, less acceptable drugs.—*Journal abstract*.

7017. Flumen, Audrey L. (Rutgers State U) **School alienation, attitudes toward drugs, and drug involvement among students in a middle to upper-middle class suburban high school. Dissertation Abstracts International**, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3987-3988.

7018. Flumen, Louis B. (Rutgers State U) **School alienation, attitudes toward drugs, and drug involvement among students in a lower to middle class inner-city high school. Dissertation Abstracts International**, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3988.

7019. Griffith, Marylee. (Indiana U) **Knowledge and usage of drugs: A study of students' attitudes in grades two through twelve. Dissertation Abstracts International**, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4697-4698.

7020. Kinder, Bill N. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Attitudes toward alcohol and drug abuse. II: Experimental data, mass media research, and methodological considerations. International Journal of the Addictions**, 1975, Vol 10(6), 1035-1054.—Reviews research on knowledge of drug and alcohol abuse and attitudes toward it, and finds that knowledge and attitudes are not consistently correlated. Evaluation of various drug education programs indicates that they have done little to induce attitudinal changes. Conflicting results are reported about the use of the mass media to disseminate information and create changes of attitude, and possible reasons for media ineffectiveness

are discussed. Most of the studies reviewed have suffered from some type of methodological and/or statistical problems. Suggestions are made for more appropriate techniques in future research on this topic. (3 p ref)

Journal summary.

7021. LaDriere, M. LaVerne; Odell, Ralph E. & Pesys, Edmund. (U Detroit) **Marijuana: Its meaning to a high school population. Journal of Psychology**, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 297-307.—Investigated the meaning of the concept of marihuana as measured by both a semantic differential rating scale and a questionnaire. The responses of 100 male and female high school students (50 users, 50 nonusers) indicate that marihuana usage was primarily related to the pleasure of the high, while abstinence was associated with potential harmfulness of the drug to health and practical situational factors. The general response profile corresponds closely to that of a parallel college sample reported in an earlier study by M. L. LaDriere and T. Szczepkowski (see PA, Vol 48:9138), suggesting that neither age and educational level nor sex constituted meaningful variables in drug use motivation. The hypothesis that motivational factors specifically associated with adolescent dynamics—including needs for independence, social acceptance, and adventure—might influence the data of the high school sample was not confirmed. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7022. Mäkelä, Klaus. (U Helsinki, Finland) **Consumption level and cultural drinking patterns as determinants of alcohol problems. Journal of Drug Issues**, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 344-357.—Sociocultural studies of religious and ethnic differences in drinking behavior suggest that the liberalization of alcohol policies would favor the growth of moderate drinking patterns at the expense of excessive drinking. When policy controls on alcohol are relaxed, increases in moderate consumption occur in addition to and not at the expense of relatively stable patterns of heavy drinking. (37 ref)

7023. McAuliffe, William E. (Harvard U) **A second look at first effects: The subjective effects of opiates on nonaddicts. Journal of Drug Issues**, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 369-399.—Interviewed 59 urban drug addicts (30 White, 29 Black) and 7 university students trying heroin for the 1st time. Reactions of novices to opiates ranged from extremely positive to completely negative, and the role these effects play in forming a drug habit is considered. Subsequent opiate use where effects were unpleasant could be traced to a continued interest in euphoria. Negative reactions caused some neophytes to discontinue use, but addicts-to-be were more motivated and learned from experienced users that undesirable side effects could be discounted as temporary; virtually all the addicts-to-be did achieve euphoria in a few tries. Thus, predependence heroin use is explained by pleasurable drug effects, but when exposure to euphoria occurs in a medical context, the risk of addiction is minimal. (4 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7024. McCracken, N. Patrick. (St Louis U) **Differences in response patterns of drug users while stoned and while straight. Dissertation Abstracts International**, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4753.

7025. McLaughlin, James F. (U Montana) **Selected personality characteristics of the moderate marijuana, heavy marijuana, and poly-drug-using marijuana**

smoker. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3881.

7026. Primavera, Louis H.; Simon, William E. & Camisa, John M. An investigation of personality and caffeine use. *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 213-215.—Investigated possible personality differences between caffeine users and nonusers. 74 caffeine using and 31 caffeine nonusing female undergraduates were compared on (a) psychological needs, as measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, (b) self-description, and (c) academic achievement in high school and college because these measures have been shown to discriminate between users and nonusers of tobacco. Results indicate that the caffeine users and nonusers in this study did not differ on the personality measures used.—*Journal abstract*.

7027. Rock, Nicholas L. & Silsby, Harry D. The attitudes of American physicians stationed with the United States Army, Europe, in regard to alcohol and drug abuse. *Military Medicine*, 1975(Nov), Vol 140(11), 781-783.—Assessed the attitudes of 166 military physicians toward drug and alcohol abuse problems and their prescription practices concerning psychoactive drugs and their personal drug and alcohol use patterns. Results show that (a) Ss tended to be concerned about drug abuse, but felt these were more social than medical problems; (b) the vast majority scored low on the Srole Anomie Scale; and (c) 37% had experimented with some illicit drug.

7028. Room, Robin. (U California, School of Public Health, Berkeley) Normative perspectives on alcohol use and problems. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 358-368.—Social drinking problems are viewed as deviations from behavior norms which are "noticed" and defined as alcohol-related. Drinking norms can enforce heavy drinking as well as restrain it. Many drinking norms are directed at behavior during or after drinking rather than at the amount of drinking. US drinking norms are highly differentiated by social situation and social category of the drinker. Besides individual deviant acts, drinking problems can result from transitional problems between drinking and nondrinking situations, from boundary problems where the enclaving breaks down, and from conflicts over norms. A normative analysis points to the role of social reaction as well as individual behavior in defining social problem drinking. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7029. Sandler, Irwin; Palmer, Sydney; Holmen, Martin & Wynkoop, Robert. (Phoenix-South Community Mental Health Ctr, AZ) Drinking characteristics of DWIs screened as problem drinkers. *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1975(Fal), Exp Issue, 19-23.—Interviewed 281 high-risk problem drinkers arrested for driving while intoxicated (DWI). 30 problem-drinking symptoms were assessed and combined to form summary scores on adjustment problems due to drinking, drinking pattern problems, and self-recognition of drinking problems, as well as an overall problem-drinking score. Approximately 80% of the Ss scored above the summary score set as an indicator of problem drinking. It is concluded that a large percentage of drunk drivers are valid clients for alcoholism rehabilitation and that greater cooperation is needed between the judicial-

corrections system and the alcoholism rehabilitation system in order to deal effectively with the problem.—*Journal abstract*.

7030. Schaefer, James M. (State U New York Buffalo) A hologeistic study of family structure and sentiment, supernatural beliefs, and drunkenness. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(B), 2434.

7031. Schoenfeldt, Lyle F. & Strimbu, Jerry L. (Georgia) College student drug usage in a state system as a function of type of institution. *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(3), 275-284.—Compared over 4,500 students from 28 universities, colleges, and junior colleges constituting a state system of higher education on extent of drug use. At least 2 of the 3 pairs of groups differed on reported usage of 6 of the substances, with the largest differences being between universities and junior colleges on alcohol and marihuana. A discriminant analysis showed that 9 items formed 2 differentiating dimensions—alcohol usage and hallucinogen-LSD usage—in separating the groups. Despite the statistical significance, the differences in terms of actual numbers of users were small.—*Journal abstract*.

7032. Sharma, B. P. (Bir Hosp, Katmandu, Nepal) Cannabis and its users in Nepal. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 550-552.—Studied the effects of regular and long-term cannabis use on an individual's initiative, efficiency, personal relations, marital harmony, and attitude toward religion. Data were obtained on 227 male Ss; controls were matched for educational level and age. Results show that compared with controls, cannabis users had poor work records, poor social and family relationships, a lack of interest in sex, and a general loss of initiative and efficiency. There was no difference in crime rate between the groups.—*Journal abstract*.

7033. Single, Eric; Kandel, Denise & Johnson, Bruce D. The reliability and validity of drug use responses in a large scale longitudinal survey. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 426-443.—Results of a survey based on a representative sample of 8,206 public secondary school students, indicate that self-reported illicit drug use is consistent at one point in time, but less so over time. Self-reported illicit drug use was strongly related to Ss' attributes, as well as to data independently obtained from best schoolfriends. Only a very small proportion of Ss reported the use of a fictitious drug. However, inconsistencies over time were related to sporadic patterns of drug use, suggesting that the failure to report certain types of drug use is more the result of poor recall than of willful concealment of use. Underreporting is potentially a greater problem in drug research than overreporting. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7034. Weber, Robert J.; Mallue, Marilyn & Conner, Joe. (Oklahoma State U) Smoking, social traps, and futuristics. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 251-253.—In 3 scaling studies with undergraduates as Ss, smoking was used as an example of a social trap. A social trap consists of 2 factors, costs and benefits, with different time courses. A potential trap exists when initially benefits are greater than costs, but over time or over exposures costs overtake benefits. A modified Delphi forecasting method was used to exam-

Time perceived smoking abstinence rates over periods from 1 min to 30 yrs as a function of various incentive conditions (ranging from death to \$1.00) and varying probabilities of obtaining the incentives. Results show that Ss made consistent judgments: They trade off probable consequences and time. For example, if death was sufficiently improbable or removed in time, it was judged to have less effect on stopping present smoking behavior than if it was either highly probable or closer in time to the smoking behavior. It is concluded that smoking is a Faustian act in that future costs are traded for present benefits.—*Journal abstract.*

7035. Weeks, Joseph L. & Mullins, Cecil J. Prediction of drug abuse by the Social Factors Questionnaire. *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-16, 15 p.—Investigated the lawlessness and permissiveness scores yielded by a locally developed experimental psychological test to determine if they added significantly to the prediction of 7 drug abuse criteria when combined with available demographic and aptitude variables. Data from 1,474 trainees show that both scores add significant predictive variance to the background variables and appear to have considerable success in discriminating between drug abusers and nonabusers.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

7036. Collins, W. Andrew & Zimmermann, Stephen A. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) Convergent and divergent social cues: Effects of televised aggression on children. *Communication Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 331-346.—Assessed the impact of consistently negative cues vs mixed negative and positive cues about a televised aggressor's motives and the consequences to him on children's subsequent behavior. 2nd and 6th graders viewed 1 of 2 edited versions of an aggressive TV program: convergent, in which scenes relevant to motives and consequences were clearly negative; and divergent, in which the aggressor sometimes seemed negative and sometimes positive. There were also nonaggressive control programs at each age (a total of 156 Ss in experimental and control groups). Some random subgroups were tested on an indication of willingness to hurt or help a (fictitious) other child, while other random subgroups responded to a paper-and-pencil instrument employing both aggressive and nonaggressive response alternatives to hypothetical situations. The divergent-condition Ss were significantly more aggressive than convergent-condition Ss. Results are discussed in terms of differences in viewers' cognitive representations of the observed aggression. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7037. King, George W. (U Illinois) An analysis of attitudinal and normative variables as predictors of intentions and behavior. *Speech Monographs*, 1975(Aug), Vol 42(3), 237-244. Developed and administered a questionnaire to test the hypothesis that an individual's intention to perform a given behavior is a function of (a) his attitude toward performing that behavior and/or (b) his normative beliefs about what others think he should do, weighted by his motivation to comply with those others. It was also hypothesized that an individual's

beliefs about the consequences of performing the behavior, weighted by his evaluation of those consequences, should be highly related to his attitude toward performing that behavior. Ss were 94 undergraduates. Both hypotheses were supported. In addition, it was found that specificity of the attitude measure was a crucial mediator of the attitude-intention relationship.—*Journal abstract.*

7038. Langer, Ellen J. & Roth, Jane. (Graduate & University Ctr, City U New York) Heads I win, tails it's chance: The illusion of control as a function of the sequence of outcomes in a purely chance task. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 951-955.—Studied attributions in a purely chance task (predicting coin tosses) as a function of either a descending, ascending, or random sequence of outcomes and as a function of whether the S performed the task himself or observed another S performing the task. A primary effect was predicted; early successes would induce a skill orientation towards the task. Data from 90 male undergraduates support the prediction. Ss in the descending condition rated themselves as significantly better at predicting the outcomes of coin tosses than Ss in either of the other 2 groups. This group also overremembered past successes and expected more future successes than the other 2 groups. Involvement had the effect of increasing Ss' expectations of future successes and tended to increase their evaluation of their past performance.—*Journal abstract.*

7039. Rude, Stanley H. (West Virginia U) Symbolic modeling of exploration. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4004-4005.

7040. Rychlak, Joseph F. (Purdue U) Affective assessment, intelligence, social class, and racial learning style. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 989-995.—Investigated the role of social class, race, and intelligence on the affective learning styles of 160 7th-grade children drawn from a lower and middle socioeconomic community. After pretesting words for reinforcement value, unmixed lists were constructed and Ss put through an individual free-recall learning procedure. The lower-class Ss were retested in a mixed-lists, free-recall format approximately 3 mo later. Blacks as a group, and as a subgroup within the lower socioeconomic level, clearly reflected the positive reinforcement-value effect to a greater extent than Whites. The influence of affective assessment was also more apparent at the lower than at the middle socioeconomic level. Intelligence did not affect these findings, and there were no sex differences. It is argued that classical methods of the laboratory may be an improvement over some of the experimental manipulations now used in personality and socio-psychological researches. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7041. Sabatasso, Anthony P. (U Miami, FL) The role of feedback in the modification of the relative frequency of positive self-references in the conversational conditioning paradigm. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2317.

7042. Sevon, Guje. (Swedish School of Economics, Research Inst, Helsinki, Finland) Probability estimates of social events as related to values. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 229-232.—Differ-

ences in estimates of probabilities that certain social events would happen after given alternatives of (political) actions were analyzed for 158 students with different untrained values about those events. Ss with extremely positive or extremely negative values, as measured by a Likert-type value scale, had 0.5-0.20 higher probability estimates than Ss with no opinion. Ss who earlier in the experiment had attached neutral or extreme values to the events showed a tendency to estimate the probabilities higher than those Ss who had had no such activity preceding the estimation. Awareness of probability estimates did not seem to affect values.—*Journal abstract*.

7043. Smith, Marley D. (Texas Christian U) **Attitude modification and duration of persistence as a function of number of exposures to response-correlated reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2981.

7044. Stanfield, Gary G.; Jenks, Richard J. & McCartney, James L. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Nonutilitarian consideration of coalition theory.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 58-76.—2 types of coalition subgames are defined by revising W. A. Gamson's (1961) utilitarian-nonutilitarian distinction to yield bases of partner choice at different levels of measurement. In a series of 3 experiments with a total of 284 undergraduates, the bivalued ordinal (nonutilitarian) subgame took precedence over the ratio (utilitarian) subgame. Boredom may be a factor in coalescing behavior.

7045. Sundstrom, Eric D. (U Utah) **A study of crowding: Effects of intrusion, goal-blocking, and density on self-reported stress, self-disclosure, and nonverbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4412.

7046. Takala, Martti. (U Jyväskylä, Finland) **Consistencies of psychomotor styles in interpersonal tasks.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 193-202.—Interpersonal behavior of 125 individuals in 5 tasks (individual performance, 2 dyadic tasks, 2 small group tasks) was videotaped and coded on 11 psychomotor categories concerning (a) movements regulating interaction, (b) indications of tension, and (c) temperamental acts. The individual consistencies were examined on the basis of correlational analyses and task similarities. The consistency of individual psychomotor behavioral across all the tasks was highest in the number of self-initiated acts (psychomotor activeness). Consistency was also found in the total tension score and the utilization of large-narrow space, while the effect of the particular tasks was clearly demonstrated in the other categories of psychomotor style. Both communication and disposition interpretations of psychomotor styles are considered in the explanation of the results, and some methodological factors reflected in the interpretations are presented. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7047. Vanderveer, Richard B. (Temple U) **Privacy and the use of personal space.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2915-2916.

7048. Walters, Richard P. (U Georgia) **Pupillary response following statements at three levels of a communication scale.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4765.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

7049. Allen, Vernon L. & Wilder, David A. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Categorization, belief similarity, and intergroup discrimination.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 971-977.—100 undergraduates were arbitrarily categorized into 2 groups and informed that ingroup and outgroup members were either similar or dissimilar to themselves on attitudes and beliefs. Then Ss divided rewards between a member of the ingroup and a member of the outgroup. The ingroup was favored in the assignment of rewards across all conditions, indicating that mere categorization is sufficient to produce intergroup discrimination. Ingroup favoritism was further enhanced when the ingroup held similar beliefs to those of the S, but similarity or dissimilarity of outgroup members did not differentially affect discriminative behavior. Thus, intergroup characteristics may be more important than outgroup characteristics as a contributor to intergroup behavior. Ss did not report ingroup favoritism as the preferred strategy for distributing rewards, as might be expected according to the social norm explanation.—*Journal abstract*.

7050. Andrews, Orville E. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Development of vicarious emotional responsiveness in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2276.

7051. Annicchiarico, Linda K. (U Texas, Austin) **Sex differences in self-disclosure as related to sex and status of the interviewer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2296.

7052. Brady, Douglas; Rowe, Wayne & Smouse, Albert D. (U Oklahoma, Coll of Education) **Facilitative level and verbal conditioning: A replication.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1) 78-80.—To replicate a study by R. A. Vitalo (see PA, Vol 44:8375), 32 Ss were verbally conditioned within an experiment designed to vary preexperiment interview, facilitative level of the E, and the contingency of reinforcement. Results fail to substantiate the claims for facilitative interview effects.

7053. Brodt, Stephen J. (U Iowa) **Involvement in discussions of public affairs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4422-4423.

7054. Buley, Jerry L. (Florida State U) **Information restriction in human relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4456.

7055. Carbone, Tamara C. (U California, Los Angeles) **Stylistic variables as related to source credibility perceptions: A content analysis approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4457.

7056. Cerbone, Armand R. (U Notre Dame) **An analysis of the Bennis model of small group development as related to leadership style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3982.

7057. Chlewiński, Zdzisław. (Catholic U Lublin, Poland) **Cognitive conservatism and radicalism in individual and group decisions.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 139-146.—An experimental comparison of cognitive conservatism vs radicalism in individual and group decision making using 180 undergraduates showed group decisions to be less conservative than individual. This trend was more apparent when shifts in the posterior probability of the modal hypothe-

sis were studied in a dynamic rather than static manner.
—*Journal abstract.*

7058. Davis, Deborah; Rainey, Hal G. & Brock, Timothy C. (Ohio State U) **Interpersonal physical pleasuring: Effects of sex combinations, recipient attributes, and anticipated future interaction.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 33(1), 89-106.—In an investigation of interpersonal pleasuring, defined as the administration of positive physical stimulation to one person by another, a total of 439 undergraduates used the Brock Pleasure Machine to give 30 intensity-graded waves of pleasure to a confederate recipient's buttocks. Exp I showed that pleasuring increased across trials and more pleasuring was given to an opposite- than to a same-sex partner. Exp II replicated these results and revealed interactions involving sex combination and the manipulated attractiveness and responsiveness of the recipient. Responsive and attractive recipients elicited higher pleasuring in same-sex pairs. Responsiveness led to lower pleasuring in opposite-sex pairs, except for a male pleasuring an unattractive female. Exp III showed that anticipation of future interaction increased pleasuring. Exp IV showed that pleasuring was reduced following acquaintanceship with a dissimilar hostile recipient. Limits to a theory of interpersonal gratification are discussed. (34 ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

7059. Dawson, Carolyn. (Columbia U) **Affect and self-disclosure as a function of touch in an interview between strangers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2925.

7060. Eaton, Warren O. & Clore, Gerald L. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Interracial imitation at a summer camp.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1099-1105. —Collected imitation data at week-long summer camp sessions involving prolonged and intimate contact between Black children and White children of equal status. As part of an initiation ceremony, 57 Black and 55 White 8-12 yr olds observed the behavior of unfamiliar Black adult and White adult models responding to the commands of an Indian chief. In 3 separate camp sessions, the proportions of responses imitative of racially different models were 0.40, 0.42, and 0.37 for campers observed on the 1st day and 0.52, 0.49, and 0.53 for those observed on the 5th day. The overall difference between low and high contact groups was significant ($p \leq .05$). A separate-sample pretest-posttest design ruled out threats to the internal validity of the study, and the observation of behavior in a naturalistic context enhanced the ecological validity. It is concluded that interracial contact effects were not limited to changes in behavior among the children themselves but generalized to unfamiliar adults encountered in the same setting. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7061. Ellsworth, Phoebe C. & Langer, Ellen J. (Yale U) **Staring and approach: An interpretation of the stare as a nonspecific activator.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 33(1), 117-122. Tested the hypothesis that the stare may function as a stimulus either to approach or to avoidance, depending on the context. In a 2×2 bystander intervention paradigm, the nature of the victim's plight and the appropriate remedy were either clear or ambiguous, and

the victim either stared at the S or did not. Data from 60 20-65 yr old unaccompanied female shoppers support the hypothesis: there was no main effect for staring. More help was elicited in the clear conditions than in the ambiguous conditions, but the differences between these 2 conditions only reached significance when the victim stared.—*Journal abstract.*

7062. Epley, Stephen W. (Wartburg Coll) **The presence of others may reduce anxiety: The evidence is not conclusive.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 886.—States that L. S. Wrightsman's 1975 article provides a needed clarification of the procedures in his 1960 study (see PA. Vol 35:5012) but fails to consider all aspects of the present author's methodological critique. Other evidence cited by Wrightsman as supporting the notion of a group-produced decrease in self-reported anxiety is not directly relevant to the question of whether Ss who are with others report less anxiety than those who are alone. Regarding this question, the evidence is still inconclusive.—*Journal abstract.*

7063. Feild, Hubert S.; Lissitz, Robert W. & Schoenfeldt, Lyle F. (Auburn U) **The utility of homogeneous subgroups and individual information in prediction.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 449-461.—Notes that, in using subgroups for predictive purposes, a key assumption is often overlooked (i.e., at least one of the grouping or predictor dimensions affects the relationships between the other grouping dimensions and the criteria). The present study emphasized this commonly overlooked assumption and examined empirically the utility of subgroup vs individual information in prediction. Data collected on 509 university seniors in 32 life history subgroups (19 male and 13 female) were used to evaluate the utility of subgroup information in prediction. Of 24 criteria (college experience data) predicted by subgroup information, predictive efficiency of 4 criterion measures was enhanced when subgroup information was added to individual information. However, for the vast majority of the criterion measures, predictive efficiency would have been lost had only subgroup information been used in prediction. It is recommended that researchers carefully evaluate the effects on predictive efficiency when using subgroups rather than individual information in prediction. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7064. Gammel, Jane B. (Ohio State U) **A study of the effects of levels of self-actualization on communication in small structured experiential groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4740-4741.

7065. Gilliard, Walter. (Kent State U) **The analysis of personality types and their relationship to perceived group behavior in a training group session.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3868-3869.

7066. Golding, Stephen L. & Knudson, Roger M. (U Illinois, Psychological Clinic, Champaign) **Multivariable-multimethod convergence in the domain of interpersonal behavior.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 425-448.—While empirical studies of the domain of interpersonal behavior indicate a great deal of conceptual convergence, there are few data bearing on the convergent validity of indices of interpersonal

behavior across modes of measurement within the same population of Ss. As part of a larger study of the assessment of interpersonal behavior, 64 paid high school seniors participated in a multivariable-multimethod investigation, and completed a variety of self-report assessment devices, direct self-ratings, and peer ratings. Substantial convergence for 3 dimensions of interpersonal behavior—aggressive dominance, affiliation-sociability, and autonomy—was obtained across all modes of measurement. Results have implications for the assessment of interpersonal behavior, the individual differences vs situational variance controversy, and associated theoretical and methodological problems in multivariable-multimethod-multisituational designs. (76 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7067. **Graff, Charlan L.** (U Nebraska) **Effects of interaction opportunity on task-oriented small groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4427.

7068. **Graney, Marshall J.** (Wichita State U) **Happiness and social participation in aging.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 701-706.—Reports on a 4-yr longitudinal study of 60 females, aged 62-89 yrs. Data about their happiness and social activities were collected using the Affect Balance Scale and 9 measures of socially relevant activities, including 3 measures of media use, 3 of interpersonal interaction, and 3 of activities in voluntary associations. Direct relationships between happiness and social activity among elderly people were found. This finding was not spurious according to longitudinal data: activity increments were associated with happiness and decrements with unhappiness. Although these findings describe the overall picture, changes in activities may be more important to happiness among the most elderly persons interviewed than others. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7069. **Guinsburg, Phillip F.** (U North Dakota) **An investigation of the components of platonic and romantic heterosexual relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2930.

7070. **Haccoun, Dorothy M.; Allen, Jon G. & Fader, Stuart.** (Concordia U, Sir George Williams Faculty of Arts, Montreal, Canada) **The effect of sex and emotion on selection of helping responses by peers.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 17-21.—52 male and 52 female undergraduates indicated the extent to which they would be likely to use different helping categories in response to tape recordings of male or female stimulus persons expressing problems in angry, sad, or neutral manners. Females indicated that they would use more nurturing responses to individuals expressing problems. Emotion expressed proved to be a very powerful determinant of indicated responses. Targets expressing their problems in a sad manner were more likely to be helped than those presenting their problems with anger or little emotion. Angry targets would receive the least amount of help and were most negatively evaluated. Target sex had little effect on helping responses or evaluations of targets.—*Journal abstract*.

7071. **Hall, Jay.** **Interpersonal style and the communication dilemma: II. Utility of the Johari Awareness model for genotypic diagnosis.** *Human*

Relations, 1975(Oct), Vol 28(8), 715-736.—Examined self-report data from male managers for the presence of 3 underlying unmanifested genotypic influences on communication in organizations: a security genotype, a reciprocity genotype, and a form-function genotype. Results confirm their presence and confirm the utility of the Johari Awareness model as a paradigm for genotypic diagnosis and research.

7072. **Harper, Lawrence V. & Sanders, Karen M.** (U California, Davis) **The effects of adults' eating on young children's acceptance of unfamiliar foods.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 206-214.—In 2 experiments, adults presented unfamiliar foods to 14-20 and 42-48 mo old children individually in their homes. More children put the food in their mouths when the adults also were eating than when the adults simply were offering the food. More children put food in their mouths when their mothers were the source (Exp I) than when the source was a friendly adult male "visitor" (Exp II). However, even when alone with a child, the visitor's eating elicited reliably more tasting. Analysis of requesting behavior indicated that the adults' eating aroused a desire to eat in the children. There were no consistent sex differences or Sex of Visitor \times Sex of Child interactions in children's food acceptance. There was a suggestion that younger children were more affected by repeated offerings than were older children. It is concluded that a relatively "low-level" form of observational learning, social facilitation, can account for the data. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7073. **Howenstine, Richard A.** (Yale U) **Group identity and development in intergroup relations: A study of group relations conferences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2307.

7074. **Hunger, David J.** (Ohio State U) **An empirical test of the superordinate goal as a means of reducing intergroup conflict in a bargaining situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4494-4495.

7075. **Irving, H. W.** (U Hull, England) **Distance, intensity, kinship: Key dimensions of social interaction.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 77-86.—The various dimensions of informal social interaction are interrelated in complex and confusing ways. Attempts were made to unravel this complexity with respect to 3 important dimensions of interaction—spatial distance, intensity, and kinship. In 5 residential areas of Hull, England, a new categorization device for assessing interaction intensity indicated more precisely the relative positions of distance, intensity, and kinship in the interaction process.—*Journal abstract*.

7076. **Kahan, Betsy E.** (Columbia U) **The perception of nonverbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2969.

7077. **Kniveton, Bromley H. & Stephenson, Geoffrey M.** (Loughborough U, England) **The effects of an aggressive film model on social interaction in groups of middle-class and working-class boys.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 301-313.—Investigated the effects on interpersonal behavior of a film portraying a violent relationship between 2 children. 48 middle-class and 48 working-class males in their 1st yr at primary school were each assigned to 1 of the 4

experimental conditions. Situational pre-experience significantly reduced the amount of imitative competitive behavior in response to seeing the film. The effect of interpersonal pre-experience varied according to the social class of the S. Acquainted middle-class Ss were less likely to be assertive; acquainted working-class Ss were more likely to be assertive than were their unacquainted fellow Ss. Working-class Ss were generally more competitive than the middle-class Ss. (17 ref)
—*Journal summary.*

7078. Laughlin, Patrick R. & Jaccard, James J. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Social facilitation and observational learning of individuals and cooperative pairs.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 873-879.—In a study with 270 female undergraduates, individuals and cooperative pairs were observed by an audience of 0, 1, or 2 persons as they solved 3 successive concept attainment problems. The observers subsequently solved 3 problems as individuals or cooperative pairs in an incidental learning paradigm. An audience of either 1 or 2 persons hindered the performance of individuals relative to unobserved controls, but had no effect upon the performance of the cooperative pairs. Subsequently, the observers of individuals performed worse than controls who had not observed anybody, but the observers of pairs performed better than controls who had not observed anybody. Thus, there was a "vicious circle" effect for the observers of individuals, but a beneficial effect for the observers of interacting groups, indicating that the audience may not only have different effects upon the performance of individuals and interacting groups, but may subsequently perform differently itself. (18 ref) *Journal abstract.*

7079. Laughlin, Patrick R.; Kerr, Norbert L.; Munch, Margaret M. & Haggarty, Carol A. (U Illinois, Champaign) **Social decision schemes of the same four-person groups on two different intellectual tasks.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 33(1), 80-88.—501 female high school students took the Remote Associates Test (RAT) and the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test first as individuals and then were assigned to cooperative groups or control individual conditions for a 2nd test administration. 10 social decision scheme models were tested at each of 3 ability levels for each task as theories of the underlying group process. As predicted, the best-fitting social decision scheme on the RAT represented a truth-wins process, while the best-fitting social decision scheme on the Otis test represented a complex combination of a truth-supported-wins process when 3 or 4 members knew the correct answer, an increment from grouping when 2 members knew the answer or no members knew the answer, and strong conformity pressures against a single correct member. Results extend previous research in which the group task and group members have been confounded to a demonstration of different social decision schemes for the same groups on different group tasks. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7080. Mears, Peter M. (Mississippi State U) **The performance of small groups in communication networks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4499.

7081. Michellini, Ronald L.; Wilson, John P. & Messé, Lawrence A. (State University Coll New York, Brockport) **The influence of psychological needs on helping behavior.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 253-258.—Investigated the influence of safety and esteem needs on helping behavior. From approximately 300 male students, 60 Ss who expressed a high need for safety (relative to esteem), a high need for esteem, or an equal and moderate need for both safety and esteem on a sentence completion test were selected. Ss were placed in an experimental situation in which other bystanders refrained from coming to the aid of a female who accidentally dropped the materials she was carrying. As expected, the results indicate that help was related to level of esteem. Thus, the research demonstrates the influence of personality on helping behavior, which in the past has been examined primarily in terms of situational factors. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7082. Murphy, John H. & Witt, Robert E. (U Texas, Austin) **Group conformity influence: A proposed measure.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 115-121.—Notes that measurement problems in evaluating group conformity influence center around the need for a measure which takes into account (a) the relevant range of behavior or attitude alternatives in a given situation, (b) variation in group size, and (c) the probability of occurrence of any particular behavior or attitude pattern in a group. 2 measures of group conformity influence were compared which take these measurement problems into account: a multinomial-based measure and a hypergeometric-based measure. Data were obtained from 25 groups of housewives in a study of group influence on brand choice. Findings suggest that the hypergeometric measure appears to be more conceptually valid, while the multinomial measure may possess more strength statistically. It is noted however, that findings are far from conclusive.—*Journal abstract.*

7083. Myers, David G. (Hope Coll) **Discussion-induced attitude polarization.** *Human Relations*, 1975(Oct), Vol 28(8), 699-714.—Examined the group polarization hypothesis in 2 experiments with a total of 193 undergraduates. In Exp I group discussion polarized the evaluations of 6 hypothetical faculty members, 3 described positively and 3 negatively. "Good" faculty were rated and paid even more favorably after group interaction and contrariwise for "bad" faculty. Exp II separated Ss into groups which were conservative or liberal in attitudes regarding women. Subsequent discussion of statements regarding the role of women yielded an increase in the attitude gap between the conservative and liberal communities. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7084. Natale, Michael. (Ohio U) **Convergence of mean vocal intensity in dyadic communication as a function of social desirability.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 790-804.—Demonstrated convergence of mean vocal intensity under 2 conditions simulating the natural dialogue. In Exp I with 21 male undergraduates, the vocal intensity of the interviewer (E) as heard by the Ss over 2 speakers placed at a 10-ft distance, was restricted to 3 different intensity levels: 80-83, 86-89, and 92-95 db SPL. Exp II, with 25 male and 25 female same-sex dyads of under-

graduates, used unstructured conversation, with each pair of Ss conversing for 3 1-hr sessions. Prior to the 1st session, Ss filled out the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. Results indicate that the lowering or raising of the interviewer's vocal level produced a corresponding change in the vocal level of the S. Also, the degree to which an S will match another S's vocal level was predicted by the social desirability of the individual. (68 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7085. Nordholm, Lena A. (Cumberland Coll of Health Sciences, Haymarket, Australia) **Effects of group size and stimulus ambiguity on conformity.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 123-130.—Previous studies suggest that group size effects on conformity are obtained in unambiguous but not in ambiguous stimulus situations. The present experiment examined this suggested interaction between stimulus ambiguity and group size. These 2 independent variables were varied in a 2×4 factorial design. Under the guise of a learning experiment 140 female undergraduates were exposed to social pressure by use of apparatus like that by R. S. Crutchfield. Analysis of variance on the conformity scores indicated a strong linear group size effect ($p < .001$) but no significant interaction. It is concluded that the group size effect can be obtained in ambiguous stimulus situations and suggested that methodological differences might account for previous failures to find this effect.—*Journal abstract*.

7086. O'Connell, Sandra E. (New York U) **Felt need for change, dissonance of trainer interventions, and change of group norms in team development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4408-4409.

7087. Pardue, Angeles M. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **Attitudes toward sex roles and interpersonal behavior in groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2906-2907.

7088. Schlesinger, I. M. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Towards a structural analysis of discussions.** *Semiotica*, 1974, Vol 11(2), 109-122.—Presents a quantitative method for analyzing the structure of discussions. A matrix is set up, with all "moves" (utterances) enumerated along both the horizontal and vertical axes. Each cell shows "one" or "zero" to indicate reference by a discussant to any previous move. This permits the quantitative definition of the properties "density," "load," "segment," and "focus," which correspond respectively to the subjective notions of complexity of discussion, complexity of comment, continuity, and recurring issues, in relation to a discussion. Another quantitatively defined property, "cut point," corresponds to both complexity and connectedness, and in general the quantitative definitions may both encompass and refine several subjective notions, since matrices can also be set up, for instance, within 1 discussant, or between segments.—C. A. Sherrard.

7089. Seibert, David R. (U Denver) **An exploratory study of individual differences in modes of signifying.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4464-4465.

7090. Sherman, Richard C. & Goodson, John L. (Miami U, OH) **The intimacy of discussion topics: A comparison of three scaling methods.** *Bulletin of the*

Psychonomic Society, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 581-584.—Scaled 20 discussion topics for intimacy of content using category ratings, Thurstone pair-comparison procedures, and the method of magnitude estimation. 166 undergraduates served in the judgment condition and 8 in the topic generation phase. The relationship between the magnitude values and both the category ratings and Thurstone values was curvilinear, such that stimulus differences in intimacy were larger at the low end of the continuum and smaller at the high end relative to magnitude scale differences. Implications of results for research in the area of personal disclosure are discussed in terms of the differences in conclusions which might be reached depending on the method used to assess the intimacy of disclosed material. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7091. Skelton, Sharon S. (U Alabama) **The effects of race and sex of the interviewer on automated interview behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2318.

7092. Smart, Russell C. & Smart, Mollie S. (U Rhode Island, Coll of Home Economics) **Group values shown in preadolescents' drawings in five English-speaking countries.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 23-37.—Studied children's expression of cooperation and other values and attitudes. It was assumed that a comparison of national groups of similar ethnic derivation would show genetic differences to be minimal and differences in results attributable largely to environmental influences. Ss totaled 1,000—100 boys and 100 girls, aged 11-12, from Australia, Canada, England, New Zealand, and the US. W. Dennis's Draw-A-Man task was administered, and then the child drew himself and someone else doing something. Scores for smiling and hostility were consistent with Dennis's findings. Dyad scores showed US Ss to be high in smiling and low in competition, cooperation, games and sports, and work. New Zealand and Canadian scores showed many similarities, being high in cooperation and work. English Ss ranked highest in competition and Australians in humor.—*Journal abstract*.

7093. Snyder, Patricia A. (U Southern California) **Small group facilitators: Analysis of attitudes, interests, and values among three types of successful group leaders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4008.

7094. Sobel, Robert S. & Lillith, Nancy. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **Determinants of nonstationary personal space invasion.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 39-45.—A male or female E violated the personal space of 116 pedestrians in midtown Manhattan. The S population were predominantly middle-class adults of all ages; 53% were male and 27% were Black. The E walked toward a target S in an unwavering straight line. Ss and Es approached and passed each other in a section of the street where a measurement grid had been drawn on the sidewalk. Observers measured the point at which Ss initially deflected from the collision line and the distance between S and E at the point at which they passed each other. Results indicate that males were given less frontal space than females. About 40% of the trials resulted in mild brushes even though the line of vision between the

7095. Spitzer, Dean R. (New York, U.S.A.)

Reviving the risky shift phenomenon: Applications of group dynamics research to educational practice. *Improving Human Performance Quarterly*, 1978(Spr), Vol. 4(1), 1-10. The nature of the risky shift phenomenon, which is the observation that, on the average, individuals who have participated in a group discussion were more risk-taking and venturesome than individuals who had not. Teachers were studied in 3 treatment groups and a control group. Each treatment group discussed a different testing instrument. Results showed that there were 2 effects: (a) a "main-effect risky shift," a shift in the direction of greater risk-taking on the instrument discussed by a treatment group; and (b) a "transfer-effect risky shift," a shift detected by instruments not discussed by treatment groups. The latter effect demonstrated that it was not necessary for there to be discussion of specific items for the risky shift phenomenon to occur. (40 ref)—*M. E. Poursel*.

7096. Stephenson, G. M. & Brotherton, C. J. (U Nottingham, England) **Social progression and polarization: A study of discussion and negotiation in groups of mining supervisors.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1978(Sep), Vol. 14(3), 241-252. 96 male mining supervisors completed a role perception questionnaire. Based on their replies 2-person and 4-person groups were formed in which members of the group were either Agreed (were on the same side) on 3 items for discussion, or Divided (half and half on opposite sides). Agreed groups became significantly more extreme than Divided groups at post-discussion, and 4-person groups produced greater polarization than 2-person groups. Divided Ss, on the other hand, progressed negatively (contrary to their initial polarization) and Agreed Ss progressed positively (in line with their initial polarization). This difference was significantly greater in the 2-person than in the 4-person condition. Greater attitude change overall occurred in the Divided than in the Agreed conditions. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

7097. Stewart, John E. & Rosen, Sidney. (Merchhurst Coll) **Adequacy of compensation, worthiness of recipient, and their effects on transgressor compliance to render aid.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol. 97(1), 77-82. Investigated the effects of adequacy of compensation and worthiness of recipient (as to compensation) on the willingness of transgressing Ss to make restitution. Ss were 60 female undergraduates. As expected, the victim received more adequate compensation than 2 other less worthy recipients. However, there were no differences across recipient conditions when compensation was inadequate. The prediction that the victim would receive more compensation when compensation was adequate than when inadequate was not supported, nor was the hypothesis that the nonvictim recipient would receive more inadequate compensation than the victim surrogate recipient. Some questions are raised concerning the conceptual validity of the "inadequate compensation" manipulation.—*Journal abstract*.

7098. Wall, James A. (Indiana U, Bloomington) **The effects of constituent trust and representative bargaining visibility on intergroup bargaining.**

Behavior & Human Performance, 1978(Mar), Vol. 14(2), 244-256. Studied the effects of a constituent's trust in his representative and the visibility of the representative's bargaining on (a) the representative's bargaining behavior, (b) the opposing representative's (outsider's) bargaining behavior, and (c) the number of agreements reached by the representative and outsider. 240 male undergraduates formed 2-man labor and management teams and bargained over 4 separate wages. In the negotiations, 2 Ss serving as their respective team's representative bargained face to face with each other, each representative's constituent directed his bargaining. Initial constituent distrust (vs trust) fostered competitive representative and outsider bargaining and fewer agreements. Bargaining visibility engendered similar though weaker results. In addition, as the negotiations proceeded, the initial constituent distrust of his representative diminished as the representative's competitiveness increased. Findings suggest a modification of current intergroup bargaining models. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

7099. Wall, James A. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business, Bloomington) **Effects of sex and opposing representative's bargaining orientation on intergroup bargaining.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol. 33(1), 55-61.—Studied the effects of sex and the opposing representative's (outsider's) bargaining orientation on (a) a constituent's bargaining directives to a representative, (b) the representative's bargaining behavior, (c) the outsider's bargaining behavior, (d) the number of agreements reached, and (e) the amount of time spent bargaining. 132 undergraduates formed 2-person labor and management teams and bargained over 4 separate wages. The 2 Ss serving as the representative and the outsider bargained face to face with each other. The other 2, the constituents, directed and monitored the representative's and outsider's bargaining. Female (vs male) constituents issued more cooperative directives to their representatives, and these representatives bargained more cooperatively than did male representatives. Over the 4 negotiations, female representative-outsider dyads reached approximately the same number of agreements as did the males but took less time to do so. The outsider's bargaining orientation produced no significant effects. (29 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

7100. Watson, Margaret J. (U Colorado) **The effect of feelings and various forms of feedback upon conflict in a political group problem-solving situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol. 34(7-A), 4012.

7101. White, David G. & Le Huray, Gary J. (U Birmingham, England) **The effect of intersubject communication as a contaminating factor in research involving young children.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol. 5(2), 269-273.—Compared 2 groups of Ss on their ability to identify an ambiguous figure; one group had been exposed to peers with knowledge of the figure's identity, the other to peers without this knowledge. The 74 5-7 yr olds were drawn from infant schools in lower socioeconomic areas. Results indicate that inter-S communication can have a contaminating effect. Pledges of secrecy from young

children cannot be assumed to have been kept.—*R. Tomasko.*

7102. Wilson, Lorene & Rogers, Ronald W. (U South Columbia) **The fire this time: Effects of race of target, insult, and potential retaliation on Black aggression.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 857-864.—Predicted that Blacks would aggress more toward Whites than Blacks regardless of the target's potential for retaliation, and more toward insulters than noninsulters regardless of the race of the insulter. Ss were 64 female Black undergraduates. These expectations were confirmed on a measure of direct attack (shock intensity), demonstrating that passive accommodation toward Whites has been replaced by a readiness to display overt aggression. However, on a measure of impulsive and imperceptible aggression (shock duration), Blacks received stronger attacks than did Whites. Triple-order interaction effects on the measures of shock intensity and duration revealed a complex pattern of Black aggression that was interpreted in terms of the relationship between the 2 forms of aggression and the conflict between new militant norms and the residue of oppression. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7103. Wrightsman, Lawrence S. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The presence of others does make a difference—sometimes.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975 (Nov), Vol 82(6), 884-885. —Questions, on 2 counts, the conclusion of W. S. Epley (see PA, Vol 52:9273) that there was no uncontaminated evidence that the physical presence of others is sufficient to decrease self-reported anxiety: (a) the "methodological inadequacy" described by Epley in a pivotal study did not, in fact, exist; and (b) there were some significant interactions between birth order and waiting condition in another study only briefly mentioned in Epley's review.—*Journal abstract.*

7104. Zeuschner, Raymond F. (U California, Los Angeles) **The measurement of communication variables in the small group: Models, instruments and theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4467.

7105. Zoberi, Seemie Z. (U South Dakota) **Rapport by operant conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2324-2325.

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7106. Adler, Leonore L. & Iverson, Marvin A. (Adelphi U) **Projected social distance as a function of pride conditions and status orientation: Comparison with physical interpersonal spacing in the laboratory.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 659-664. —Used a figure-placement procedure to measure projected social distances which 39 undergraduates perceived between themselves and stimulus persons of either higher or lower status. After receiving valid praise from their partners, Ss' projected social distances were significantly closer than after false praise (flattery). Male Ss responded with larger projected social distances for false praise. In this condition a clear parallel was obtained between the physical spacing in a laboratory situation and the projected social distances of the figure-placement task. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7107. Anthony, Susan M. (Temple U) **The attribution of responsibility in interpersonal relations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4400.

7108. Bell, Linda L. (Duke U) **Influence of need to control on differences in attribution of causality by actors and observers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4401.

7109. Bell, Nancy J. (Northwestern U) **Sex of the source and other factors influencing the attribution of aggressiveness to statements.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4401-4402.

7110. Benson, Peter L. (U Denver) **The effects of positive evaluation, risk, and self-esteem state of prosocial behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2961.

7111. Berg-Cross, Linda G. (Columbia U) **Intentionality, degree of damage, and moral judgments of first graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2920.

7112. Bock, Douglas G. & Saine, Thomas J. (U Florida) **The impact of source credibility, attitude valence, and task sensitization on trait errors in speech evaluation.** *Speech Monographs*, 1975(Aug), Vol 42(3), 229-236.—Presents a general paradigm of a rating error theory, together with a study testing relationships from the theory. The study aimed to discover the effects of source credibility, attitude valence, and task sensitization on trait errors in the evaluation of speeches. The main hypothesis of the study was an interaction effect on trait errors in the speech ratings. Ss were 193 undergraduates. The presence of a significant 3-way interaction confirmed the research hypothesis. Results suggest that when speech raters are sensitized to the task and are in favor of the view of the speaker, their trait errors on "ideas" will favor a low credibility speaker. Results are explained in terms of attraction and similarity.—*Journal abstract.*

7113. Bond, Michael H. & Dutton, Donald G. (Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin) **The effect of interaction anticipation and experience as a victim on aggressive behavior.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 515-527.—Examined 4 different kinds of expectation for future interaction, arguing that the critical variable inhibiting aggression was whether the potential for counteraggression was present. A learning paradigm was used where 160 undergraduates shocked others for making incorrect responses. Counterbalanced against various conditions of interaction anticipation was whether Ss had been shocked prior to acting as trainers. Shock experience and potential for counterattack were each significantly effective in reducing the intensity of shocks delivered. High correlations between trial number and intensity were also found in high-intensity groups. (17 ref)—*Journal summary.*

7114. Boski, Pawel. (U Warsaw, Inst of Psychology, Poland) **Motivational determinants of the diagnostic process.** *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 157-165.—Conducted a study with 120 medical students in which the hypotheses predicted relationships between achievement motivation and levels of incentive value, subjective probability of success, and performance. Diagnostic experimental tasks were constructed as medical cases. The results contradict some basic notions

of J. W. Atkinson's (1966) theory. Ss with a positive motivation pattern were found to seek a maximalization of incentive value and subjective probability of success, while Ss with a negative motivation pattern sought a minimalization of anticipated value and subjective probability of failure. Moreover, the former type of S reached a higher performance level than the latter. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7115. Brickman, Philip; Ryan, Kathleen & Wortman, Camille B. (Northwestern U) **Causal chains: Attribution of responsibility as a function of immediate and prior causes.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1060-1067.—72 male and 72 female undergraduates each read an insurance company accident report in which the immediate cause of the accident (internal or external to the driver), the prior cause of the cause (internal, external, or none specified), and the particular accident (4 versions) were experimentally manipulated. A prior cause opposite to the immediate cause reversed the effects of the immediate cause. Internal causes were more diagnostic of the likelihood of an accident than external causes. In internal chains, immediate causes were rated as more important, while in external chains prior causes were rated as more important. Since the effects of internal and external immediate causes can be canceled by specifying opposite prior causes, it is suggested that the question of internal-external attribution has an ambiguity whose resolution depends in part on how far back in time the chain is traced. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7116. Cann, Arnie; Sherman, Steven J. & Elkes, Roy. (Indiana U, Bloomington) **Effects of initial request size and timing of a second request on compliance: The foot in the door and the door in the face.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 774-782. Tested 4 separate procedures for influencing compliance to the 2nd of 2 requests in a field study. 2 factors, size of initial request and timing of the 2nd request, were included in a 2×2 factorial design. The 88 adult Ss were induced either to comply with a small initial request or to refuse a large initial request. They then received a moderate request either immediately (no delay) or 7-10 days later (delay). Compliance to the 2nd request was the dependent measure. A 2nd study was conducted with 60 new Ss to replicate the no-delay and control conditions of the main study. Results in the 2 delay conditions and the small-request no-delay condition support a self-perception position in that the induction of one kind of behavior (compliance or noncompliance) carried over to affect subsequent behavior similarly. The large-request no-delay condition supported a bargaining explanation, as initial refusal to comply led to an increase in subsequent compliance. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7117. Catt, Viola L. (U Denver) **An investigation of some perceptions of causality in social interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2963.

7118. Chuvén, Herbert. (U Alabama) **The effects of depression, frustration, threat of retaliation and sex of target on physical aggression and anxiety change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2297.

7119. Conner, Hubert S. (U Utah) **Language and ethnicity: Critical factors mediating evaluations of job competence and personnel decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4402.

7120. Cramer, Duncan. (Queen's U, Belfast, Northern Ireland) **A critical note on two studies of minority influence.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 257-260.—Considers the confidence, certainty, or self-esteem of individuals as important mediators of social influence. Four weaknesses are noted in the notion that the consistency of the minority's judgment determines their influence.

7121. Cripps, Rosalie A. (U Texas, Austin) **The influence of sex-role stereotypes on judgments of emotional disturbance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2299.

7122. Curran, James P. & Lippold, Stephen. (Purdue U) **The effects of physical attraction and attitude similarity on attraction in dating dyads.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 528-539.—In 2 studies, a total of 392 undergraduate couples were matched for a computer date on the basis of height, age, and similarity in physical attractiveness. The effect of attitude similarity on attraction was minimal. An objective measure of attraction was significantly related to a male's attraction toward his date in both studies and to a female's attraction toward her date in one study. The strongest correlations were between a date's rating of his or her partner's physical attractiveness and the date's liking of the partner, but these may have been confounded by a "halo" effect. Significant relationships were also found between a S's degree of physical attractiveness and a S's degree of sexual experience, dating popularity, and dating anxiety. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7123. Deaux, Kay & Farris, Elizabeth. (Purdue U) **Complexity, extremity, and affect in male and female judgments.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 379-389.—Conducted 2 studies with a total of 99 male and 66 female undergraduates to elucidate aspects of the interpersonal judgment process as it is applied to and by males and females. Measurement of judgments using the Role Construct Repertory Test allowed consideration of cognitive complexity scores, extreme ratings, and a total affective rating. Findings from both studies suggest that males and females differ in their use of extreme scores and total affective ratings, but not in complexity. Characteristics of the stimulus person affected each of the 3 dependent measures. Interrelationships among the 3 judgmental measures provided information about the methodological and conceptual interplay of various factors in interpersonal judgment. (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7124. Dermer, Marshall. (U Minnesota) **When beauty fails.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4402.

7125. Donnerstein, Edward & Donnerstein, Marcia. (Iowa State U) **The effect of attitudinal similarity on interracial aggression.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 485-502.—Examined the influence of expected retaliation and attitudinal similarity on aggression and reward delivered by 122 male undergraduates to Black and White targets. Results show that both retaliation and attitudinal similarity increased the level

of reward and reduced the level of aggression delivered to Black targets. However, modifications in these direct behaviors induced through retaliation were generally accompanied by increases in less direct forms of aggressive behavior. No such increase accompanied modifications induced through attitudinal similarity. Results are discussed in terms of the usefulness of instigation-based vs inhibition-based strategies in the control of interracial aggression. (25 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7126. Dowdle, Michael D. (Miami U, OH) **Differences in attributions of personality as a function of the type of contingency interaction between actor and observer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4402-4403.

7127. Duck, Steven W. (U Lancaster, England) **Attitude similarity and interpersonal attraction: Right answers and wrong reasons.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 311-312.—Studied the artificiality of the "bogus stranger" paradigm. The presentation of attitudes alone is seen investing attitudes with higher functional importance than is justified in real acquainting.

7128. Elsberry, Nancy L. (U Kansas) **Attitudes toward persons with physical disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4403.

7129. Finison, Lorenz J. (Columbia U) **Effects of status difference, social setting and equity on the evaluation of persons who criticize others.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4404.

7130. Fracchia, J. et al. (Long Island Research Inst, Central Islip Psychiatric Ctr, NY) **The effect of increased information upon community perception of ex-mental patients.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 271-275.—30 suburban homeowners were assigned 1 of 3 concepts (mildly, moderately, or severely ill ex-mental patient), were required to read a short description of Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale symptoms, and were asked to complete a semantic differential rating the assigned concept. Data show Ss responded differentially to the levels of severity. This finding contrasts with those from a previous study of similar suburbanites which indicated nonindividuation among severity of illness levels under minimal information conditions. A more favorable perception of mildly ill ex-mental patients resulted from the exposure to more information.—*Journal abstract*.

7131. Gardner, Joseph A. (U Wyoming) **The effects of body motion, sex of counselor and sex of subject on counselor attractiveness and subject's self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2337.

7132. Gintner, Gary & Lindsold, Svenn. (Ohio U) **Rate of participation and expertise as factors influencing leader choice.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1085-1089.—72 female undergraduates were placed in 4-person problem-solving groups. A confederate in each group was identified as either expert or inexperienced, made expert or inexperienced contributions, and either talked a lot or relatively little. The problem was made high or low in ambiguity. It was hypothesized that a high rate of participation would influence choice of the confederate as leader in the

inexpert condition but that talkativeness would not be influential in the expert condition. Results support the hypothesis. The characteristics of the confederate were somewhat less influential when the problem was low in ambiguity. Results are discussed in terms of what talkativeness may signify to other group members. When talkativeness is not resisted by the group it is tentative evidence that the talker is perceived as an appropriate, qualified, and legitimate leader.—*Journal abstract*.

7133. Gitter, A. George; Black, Harvey & Fishman, Janet E. (Boston U) **Effect of race, sex, nonverbal communication and verbal communication on perception of leadership.** *Sociology & Social Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(1), 46-57.—In a study with 151 university students, the effect of (a) nonverbal communication (NVC), (b) verbal communication (VC), (c) race of communicator, and (d) sex of perceiver on the perception of leadership was investigated. Results indicate that when NVC was compared with VC, NVC proved to be more potent in the perception of leadership. Findings suggest that nonverbal cues are an essential element in the person perception process. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7134. Goldstein, Jeffrey H. et al. (Temple U) **Punitiveness in response to films varying in content: A cross-national field study of aggression.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 149-165.—Punitiveness in 866 male movie-goers in London, Philadelphia, Rome, and Toronto was measured before or after they attended films varying in content (aggressive, sexual, neutral) and arousal potential (low, high). Altruism was also assessed for some Ss. Hypotheses stemming from social learning theory and arousal theory were tested by comparing changes in punitiveness at aggressive, nonaggressive arousing, and nonaggressive nonarousing films. At aggressive films there was an increase in punitiveness, whereas a reduction in punitiveness was found at neutral films. Sexual films led to a smaller increase in punitiveness than aggressive films. Findings imply that arousal was a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for increasing punitiveness. There were no significant cross-national differences in response to the films. Two additional findings in the US sample were that urban Ss were more punitive than rural Ss and that the length of urban residency correlated negatively with altruism. (French & German summaries) (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7135. Greene, Les R. (Yale U) **Effects of field independence, physical proximity and evaluative feedback, affective reactions & compliance in a dyadic interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2284-2285.

7136. Grush, Joseph E.; Clore, Gerald L. & Costin, Frank. (Northern Illinois U) **Dissimilarity and attraction: When difference makes a difference.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 783-789.—1,378 undergraduates described themselves and their 57 instructors on the Gordon Personal Profile or the Gordon Personal Inventory which measure traits relevant (ascendancy and personal relations) and irrelevant (sociability and cautiousness) to teaching skill. Dissimilarity (instructor being higher than student) on relevant trait dimensions was hypothesized to be instrumental for

student satisfaction with an instructor's role performance. When students were classified as similar or dissimilar to their instructors on the personality dimensions, those most attracted to their instructors were those dissimilar on relevant (but not irrelevant) traits. The dissimilarity finding was not an artifact of differences in skill of instructor nor of differences in students' perceptions of their instructors' traits. A 3-dimensional system is outlined to specify when similarity and dissimilarity should promote attraction. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7137. Hurwitz, Don; Wiggins, Nancy H. & Jones, Lawrence E. (U Illinois, Champaign) **A semantic differential for facial attribution: The face differential.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 370-372.—Four groups of 10 college students each (Black males, Black females, White males, and White females) associated a total of 2,400 personality descriptive adjectives to slides of 20 Black and White male faces. Adjectives were grouped into synonym classes, and important adjective groups and their antonyms were selected on the basis of (a) frequency of association, (b) judged relevance of adjective to faces, (c) judged commonness of opposite, and (d) judged commonness of adjective. This procedure was conducted for the whole group of 40 Ss by 1 investigator and for each of the 4 subgroups by another investigator. The 2 adjective lists were compared, and a final set of 27 bipolar adjective scales was selected as appropriate for the study of personality attributions to faces. Race and sex differences in the use of these adjectives were explored.—*Journal abstract*.

7138. Johnson, Richard E. (U Georgia) **An extension of attribution theory: Actors' and observers' assumptions of how people make attributions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2969.

7139. Kamis, Edna G. (Columbia U) **Situational determinants of implicit personality theories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2900-2901.

7140. Katz, Irwin; Cohen, Sheldon & Glass, David. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Some determinants of cross-racial helping behavior.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 964-970. Tested the hypothesis that White Americans will favor Black over White help-seekers when both display socially valued characteristics. Male confederates posing as college students telephoned 2,340 White adult males and asked them to answer several questions about a consumer product. Confederates identified themselves as Negro or Black or used no racial label. In addition, callers used either high, medium, or low levels of assertiveness. Ss' racial attitudes were assessed 1 mo later in another telephone survey. Amount of compliance was greater for Negro callers than for Black or nonminority (i.e., no label) callers. Compliance rates declined with increasing assertiveness, especially for minority callers. In the Negro condition helpers had less favorable racial attitudes than nonhelpers. In a 2nd experiment confederates asked males of both races on subway platforms to participate in a brief consumer survey interview. All Ss favored Black confederates, and the effect was enhanced when confederates described

themselves as college students. In another subway study male confederates asked for change for a quarter. Compliance was greater for White confederates. Results are consistent with the perceived social desirability hypothesis. An ambivalence interpretation of cross-racial altruism is suggested by the obtained attitude-behavior relationship.—*Journal abstract*.

7141. Kidd, Robert F. (U Wisconsin) **Pupil size, eye contact, and instrumental aggression.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 538.—Experimental results show that victims with enlarged pupils received fewer shocks, shockers looked less into the line of regard of victims with dilated pupils, and staring victims elicited less aggression than visually avoiding victims. Data suggest that subtle changes in a victim's nonverbal behavior may have pronounced influence on the actions of a nonangered aggressor.

7142. Kiesler, Charles A. & Pallak, Michael S. (American Psychological Assn, Washington, DC) **Minority influence: The effect of majority reactionaries and defectors, and minority and majority compromisers, upon majority opinion and attraction.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 237-256.—Studied the effects of shifting opinions within a group upon majority opinion, communication between members, and perceived attractiveness of other members, using 150 undergraduate volunteers. Six conditions of change were established: control, majority reactionary, majority compromise, majority defection, minority compromise, and minority compromise plus majority reactionary. Only majority compromise or defection affected majority opinion. Majority members were disliked when they deviated from majority opinion, but particularly so when they shifted toward minority opinion. Minority members were liked most when they induced a majority member to compromise (but not defect). Majority communication to minority occurred most when the minority was compromising, but most disagreement with minority opinion was expressed when a majority member had either compromised or defected. (French & German summaries) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7143. King, Margaret S. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The role of attribution in responsibility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2285-2286.

7144. Klosterman, Donald F. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Weapons as aggressive cues.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2286.

7145. Knestrick, James L. (Pennsylvania State U) **Effect of sex in accuracy of predictive judgment.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 355-360.—Accuracy of predictive judgment was examined in university students under 3 conditions: sex of the predictor, sex of the person whose behavior was being predicted, and sex of the stimulus person who presented behavioral alternatives to the observer. 4 stimulus persons presented 20 2-choice behavioral situations to 4 observers, who were actually to carry out their choices; the 30 judges watched the presentations and predicted which alternatives the observers would choose. A statistically significant Sex of Observer \times Sex of Stimulus Person interaction was found. Female judges were significantly more accurate than the males in their

predictions. Predictions were also significantly more accurate when stimulus persons were female.—*Journal abstract*.

7146. Koenig, Frederick. (Tulane U) **Group affective stimulus value and cognitive complexity.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 143-144.—Reports on a study using identifiable groups of people as stimuli for gauging cognitive complexity, the hypothesis being that persons score higher on cognitive complexity when judging groups with negative affect than groups with positive affect. Data from 50 undergraduates who were asked to compare their own sorority with others support the hypothesis.

7147. Kopel, Steven & Arkowitz, Hal. (U Arizona) **The role of attribution and self-perception in behavior change: Implications for behavior therapy.** *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1975(Nov), Vol 92(2), 175-212.—Makes extrapolations to behavior therapy from 2 related lines of social-psychological research: attribution and self-perception. A review of the relevant research literature on attribution suggests that (a) the perception and causal attribution of physiological arousal is an important determinant of emotional behavior and (b) self-attribution of behavior change increases the likelihood of maintenance of that change. A review of research on D. J. Bem's (1972) theory indicates that inferences arising from self-observation of one's own overt behaviors may affect subsequent behavior, attitudes, and beliefs. Both areas of research suggest that an individual's perception of himself (in terms of overt behavior, situational circumstances, and physiological states) may have a marked influence on behavior change and the maintenance of that change. The implications of the research are discussed in terms of present and future procedures in behavior therapy. (109 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7148. Krebs, Dennis. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) **Empathy and altruism.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1134-1146.—Measured the psychophysiological responses (heart rate, skin conductance, and vasoconstriction) of 60 males (average age, 20 yrs) as they observed a performer play a roulette game. 30 Ss were led to believe that they were similar to the performer in personality and values, and 30 were led to believe that they were dissimilar. 15 Ss in each condition believed that the performer won money and experienced pain as he played the game, and 15 believed that he performed a cognitive and motor skill task. Ss who observed a performer who ostensibly experienced pleasure and pain exhibited greater psychophysiological reactions than Ss who did not. Ss who believed they were similar to the performer tended to react more strongly than Ss who believed they were different from him. Similar Ss also reported identifying most with the performer and feeling the worst while he waited to receive shocks. It is concluded that the similar Ss empathized most with the performer who appeared to experience pleasure and pain. When required to make a choice between helping themselves at a cost to the performer or helping the performer at a cost to themselves, the Ss who reacted most empathically behaved most altruistically. Results cast some light on

century-old questions about the human capacity for altruism. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7149. Levitz, Joel J. (Temple U) **Dyad behavior as a function of personality factors and condition of irritation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3993.

7150. Leyens, Jacques-Philippe & Parke, Ross D. (U Louvain, Belgium) **Aggressive slides can induce a weapons effect.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 229-236.—Tested the relationship between the aggressive meaning of slides and the viewers' behavior. Three sets of slides varying in their perceived aggressive content were shown to 53 undergraduates who had to choose the intensity of electric shocks they wanted to administer to a partner. Viewing a highly aggressive slide increased the aggressive behavior of the Ss who had been insulted. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

7151. Madden, Denis J. (U Notre Dame) **An experimental investigation of the effects of dependency and powerlessness on violence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3994-3995.

7152. Moscovici, S. (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, France) **Reply to a critical note on two studies of minority influence.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 261-263.—Defends the use of the behavioral style concept as a way of envisioning social influence.

7153. Mugny, Gabriel. (U Geneva, Switzerland) **Negotiations, image of the other and the process of minority influence.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 209-228.—Conducted 2 studies to distinguish between behavioral style (in the face of the majority norm) and the style of negotiation (in the face of the population the minority wants to influence). Exp 1, using 40 apprentices, showed that, when 2 minorities were seen as equally consistent, the minority with a flexible style of negotiation had more influence than the more rigid minority. A 2nd experiment dealt with 40 psychology students' perceptions of the source of influence and clarified the effects of minority negotiations; the links between opinions, opinion change, and perception of others were also clarified. (French & German summaries) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7154. Mynatt, Clifford & Sherman, Steven J. (Bowling Green State U) **Responsibility attribution in groups and individuals: A direct test of the diffusion of responsibility hypothesis.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1111-1118. Tested the major assumption of the diffusion of responsibility hypothesis (i.e., that group members involved in acts with negative consequences should attribute less responsibility to themselves than either individuals who experience negative consequences or groups or individuals who experience positive consequences). Using 80 male undergraduates, this assumption was tested in a 2 × 2 design in which individuals or groups gave advice that led to success or failure. Group failure Ss assumed less responsibility than Ss in the other 3 conditions. Furthermore, individual failure Ss rated the outcomes as less bad and saw themselves as having less influence over the advisee. Other areas of social psychological research in which the combination of responsibility and negative

consequences seems to be a critical factor are discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*

7155. Nemeth, Charlan. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Understanding minority influence: A reply and a digression.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 265-267.—Presents behavioral characteristics of effective activist minorities. The methodology of searching for key variables is contrasted with the challenges posed by actual social phenomena

7156. Neziek, John & Brehm, Jack W. (U Rochester) **Hostility as a function of the opportunity to counteraggress.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 421-433.—28 female undergraduates were insulted by the E while 28 were not. Within each of these conditions, 14 Ss were led to believe they would have an opportunity to administer electric shock to the E, while the other 14 were not. A measure of hostility toward the E was taken before there was any actual opportunity to shock him. As predicted from reactance theory, the mere opportunity to shock the E reduced hostility that was produced by his insulting behavior.—*Journal summary*.

7157. O'Beirne, Clifford W. (U Wisconsin) **Effects of age of judge and targets on interjudge consistency of personality judgements based upon photographs of target persons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2315.

7158. Paron, David A. & Priefert, Maria J. (U Iowa) **The value of being imitated.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 286-295.—Theories and research on attraction, conformity, and imitation support the view that the relational stimulus arising from being imitated serves a reinforcing function. To examine this possibility, 48 preschool children performed a task in which some neutral stimuli were repeatedly associated with an adult's either mismatching or matching the behavior of the S. Preference for the stimuli associated with being matched was greater at the end of training than earlier, and the overall preference for the matched stimuli exceeded chance. Results are considered in terms of the thesis that response strategies were adopted by the children. (20 ref) *Journal abstract*

7159. Press, Allan N.; Crockett, Walter H. & Delia, Jesse G. (U Kansas, Social Welfare School) **Effects of cognitive complexity and of perceiver's set upon the organization of impressions.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 865-872.—In 2 separate studies, 255 undergraduates differing in cognitive complexity (Role Category Questionnaire) and orientation toward the other (orientation to evaluate the other, to understand the other, or no orientation) were given ambivalent behavioral information about another person. As expected, the orientation to evaluate the other minimized differences between complex and noncomplex perceivers in the structural qualities of their written impressions; the orientation to understand the other greatly facilitated complex perceivers' use of motivational inferences as links reconciling the ambivalent information. These effects were found not only in Exp I, where motivational information was included. No differences were found as a function of complexity or set in the perceiver's degree of liking of the other.—*Journal abstract*.

7160. Regan, Dennis T. & Totten, Judith. (Cornell U) **Empathy and attribution: Turning observers into actors.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 850-856.—Tested E. E. Jones and R. E. Nisbett's (1971) information-processing explanation of the often-observed tendency for individuals (actors) to provide relatively more situational and less dispositional causal attributions for their behavior than those provided by observers of the same behavior. According to this explanation, aspects of the situation are phenomenologically more salient for actors, whereas characteristics of the actor and his behavior are more salient for observers. To test this explanation, the phenomenological perspective of observers was altered without making available any additional information. 40 female undergraduates watched a videotape of a get-acquainted conversation after instructions either to observe a target conversant or to empathize with her. As predicted, taking the perspective of the target through empathy resulted in attributions that were relatively more situational and less dispositional than attributions provided by standard observers. Results support Jones and Nisbett and shed additional light on the process of empathy.—*Journal abstract*.

7161. Rodin, Miriam J. (San Diego State U) **The effect of behavioral context on information selection and differential accuracy in a person perception task.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 83-94.—The failure of earlier studies to find much evidence for differential accuracy in interpersonal perception may have been due to the methodology. 2 modifications of the standard methodology were introduced in 2 experiments employing 100 male undergraduates in each: Ss self-selected the information on which their judgments were based and the objective value of the information was specified. In Exp I groups of Ss selected information with and without a behavioral context and received it with and without a behavioral context. All groups achieved significantly greater differential accuracy than the control group given no information. Although Ss varied widely in their information preferences, the more accurate Ss did not choose objectively better information. Behavioral context significantly increased accuracy only when provided during the information selection process. Exp II replicated the major findings and clarified the function of behavioral context. Results underline the necessity of distinguishing between objective and subjective information value. Judges are capable of differential accuracy when allowed to choose information of value to them. Behavioral context for the information significantly improves their choice.—*Journal abstract*.

7162. Rodin, Miriam J. (San Diego State U) **The trait coding of behavior.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 638-640.—Notes that trait names are known to convey social desirability information. This study addressed the question of whether they convey denotative behavioral information as well. 16 undergraduates served as encoders and 32 as decoders. Encoders assigned trait codings to a variety of possible behavioral responses to well-defined stimulus situations. Decoders then matched the trait codings with the original behaviors. The social desirability of the behaviors was

kept relatively constant. It was found that, despite the presence of factors intended to maximize their informativeness, the trait codings transmitted, on the average, only about 1/4 of the input information. The finding that trait codings discriminate poorly among behaviors that do not vary widely in social desirability, in conjunction with the fact that most behavior is socially desirable, raises intriguing questions about the function of trait words in ordinary language.—*Journal abstract.*

7163. Ross, Lee; Lepper, Mark R. & Hubbard, Michael. (Stanford U) **Perseverance in self-perception and social perception: Biased attributional processes in the debriefing paradigm.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 880-892.—Two experiments with a total of 60 female high school students and 144 female undergraduates demonstrated that self-perceptions and social perceptions may persevere after the initial basis for such perceptions has been completely discredited. In both studies Ss first received false feedback, indicating that they had either succeeded or failed on a novel discrimination task and then were thoroughly debriefed concerning the predetermined and random nature of this outcome manipulation. In Exp II, both the initial outcome manipulation and subsequent debriefing were watched and overheard by observers. Both actors and observers showed substantial perseverance of initial impressions concerning the actors' performance and abilities following a standard "outcome" debriefing. "Process" debriefing, in which explicit discussion of the perseverance process was provided, generally proved sufficient to eliminate erroneous self-perceptions. Biased attribution processes that might underlie perseverance phenomena and the implications for the ethical conduct of deception research are discussed. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7164. Ruble, Thomas L. (U California, Los Angeles) **The role of causal attributions in conflict-handling behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4409.

7165. Russell, John C. (Wayne State U) **Effects of cognitive meaning of a situation, personal space and locus of control of reinforcement on social reinforcer effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4410.

7166. Salancik, Gerald R. & Conway, Mary. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) **Attitude inferences from salient and relevant cognitive content about behavior.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 829-840.—To test the assumption that Ss formulate attitude responses from information available to them when responding to an attitude question, 2 experiments were conducted in which the availability of information was manipulated with a linguistic device. In Exp I, 70 undergraduates were asked to indicate whether statements of religious behavior applied to them or not. The endorsement of pro- and antireligious behaviors was manipulated, and it was found that Ss for whom proreligious behaviors were made salient expressed more favorable attitudes toward being religious than did Ss for whom antireligious behaviors were made salient. In Exp II, a similar manipulation was used to study Ss' behavior in a university course. However, the saliency of pro- and anticourse behaviors affected only Ss for whom the

course was part of their major. For majors, the endorsement of procourse behaviors resulted in a more procourse attitude and the endorsement of anticourse behaviors resulted in a less favorable attitude toward the course. The attitudes of nonmajors were primarily a function of the grade received in the course. Results suggest that Ss use behavioral information to derive their attitude judgments when the information is both salient and relevant to their judgments. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7167. Scheidt, Fredrick J. (U Nebraska) **Labeling theory and the occult: A social psychological study of deviancy and power.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4410-4411.

7168. Schultz, Samuel. (Wayne State U) **An information management model of social reinforcer efficacy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4411.

7169. Shaffer, Juliet P. (U Kansas) **Personality impression formation and sex: The polarization effect.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 661-664.—In a previous experiment reported by W. Combet et al (see PA, Vol 50:6695), in which Ss rated likability of stimulus persons of both sexes to whom different personality-trait adjectives were ascribed, it was found that ratings were more polarized when stimulus persons were of the opposite sex than when they were of the same sex as the rater (e.g., ascribing positive adjectives resulted in higher likability ratings, while ascribing negative adjectives resulted in lower likability ratings, for opposite-sexed than for like-sexed stimulus persons). The present paper reports 2 further experiments designed to investigate systematically, within an information integration framework, the relationship between the magnitude of this phenomenon and the number and values of the ascribed adjectives. A total of 196 undergraduates were used. It is concluded that a simple averaging model of information integration does not appear to be adequate to account for the results.—*Journal abstract.*

7170. Simpson, David D. & Ostrom, Thomas M. (U Bergen, Norway) **Effect of snap and thoughtful judgments on person impressions.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 197-208.—Judgment type and valence of stimulus person (from likable to unlikable) were varied as within-Ss factors in 4 studies with a total of 132 university students to test whether situational and motivational variables would interfere with integrative activity in forming 1st impressions. None of the indices of integrative activity detected a difference between the snap and thoughtful response conditions for early and late judgments in a series, for moderate or extreme traits, or for between- or within-Ss designs. Findings suggest that certain boundary conditions need to be placed on the assumptions underlying the averaging and meaning shift formulations. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

7171. Singh, Ramadhar & Jack, Ronald M. (Indian Inst of Technology, Kanpur) **Personal evaluations, laughter, and affective judgments.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 53-59.—56 undergraduates read positive or negative evaluations of their personality made by a bogus same-sex peer and then

rated their immediate feelings. A 2nd group of 22 undergraduates rated their feelings after reading the evaluations of a 3rd person. Personal evaluations evoked significantly more spontaneous laughter than did the evaluation of a 3rd person ($p < .001$). Inclusion of the factor of laughter in the experimental design disclosed that Ss who laughed felt more pleasant than those who did not laugh and that laughter was associated with affective state only in the negative evaluation condition. Also, positive evaluations made Ss feel good, and negative ones made them feel bad. Results suggest that extreme affective arousal engenders laughter which, in turn, alters the judgments of one's affective state. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

7172. Smith, Bruce L.; Brown, Bruce L.; Strong, William J. & Rencher, Alvin C. (Brigham Young U) **Effects of speech rate on personality perception.** *Language & Speech*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 18(2), 145-152. —Using the voices of 6 male Ss representing various social and educational backgrounds, 54 synthetic voices were generated by computer. Each normal voice was both increased and decreased in speech rate by 12%, 25, 37%, and 50%. 28 judges evaluated the 54 voices using a series of adjectives representing 2 major personality factors of "competence" and "benevolence." It was found that the competence factor was much more sensitive to rate manipulations than the benevolence factor. Ratings of competence increased and decreased linearly with rate. Benevolence had an inverted U-relationship with speech rate; the highest benevolence ratings occurred with normal speech rate. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

7173. Taylor, Donald M. & Simard, Lise M. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Social interaction in a bilingual setting.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 240-254. —Examined the potential for interaction between members of different ethnolinguistic groups who share the same social environment. The fact that there is often a paucity of cross-cultural interaction suggests 2 hypotheses: (a) members of different groups are not sufficiently proficient in the other's language to allow for effective interaction, and (b) members of the different groups are capable of communicating but choose not to. An examination of these 2 hypotheses suggests that the lack of interaction between ethnolinguistic groups is more a function of motivation than language capability. The importance of preserving ethnic identity, a difficulty with social language norms, and negative attitudes seem to be particular barriers to interaction. Based on these conclusions some tentative recommendations are made for promoting cross-cultural interaction. (French abstract) (73 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

7174. Teger, Allan I. & Kogan, Nathan. (U Pennsylvania) **Decision-making for others under reciprocal and non-reciprocal conditions.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 215-222. —125 paid female undergraduates made decisions on a gambling task where the outcome would affect their own payoff or the pay-off of another person. For the latter, decisions were made reciprocally or nonreciprocally, and for a friend or a stranger. Decisions for others were significantly more cautious when the S believed that the other person was making reciprocal choices which would

affect the S's pay-off than where no reciprocity was involved. The enhanced caution in the reciprocal relative to nonreciprocal condition is attributed to a desire to ensure at least a modest pay-off for another who might benefit the self. It is conjectured that caution in such circumstances serves the function of guilt avoidance.

—*Journal abstract.*

7175. Thomas, Kerry & Tuck, Mary. (Cranfield Inst of Technology, Bedford, England) **An exploratory study of determinant and indicant beliefs in attitude measurement.** *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 5(2), 167-187. —Replicated, in the context of an attitude change study, 2 studies showing equally good prediction of attitude whether the beliefs used were those spontaneously elicited by each individual or those most frequently elicited by the population. 128 student teachers were studied. M. Fishbein's explanation for the efficiency and occasional superiority of modal sets of beliefs (MSBs) relative to individuals' own sets of beliefs cannot account for the results, since it is shown that a large proportion of MSBs were nonsalient for many Ss. Certain sets of beliefs known to be inappropriate are shown to be good predictors of attitude using the Fishbein equation. Implications for the theory and the practical use of the Fishbein technique are discussed. (French & German summaries) (17 ref) —*Journal summary.*

7176. Urbanick, Gerald W. (U Arizona) **The influence of race, sex, perceptual modality, observer-subject similarity, and instructional set upon accuracy of person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2321-2322.

7177. Wolosin, Robert J.; Sherman, Steven J. & Cann, Arnie. (Quince Consulting Ctr, Columbus, IN) **Predictions of own and other's conformity.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 357-378. —In a study with 98 male undergraduates, observers predicted the degree to which participant Ss in a conformity situation would conform to bogus estimates of the numerosity of auditory stimuli and the degree to which they themselves would conform if they were the S. Participants made numerosity judgments after hearing a tone burst as well as bogus judgments; observers heard identical stimuli and predicted the participant's response and their own response if they were the participant. The knowledge available to observers regarding the situation was varied. Also, participants were either deceived as to the nature of the estimates they heard, informed and asked to be accurate, or informed and asked to role play a naive participant. Observers' predictions about participants were closest to the bogus estimates, followed by observers' self-predictions, followed by observers' own judgments. Role-playing participants displayed less conformity than naive participants. (21 ref) —*Journal summary.*

7178. Wortman, Camille B. (Duke U) **Some determinants of perceived control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4412-4413.

7179. Zadny, Jerry J. (U California, Los Angeles) **Attributed intentions as determinants of selective remembering of others' behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4413.

7180. Zuckerman, Miron; Lipets, Marsha S.; Koivumaki, Judith H. & Rosenthal, Robert. (U Rochester)

Encoding and decoding nonverbal cues of emotion. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1068-1076.—In a study with 64 male and 37 female undergraduates, Ss ("senders") encoded 6 emotions twice, 1st via facial expressions and 2nd via tone of voice. These expressions were recorded and presented for decoding to the senders and an additional group of judges. Results show that (a) the ability to encode and the ability to decode both visual and auditory cues were significantly related; (b) the relationship between encoding and decoding cues of the same emotion was low; (c) the ability to decode visual cues was significantly related to the ability to decode auditory cues, but the correlations among encoding (and decoding) scores on different emotions were low; (d) females were slightly better encoders, and significantly better decoders, than males; (e) acquaintance between sender and judge improved decoding scores among males but not among females; (f) auditory decoding scores were higher than visual decoding scores, particularly among males; (g) auditory decoding scores were relatively high if sender and judge were of the same sex, while visual decoding scores were relatively high if sender and judge were of opposite sexes; and (h) decoding scores varied according to channel of communication and type of emotion transmitted. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

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7181. Ames, Carole; Ames, Russell & Felker, Donald W. (Purdue U) **Informational and dispositional determinants of children's achievement attributions.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 63-69.—Investigated how informational cues and dispositional biases influence children's attributions in an achievement setting. A $2 \times 2 \times 2$ (Consistency of Performance Over Trials \times Immediate Outcome \times Level of Achievement Motivation) factorial design was used. 64 6th-grade males classified as high or low in achievement need from a subscore of the Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Scale developed by V. C. Crandall et al (1965) solved achievement-related puzzles in an individual setting. Results show that consistency of performance was related to the stability dimension of attributional behavior and attributions for immediate outcome varied along the locus of control dimension. The Consistency \times Outcome interaction findings and the relative absence of significant effects on the achievement motive variable suggest the dominance of an informationally oriented influence on attributional behavior.—*Journal abstract*.

7182. Arbuthnot, Jack. (Ohio U) **Sex, sex-role identity, and cognitive style.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 435-440.—2 studies were conducted to test competing theoretical predictions concerning the relationships among sex, sex-role identity, and field independence: (a) H. A. Witkin's and G. Vaught's positions that maleness and masculinity (regardless of biological sex) are associated with field dependence and (b) the present author's contention that sex-reversed sex-role identity, irrespective of sex, would be predictive of field dependence. The rod-and-frame test, the Guilford-

Zimmerman Temperament Survey Masculinity-Femininity scale, and the Embedded Figures Test were used. Data collected from 110 high school males and 78 college females support the later prediction but only for males. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7183. Bamber, Roy T.; Jose, Paul E. & Boice, Robert. (Lewis & Clark Coll, Godfrey, IL) **Creativity as affected by differential reinforcements and test instructions.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 361-363.—Administered to 108 undergraduates the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking, the Uses Test, and the Rotter Internal-External (I-E) Control Scale in a study of effects of reward and test conditions upon creativity. Generally, differential instructions (as a test, as a game, or without instructions) and differential reinforcement (verbal praise, money, or no reinforcement) did not affect creativity as they had in prior research with children. Correlations of various measures of creativity with the I-E Scale suggest that Ss with an internally perceived locus of control were more fluent and flexible, whereas those with an external locus were more elaborate.—*Journal abstract*.

7184. Barnes, Gordon E. (York U, Downsview, Canada) **Extraversion and pain.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 303-308.—Reviews the evidence for the view that extraverts have higher pain thresholds and greater pain tolerance than introverts. Findings appear inconclusive in both cases. Probability pooling was performed, grouping the comparable studies and carrying out overall tests of significance. Results support the hypothesized relationships between extraversion and pain threshold and between extraversion and pain tolerance. Possible reasons why certain studies failed to find these results are discussed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7185. Berger, Mark G. (U Denver) **The effect upon self esteem of defensive style and evaluative experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2921.

7186. Bergum, Bruce O. & Flamm, Lois E. (Texas A&M U) **Perceptual stability, image size, binocularity and creativity.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 667-671.—24 undergraduates, divided into 3 groups of 8 Ss each on the basis of their creativity test scores, were tested under fully counterbalanced conditions involving 3 sizes of Necker cubes, viewed under both monocular and binocular conditions. The response measure was number of figure reversals experienced during 2-min viewing periods for each set of conditions. Image size was statistically significant, while creativity levels and viewing conditions were not. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7187. Bralley, Judith A. (U Michigan) **The identity experience of college women: Some contributing factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4773.

7188. Bush, David F. & Andrulka, Richard S. (Villanova U) **Relationships between performance by adult males on Matching Familiar Figures and Hidden Figures Test.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 530.

7189. Canaria, Mathew J. (U Maryland) **Frustration, aggression and the instrumental catharsis of aggres-**

sion. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2891.

7190. Cangemi, Joseph P. & Martray, Carl R. (Western Kentucky U) **Awareness: A psychological requisite for the actualizing personality.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 44-49.—Presents a model illustrating the process leading to self-actualizing behavior. Awareness of self, others, and the outside world are considered keys to psychological survival. High self-regard results from accepting responsibility for one's behavior and taking charge of one's life. Low self-awareness is related to the inferiority and inner turmoil that prevents one from functioning effectively. Self-awareness can be measured by observing the ways an individual responds to others; individuals holding themselves in high regard are other-directed. (22 ref)—R. Tomasko.

7191. Carr, Robert L. (St Louis U) **A comparison of self-concept and expectations concerning control between Vietnam-era veterans and non-veterans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4730-4731.

7192. Click, Ralph E. (School of Theology, Claremont, CA) **The relationship between grief and change: A comparison of the experiences of a select group of bereaved, unemployed, and employed in a new position.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2923.

7193. Cowger, Ernest L. (U Georgia) **The effects of meditation (zazen) upon selected dimensions of personal development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4734.

7194. Cravens, Richard W. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **The need for approval and the private versus public disclosure of self.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 503-514.—60 female undergraduates with high and low scores on the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale discussed their preferences for a steady date with a confederate in confidence or after having given permission for their comments to be cited in lectures or a book. Results show that high-need-for-approval Ss revealed themselves more intimately in public than in private conditions whereas low- and moderate-need Ss disclosed more intimately in private than in public. Results not only demonstrate the strength of the effect of social evaluation on the behavior of high-need Ss, but also suggest that personality must be accounted for in self-disclosure research before factors influencing self-disclosure may be understood completely.—*Journal summary*.

7195. Cunningham, Claude H.; Wakefield, James A. & Ward, G. Robert. (Houston Independent School District, TX) **An empirical comparison of Maslow's and Murray's needs systems.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 594-596. The Work Motivation Inventory (WMI), a measure of A. H. Maslow's (1962) hierarchy of needs, and the EPPS, a measure of H. A. Murray's (1938) manifest needs, were administered to 372 undergraduates. The 2 instruments were compared using canonical analysis. The analysis revealed 3 significant relationships between components of the 2 instruments. The 1st relationship supported Maslow's need hierarchy in general and its measurement by the

WMI. The 2nd suggested a fluctuating relationship between giving and receiving help and the levels of Maslow's hierarchy. The 3rd relationship suggested that need for achievement is associated with the intermediate levels of Maslow's hierarchy.—*Journal abstract*.

7196. Dalton, Jerry L. (U Georgia) **The effects of hostility on creativity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4861.

7197. Dugo, James M. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **A typological analysis of the personality of the student nurse.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2279-2280.

7198. Dweck, Carol S. & Gilliard, Diane. (U Illinois) **Expectancy statements as determinants of reactions to failure: Sex differences in persistence and expectancy change.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1077-1084.—Assessed the effects of expectancy statements on children's persistence and expectancy change during failure. 30 male and 30 female 5th graders stated expectancies either before every trial, before the first and last trials, or before only the last trial. Patterns of both persistence and expectancies varied strikingly with the schedule of statements, and, more important, major effects were in opposite directions for the 2 sexes; initial statements heightened boys' persistence but tended to decrease girls' persistence. Findings are discussed in terms of sex differences in anxiety levels and attributional tendencies. Implications for research involving the monitoring of cognitions in achievement situations are noted. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7199. Eysenck, Michael W. (U London, Birkbeck Coll, England) **Arousal and speed of recall.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 269-277.—52 subjects were divided into 4 groups based upon the possible combinations of high or low extraversion and high or low general activation, based on results from the Eysenck Personality Inventory and the Activation-Deactivation Adjective Check List. Ss learned 2 lists of paired associates, with a record being kept of the number of errors and the latency of correct responses. The groups differed considerably more in terms of response latency than in terms of the probability of responding correctly. A number of the analyses indicated an interactive effect of extraversion and general activation on retrieval performance, in which high general activation led to reduced response latencies for extraverts, but to slower latencies for introverts. This finding is interpreted with reference to arousal theory. Additional findings suggest that the poor performance of high arousal Ss is partially due to their tendency to take in information from dominant sources. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7200. Ferrier, Mary-Jane. (Boston Coll) **Self actualization and achievement motivation in college women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4737-4738.

7201. Fritzsche, Ferde W. (U Minnesota) **The relationship of hypnotic susceptibility to cognitive style and trust.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2281-2282.

7202. Gal, Reuven & Lazarus, Richard S. **The role of activity in anticipating and confronting stressful situations.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Dec), Vol 1(4),

4-20.—Reviews studies comparing stress reactions in threatening situations during which the person can or cannot take action. The studies were conducted mainly in real-life situations and involved diverse forms of coping activities under various conditions of danger and distress. To achieve a better understanding of the effect of activity on stress reactions, distinctions are made between various types of stress reactions; between various indices and measurements of stress reactions; between activity which is directly related to the source of threat and activity which is not; and between various personality dimensions. The adaptive potential of activity in stressful situations is discussed in terms of the sense of mastery and control provided by activity; activity as a means of attention diversion; and activity as a means of discharging energy generated by mobilization. It is suggested that taking action under stressful conditions, as opposed to remaining passive, is a powerful coping tool. (66 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7203. Gatchel, Robert J.; Paulus, Paul B. & Maples, C. Wayne. (U Texas, Arlington) **Learned helplessness and self-reported affect.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 732-734. Reports results of a study designed to assess the mood correlates of learned helplessness in human Ss. Results provide support for M. E. Seligman's (1975) proposition that the learned helplessness concept may serve as a model for reactive depression in man.

7204. Golden, Charles J.; Marsella, Anthony J. & Golden, Ellen E. (U South Dakota) **Personality correlates of the Stroop Color and Word Test: More negative results.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 599-602.—Numerous studies have investigated personality correlates of performance on the Stroop Color-Word Test. With 1 exception, these studies have failed to identify any significant correlates between the 2 variables. The present study examined this relationship by administering the Stroop Color-Word Test, the 16 PF, and the Maudsley Personality Inventory to 210 undergraduates. Results indicate no significant correlates exist between 5 different measures of Stroop Color-Word Test performance and the personality scales. It is concluded that the Stroop Color-Word Test has little relationship to measures of personality and may best be understood in terms of specific cognitive processes.—*Journal abstract*.

7205. Good, Lawrence R. & Good, Katherine C. (Middle Tennessee State U) **An objective measure of the motive to avoid failure.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 11-14.—Presents a 28-item personality inventory that assesses fear of failure. A distinction is made between worry and emotionality as separate components of anxiety. The scale was tested on 191 undergraduates, and a tendency for females to score higher was noted. A relationship between fear of failure and perceived difficulty of academic subjects was also confirmed for both sexes, indicating the construct validity of the scale.—*R. Tomasko*

7206. Gruenfeld, Leopold W. & MacEachron, Ann E. (Cornell U, New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations) **Relationship between age, socioeconomic status, and field dependence.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 449-450.—Administered the rod-and-frame test to 54 20-60 yr old female nurses and

obtained self-reported data on Ss' education and salaries, their parents' education, and their fathers' occupations. Analyses supported the hypothesis that socioeconomic variables confound the relationship between age and field independence measured on the rod-and-frame test.—*Journal Abstract*.

7207. Hargadine, Martha P. (U Southern California) **Relationships between measures of self-actualization and evaluations of scope of movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3955-3956.

7208. Harrington, David M. (U California, Berkeley) **Effects of explicit instructions to "be creative" on the psychological meaning of divergent thinking test scores.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 434-454.—Administered a biographical data questionnaire, a form of the Adjective Check List in which the adjective "creative" had been inserted, the Berkeley Self-Report Personality Inventory containing items from the Dominance and Self-Control scales of the California Psychological Inventory, a 3-part, 6-min version of the Similarities Test, Form A of the Alternate Uses Test, the 1st part of the Consequences Test, and the Brick Uses Test to 105 undergraduates. The Alternate Uses Test was administered to Ss under instructions either to produce creative uses or to produce as many uses as possible (standard instructions). All uses were rated for creativity. An index of self-assessed creative thinking ability was found to correlate to a significantly greater extent with the number of creative uses produced under creative instructions than with the number of creative or total uses produced in the standard condition. The correlation between self-rated creative ability and creative uses production in the creative-instruction condition remained significant after indices of achievement motivation and general verbal aptitude (Scholastic Aptitude Test) were partialled out. Results demonstrate the value of coordinating informative divergent thinking test instructions with qualitative scoring criteria. (34 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7209. Harrison, Dennis M. (U Maryland) **The relationship between perceived paternal attitude toward the daughter during childhood and subsequent tendency toward emotional disorders in the daughter.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2932.

7210. Hatcher, John C. (U Georgia) **Maladjustment and biographical data.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2932-2933.

7211. Hindman, Audrey P. (U Massachusetts) **The interaction of political values and viewing aggression on anger and aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2933-2934.

7212. Kahana, Ben & Kahana, Eva. (Oakland U) **The relationship of impulse control to cognition and adjustment among institutionalized aged women.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 679-687.—In a study with 91 institutionalized females (aged 55-97 yrs), several dimensions of impulse control (i.e., delay of gratification, reflectivity, and motor control) were related to intelligence, mental status, and adjustment. 4 different types of impulse control measures were used: Self reports of impulse control, staff ratings, interviewer's ratings, and

tests of impulse control. Impulse control measures yielded statistically significant multiple correlations with all outcome measures except life satisfaction. Findings suggest that impulse control in its various forms has a consistent and significant relationship with indices of adaptation. Utilizing stepwise regression analyses, the best predictors of outcome among impulse control measures are presented. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7213. Kosseff, Peter J. (Columbia U) **The relationships among TAT, self-report, and peer-related hostility discrepancies to guilt, anxiety, and sex.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2309.

7214. Krain, Burton F. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Personality correlates of vocational and avocational activities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2903.

7215. Lebowitz, Barry D. (Portland State U, Inst on Aging) **Age and fearfulness: Personal and situational factors.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 696-700.—Recent research in the quality of life has identified a sense of security as a significant component. Taking its negative, fear, the personal and structural factors associated with fear of walking around one's neighborhood were assessed in a secondary analysis using data from a 1973 representative national sample ($N = 1,504$ adults) collected from the National Opinion Research Center. Although the direct effect of age on fear was minimal, clear and significant age differentials on fear were found by income, size of city of residence, and the presence or absence of others in the household. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7216. Leva, Richard A. (State University Coll New York, Fredonia) **Correlation between Rotter's I-E scale and the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility under three sets of instructions.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 614.—College students were either given neutral instructions or told that hypnosis depends on the hypnotist or on the S, and were administered Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility. Very little relationship between locus of control and susceptibility to hypnosis was indicated by Pearson product-moment correlation of the scores.

7217. Levenson, Hanna. (Texas A&M U) **Exposure to the military experience and level of moral reasoning.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 394.—Contrary to the hypothesis, results indicate that ROTC students did not demonstrate a higher level of moral reasoning on military vs nonmilitary stories. While female civilians had a significantly lower score on the military stories as predicted, civilian males responded with significantly higher levels of moral reasoning on the military as compared to the nonmilitary situations.

7218. Lyons, Bernard F. (U Texas, Austin) **Social interest: A conceptual and empirical exploration of a mental health construct.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2309-2310.

7219. Martin, Douglas. (McGill U, Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Canada) **An existential approach to death.** *Journal of Thanatology*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 105-111.

Considers death and man's finitude as a source of great anxiety. Man is capable of coping with it and thereby approaching death with equanimity. This cour-

age in the face of death can be achieved by living authentically. (16 ref)

7220. Massey, Ronald J. (U Georgia) **Reducing the effect of social desirability response set on personality tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2943.

7221. Mäkinen, Raimo. (U Jyväskylä, Finland) **Generalization of mental health across life sectors.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 225-228.—Questionnaire data on mental health in 3 life areas (work, family, and leisure) were analyzed by analysis of variance together with estimation of the magnitudes of different effects. Ss were 20 married, 20 unmarried, and 20 divorced or widowed employed females. About 55% of mental health variation was explained by the generalization model and 4% by the person \times life-area interaction. It is suggested that analysis of variance is useful in comparing corresponding effects in different groups of Ss. Some limitations of cross-sectional research strategy are discussed, stressing the need for other strategies in research on mental health relationships in different life areas. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7222. McArthur, Leslie Z. & Burstein, Bonnie. (Brandeis U) **Field dependent eating and perception as a function of weight and sex.** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 402-420.—Hypothesized that the greater influence of external cues on obese than on normal individuals' eating behavior is a manifestation of a generalized sensitivity to external cues. Responsivity of nut consumption to the external cue of shells on the nuts and responsivity of judgment of verticality to the external cue of a tilted visual field on a rod-and-frame apparatus were assessed for 15 male and 14 female obese and 13 male and 16 female normal-weight undergraduates. As predicted, both obese Ss' nut consumption and their judgments of verticality were more influenced by external cues than were those of normals. Females' judgments of verticality were more influenced by external cues than males' were, but the sex differences in eating behavior were not significant. A significant correlation between the field dependence of Ss' eating behavior and their judgments of verticality suggested that a single cause may generate sensitivity to external cues in these 2 diverse situations. (34 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7223. McDaniel, Ennis R. (U of the Pacific) **An investigation of the relationship between creativity and socioeconomic status, race and sex of seventh grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3997-3998.

7224. Moore, Joseph A. (York U, Toronto, Canada) **Loneliness: Personality, self-discrepancy, and demographic variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2287.

7225. Morgan, Marcia R. (Ohio State U) **A comparison of selected personality, biographical and motivational traits among women athletes, physicians, and attorneys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4842-4843.

7226. Morris, Sharon K. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A balance theory model for predicting internal-**

external attribution. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2312.

7227. Morse, Barbara. (Ohio State U) **Identity status in college women in relation to perceived parent-child relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2287-2288.

7228. Moser, Adolph J. (Indiana U) **Institutionalized adolescents and the control expectancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4882.

7229. Nasu, Kosyo. [Study of a social affiliation motive as it is affected by the presence of another person in an anxiety situation.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 143-153. —Administered the TAT to 104 Japanese high school Ss, who were divided into 5 types of groups: Paired-Anxiety (2 Ss together anticipating electric shock), Single-Anxiety (one S anticipating electric shock), Paired-Neutral (no shock), Single-Neutral, and control groups (4-5 persons each). Anxiety was measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and self-image was measured by K. Saito's Self-Rating Questionnaire (1959). The relationships among affiliation, anxiety, and self-image were examined. Results show that a high affiliation motive is positively related to high anxiety, inaccurate self-image, and low self-esteem, and that females tend to have a higher need for affiliation. (English summary) (21 ref) —S. Choe.

7230. Nesselroade, John R. & Baltes, Paul B. (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development, Div of Individual & Family Studies) **Higher order factor convergence and divergence of two distinct personality systems: Cattell's HSPQ and Jackson's PRF.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 387-407. —Administered the 14 scales of the High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) and the 20 scales of the Personality Research Form (PRF), Form E, to 1,862 7th-12th graders. Scales were intercorrelated, factored, and the factors rotated to simple structure solutions separately for each instrument. Cross-instrument relationships were subsequently examined by (a) Dwyer extension analysis procedure and (b) estimating correlations of "true" factor scores between the 2 sets of factors. Results indicate both cross-instrument commonalities and specificities. Higher stratum dimensions of exivascendence, superego strength-impulse control, cortertiaesthetic intellectual orientation, and dependence-social contact were closely related in the 2 instruments. Dimensions such as aggression (PRF), achievement (PRF), and anxiety (HSPQ) were instrument-specific. It is concluded that neither instrument provides for a comprehensive mapping of the personality domain, broadly defined. Implications of the levels of factor convergence and divergence obtained in relation to theory building and prediction are discussed. (20 ref) —Journal abstract.

7231. Paeth, Charles A. (Oregon State U) **A Likert scale of student value statements, field independence, field dependence, and experimentally induced change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2288-2289.

7232. Proffter, Harry S. (Purdue U) **Ego identity status. Construct validity and temporal perspective.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2949.

7233. Rauste, Maijallisa. (U Turku, Finland) **The image of man among Finnish girls and boys on the basis of material from Helsinki and North Karelia.** *Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Turku*, 1975, No 41, 58 p.—Conducted a longitudinal study of the images of man held by 204 11- and 15-yr-olds in relation to their sex and geographic area. Topics surveyed (through the Self-Image Test) include self-image, ideal self-image, normative self-image, self-esteem and social success, values, occupational plans, beliefs about peers, beliefs about the individual's ability to influence existing conditions, and beliefs about the contributions made by one's sex to one's life. Results indicate many similar areas of belief, possibly due to the homogenizing effect of mass media and schools. Urban Ss had a higher self-esteem and sense of social success than rural Ss. Males tended to emphasize the effect of a person's socioeconomic situation on happiness, while females stressed the importance of an individual's personal qualities. (27 ref)—R. Tomasko.

7234. Robbins, Rosemary B. (Temple U) **Achievement performance and fantasy arousal in college women as a function of the motive to avoid success, problem format, and relationship to experimenter.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2950.

7235. Rosenfeld, Lawrence B. & Plax, Timothy G. (U New Mexico) **Personality determinants of autocratic and democratic leadership.** *Speech Monographs*, 1975(Aug), Vol 42(3), 203-208.—Conducted an investigation with 177 undergraduates to isolate personality correlates of leadership by determining the unique personality profiles associated with autocratic and democratic leadership styles. Based on a multiple discriminant analysis which separated the autocratic from democratic groups on the basis of 7 personality variables (of 53 considered), Ss were classified as autocratic or democratic with 75% accuracy. Also, a personality profile emerged from the pattern of scores on the variables from the discriminant analysis which allowed for a useful personality-based characterization of autocratic and democratic leaders.—Journal abstract.

7236. Ryan, Colleen A. (Ohio State U) **An examination of two internal-external locus of control dimensions and stated reinforcement preference in urban junior college students by socioeconomic status and ethnic identity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2316-2317.

7237. Serpell, Robert. **Estimates of intelligence in a rural community of eastern Zambia.** *II D R U. Reports*, 1974, No 25, 34 p.—Identified groups of 4-7 and 6-14 yr olds ($N = 56$) of the same sex and within a narrow age-range in each of 6 Chewa villages. For each group 5 adults familiar with the Ss but not closely related to any of them were interviewed separately, asking which S they would choose to take responsibility in various hypothetical situations. The same informants were also asked to rank the children in intelligence. These assessments were compared with Ss' scores on 3 newly devised tests designed to tap skills and abilities promoted by the home experience. Ss were interviewed about the games they play and asked to rank themselves in level of perform-

ance on them. The adult ratings showed a positive correlation with age within the groups, whereas neither variable was related to scores on the tests or the game ranks. Interrelations among the test scores suggest that they were measuring common factors, but their failure to correlate with the adult ratings casts doubt on whether they are relevant to intelligence as conceived in the Chewa community. Results are discussed in relation to current methods of psychological testing in Zambia and their validity for clinical assessment and educational selection. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7238. **Seunath, O. M.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **Personality, reinforcement and learning.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 459-463.—Conflict in predictions resulting from H. J. Eysenck's (1957) and J. A. Gray's (1970) theoretical formulations on personality and conditioning were tested at the behavioral level. Given conditions which do not produce overarousal, it would be predicted from Eysenck's position that introverts would condition better than extraverts. From Gray's formulation it would follow that introverts condition better if negative reinforcement is used and extraverts condition better if positive reinforcement is used. The 2 opposing predictions were tested in pursuit rotor learning by either positively or negatively reinforcing the hit-miss dimension of performance by 166 14-15 yr old males. Ss also were administered the Junior Personality Questionnaire. Results give support to Gray's position, but if overarousal is assumed, Eysenck's position is tenable.—*Journal abstract*.

7239. **Shainwald, Richard G.** (U Georgia) **The effect of self-esteem on opinion leadership.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3635.

7240. **Shweder, Richard A.** (U Chicago, Committee on Human Development) **How relevant is an individual difference theory of personality?** *Journal of Personality*, 1975(Sep), Vol 43(3), 455-484.—Questions the extent of applicability of the conceptualization that "personality" consists "of more or less stable internal factors that make one person's behavior consistent from one time to another and different from the behavior other people would manifest in comparable situations." This is done by demonstrating the questionable validity of much of the empirical support for the "personality" concept. Data from 4 experiments show that respondents on interpersonal checklists, personality inventories, and questionnaire interviews (e.g., MMPI and 16 PF) unwittingly substitute a theory of conceptual likenesses for a description of behavioral co-occurrences. Considerations about similarity are confounded with judgments about probability to such an extent that items alike in concept are inferred to be behaviorally characteristic of the same person even when, as is typically the case, conceptual relationships among items do not correspond to the actual behavioral relationships among items. Personality theories having to do with children's social behavior, adult behavior in small groups, maternal socialization practices, and psychopathology are discussed. These theories are shown to be no more than statements about how respondents (and psychologists) classify things as alike in meaning. (2 p ref)—*Journal summary*.

7241. **Silverstein, Arthur B. & Fisher, Gary.** **Brief report: Second-order cluster analysis of Personal Orientation Inventory items in a prison sample.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 503-506.—The responses of 500 18-67 yr old male prisoners to the 150 items of the Personal Orientation Inventory were clustered, using hierarchical linkage analysis. 6 2nd-order clusters accounted for all the items. K-R 20 reliabilities of these clusters were comparable to those of the 1st-order clusters. The relative validity of cluster scores and scale scores remains to be determined.—*Journal abstract*.

7242. **Starr, Paul D.** (Auburn U) **Self-disclosure and stress among Middle-Eastern university students.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 141-142.—Investigated the notion that self-disclosure, as measured by the Self-Disclosure Questionnaire in the version devised by L. H. Melikian (1962), is inversely related to symptoms of psychological stress. Results with 101 students do not support the hypothesis.

7243. **Swan, Jim.** (State U New York, Buffalo) **Giving new depth to the surface: Psychoanalysis, literature, and society.** *Psychoanalytic Review*, 1975(Spr), Vol 62(1), 5-28.—The tautological relationships between the sexual and the economic are explored, contrasting the theories of N. N. Holland and A. Ehrenzweig. (16 ref)—G. S. Speer.

7244. **Telegdi, Melanie S.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **Effectiveness in the enactment of instrumental and expressive roles as a function of sex-related perceptual-cognitive skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2954-2955.

7245. **VanCoevering, Virginia G.** (Wayne State U) **An exploratory study of middle-aged and older widows to investigate those variables which differentiate high and low life satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3895.

7246. **Vanty, David F. & Vaillant, Suad K.** (Central Connecticut State Coll) **Affect and self-gratification.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 122-124.—48 3rd graders were divided into 3 groups. Mood was directly induced by asking 2 groups to think of things that made them happy or sad. The 3rd group was assigned to a control condition. Ss were then given the opportunity to help themselves to money. Ss in the happy condition self-rewarded more than those in both the sad and the control conditions.—*Journal abstract*.

7247. **Weinstein, Jay M.** (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Towards a phenomenology of wisdom: An exploratory study into the nature of healthy consciousness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2956-2957.

7248. **Yonge, George D.** (U California, Davis) **Time experiences, self-actualizing values, and creativity.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 601-606.—Administered the Personal Orientation Inventory (POI), the Inventory of Temporal Experiences (ITE), and the Adjective Check List (ACL) to 80 undergraduates to examine the correlations between the 3 measures. 16 scores were derived from the POI, 4 from the ITE, and a Creativity score for the ACL. The resulting intercorrelations were interpreted in the light of the theories of A. Maslow (1954) and P. T. Hugenholtz

(1959) which postulate a convergence of self-actualization, creativity, and certain experiences of time. The present study presents some evidence for this expressed convergence and contributes to the construct validity of several of the variables studied. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7249. Zaborowski, Zbigniew. [Interpersonal valorization: The basic mechanism of equilibrium in social relations.] (Polh) *Studia Sociologiczne*, 1975, No 1(56), 187-212.—Compares different theoretical concepts of self-evaluation, evaluation of others, and self-image. The analysis includes such elements as social determinants, structural factors, and adequacy and level of self-evaluation. The controversy between self-consistency theorists and self-esteem theorists might be resolved if they would consider the values inherent in all interpersonal relations.—H. Kaczkowski.

7250. Zuckerman, Miron & Wheeler, Ladd. (U Rochester) To dispel fantasies about the fantasy-based measure of fear of success. *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 932-946.—A review of M. Horner's (1968) study and subsequent research using the fantasy-based measure of fear of success suggested the following conclusions: Horner's results do not support the hypothesis that high-fear-of-success females perform poorly under competitive conditions; there are no reliable age or sex differences in motivation to avoid success; fear of success and sex role orientation appear to be unrelated; it is not clear whether the fear-of-success measure taps a motive or taps cultural stereotypes; there are no consistent relationships between fear of success and achievement-related variables; the reliability of the fear-of-success measure is low (probably in the .30-.40 range); and there are no consistent relationships between fear of success and any behavioral measures. It is suggested that future research will have to use new measures of fear of success. 3 such measures and preliminary findings are presented. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

7251. Block, Walter M. (Child Evaluation Clinic, Cedar Rapids, IA) Cerebral dysfunctions: An attempt at clarification. *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 1974-1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1-12), 3-5.—Describes 4 behavior groups (organic brain damage, hyperkinetic behavior syndrome, specific learning disability, and vague cerebral dysfunction) which are viewed as 1 remedy for using the all-inclusive category of minimal brain dysfunction for classifying children's behavior problems.

7252. Blumberg, Marvin L. (Jamaica Hosp, NY) Psychodynamics of the young handicapped person. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 466-476.—Argues that the psychodynamics of personality and ego development are related to motor development. The body image concept, important for normal psychological performance, is often impaired by somatic or cerebral deficits. Adolescents are particularly depressed by loss of self-esteem and thwarting of future career

goals. The importance of sexuality for the handicapped is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

7253. de Souza, D. A. & de Souza, Alan. Encopresis. *Child Psychiatry Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(4), 1-8.—Encopresis, the inability to attain bowel control after the age of 3 yrs, is divided into 2 classifications: (a) primary, where the child has never achieved control; (b) secondary, where the child has had control earlier but loses it later. 4 categories are described: (a) persistent, (b) regressed, (c) ego-disturbed, (d) organic-based. Etiology is varied and may be related to toilet training habits, parent and family orientation and experience, low intelligence of child, age, poverty and large families, psychologically related conflict, stress, insecurity and overprotection, regression, anal fixation, and an expression of aggression or resentment. Forms of treatment include psychotherapy and environmental interventions. The management of encopresis is often global, for many factors may contribute, in greater or less degree, to the problem.—J. S. Garnett.

7254. Erwin, Bette J. (Wayne State U) Body image and proprioceptive dysfunction in schizophrenic and brain damaged subjects: Weight discrimination, size estimation and tactile recognition. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2927.

7255. Kahn, Robert L.; Zarit, Steven H.; Hilbert, Nancy M. & Niederehe, George. (U Chicago) Memory complaint and impairment in the aged: The effect of depression and altered brain function. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1569-1573.—To clarify the role of memory impairment in the aged as a normal or psychopathological phenomenon, 153 persons 50 yrs old and over with varying degrees of depression and altered brain function were compared for their complaints about memory and actual performance on a series of memory tests. It was found that while performance varied with altered brain function, complaint was related to level of depression, regardless of performance. Exaggerated memory complaint was considered one manifestation of a general pattern of discrepant reporting of symptoms by depressed persons and apparently related to an underlying personality factor. The complaint of superiority of remote over recent memory was not substantiated empirically but is considered part of the pattern of stereotyped language and attitudes characteristic of depressed persons. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7256. Mecke, Viola. (California State U, Hayward) Centration-distortion error: A criterion of perceptual dysfunction. *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 1974-1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1-12), 31-35.—Tested whether centration, as a perceptual process, could be a criterion for differentiating between neurologically impaired and emotionally disturbed children. It was hypothesized that centration would affect motor behavior producing effects on drawing tasks characterized by separation of designs or their parts, coincident with distortions of the figures drawn. 5s were 44 7-12 yr olds. EEG records, a battery of psychological tests including the Bender-Gestalt, and psychiatric interviews were used as differential criteria for the groups. 11 5s were diagnosed as having minimal brain damage, 3 as emotionally disturbed. 3 psychologists blind-scored the

Bender Gestalt tests for indicators of brain injury and emotional disturbance as defined by E. M. Koppitz's (1964) criteria, and for the centration-distortion error. The hypothesis was supported ($p < .001$), validating an earlier pilot study. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7257. Perino, Joseph. (Hofstra U) **The relation of subclinical lead levels to cognitive and sensorimotor ability in preschool Black children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2315-2316.

7258. Pesznecker, Betty L. & McNeil, Jo. (St Luke's Hosp, School of Nursing, Spokane, WA) **Relationship among health habits, social assets, psychologic well-being, life change, and alterations in health status.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 24(6), 442-447. —To examine variables which may temper life change and enable individuals to withstand high degrees of life change without developing illness, questionnaires returned by 548 city residents 18 yrs old and older were examined. The major statistical analysis was linear correlation and multiple regression. When relationships between the major variables—health habits, social assets, psychologic well-being, and life change—and the dependent variable—alterations in health status—were examined, the best predictor of alterations in health status was found to be the magnitude of the life change. As life changes increased, the risk of becoming ill also increased. The notion tested was not supported. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7259. Petersen, David M. & Chambers, Carl D. (Georgia State U) **Demographic characteristics of emergency room admissions for acute drug reactions.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 963-975.—Examined data on 506 individuals admitted for drug overdose treatment to a Miami hospital emergency room January-June 1972. The typical admission profile showed a White female, 18-24 yrs old, who had overdosed on a single legally manufactured and distributed substance, usually a sedative.

7260. Raboch, Jan; Mellan, J. & Stárka, L. (Charles U, Research Inst of Endocrinology, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Plasma testosterone in male patients with sexual dysfunction.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 541-545.—Determined plasma testosterone values by the protein-binding method in 45 married patients who at the age of 36-55 were examined for sexual disinterest and/or disturbances of penile erection. The control group consisted of 108 men whose ejaculate was normospermic and who reported adequate coital activity. The average values of male sex hormone in all age subgroups of Ss with functional sexual disorders were lower than those of the control group. However, in Ss with a pathological somatosexual finding (chromatin-positive men or patients with a varicocele), where the plasma testosterone level was approximately the same as in Ss with functional sexual disorders, similar coital activity was found as in the control group.—*Journal abstract*.

7261. Sproles, Harris A. (U Georgia) **Color choice as an indicator of behavior variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4046.

7262. Srole, Leo. (Columbia U) **Measurement and classification in socio-psychiatric epidemiology: Midtown Manhattan Study (1954) and Midtown Manhattan**

Restudy II (1974). *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 347-364.—Discusses 7 kinds of related shifts that have occurred in socio-psychiatric epidemiology, especially in the 3 decades since World War II. It is suggested that these research advances were especially noteworthy since psychiatry was beset with 2 types of intense pressures during this period: (a) to improve the reliability of its diagnostic classification system and (b) to enlarge and decentralize its service system (i.e., from huge state mental hospitals to small neighborhood outpatient facilities). The 7 advances (a shift from inpatient aggregates to general community populations; from census-type counts of case records to multi-hour, face-to-face interviews; from reliance on diagnostic categories to a degree-of-severity classification; from a focus on "mental illness" toward the entire range of mental health differences; from incidence to prevalence measures of frequencies of mental health states; from cross-sectional to longitudinal type investigations; and a shift to cover content areas of patient strengths as well as symptomatic deficits) are discussed in relation to the author's Midtown Manhattan studies and the nature of diachronic investigations. (45 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7263. Walters, Elizabeth; Markley, Robert P. & Tiffany, Donald W. (High Plains Comprehensive Community Mental Health Ctr, Hays, KS) **Lunacy: A Type I error?** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 715-717.—Reports that 2 recent empirical studies, in contrast to earlier ones, indicated a positive relation between lunar phases and deviant human behavior. Explanations involve Type I errors and sampling variability.

7264. Wetzel, Rainer. (Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, W Germany) **[Problems of using collective and individual data in psychiatric-epidemiological investigation.]** (Germ) *Social Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 189-198.—Argues that conclusions derived from associations observed at a collective level about qualitatively-similar associations at an individual level, must be viewed with great caution. In the case of variables that are not mutually exclusive, no inferences may be drawn about correlations among individuals, purely on the basis of correlations among groups. Row- and column totals express connections among various subgroups, whereas the cell totals express connections among individuals: the 2 represent different sets of distributions. Statistical procedures for estimating individual correlations from corresponding collective data are subject to restrictive conditions which can be fulfilled only with difficulty. To assess the validity of such estimates, the corresponding individual data must be examined. In the sphere of psychiatric epidemiology, multilevel analysis represents a suitable procedure for demonstrating the influence of social-background characteristics on individual-illness expectancy or on the utilization of psychiatric facilities. (28 ref)—*English abstract*.

7265. White, Cynthia A. (U Miami, FL) **The effects of viewing films of different arousal content on the eating behavior of obese and normal weight subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2324.

7266. Wilbert, Donald E.; Jorstad, Val; Loren, John D. & Wirrer, Bobbi. (Orange County Medical Ctr, South Orange, CA) **Determination of grave disability.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 35-39.—Examined the implications of California's Lanterman-Petris-Short Act which provides a mechanism for putting the patient under the care of a conservator if the patient is unable to provide for his own personal needs of food, clothing, and shelter. 51 patients for whom the clinical staff desired to initiate conservatorship proceedings were given a test consisting of behavioral tasks specifically designed to be appropriate to the legal definition of grave disability. The natural groupings were chronic organic brain syndrome, chronic schizophrenia, and other. It was found that the grave disability of the organic brain syndrome patients was fairly predictable from their mental status examination, while the grave disability of the chronic schizophrenic patients was not and required the application of the behavioral test for an appropriate determination of their ability to perform the functions specified in the law. When the method or the proceedings were applied to patients of other diagnostic categories, they were inappropriate. The usefulness of this empirical approach to a legal definition of competence is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7267. Zehrbach, R. Reid. (U Illinois, Inst for Research on Exceptional Children, Champaign) **Determining a preschool handicapped population.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Oct), Vol 42(2), 76-83.—Describes the development and evaluation of a comprehensive identification process for locating, screening, and evaluating 3-5 yr old handicapped children. Problems in implementing the model are discussed.

Mental Disorders

7268. Andorfer, Joseph C.; Shimkunas, Algimantas M. & Sciarini, John W. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Neutralization of affective concepts in schizophrenia.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 722-725.—Reports experimental data from schizophrenic and nonpsychotic Ss which provide reasonably strong support for the hypothesis that invalidation of affective judgments of schizophrenics leads them to neutralize their judgments. Data suggest that neutralization may be an important phenomenon in schizophrenic conceptual processes.

7269. Aniskiewicz, Albert S. (Purdue U) **Autonomic components of vicarious conditioning and psychopathy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2295.

7270. Astrup, Christian. (Tromsø U, Norway) **Studies of higher nervous activity in functional psychoses.** *Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 10(4), 194-215.—Argues that psychiatric illnesses can be conceived of as experiments of nature, providing a variety of psychopathological mechanisms that may elucidate normal psychological processes. A review of the literature indicates that clinically, the reactive psychoses are primarily psychogenic reactions which exhibit disturbances of higher nervous activity similar to those of neuroses. In these cases, unconditioned reflex activity is similar to that in normal controls. The finding of complex psychodynamic structures which appear to

be parallel to the clinical manifestations of mental trauma is discussed. In the manic-depressive psychoses, the most characteristic feature is a marked disturbance of unconditioned reflex activity, suggesting that there is an important physiological mechanism underlying these reactions which may explain changes of mood and physical disturbances associated with this disorder. Schizophrenic psychoses also involve changes in unconditioned reflex activity, predominantly in the direction of inhibition of response. 3 levels of reflexes and 2 signaling systems which are important in functional psychoses are examined, and implications for prognostic models and prophylactic psychiatry are noted. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7271. Baltaxe, Christiane A. & Simmons, James Q. (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **Language in childhood psychosis: A review.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(4), 439-458.—Reviews the literature on language in childhood psychosis covering the general characteristics of the linguistic deficits, the importance of language in diagnosis and prognosis, mother-child linguistic interaction, and intervention programs. Recent psycholinguistic studies in normal development point up the present inadequacies or lack of structural linguistic studies in childhood psychosis. Some assumptions about innate linguistic capacities prerequisite to normal development are discussed, and a hypothesis relating to a dysfunction in these capacities in childhood psychosis as well as directions for further research are proposed. (3½ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7272. Binitie, Ayo. (U Benin, Nigeria) **A factor-analytical study of depression across cultures (African and European).** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 559-563.—Attempted to determine whether (a) depressives in African cultures show typical signs of sin and guilt, and (b) these depressives show suicidal tendencies. Ss were all patients who had a diagnosis of affective disorder in an African clinic for nervous diseases and a total of 250 consecutive admissions to London and US hospitals. Results show that depression in African cultures presented principally as depressed mood, somatic symptoms, and motor retardation. In European cultures, depression presented with depressed mood, guilt, suicidal ideas, motor retardation or anxiety. Both groups lost interest in work and the environment. Guilt and suicidal ideas and acts were uncommon in African Ss and thus appear to be culturally determined. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7273. Boudewyns, Patrick A. & Levis, Donald J. (VA Hosp, Durham, NC) **Autonomic reactivity of high and low ego-strength subjects to repeated anxiety eliciting scenes.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 682-692.—Conducted an experiment to answer the question of whether patients labeled high or low in ego-strength differentially responded to scenes designed either to elicit anxiety or produce little (neutral) affect. Ss were 48 18-62 yr old male psychiatric inpatients. High ego-strength Ss initially responded to anxiety scenes with reliably more affect than to neutral scenes as indexed by their skin conductance level, heart rate measures, and by responses to the Fear Thermometer test and Affect Adjective Check List. Repeated presentations of anxiety scenes across 4 sessions led to a rapid decrease in affect

for the autonomic measures recorded. The same comparisons over these indices for low ego-strength Ss failed to produce any reliable differences. This latter result occurred despite the finding that low ego-strength Ss reported reliably more psychopathology on the pretest MMPI and Fear Survey Schedule when compared with high ego-strength Ss. Differences in baseline autonomic reactivity and responding to a standard stressor test were not obtained between ego-strength conditions. Data from nontreated Ss suggest that the presentation of anxiety scenes produced no ill effects for either ego-strength population. A tentative learning theory interpretation of the data is advanced. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7274. Brekke, Beverly & Williams, John D. (U North Dakota) **Conservation of weight with the emotionally disturbed.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 117-119.—Results in 10-19 yr old emotionally disturbed inpatients indicate that emotional disturbance, insofar as this disturbance is manifested in a hospitalized population, does not contribute to a cognitive deficit in Piagetian conservation.

7275. Brenner, Berthold. (NIMH, Ctr for Epidemiologic Studies, Rockville, MD) **Enjoyment as a preventive of depressive affect.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 346-357.—Previous work suggests 2 mechanisms whereby finding enjoyment in life decreases the likelihood of depressive affect: (a) Enjoyment counteracts depressive affect; and (b) failure to find enjoyment is itself a stimulus for depressive affect. The present study, based on interviews with 2,168 adults in 2 communities, yields findings consistent with the proposition that satisfaction with major life areas is a factor in finding enjoyment in life, thereby a factor in avoiding depressive affect and thereby a factor in avoiding psychophysiological problems. Thus results support the proposition that finding enjoyment in life reduces the likelihood of depressive affect.—*Journal abstract.*

7276. Carpenter, James C. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Change in a schizophrenic adolescent as a result of a series of rage-reduction treatments.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 58-64.—Describes the use of 6 rage-reduction sessions to increase eye contact, speech quality, peer interactions, expression of feelings, and interactions with adults in a 15-yr-old schizophrenic girl with many autistic features. The use of recreation therapy and methodological weaknesses in the rage-reduction technique are discussed.

7277. Carpenter, William T.; Fink, Edward B.; Narasimhachari, Nedathur & Himwich, Harold E. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Schizophrenia Research, Yeshiva U) **A test of the transmethylation hypothesis in acute schizophrenic patients.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1067-1071.—An investigation of 3 aspects of the transmethylation hypothesis found that 26 acutely schizophrenic patients were no more likely to have bufotenine or N,N-dimethyltryptamine present in urine or elevated serum indolethylamine N-methyltransferase activity than 10 normal controls. It is concluded that these are naturally occurring substances. (37 ref)

7278. Chapman, Loren J. & Chapman, Jean P. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Schizophrenic reasoning about**

affect-laden material. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1233-1236.—Administered to 74 drug-free schizophrenic patients and 206 nonpsychotic Ss a test of affect-laden and affectively neutral multiple choice analogy items. Chronic patients ($n = 44$) had a mean age of 40.4 yrs; newly admitted patients ($n = 33$), a mean of 29.6 yrs. The 2 subtests were matched on several psychometric characteristics that determine the power of the test to distinguish the more able from the less able normal Ss. Neither newly admitted nor chronic Ss performed differently on the affective subtest than on the neutral subtest. It is concluded that the many published findings of a cognitive deficit in schizophrenia in response to affect-laden stimuli can probably be attributed to the inappropriate use of unmatched tests.—*Journal abstract.*

7279. Chirico, S. M.; Kendall, Philip C. & Finch, A. J. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Effects of task difficulty on factor specific helplessness in locus of control for children.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), 12(3), Vol 30-31.—Administered the Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale for Children to 36 hospitalized emotionally disturbed children. Ss were split into high- and low-helplessness groups on the basis of their scores and were then given a memory task. Results indicate no significant changes occurred as a result of task difficulty or between groups.—*R. Tomasko.*

7280. Coleman, Ronald E. (Acadia U, Wolfville, Canada) **Manipulation of self-esteem as a determinant of mood of elated and depressed women.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 693-700.—Tested the theory that self-esteem is a determinant of elation-depression. Changes in self-esteem were induced by having Ss read positive or negative self-evaluative statements. 140 female college students were selected on the basis of extreme scores of characteristic elation and depression and on the basis of suggestibility and were assigned to 1 of 5 treatment or control groups. The induction of positive vs negative cognitions produced significant differences in elation-depression on multiple measures. Characteristically elated and depressed Ss were able to take on opposite mood states. This study suggests that a determinant of depression is evaluative self-statements, supports the utility of cognitive therapy for depressives, and demonstrates a potentially useful technique for inducing more appropriate self-evaluations. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7281. Derks, Peter L.; Leightman, Harry M. & Carroll, Patrick J. (Coll of William & Mary) **Production and judgment of "humor" by schizophrenics and college students.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 300-302.—Captions for stills from old movies were produced by 16 schizophrenics (mean age, 23 yrs) and 16 undergraduates under instructions to be funny. Subsets of these captions were selected as schizophrenic, collegiate, or ambiguous as well as relatively funny or not funny. Another group of schizophrenics and 20 undergraduates judged these captions for their schizophrenia and humor. Schizophrenics did not make up funnier captions, did not do better in diagnosing schizophrenic captions, and all Ss judged that schizophrenia and humor did not go together.—*Journal abstract.*

7282. **Franco, Vincent J.** (Long Island U, Brooklyn Ctr) **The distortion of self-image as a function of role consistency using normal and schizophrenic groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2302-2303.

7283. **Giacobbe, George A.** (U Georgia) **The responses of aggressive emotionally disturbed and normal boys to selected musical stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4036-4037.

7284. **Gnepp, Eric H.** **Principles of learning and depressive neurosis.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 33-38.—Discusses depression from the perspective of behavioral functionalism. A theoretical model in which the learning of depressive neurosis results from stimulus generalization, anticipatory response, and positive feedback is presented. The precipitatory event leads to all stimuli eliciting a depressive response. This learning process is the same for psychotic as well as neurotic depression. The depressive response becomes extinct when the feedback cycle is broken by stimuli of sufficient intensity to force themselves to the person's attention. A clinical example is presented.—*R. Tomasko.*

7285. **Goldman, Norman.** (State U New York, Albany) **Some implications of a psychiatric history for the mental patient and his male relatives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2304-2305.

7286. **Grand, Stanley; Steingart, Irving; Freedman, Norbert & Buchwald, Charles.** (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Organization of language behavior and cognitive performance in chronic schizophrenia.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 621-628.—Reports data from 10 31-51 yr old chronic schizophrenic patients which relate formal categories of language behavior to performance on the Stroop Color-Word Interference Test—a task of verbal encoding under distracting and nondistracting conditions. The data show that the most simple type of language behavior is related to difficulty in verbal articulation and verbal encoding on the Stroop task. More complex language behavior, utilizing a conditional framework to express ideas, is related to increased interference from the distracting verbal text. Data are discussed in terms of attention regulation in chronic schizophrenia, and a speculation is offered regarding the role of attention in language development. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

7287. **Hakansson-Zaunders, Margareta & Uddenberg, Nils.** (U Lund, Sweden) **Conflicts regarding pregnancy and the maternal role as reflected in a serial projective test instruments.** *Psychological Research Bulletin, Lund U*, 1975, No 15(3), 15 p. A picture of a pregnant woman was tachistoscopically presented to 101 18-33 yr old randomly selected nulliparous pregnant women. Ss were in the beginning of the 2nd trimester of the pregnancy. Defense reactions in the test (no C-phase, meaning absence of the pregnancy theme) were compared to information collected in semistructured interviews carried out during pregnancy, at the obstetrical ward, and 4 mo postpartum. Absence of C-phase was related to poor emotional relations in the parental home, higher perceived similarity to the father than to the mother, preference for a professional role, and poor

adaptation to motherhood postpartum. Further, absence of C-phase was associated with late perception of fetal movements. Results confirm previous findings regarding background factors of importance for mental disturbance postpartum. They also demonstrate that by means of projective techniques it is possible to study early-founded, largely un verbalized conflicts. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7288. **Hammen, Constance L. & Glass, David R.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Expression, activity, and evaluation of reinforcement.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 718-721.—Reports results of 2 experiments which show that, contrary to an operant hypothesis of depression, mildly or moderately depressed college students who increased their participation in events they had rated as pleasurable did not become less depressed.

7289. **Heffner, Peggy A.; Strauss, Milton E. & Grisell, James.** (Wayne State U) **Rehospitalization of schizophrenics as a function of intelligence.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 735-736.—Reports that brighter schizophrenic Ss were less often rehospitalized 3 and 5 yrs after discharge than Ss of less than median IQ. It is concluded that the prognostic significance of IQ contributes to differences in intelligence between acute and chronic hospitalized schizophrenics and poses serious difficulties for the study of differential deficits in cognitive abilities in these groups.

7290. **Hendrie, Hugh C.; Lachar, D. & Lennox, K.** (Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, MI) **Personality trait and symptom correlates of life change in a psychiatric population.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 203-208.—Measured the occurrence of life change events (as defined by the Holmes and Rahe Social Readjustment Rating Scale) in a mixed psychiatric inpatient population of 295 patients (mean age range 28.54-30.45 yrs) who had also completed the MMPI. In males, there was a significant relationship between life change and diagnosis, a greater proportion of schizophrenics being placed in the low-stress category. There was no significant relationship between the amount of life change and the MMPI. In females, there was no relationship between life change and diagnosis, but there was a significant association between life change and aspects of the MMPI, which suggested that certain symptom complexes (e.g., anxiety and depression) are differentially related to life changes in females. It is also suggested that certain personality types (e.g., impulsive or reckless) are instrumental in generating higher levels of life change.—*Journal summary.*

7291. **Heninger, George R.; Mueller, Peter S. & David, Linda S.** (Yale U) **Depressive symptoms and the glucose tolerance test and insulin tolerance test.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 421-432.—40 depressed inpatients were rated by nursing staff on a short clinical rating scale and by a psychiatrist on the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale when the metabolic measurements were made. Fasting serum-free fatty acid levels (FFA) had a significant positive correlation to ratings of anxiety. Fasting levels of glucose, insulin, and human growth hormone (HGH) did not significantly correlate to any of the ratings. The responsiveness of FFA and HGH during the insulin

tolerance test was significantly less in Ss with more severe symptomatology; responsiveness improved when those Ss improved. Neither insulin values nor glucose levels significantly correlated to the ratings. Results suggest that within the syndrome of depression, increased FFA is related to anxiety; decreased glucose utilization is related to motor retardation, emotional withdrawal, and blunt affect; and decreased FFA and HGH responsiveness to insulin is a nonspecific correlate of the general depressive syndrome. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7292. Hollender, Marc H. & Callahan, Alfred S. (Vanderbilt U, Medical School) **Erotomania or de Clérambault syndrome.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1574-1576.—Comments on the relationship of erotomania to love, briefly refers to the literature on de Clérambault syndrome, describes 4 additional cases, and discusses the nature of the syndrome diagnostically and psychodynamically. De Clérambault focused attention on a syndrome in which a woman has the delusional belief that a man, usually of higher social status and considerably older, is in love with her. The situation becomes critical when the fantasies are dramatized in real life with an unsuspecting and unwilling man. It is concluded that such delusional thinking, resulting from an ego defect and producing bizarre actions, may be shaped largely by feelings of being unloved or even unlovable; a narcissistic blow is overcome by a grandiose fantasy. Cases in which erotomania is prominent are usually diagnosed as paranoid state or paranoid schizophrenia.—*Journal abstract*.

7293. Jacobson, Dorothy A. (U Cincinnati) **A study of kinetic family drawings of public school children ages six through nine.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2935.

7294. Jirmerson, David C.; Gordon, Edna K.; Post, Robert M. & Goodwin, Frederick K. (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Central noradrenergic function in man: Vanillylmandelic acid and CSF.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 99(2), 434-439.—Presents the 1st study of vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) levels in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of different diagnostic groups of psychiatric patients, including the 1st demonstration of reduced VMA in the CSF of depressed patients. Findings indicate the utility of the CSF technique using probenecid to measure central norepinephrine (NE) turnover and the presence of central NE metabolites in affectively ill patients. (31 ref)

7295. Kaplan, Howard B. & Warheit, George J. (Baylor Coll of Medicine) **Introduction to recent developments in the sociology of mental illness.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 343-346.—Presents an overview of the articles appearing in this special issue of the journal which focuses on the incidence and prevalence of mental illness in various sociocultural groups, social psychological factors in the etiology of mental illness, and patterns of response to their disorders by mentally ill persons and other significant groups.

7296. Kayton, Lawrence & Koh, Soon D. (Psychosomatic & Psychiatric Inst, Michael Reese Medical Ctr, Chicago, IL) **Hypohedonia in schizophrenia.** *Journal of*

Nervous & Mental Disease, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 412-420.—A free-recall task employing 24 affectively laden words presented in random order over 9 trials was given to a group of 12 nonpsychotic hospitalized schizophrenics, 17 hospitalized nonschizophrenics, and 12 normals. The results demonstrate that normals remembered pleasant words to a significantly greater extent than unpleasant words. The schizophrenics showed a significantly lower recall of pleasant words when compared with normals, although they remembered unpleasant words to a degree comparable to normals. Findings provide experimental support for the hypohedonia hypothesis in schizophrenia. The nonschizophrenic Ss recalled pleasant and unpleasant words to a significantly greater degree than neutral words. They were thus affectively governed in the free-recall task and seemed equally sensitized to both pleasant and unpleasant affect in their mnemonic processing. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7297. Kest, Edward A. **Possible organic factors in the prevention of emotional problems of the aged.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 23(12), 541-544.—Attempts an approach to the understanding of both normal and abnormal behavior in older persons who are ready for retirement, using the concept of an organic cerebral basis for the neurophysiologic disturbances which result in emotional problems. A unified concept of human behavior allows for early establishment of mature brain patterns and the disruption of these patterns by disuse atrophy in later life. This provides a clue to the development of better measures for the prevention and treatment of emotional problems in the aged, problems which now come under the classification of chronic brain syndrome or senile brain disease.—*Journal abstract*.

7298. Kirkegaard, Carsten; Norlem, Nanna; Lauridsen, Ulrik B. & Bjorun, Niels. (Frederiksberg Hosp, Copenhagen, Denmark) **Prognostic value of thyrotropin-releasing hormone stimulation test in endogenous depression.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(3), 170-177.—Performed thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) stimulation tests in 19 25-81 yr old patients with endogenous depression before treatment and when they had apparently recovered following antidepressive treatment. An increase in the maximal serum thyrotropin (TSH) response to TRH of more than 2.0 μ U/ml was found in all 10 Ss who did not relapse, while such an increase was found in only 1 of 9 Ss who did relapse within 6 mo. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7299. Kuster, Gordon; Harrow, Martin & Tucker, Gary. (Yale U) **Kinesthetic figural aftereffects in acute schizophrenia: A study of processing stimuli?** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 451-458.—Administered the Kinesthetic Figural Aftereffect test to 106 psychiatric inpatients to assess style of stimulus processing in schizophrenia. 3 conditions were used: (a) standard stimulus conditions at the acute phase; (b) standard conditions, 7 wk later, to evaluate stability over time; and (c) reversed stimulus conditions to assess kinesthetic figural aftereffect generality under different stimulus conditions. Results indicate that (a) schizophrenics reduced stimuli, but differences between patient groups were not significant; (b) kinesthetic figural

aftereffect stability over time was shown by nonschizophrenics but not by schizophrenic and borderline patients; (c) all diagnostic groups reversed kinesthetic figural aftereffect responses under reversed stimulus conditions; and (d) acute schizophrenics showed a stimulus-governed style. Results raise questions about kinesthetic figural aftereffects as a measure of response style.—*Journal Abstracts*.

7300. Landau, Stephen G. et al. (U Michigan) **Schizophrenia and stimulus intensity control.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1239-1245. —Studied 19 acute, medication-free, 18-54 yr old schizophrenic patients, using average-evoked responses (AERs) to 4 intensities of light. Comparison with age- and sex-matched normal controls and patients with bipolar affective disorders showed that schizophrenics had similar AER amplitudes and either no increase or an actual decrease in amplitude with increasing stimulus intensity. Normal Ss and schizophrenics were discriminated with 71% accuracy using AER variables; normals, patients with bipolar disorders, and schizophrenics with 64% accuracy. Patients who evidenced this AER "reducing" pattern to a noticeable extent early in hospitalization showed greater improvement and tended to have relatively good premorbid histories. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7301. Lewisohn, Peter M. (U Oregon) **Engagement in pleasant activities and depression level.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 729-731. —Notes that C. L. Hammen and D. R. Glass (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 4) found that Ss who increased their pleasant activities did not lessen their depression. It is argued that these results should not be considered conclusive because neither an initial low pleasant-activities level nor a significant association between mood and pleasant-activity level was demonstrated for the Ss prior to the experiment.

7302. Lion, John R. & Penna, Manoel W. (U Maryland, Medical School, Baltimore) **Concepts of impulsivity: A clinical note.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 630-631. —Discusses the characteristics, diagnosis, and treatment of impulsivity in mental illnesses. The relative advantages of psychopharmacological vs psychotherapeutic treatment are examined in terms of both the psychological and organic parameters of the impulsivity trait. (15 ref)

7303. MacPhillamy, Douglas J. (U Oregon) **Studies on the measurement of human reinforcement and the relationship between positive reinforcement and depression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2942.

7304. Maricq, H. R. (Medical U, Charleston, SC) **A two-gene model for schizophrenia with the possibility to detect carriers of the modifier gene.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 264-282. —Presents a 2-gene model for the hereditary transmission of schizophrenia involving 2 pairs of autosomal alleles, Ss and Pp. It is hypothesized that the recessive gene can produce schizophrenia in homozygous state with a penetrance of 0.40. In the presence of the gene P schizophrenia can occur in the heterozygote Ss, resulting in a more serious form of the disease and having a manifestation rate of 0.70. The population frequencies best fitting the availa-

ble data are estimated to be approximately 0.03 for P and 0.07 or 0.08 for s. It is also hypothesized that the reproductive fitness is 0.80 in manifest schizophrenics with genotype ss pp and 0.50 in overt schizophrenics carrying the modifier gene P. The model is proposed to cover only the process or nuclear type of schizophrenia. (60 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7305. McDowell, David; Reynolds, Brian & Magaro, Peter. (U Maine, Orono) **The integration defect in paranoid and nonparanoid schizophrenia.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 629-636. —Tested a theory of schizophrenia which views the central defect as an inadequate integration of perceptual and cognitive processes. Instead of combining these processes as normals do, paranoids emphasize cognitive processes, whereas nonparanoids emphasize perceptual processes. 10 nonparanoid and 10 paranoid patients and 10 control Ss (hospital aides), all 18-60 yrs old, listened to sentences ending in high-, or low-probability words masked by 1 of 5 levels of white noise. As predicted, paranoids identified the masked word significantly more accurately than nonparanoids when task performance was facilitated by cognitive processes (expectation of the probable ending). When expectations operated to decrease performance (improbable endings), subgroup performance tended to reverse, although differences were not significant. The prediction that normals' performance would be intermediate in both conditions was confirmed. Controls performed more like paranoids on probable end words but more like nonparanoids on improbable end words. Moreover, signal detection analysis showed that paranoids were biased toward high-probability responses, whereas nonparanoids were biased toward low-probability responses, thus deviating from normals in opposite directions. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7306. McGlashan, Thomas H.; Levy, Steven T. & Carpenter, William T. (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Integration and sealing over.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1269-1272. —Notes that concepts of integration and sealing over are common clinical psychiatric parlance. The authors posit that their experience studying and treating acute schizophrenic patients, primarily with psychosocial techniques, has emphasized the meaningfulness of these concepts. By studying the attitudes of 14 18-60 yr old recovered patients toward their psychotic experiences, they have obtained material from which to formulate definitions of these concepts. It was found that integrators tend to be curious about their symptoms, regard them as part of their life's pattern, and gain information from them, resulting in a more flexible and variable attitude toward illness than patients who seal over. The latter have rather fixed, usually negative, views of their illness and tend not to strive to understand their psychotic symptoms nor to place their psychotic experiences in perspective with their lives before and after psychosis. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7307. McQuaid, Paul F. (Mater Misericordiae, Dublin, Ireland) **Infantile autism in twins.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 530-534. —Describes a pair of monozygotic male twins concordant for early infantile autism (EIA). A distinction is

drawn between EIA and infantile psychosis (IP) with associated mental retardation as a guide to prognosis and the necessity to provide suitable social training and education. The relevance of etiology is discussed, and the importance of abnormal ante-natal history and delivery status, even in cases with strong genetic predisposition, is noted. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7308. **Mechanic, David.** (U Wisconsin) **Sociocultural and social-psychological factors affecting personal responses to psychological disorder.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 393-404.—Reviews the historical, methodological, theoretical, and analytical factors in the patient's responses to indications of mental illness. Social selection theories of the development of illness are examined, along with 4 methodological approaches to understanding how people respond to symptoms and choose pathways to care (study of care-seeking as a dispositional variable, study of the interaction independent variables explaining utilization, study of the effects of the structure of the health delivery system on utilization, and studies of the processes of illness). It is noted that most of the literature deals with systematic differences in the sociocultural characteristics of users of particular helping facilities, rather than with the theoretical aspects of illness and help-seeking behaviors. The politics of mental health care and attribution frameworks of illness responses are also examined. (47 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

7309. **Merbaum, Michael & Hefez, Albert.** (U Haifa, Israel) **Emotional adjustment of psychiatric patients following their unexpected discharge due to war: Short- and long-term effects.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 709-714.—Reports that at 1-mo follow-up none of the ex-patients had been rehospitalized; at 10-mo follow-up 4 had been rehospitalized, and 28% of the 30 Ss were receiving chemotherapy. Ratings at both follow-ups suggested mild to moderate emotional stress.

7310. **Mohan, K. J.; Salo, M. W. & Nagaswami, S.** (VA Hosp, Topeka, KS) **A case of limbic system dysfunction with hypersexuality and fugue state.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 621-624.—Describes a case of limbic dysfunction in a 28-yr-old female who presented with psychosis and sexual promiscuity. EEG abnormalities were present also. Dramatic improvements in the presenting symptoms were observed with anticonvulsant medication. It is noted that limbic system dysfunction may be diagnosed as "functional psychosis." (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7311. **Myers, Jerome K.; Lindenthal, Jacob J. & Pepper, Max P.** (Yale U) **Life events, social integration and psychiatric symptomatology.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 421-429. Examined the relationship between life events, social integration, and psychopathology in 720 adults over 18 yrs of age first in 1967 and again in 1969. For most Ss, there was a direct relationship between the number of life events experienced and the degree of symptomatology; however, some Ss did not fit this pattern. Among these individuals, those who displayed significant symptoms but reported few life events were less well integrated than those who reported few symptoms but many events. Possible reasons for these differences are discussed in

terms of integration in the larger social stratification system, the micro-system level of the family, and the instrumental role system. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7312. **Prior, Margot R. & Chen, C. S.** (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Learning set acquisition in autistic children.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 701-708.—Compared the performance of 19 autistic 5-13 yr olds (mean MA: 4 yrs, 3 mo) on an object discrimination learning set task with that of MA and IQ matched control groups of normal and retarded Ss. All but 2 of the autistic Ss acquired a learning set. About 1/3 of the Ss in each control group also acquired a learning set. However, the mean number of problems to criterion was similar for both the autistic and control groups of Ss who acquired a learning set. It is suggested that the superior performance of autistic Ss on a task which is believed to be related to MA indicates that the MA of these children may be higher than that which is usually obtained with standard measuring techniques. Results provided somewhat equivocal evidence for a relation between MA, IQ, and learning set formation in the normal and retarded Ss. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7313. **Prior, Margot; Boulton, David; Gajago, Christine & Perry, Dennis.** (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **The classification of childhood psychoses by numerical taxonomy.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 321-330.—Used a form of numerical taxonomy to classify a group of 162 psychotic children on the basis of case history data supplied by the parents on E. Rimland's (see PA, Vol 47:5100) diagnostic checklist. Ss were grouped into 2 classes. Class 1 included Ss with early onset of the psychosis who showed numerous withdrawal and aloneness symptoms and impaired communication; Class 2 included Ss with later onset whose symptoms were more heterogeneous and scattered than those in Class 1. The 2 classes differed significantly on 29 of the 67 attributes on which they were measured. Findings are interpreted as supporting a system of classification in childhood psychosis in terms of age of onset. (45 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7314. **Reich, Walter.** (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **The schizophrenia spectrum: A genetic concept.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 3-12.—Describes a spectrum concept of schizophrenia which hypothesizes that (a) classical schizophrenia results at least in part from a genetic diathesis; (b) certain other, usually milder, psychopathological states, which do not satisfy the classical criteria for the diagnosis of schizophrenia, represent varying clinical expressions of the same diathesis; and (c) all of these states constitute a genetically based spectrum of schizophrenic disorders. A program of research which has attempted to test the concept, and to identify, describe, and classify the components of the genetic spectrum, is reviewed. Its methodology makes possible an approach to schizophrenia which simultaneously takes into account its 2 most vexing problems—nosology and etiology. (57 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7315. **Richer, John & Richards, Barry.** (Reading U, England) **Reacting to autistic children: The danger of trying too hard.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 526-529.—Recent work has revealed that

autistic children's predominating tendency to avoid social interactions is actually enhanced by the "friendly" approaches of others. To investigate this finding, the reactions of 8 autistic children to 4 styles of adult behavior were videotaped. The adult reacted to the child's looks at her by (a) smiling, (b) gaze averting, (c) gaze averting plus other "timid" behaviors and (d) doing nothing except continuing to look back. For condition "d", it was found that autistic children showed less avoidance behavior after eye contact and spent more time within 1 meter of the adult. The implications for treatment are contrary to much modern practice and to what seems to be adults' "natural" response. Reactivity by others appeared to enhance the child's avoidance, and it is suggested that adults should be circumspect in the degree of sociability with which they respond to autistic children. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7316. Schuckit, Marc A.; Miller, Patricia L. & Hahlbohm, Dewey. (U Washington, Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Inst, Seattle) **Unrecognized psychiatric illness in elderly medical-surgical patients.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 655-660.—Used research diagnostic criteria in a structured interview to evaluate the presence of unrecognized psychiatric illness in 50 acute medical and surgical patients over age 65 at a veterans hospital; 24% of the Ss had unrecognized major mental disorders, predominantly depression or alcoholism. The geriatric patients most likely to have unrecognized illness were older, widowed or divorced, had past jail and/or psychiatric hospital experiences, and gave histories of vascular disorders. Results are consistent with past literature on the elderly. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7317. Schwartz, Carol C.; Myers, Jerome K. & Astrachan, Boris M. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **Concordance of multiple assessments of the outcome of schizophrenia.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1221-1227.—Examined concordance of multiple assessments of the outcome of schizophrenia from (a) concordance of 3 different assessments of mental status, and (b) concordance of 4 different dimensions of outcome. 132 schizophrenics, 85% of whom were 20-39 yrs old, were interviewed 2-3 yrs after discharge. When the assessment instruments were compared, discordance in overall assessment happened because each instrument tapped varying aspects of symptomatology, suggesting that outcome is somewhat instrument-related. Although adjustment in mental status was correlated with social adjustment and role performance, a patient's status at follow-up bore little relationship to rate of rehospitalization or to consumer satisfaction with treatment. A differential impact of the same predictor variables on 4 dimensions of outcome underscored the discordance in multiple assessments. It is concluded that since treatment outcome is multifaceted and multidetermined, multiple assessments must continue as vital procedures. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7318. Shemesh, Sasson S. (U Minnesota) **The use of operant procedures in the assessment of psychotic children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2953.

7319. Simpson, Richard L. (U Kansas) **The role of input organization, contingency contracting and posi-**

tive expectancy on the short term memory of emotionally disturbed and normal children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4045-4046.

7320. Strauss, John S.; Carpenter, William T. & Bartko, John J. (U Hosp, School of Medicine & Dentistry) **Speculations on the processes that underlie schizophrenic symptoms and signs: III.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Win), No 11, 61-69.—Discusses the underlying processes of schizophrenic symptoms and their relationship to the continuum characteristics, possible multiplicity, antecedents, and outcome of schizophrenia. Findings about the antecedents of the kinds of schizophrenic manifestations and the processes they reflect suggest that (a) positive symptoms may reflect a nonspecific process that can be a reaction to a variety of causes, including organic, psychological, or family environment conditions; (b) negative symptoms may be interpreted as reflecting a process that arises from the chronicity of some primary disorder or as a response to society's reaction to other symptoms of the patient; and (c) disorders of personal relationships appear to have their own longitudinal history and consistency as a psychological process. These 3 suggestions are integrated into a multi-process conception of schizophrenia. The need to consider the etiology, outcome, and treatment requirements of each process and also the relationships among processes is emphasized.

7321. Taub, Barry R. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Differences in heart rate and galvanic skin response reactivity in primary and secondary psychopaths and nonpsychopathic controls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2320.

7322. Tooley, Kay. (U Michigan, Children's Psychiatric Hosp) **The choice of a surviving sibling as "scapegoat" in some cases of maternal bereavement: A case report.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 331-339.—Presents a description of a pathological variation of the mourning process in mothers who have suffered a narcissistically damaging psychological or actual loss of a child. A surviving sibling is chosen as a displacement object for the mother's sense of guilt and self-hatred. The parent-child estrangement continues for years after the trauma with an extremity and severity that often necessitates court intervention. A case illustration is presented, and it is suggested that counseling by available professionals at the time of the bereavement would be both economical and effective in forestalling this variety of pathological family scapegoating.—*Journal summary*.

7323. Tsuang, Ming T. & Winokur, G. (U Iowa, Medical Coll) **The Iowa 500: The work in a 35 year follow-up of depression, mania, and schizophrenia.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 359-365.—Selected 525 depressive, manic, and schizophrenic patients, admitted to Iowa Psychopathic Hospital 1934-1944 and a control group of 160 surgical patients admitted to a general hospital (matched with the psychiatric patients for sex, age, and admission status) for follow-up 35 yrs later. For this follow-up, structured interviews with the patients were done by persons who did not know which group the patient came from. Ratings of employment status, physical health, and of

mental health (based on the interview data) were combined into an overall rating of psychiatric disability. On this rating the surgical patients had the healthiest scores (none had "severe" pathology), the manic and depressed group had intermediate scores (27% had severe pathology), and the schizophrenics fared worst (48% had severe pathology). (French summary)—*F. Auld*.

7324. **Uddenberg, Nils & Nilsson, L.** (U Lund, Psychiatric Inst I, Sweden) **The longitudinal course of para-natal emotional disturbance.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(3), 160-169.—Interviewed 95 18-33 yr old nulliparous women during pregnancy and 4 mo postpartum. The possibility of predicting mental disturbance postpartum from that during pregnancy was studied. When the woman was mentally disturbed during pregnancy, the prognosis was better in the case of a poor social situation at the time of the pregnancy than in the case of a good social situation. Negative attitude towards further pregnancies and repudiation of her own mother, however, implied unfavorable prognosis. In the case of a woman without mental symptoms during pregnancy, denial of the pregnancy and sensations connected with it suggested poor adaptation postpartum. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7325. **Videbech, Thomas.** (Inst of Psychiatric Demography, Risskov, Denmark) **A study of genetic factors, childhood bereavement, and premorbid personality traits in patients with anancastic endogenous depression.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(3), 178-222.—From a sample of 1,005 patients admitted to a State Hospital in Aarhus for the 1st time during 1950-1959 and who had been diagnosed as suffering from manic-depressive psychosis or endogenous depression (affective psychoses), 104 manic-depressive patients with anancastic symptoms were selected. Ss were individually matched with nonanancastic controls with affective psychoses. Anancastic Ss and controls who were still living were seen at the follow-up. Information concerning the psychiatric history of 945 1st-degree relatives of anancastic Ss and 1,000 1st-degree relatives of controls were obtained. A positive correlation was found between the presence of anancasms and premorbid obsessive personality traits, traumatic environmental factors in childhood, a tendency to monopolarity, a preponderance of monopolar depressions in the family, and the presence of secondary cases of anancastic endogenous depression. Findings are compatible with a theory which attributes a pathoplastic effect to the obsessive personality giving rise to anancastic symptomatology in the form of affective psychoses which tend to a unipolar course. (4% p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7326. **Walsh, Michael L.** (U Kentucky) **Impression management on cognitive tests in good and poor premorbid schizophrenic patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2956.

7327. **Weiss, A. A.; Robinson, Sh. & Winnik, H. Z.** **Obsessive psychosis: A cross-validation study.** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 137-141. Conducted a cross-validation investigation of a study performed by A. A. Weiss et al (see PA, Vol 45 6599). A fresh sample of 12 patients diagnosed by clinical criteria as suffering from "obsessive psychosis" rather than compulsion neurosis was evaluated by the

same battery of 5 psychological tests (e.g., the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test Form II and the Weigl-Goldstein-Scheerer Color-Form Sorting Test). None of the Ss showed the basic compulsive personality characterized by orderliness, accuracy, ambivalence, displacement to irrelevancies, hesitancy, or doubting. While each S showed evidence of deviation from classical neurosis, none produced indications necessitating the diagnosis of schizophrenia. The methodology of cross-validation yielded convincing validation of the conclusions drawn in the original study.—*Journal abstract*.

7328. **Winter, David A.** (Claybury Hosp, Woodford Bridge, England) **Some characteristics of schizophrenics and their parents.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 279-290.—Tested 4 hypotheses: (a) Parents of schizophrenics constitute a discrete group among the parents of psychiatric patients with regard to aspects of their construing. (b) Schizophrenics can be differentiated from other psychiatric patients by aspects of their construing. (c) The construing of parents of psychiatric patients is related to that of their disturbed children. (d) Parents of schizophrenics differ from parents of other psychiatric patients in their personality and attitudes. An experimental group of 20 parents of acute schizophrenics and a control group of 20 parents of acute nonschizophrenic psychiatric patients were given a battery of psychological tests including the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale, the Barrister-Fransella Grid Test of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder, the Eysenck Psychoticism-Extraversion-Neuroticism inventory, and the Hostility and Direction of Hostility Questionnaire. Their hospitalized children completed a shortened battery. There was some confirmation of each hypothesis. The parents' structuring of supplied constructs was related to that of their children. There were also some differences in personality between the groups of parents. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7329. **Yabuki, Shoji.** (Kokugakuin U, Tokyo, Japan) **[Cognition and defense (V): Reciprocal or parallel relations between the self-cognition and the cognition of outer world.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(4), 207-215.—Developed a series of photographs, based on each of the Blacky Pictures and arranged in 14 stages from vaguest to clearest, to measure the perceptual sensitivity and the cognitive styles (i.e., emotional vs neutral styles) of 60 male and 42 female neurotics. Ss' self-images were examined from the viewpoint of their relations to the cognitive styles of the outer world. It is shown that females tended to show a reciprocal relation of self-cognition and cognition of the outer world, but that males tended to show a parallel relation. On the basis of these findings and findings from other studies, results are interpreted as an indication of the tendency toward sex difference in social norms which bring about the intrapsychic conflicts which are accompanied by emotional expressions. (English summary)—*English abstract*.

7330. **Zarroug, El-Tayeb A.** (Psychiatric Hosp, Taif, Saudi Arabia) **The frequency of visual hallucinations in schizophrenic patients in Saudi Arabia.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 553-555.—69 schizophrenic patients were investigated for the phenomenology and frequency of visual hallucinations. Of these

patients 43 were visually hallucinated. It is concluded that visual hallucinations in schizophrenia are of common occurrence in Saudi Arabia. The need for further investigation as to the part played by cultural and other factors is emphasized.—*Journal abstract.*

7331. Zimmermann, Robert L.; Vestre, Norris D. & Hunter, Sara H. (U Minnesota) **Validity of family informants' ratings of psychiatric patients: General validity.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 619-630.—149 16-64 yr old psychiatric inpatients were rated by members of their families, using the Katz Adjustment Scale and the Interpersonal Check List, family form. The validity of these ratings was assessed against entrance diagnosis and patients' MMPI and Interpersonal Check List scores; global ratings of pathology by patient, nurse, and psychiatric resident; and standard ward- and self-ratings. The family ratings had validity levels comparable to ward- and self-ratings. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

7332. Bagley, Christopher. (U Surrey, England) **Suicidal behaviour and suicidal ideation in adolescents: A problem for counsellors in education.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 190-208.—A review of research on the prevalence, causes, and prevention of suicidal behavior and ideation in adolescents suggests that both completed and attempted suicide is increasing. A number of factors appear to be associated with suicidal behavior: cultural factors (e.g., those arising from the stresses of discrimination); disorganized and unstable family life, especially that which involves the child in early separation from a parent; sexual imbalances in educational institutions; and an increase in anomie which is associated in the young with a variety of self-indulgent behavior. Data on suicidal ideation in 240 English 14-yr-olds are reported. Results indicate that 4.5% of the boys and 9.4% of the girls expressed serious suicidal ideation. Suggestion are made for using such questionnaire data for identifying teenagers in need of counseling. (63 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7333. Baker, Howard J. (U California, Ctr for the Health Sciences, Los Angeles) **Male transsexualism: Confirmation of a hypothesis?** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1587-1588.—Posits that persistent confusion and the grouping together of similar disorders of differing origins confuse the question of genetic influences of male transsexualism. A 27-yr-old adopted biological male transsexual was seen for psychiatric referral. At the time of the initial interview, events of her early development were unknown to her and were elucidated by her adoptive mother. It is suggested that her history seems to sever the genetic link between parent and child while maintaining the psycho-environmental continuity seen in patients who have been diagnosed as having transsexualism. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7334. Bullough, Vern L. (California State U, Northridge) **Transsexualism in history.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 561-571.—Summarizes references to possible transsexuals in Europe and America over the past 200 yrs. Most of the references

come not from the medical and psychiatric literature but from more ephemeral and nonindexed materials such as newspapers and magazines. (76 ref)

7335. Carvalho Ribas, J. et al. (U Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina, Serviço de Psiquiatria Infantil, Brazil) **[Behavior disorders with predominance of aggressiveness, irritability, impulsiveness, and instability: Clinical electroencephalographic study of 100 cases.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1974(Sep), Vol 32(3), 187-194.—Studied frequency of irritability, aggressiveness, impulsiveness, and psychomotor instability in 100 patients, 5-16 yrs old to determine etiological relationships, using measures that included EEG and testing inventories. Evidence of cerebral dysrhythmia (69 cases), unfavorable environmental conditions (37 cases), oligophrenia (35 cases) and cerebral damage (3 cases) were involved in the etiology, that could be determined for 85 patients. While the importance of environmental factors and oligophrenia in the genesis of behavioral disturbances has been indicated in the literature, the frequency of cerebral dysrhythmia was somewhat surprising, suggesting the value of anti-epileptic treatment of such symptoms. (15 ref)—*Journal summary.*

7336. Celiński, Andrzej. (U Warsaw, Poland) **[Critical analysis of Merton's theory of deviant behavior.]** (Polh) *Studia Sociologiczne*, 1974, No 3(54), 117-140.—Discusses anomie and deviant behavior in terms of Merton's theory. It is suggested that delinquency is a function of development rather than social structure. Reference group theory is used to explain the nature of delinquency.—*H. Kaczowski.*

7337. Cochran, Raymond & Robertson, Alex. (U Birmingham, England) **Stress in the lives of parasuicides.** *Social Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 161-171.—Studied the relationship between life stress and attempted suicide (parasuicide) in 100 male attempted suicides (mean age, 36.7 yrs) and 100 matched controls. Data were gathered on recent life events (Life Events Inventory), hostility, depression and dissatisfaction, and demographic variables. Results indicate that parasuicides had experienced far more life stresses in the year preceding their act than had the controls and this held true for both young and old, manual and nonmanual occupation groups. Unpleasant life changing events occurred with greater frequency among the parasuicides than the controls, whereas pleasant events occurred with similar frequency in both groups. The groups were also compared on the frequency of occurrence of events within and beyond their control. Both types of event were more common in the parasuicide than the control group, thus giving support to the hypothesis that a high rate of life stress predisposes a person towards parasuicide. Only in the manual occupation group was life stress related to hostility and depression; it is suggested that this may account for some of the differential parasuicide rates between social classes. Young people had higher parasuicide rates. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7338. Corneli, Helen M. (U Wisconsin) **A comparison of the reading interests of prisoners and college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan). Vol 34(7-A), 3684

7339. Davidoff, Elliott & Towne, Jonathan B. (Federal Corrections Inst, Tampa, CA) **Ingested foreign bod-**

ies. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 75(7), 1003-1007.—Discusses 7 case histories of White male federal prisoners, ages 20-25, representing 18 instances of intentional ingestion of foreign bodies. 4 types of ingesters are indicated: psychotics, children, accidental swallowers, and manipulative swallowers. A high mortality rate has been reported among psychotic patients due to the number and bizarreness of the objects and the difficulty of making a firm diagnosis of such patients. The nonpsychotic patient who has swallowed a foreign body as a manipulative gesture is a type seen among prison populations. Diagnosis is facilitated by the intention of obtaining secondary gain. There is a marked tendency to repeat the action. Prison population manipulative swallowers are often uncooperative, demanding or refusing surgery at times. Their behavior makes patient management deviate from the ideal of expectant treatment. (18 ref)—*P. R. Sweet*.

7340. **Donovan, Dennis M. & O'Leary, Michael E.** (VA Hosp, Seattle, WA) **Comparison of perceived and experienced control among alcoholics and nonalcoholics.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 726-728.—Reports that alcoholics and nonalcoholics, matched on age and education, did not differ on perceived locus of control. Alcoholics experienced having proportionately less control over both internal and external pressures than nonalcoholics. The implication of results in relation to alcoholics' drinking behavior is discussed within a social learning framework.

7341. **Goldberg, Leonard.** (City U New York) **Aggression in boys in a clinic population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2929.

7342. **Green, Richard.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **The significance of feminine behaviour in boys.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 341-344.

7343. **Grisso, J. Thomas.** (St Louis U) **Conflict about release: Environmental and personal correlates among institutionalized delinquents.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 396-399.—Among institutionalized delinquent White male 13-17 yr olds, low scores on a questionnaire index of desire for release were related significantly to less stable family relationships (parent absent from home, parental abuse-rejection), more pessimistic evaluations of home by Ss, and a greater likelihood of previous institutionalization and of truancy runaway offenses. Results suggest the importance of extrainstitutional variables for understanding the delinquent's degree of motivation for release. They also provide some direction for further studies of institutional dependency among delinquents. *Journal abstract*.

7344. **Hagan, John.** (U Toronto, Canada) **Setting the record straight: Toward the reformulation of an interactionist perspective in deviance.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 13(3), 421-424. Refutes R. L. Schmitt and S. E. Grupp's (see PA, Vol 55 Issue 4) criticisms of the author's article of the use of a symbolic interactionist perspective in deviance. The arguments of Schmitt and Grupp that the article was preoccupied with historical figures, inaccurate and misconceived, and flawed by omissions are rebutted, and

the need for a reexamination and redefinition of interactionist concepts is emphasized. (15 ref)

7345. **Heiman, Michael F.** **The police suicide.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 267-273.—Considers various theories of suicide that might be especially applicable to police suicides. Among the major concepts discussed are (a) the "inverted murder" of Wilhelm Stekel and Freud, (b) the "trinity of death wishes" of C. Menninger, and (c) the sociological analyses of Durkheim.—*R. J. Albers*.

7346. **Jacobson, Hanna M.** (New York U) **An investigation of the relationship between risk taking characteristics, belief in internal-external control, emotional reactivity, and the lethality of the suicide plan in women who have attempted suicide.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2738-2739.

7347. **Kennedy, Dennis L.** (Michael Reese Medical Ctr, Inst for Psychosomatic & Psychiatric Research & Training, Chicago, IL) **Behavior of alcoholics and spouses in a simulation game situation.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 23-34.—Observed and compared the interaction of alcoholics and their spouses in a simulation game with the behavior of nonalcoholic couples. Overall, 28 couples played a mixed-motive bargaining game, the "tax game," a modification of Kelly's "game of nines." Alcoholic couples as a group did not manifest a distinct game "style." They were less uniform in this respect than "normal" couples and a mixed group of "psychiatrically disturbed" couples. Subgroup trends without the alcoholic sample are discussed. Extreme behavior, rigidity, and lack of communication were common features in the game behavior of alcoholic couples that did not appear to relate to a particular game style, but did distinguish the game play of alcoholic couples from that of nonalcoholic couples. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7348. **Kosewski, Marek.** [Theoretical problems of crime and aggression.] (Poln) *Przegląd Penitencjarny i Kryminologiczny*, 1973, Vol 11(3), 49-64.—Considers whether crime is a form of aggression and whether criminals are more aggressive than noncriminals. The study of individual differences has so far been a failure. It is necessary to consider criminals as a nonhomogeneous and highly differentiated group. (French summary) (54 ref)—*A. Z. Arthur*.

7349. **Kraus, J.** (Dept of Child Welfare & Social Welfare of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia) **Ecology of juvenile delinquency in metropolitan Sydney.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 384-395.—Principal components analysis of ecological correlations of 25 demographic variables, sampled in 39 local government areas, showed 2 major factors; these accounted for 39 and 23% of the total variance and for 51 and 32% of the variance of juvenile delinquency, respectively. Factor I was designated individual-social-economic alienation (broken marriages, psychiatric illness, alcoholism, drug abuse, infant mortality, immigrant minorities, unemployment, females in the work force, low house and car ownership, living in apartments). Factor II was designated low socio-educational status (low education, crowding in dwellings, high birth rate, high proportion of children, mental retardation, perinatal mortality, females not working, living in

houses, unemployment). It was postulated that in areas scoring high on Factor I social psychiatry could provide a suitable form of approach not only to the problem of delinquency but also to some of the other problems of individual and social pathology. For areas scoring high on Factor II, where delinquency seems to be a product of culture rather than expression of social pathology, it was postulated that the approach should be based on social controls, youth leadership, education, and the provision of suitable outlets for the frustrations of juveniles. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7350. Lerner, Kenneth. (Purdue U) **Study of some basic assumptions of "I" level classification system of delinquency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2939-2940.

7351. Lester, David. (Richard Stockton State Coll) **Firesetting. Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy**, 1975, Vol 21(2), 22-26.—Examines various aspects of firesetting, including clinical studies on the subject, general characteristics of firesetters, theories of firesetting, and the relationship between firesetting and sexual behavior. It was found that firesetters do not differ in diagnosis from other kinds of criminals and do not appear to have more problems in their heterosexual behavior. There is some evidence of a greater history of enuresis and urethral disorder. Firesetters who are criminally insane are more likely to have experienced institutional care as children and to have had more difficulty with interpersonal relationships than fellow patients. Firesetters tend to have committed offenses against property rather than against persons, and firesetters who are sexually excited by fires form a very small proportion of the total firesetter population. Interesting speculations are provided about the psychodynamics of firesetting (e.g., handling of aggression, displacement of anger felt toward significant others).—*J. Sorokac*.

7352. Marfatia, J. C. **Suicide in childhood and adolescence.** *Child Psychiatry Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(4), 13-16.—Presents a summary of the rising incidence of childhood and adolescent suicide, a phenomenon in most Western societies. The causes appear to be of 2 kinds: (a) those stemming from the environment, which include lack of parental love, parental authoritarian attitudes, family quarrels, low socioeconomic status, loneliness, and parental alcoholism; and (b) those which represent the child against itself, which include truancy, temper tantrums, adolescent boredom, fantasies of parental rejection, and disappointment in adolescent love affairs. 3 illustrative case histories are presented.—*J. S. Garnett*.

7353. McCreary, Charles P. (U California, Medical School, Los Angeles) **Personality differences among child molesters.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 591-593.—Compared the MMPI profiles of 2 groups of child molesters, those with no previous offenses ($n = 18$) vs those with one or more prior sex offenses ($n = 15$), in order to assess certain clinically derived inferences about these offenders. The group with prior offenses showed more psychopathology than the group with no previous offenses.—*Journal abstract*

7354. McIntire, Matilda S. & Angle, Carol R. **Evaluation of suicide risk in adolescents.** *Journal of Family Practice*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(5), 339-341.—Outlines a "psychological biopsy" for evaluation of the severity and type of perturbation in adolescents engaging in self-destructive behavior. 9 areas of inquiry are covered: the circumstantial lethality of the event, prior self-destructive behavior, depression, hostility, stress, reaction of the parent or parent surrogate, loss of communication, lack of resources, and extremes of parental expectations and control. Adolescents under severe familial and socioeconomic stress, and with a history of acting-out behavior, often respond well to transfer to a more favorable home situation. It is suggested that where there is no apparent familial perturbation, the physician should be alert to the possibility of severe psychiatric disorder. In either case, definition of the problem opens the way to a plan for management and support.—*Journal abstract*.

7355. Meyer, Robert L. (U Detroit) **Altruism among male juvenile delinquents related to offense committed and parents' cultural status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2944-2945.

7356. Mischke, Harold D. (U Washington, Seattle) **The relationship of Edwards Personality Inventory scores to drinking pattern and social stability in male alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4881.

7357. Niskanen, Pekka; Koskinen, Teuvo; Lepola, Ulla & Venäläinen, Eino. (Helsinki University Central Hosp. Psychiatric Clinic, Finland) **A study of attempted suicides in urban versus rural areas, with a follow-up.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 283-291.—Compared 44 patients admitted to hospital in Northern Savo during a 3-mo period because of attempted suicide and 44 nonattempters admitted for other reasons. There were equal numbers of men and women and equal numbers of Ss from urban and rural areas. Psychiatric interviews were made at admission and 3 mo afterwards. Results show that schizophrenia was significantly more frequent in the rural than in the urban attempter group. By contrast, alcoholism and alcohol abuse were more frequent in the urban than in the rural attempter group. Compared with urban Ss, rural Ss tended to be physically more seriously disordered. Poisoning by drugs was a significantly more frequent means of attempted suicide in the urban than in the rural group. Ss in the latter group, again, resorted more often to the "active" methods of attempted suicide. Of the attempters, 25% attempted suicide again during the 3-mo period; the corresponding figure for the nonattempters being only 6%. During the follow-up period, a greater number of attempts was made by rural than by urban Ss, and these attempts were more serious. (15 ref) *Journal Abstract*

7358. O'Keefe, Edward J. (Marist Coll) **Porteus maze Q score as a measure of impulsivity.** *Personality & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 675-678.—Investigated the validity of the Q score (derived from the qualitative scoring of the Porteus Maze Test) as a measure of impulsivity by comparing the performance of high- and low-impulsive groups. 55 delinquent and non-delinquent boys, matched for age, race, and IQ, were employed. The Q score failed to differentiate between the two groups.

institutionalized Ss, delinquent from nondelinquent Ss, and extreme groups based on ratings. Findings are at variance with the claim that the *Q* score measures impulsivity.—*Journal abstract*.

7359. **Pemper, Karl.** (Ohio State U) **Cognitive control among alcoholics and nonalcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2315.

7360. **Pretzel, Paul W.** (School of Theology, Claremont) **Suicide and religion: A preliminary study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2948-2949.

7361. **Price, J. & Karim, I.** (U Queensland, Royal Brisbane Hosp, Herston, Australia) **Suicide in Fiji: A two-year survey.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(3), 153-159.—Reviews data on certified suicide in Fiji during 1971-1972. Data show the much higher incidence of suicide in Fiji Indians than in other races, the incidence in females being particularly high. The findings on a more detailed sample survey of 50% of the 90 certified cases are presented. In the Fiji Indian population, a positive correlation between suicide and rural residence and a negative correlation between suicide and Moslem religion were found. In the 2 areas there were 40,393 people classified as living in urban surroundings; of these, 7 committed suicide during the survey. Of 86,864 living in rural surroundings, 38 committed suicide. Of the 45 studied, 41 were Hindus and only 1 was Moslem.—*Journal abstract*.

7362. **Pugliese, Anthony C.** **A study of methadone maintenance patients with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 198-204.—Administered the MMPI to 65 outpatients in a methadone maintenance program to investigate the personality characteristics of the Ss and what effect they might have on Ss' employability. Data indicate that the emotional adjustment of the patients may not have had a bearing on their present employment, which was predominately in the unskilled area, but it may have become a factor when they began to seek advancement toward higher level positions. The majority of patients scored in the abnormal range on the Psychopathic deviate (*Pd*) scale of the MMPI (the *Pd* scale was based on patients who exhibited a disregard for social values, an inability to profit from experience, and a difficulty in maintaining satisfactory personal relationships). High *Pd* scale scores suggest an individual who is impulsive, resentful, and lacking in deep emotional responses. These personality characteristics may have been a factor when the patient attempted to seek employment in sales, service, or other fields where personal relationships are important. It was not a factor in their present employment.—*Journal abstract*.

7363. **Rainey, John M. & Crowder, Miles K.** (Wayne State U, Medical School) **Prolonged psychosis attributed to phencyclidine: Report of three cases.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1076-1078.

Reports that after ingesting street drugs, 3 young men developed schizophreniform psychoses, analgesia, anesthesia, and amnesia for the psychotic state. Except for their unusually long duration of 2-4 wks, these reactions resembled phencyclidine psychoses. The authors could

find no information on phencyclidine in handbooks on drug abuse.

7364. **Richman, N.; Stevenson, J. E. & Graham, P. J.** (Hosp for Sick Children, London, England) **Prevalence of behaviour problems in 3-year-old children: An epidemiological study in a London Borough.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 277-287.—In an epidemiological study of the behavior of 3-yr-olds in 705 families, it was found that 7% had a behavior problem which was moderate or severe. A further 15% had mild behavior problems. There were no significant social class differences. Males were significantly more likely to be overactive, to be wetting at night and during the day, to be soiling, and to have relapsed in sphincter control after a period of being clean or dry. Females were more likely to be fearful. There were no other sex differences in the frequency of problem behavior.—*Journal summary*.

7365. **Rosenheim, Harold D.** (U Kentucky) **Empathy, identification, altruism, and role similarity in the hospitalized opiate addict and hospital staff.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2950-2951.

7366. **Sathyavathi, K.** (All India Inst of Mental Health, Bangalore) **Usual and unusual suicide pacts in Bangalore: A report.** *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(2), 173-180.—Analyzed 23 suicide pact cases and classified them into usual and unusual types. The unusual cases were considered so because (a) both members of the pact were of the same sex, and (b) the causes were sociocultural, centering around the institution of marriage in Hindu society in an urban area undergoing rapid social change.—*I. W. Kidorf*.

7367. **Schmitt, Raymond L. & Grupp, Stanley E.** (Illinois State U) **The interactionist perspective: Some things Hagan didn't tell us.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 13(3), 416-420.—Critiques J. L. Hagan's (see PA, Vol 52:3304) negative assessment of the contributions of symbolic interactionism to the study of deviance. The logic of evaluating selected seminal works without reference to recent contributions of the symbolic interactionists in deviance and other areas is challenged. (23 ref)

7368. **Singh, Devendra; Letz, Richard & Sikes, Sydnor.** (U Texas, Austin) **The nature of thinking behavior in obese humans.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 641-644.—Investigated the thinking behavior of obese Ss, using a divergent thinking task. 15 obese and 15 nonobese college students participated. Results show that obese Ss spent less time and gave fewer responses than nonobese Ss. Furthermore, qualitative differences in responses were observed between obese and nonobese Ss. Findings suggest that obese Ss have a more limited cognitive repertoire than nonobese Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

7369. **Smith, Selwyn M. & Hanson, Ruth.** (Royal Ottawa Hosp, Canada) **Interpersonal relationships and childrearing practices in 214 parents of battered children.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 513-525.—Examined the role of child-rearing methods, background factors, personality characteristics, and social class in child battering among 214 parents of battered children. The self-reported child-rearing prac-

tices of these parents were characterized in a few but not all respects by demanding behavior which exceeded that to be expected in relation to their social class and age. Inconsistency in child management was noted in the comparison between lack of demonstrativeness and emotional over-involvement, and between physical punishment and a tendency to be lax in the supervision of the child, and was reminiscent of parents of delinquents. Unhappiness and hostility in relationships with members of their families of origin, with unsupporting partners, and with people in general were other important features. Generally, identified perpetrators were characterized by features significant for the sample as a whole. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7370. Smukler, Arthur J. & Schiebel, Douglas. (Hahnemann Medical Coll) **Personality characteristics of exhibitionists.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 600-603.—Presents clinical history, MMPI, and Comrey Personality Scale data on 41 17-54 yr old exhibitionists and voyeurs in a general hospital treatment program. Data do not indicate any definitive character type or evidence of severe pathology in these Ss. (15 ref)

7371. Storm, Thomas & Cutler, Ronald. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Notes toward the analysis of loss of control in normal and pathological drinkers.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 151-155.—The general distribution of alcohol consumption and its responsiveness to price variations relative to disposable income suggest that there is no qualitative distinction between alcoholics and other heavy drinkers. The disease concept of alcoholism and the notion of loss of control, on the other hand, imply such a distinction. A reinterpretation of loss of control is offered which assumes that loss of control exists but does not distinguish between pathological and nonpathological drinkers. The notion of control and some speculations about factors affecting the frequency and success of controls are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

7372. Sukoneck, Barry. (Ball State U) **The relationship between hypnotic suggestibility and personality in delinquent and non-delinquent adolescent females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4763.

7373. Swartz, Virginia D. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **The effects of aggression and awareness on Rorschach performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2319-2320.

7374. Trites, Ronald. (U Ottawa, Canada) **Neuropsychological deficits in primary and secondary non medical drug users.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 351-357.—Compared the neuropsychological test performance of 33 patients referred to hospital because they used psychoactive drugs, with that of 17 drug-using patients referred for neurological problems, and with that of a normal group. Both groups of patients did more poorly than the normals (with whom they had been matched for age and sex) on motor tests, fine-manipulative tasks, and W. Halstead's Impairment Index. Those patients referred because of drug usage had a lower mean IQ score than the other patients, performed more poorly on some measures of cognitive, motor, and sensory functions, and

had fewer adaptive resources. (French summary) (17 ref)—*F. Auld*.

7375. von Brauchitsch, Hans. (U Oklahoma, Health Science Ctr, Oklahoma City) **The physicians's suicide revisited.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 40-45.—Reviews evidence dealing with suicide among physicians, emphasizing the statistical treatment of the data, the presence or absence of adequate standardization, and the significance of the sample size. No conclusive evidence was found that suicide rates among physicians, or among any medical specialty, were higher than those in the general population.—*Journal abstract*.

7376. Whitwell, F. D. (Warneford Hosp, Oxford, England) **A study into the aetiology of delirium tremens.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 156-161.—60 male members of Alcoholics Anonymous were examined by an individually administered questionnaire to investigate factors positively correlated with the occurrence of delirium tremens (DTs). The main factors positively correlated with DTs were (a) more serious social consequences of alcoholism and (b) lower social class. There was no relationship to duration of drinking and type of drink consumed. The possible significance of these findings with reference to etiology is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

7377. Zahn, Margaret A. (Temple U) **The female homicide victim.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 13(3), 400-415.—Studied the ways that females meet violent death and the role that illegal drug use plays in precipitating such deaths. The sex-role hypothesis and the transactional risk thesis were used to account for homicide victimization of women. Data were drawn from the records of the Medical Examiner's Office in Philadelphia. Records of all illegal drug using homicide victims ($n = 332$ males and 41 females) were compared with a random sample of 235 male and 72 female non-drug-using victims. Data included interviews with relatives of the deceased, autopsy reports, police and other records. Both hypotheses received support. The importance of these findings can only be assessed, however, when more is known about how sex role constellations work in drug-using groups. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

7378. Alworth, Robert M. (U California, Los Angeles) **Acquisition of audiovisual equivalence relationships by adequate and retarded readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2959

7379. Anderson, Richard M. (Iowa State U) **Attribute-identification strategies in the moderately retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2325.

7380. Ballinger, Brian R.; Armstrong, Jennifer; Presley, Allan S. & Reid, Andrew H. (Strathmartine Hosp, Psychiatric Services, Dundee, Scotland) **Use of a standardized psychiatric interview in mentally handicapped patients.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 540-544.—Attempted to assess the applicability of a clinical interview schedule developed by D. B. Goldberg et al (1970) to mentally handicapped patients in a hospital. 27 patients were rated simultaneously by 3

raters. Of the 31 items assessed for reliability, 11 were completely satisfactory, 8 were satisfactory, 6 unsatisfactory, and 6 "not proven." Ratings made by all raters for overall severity of psychiatric illness correlated significantly with similar ratings made by consultants responsible for the patients.—*Journal abstract.*

7381. Bassman, Charles L. (Temple U) **Intersensory transfer and word recognition: In neurologically impaired and communication handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4854.

7382. Bates, Ralph C. (Oregon State U) **A comparison between educable mentally retarded and normal students, using selected social and environmental variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4030-4031.

7383. Bellamy, G. Thomas; Peterson, Lesli & Close, Daniel. (U Oregon, Research Ctr on Human Development) **Habilitation of the severely and profoundly retarded: Illustrations of competence.** *Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(3), 174-186.—Presents examples of work tasks currently performed by severely and profoundly retarded adults in order to emphasize their vocational abilities. Studies of successful training and supervision procedures are described. (45 ref)

7384. Blackie, J.; Forrest, A. & Witcher, G. (U Edinburgh, New Coll, Scotland) **Subcultural mental handicap.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 535-539.—Discusses some conceptual problems in relation to the interaction of genetic influence and social disadvantage, and some of the results of a study of 144 families with 4-8 yr old mentally handicapped children. The work of R. Heber and H. Garber (1971) in Milwaukee is briefly reviewed, and the data on the 144 families are discussed in relation to the study in Aberdeen by H. G. Birch et al (1970). Possible strategies for intervention are considered.—*Journal abstract.*

7385. Canterbury, David R. (U Northern Colorado) **The effects of succeeding higher level of noise upon the auditory discrimination of normal and retarded readers in third grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4032.

7386. Cherkes, Miriam D. (U Connecticut) **The effects of chronological age and mental age on the understanding of rules of logic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4033.

7387. Cohen, Mark E. & Heller, Tamar. (U Wisconsin, Waisman Ctr, Madison) **Information producing responses in normal and retarded children.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 296-306.—Gave a total of 30 11-12 yr old normal and retarded children (matched for either MA or CA) trials on several discriminations which varied in difficulty. On standard discrimination trials the retarded Ss did not differ from the MA-control Ss in the number of errors made but both groups made more errors than the CA-control group. On other trials if Ss were not sure which stimulus was correct they were allowed to press an information key which made the discrimination easier. The retarded Ss made significantly more informational key responses than either of the control groups. Results confirm the findings of prior investigations dealing with outerdirect-

edness in an experimental situation which did not allow distractibility to be a significant factor.—*Journal abstract.*

7388. Davis, M. Susanne & Bray, Norman W. (Cincinnati Ctr for Developmental Disorders, OH) **Bisensory memory in normal and reading disability children.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 572-574.—Tested 24 normal and 24 reading disability 7-10 yr olds for memory of item and order information in a sequential memory task with auditory and visual stimuli. There were 3 auditory-visual digit pairs on each trial, with a 1-sec delay between successive pairs. Either 1 auditory-visual pair (pair condition) or 2 digits from 1 modality (modality condition) were tested. More errors were made in the pair than in the modality condition on a measure of item information but not on a measure of order information. Reading disability Ss made more errors than normal Ss, but there were no Reading Group \times Condition interactions. Results suggest that the reading groups differed on general information-processing capabilities, but both reading groups have the same degree of difficulty with organization of temporal-modality information.—*Journal abstract.*

7389. DeGenaro, Jennie J. (NIMH, Lab of Neurophysiology, Bethesda, MD) **Informal diagnostic procedures: "What can I do before the psychometrist arrives?"** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(9), 557-563.—Describes informal methods for assessing children suspected of having a learning disability. Diagnostic techniques are described, and a simple record-keeping matrix is presented.

7390. Dolley, Diane E. (U Michigan) **Mother-child interaction styles: Teaching and control patterns used by middle-class mothers with trainable mentally retarded and nonretarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4921.

7391. Golemba, Michael E. (State U New York, Albany) **An investigation of rigidity in the retarded at different ages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2305.

7392. Haegele, Theodore H. (St John's U) **A quantitative evaluation of learning disabilities: An application of a model designed to differentiate the etiology of reading retardation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2898-2899.

7393. Hasazi, Joseph E. & Allen, Robert M. (U Vermont) **Differential reinforcement of reaction times in developmental retardates.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 631-634.—Investigated the reaction times (RTs) to 2 intensities of reaction signal in 36 developmental retardates (mean CA, 149.2 mo; mean MA, 70.4 mo). One group was reinforced for RTs to the higher intensity signal; a 2nd group was reinforced for RTs to the lower intensity signal; a 3rd group received no reinforcement. RT decreased as signal intensity increased and decreased over sessions as a function of reinforcement. Likewise, reinforcement either exaggerated or reversed differences in RTs to each signal depending on the particular reinforcement contingency. Results are discussed in terms of attentional and motivational explanations of effects of signal intensity on RTs of retardates.—*Journal abstract.*

7394. Hirsch, Darwin F. (U Northern Colorado) **The morphological development of language in school age educable mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4927.

7395. Hyman, Lester M.; Duffy, Karen; Dickie, Jane R. & Denny, M. Ray. (Michigan State U) **The effects of stimulus preference on habituation of looking behavior in normal and retarded children.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(4A), 355-357.—Determined picture preferences in terms of looking time for groups of 48 normal and 48 moderately retarded 6-15 yr olds. Categories of highly preferred and nonpreferred pictures were then used with a constant picture stimulus alternated with a continually changing stimulus. For both groups, habituation of looking time was similar, being significant for preferred and nonsignificant for nonpreferred stimuli. Findings support an "attention" interpretation of any differential effects of stimulus satiation or habituation in normal vs retarded individuals.—*Journal abstract.*

7396. Kehrman, Carol P. (St Louis U) **An investigation into attitudes of three societal groups toward mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4928.

7397. Litton, Freddie W. (U Northern Colorado) **An investigation of the problem-solving ability of the educable mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4930.

7398. Lyle, J. G. & Goyen, Judith D. (U Sydney, Australia) **Effect of speed of exposure and difficulty of discrimination on visual recognition of retarded readers.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 673-676.—Administered a tachistoscopic recognition task to 36 retarded and 36 normal 6-7 yr old readers to determine whether retarded Ss' visual-perceptual deficit was a function of speed of exposure and/or difficulty of discriminating alternatives on response cards. 3 time exposures were employed, and there were 2 sets of response cards. All cells in the factorial design were independent, and the same stimuli were presented tachistoscopically to all Ss. It was found that speed of exposure, not difficulty of response cards, differentiated between retarded and normal Ss. At the faster exposures of 10 msec and 1 sec, retarded Ss performed significantly less well than normals, but they equaled the performance of normals at the slower exposure of 5 sec.—*Journal abstract.*

7399. McBride, Gary P. (Brigham Young U) **The relationship between the length of time a severely mentally retarded child resides in the home and the marital adjustment of his parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2733.

7400. Mende, Robert H. (U Virginia) **Effects of age and stimulus on recall and subjective organization of EMR children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4932-4933.

7401. Miller, Steven I et al. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Foster home adjustment of retardates.** *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(2), 145-154.—Tested the hypothesis that there are 4 factors that influence the adjustment of a previously institutionalized retardate to a foster home: (a) length of the retardate's stay in an institution before foster-home placement, (b) his home

environment before institutionalization, (c) his ability to control his impulses, and (d) his capacity for social communication. A study of 52 female and 20 male placements (ages 1-57 yrs) in foster homes of which only half were successful, showed that only factors (a) and (d) had predictive validity. The implications of these results are discussed. (22 ref)—I. W. Kidorf.

7402. Ring, Barbara C. (U Southern California) **The effects of temporal grouping and linguistic content on auditory short term memory in young learning disabled and normal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4044.

7403. Sagers, Paul S. (Brigham Young U) **A comparison of personality traits of siblings of mentally retarded institutionalized persons, siblings of mentally retarded persons, and persons without a retarded sibling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4045.

7404. Schlottmann, Robert S. & Anderson, Victor H. (Oklahoma State U) **Social and play behaviors of institutionalized mongoloid and nonmongoloid retarded children.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 201-206.—Observed 24 retardates, 12 mongoloid (Down's syndrome) and 12 nonmongoloid (mean ages, 10 yrs 3 mo and 9 yrs 11 mo, respectively), in dyadic interaction with peers in a free-play situation. A number of specific peer-social and nonsocial behaviors were recorded as they occurred. Differences between mongoloid and nonmongoloid Ss were most apparent on several social behavior categories which support the stereotypic conception of mongoloids as more sociable and gregarious. Differences were most apparent for the mongoloid males. The possible influence of tranquilizer drugs and cottage placements on the observed differences is discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7405. Schwartz, Barry J. (U Miami, FL) **Effects of component vs. compound discrimination training on transfer performance of mental retardates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2348.

7406. Shackleton, Richard E. (Rutgers State U) **Auditory learning ability in the retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4005.

7407. Stackhouse, Thomas W. (U Georgia) **A communication analysis of the art of being stupid: A family systems and communication approach to the study of families with children having reading problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3890.

7408. Todd, Joseph C. (U Northern Colorado) **An analysis of predictors of self concept in learning disabled elementary children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4935-4939.

7409. Trout, Susan S. (Northwestern U) **A neuropsychological approach to the analysis of written spelling disorders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4048.

7410. Wambold, Clark L. & Hayden, Cathy. (U Wisconsin, Waismann Ctr on Mental Retardation & Human Development) **Modern Training cognitive strategies in the mildly retarded. An applied approach. Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded.** 1975(Oct), Vol 10(3), 132-137.—Compared the effects of verbal and imaginal mediation strategies on the paired-

associate learning of educable mentally retarded pre-adolescent and adolescent Ss, who were divided into 3 matched experimental groups and a control group. Results indicate that the strategy-supplied Ss performed significantly better than the controls. There was little indication of carry-over of training by the experimental groups on a subsequent paired-associate task. Results and possible solutions for shortcomings are discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7411. White, Carol S.; Dwyer, William O. & Lintz, Elizabeth. (Memphis State U) **Dyslexia: Is the term of value?** *Acta Symbolica*, 1973(Fal), Vol 4(2), 6-28.—Reviews the present status of the term "dyslexia" in an attempt to assess its value as a diagnostic category for individuals with specific types of reading disabilities. Dyslexia must be evaluated at 2 levels. (a) For purposes of remediation, the label "dyslexia" serves little purpose. To develop a beneficial remediation strategy the reading teacher is more interested in the child's specific behaviors than in their possible causes. (b) The diagnosis of dyslexia is valuable, however, in assisting research efforts aimed at improving the prognosis of the syndrome or possibly even its elimination. The various theoretical orientations toward the etiology of dyslexia are evaluated, and implications for future research are discussed. (7 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7412. Wiig, Elisabeth H. & Semel, Eleanor M. (Boston U) **Productive language abilities in learning disabled adolescents.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(9), 578-586.—Assessed and compared the accuracy and speed with which 32 learning disabled (LD) and 32 academically achieving 12-16 yr olds (a) named verbal opposites, pictorial presentations, and members of the classes Foods, Animals, and Toys; (b) produced sentences when given stimulus words; and (c) defined words. Ratings of speech characteristics were also compared. LD Ss were significantly less quick and accurate in naming verbal opposites and pictorial presentations. To a significant degree they also named fewer foods, produced more agrammatical sentences and grammatical sentences of shorter length, had longer response lags in producing sentences, and gave more incorrect word definitions than academic achievers. Ratings of speech characteristics indicated greatest reductions for phrase length and grammatical form. Findings suggest productive language deficits in learning disabilities are related to (a) delays in specific aspects of cognition and convergent and divergent production of semantic units and (b) reductions in the retrieval of verbal labels and syntactic structures. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Speech & Language Disorders

7413. Boller, François; Albert, Martin & Denes, Franco. (VA Hosp, Neurobehavior Unit, Cleveland, OH) **Palilalia.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 92-97. Reports 2 cases of palilalia, a disorder of speech characterized by compulsive repetition of a phrase or word, in a mother and son. Both patients had bilateral lesions affecting the basal ganglia and the grey matter of the hemispheres. In these cases palilalia is felt to be due to bilateral lesions and to

represent the speech counterpart of other motor phenomena such as festination or chorea. (22 ref)

7414. Cohen, Melvin S. & Hanson, Marvin L. (Loma Linda U, Medical Ctr, Communication Disorders Service, CA) **Intersensory processing efficiency of fluent speakers and stutterers.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 111-122.—Assessed the proficiency of fluent speakers and stutterers at matching auditory-temporal (tapping) patterns with visual-spatial (dot) displays. A modification of the Birch and Belmont test of auditory-visual integration was administered to 20 8-16 yr old pairs of matched stutterers and fluent speakers. Results indicate that the stutterers' performance was significantly lower than that of their fluent peers. Results support the theory that the cortical organization of stutterers might somehow be different from and less efficient than that of fluent speakers. Stutterers seem to possess some type of specific neurological dysfunction which prevents or interferes with their ability to perform efficiently in receptive functions such as intersensory integration as well as in the expressive skill of fluent speech production. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7415. Davies, Carol L. & Grunwell, Pamela. (City of Birmingham Polytechnic, School of Speech Therapy, England) **A new approach to the treatment of severe dysphasia: A case study.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 142-148.—Describes the application of linguistic principles in the treatment of a male patient with long-standing severe dysphasia who had previously failed to make any progress with expressive speech ability despite intensive therapy. While there seems to have been some delayed spontaneous recovery in vocabulary and morphology, sentence structure always followed the patterns taught. (22 ref)

7416. Henri, Bernard P. (Northwestern U) **A longitudinal investigation of patterns of language recovery in eight aphasic patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2994.

7417. Leith, William R. & Mims, Howard A. (Wayne State U) **Cultural influences in the development and treatment of stuttering: A preliminary report on the Black stutterer.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Nov), Vol 40(4), 459-466.—A behavioral analysis of 25 stutterers revealed speech behavioral differences that appeared to be culturally determined. 2 general types of stuttering behavioral patterns were differentiated: (a) overt repetitions and prolongations with a moderate number of secondary characteristics that were also overt and of the same relative degree of severity as the prolongations and repetitions, and (b) prolongations and repetitions that were more covert and a larger number of secondary characteristics that were considerably more severe than the repetitions and prolongations. While 85% of Group (a) were White stutterers, 79% of Group (b) were Black stutterers. These results are explained by important Black cultural elements such as the importance of oral skills, the importance of manifesting emotional "coolness," and the cultural rejection of disfluent speech patterns. It is suggested that the forces within the Black culture tend to be in opposition to

currently practiced stuttering treatment procedures. —*Journal abstract.*

7418. Lonegan, Dorothy S. (U Maryland) **A comparison of oral stereognosis and vibrotactile threshold measurements on normal-speaking and sibilant articulation-defective children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2995.

7419. McCormick, Barry. **Therapeutic and diagnostic applications of delayed auditory feedback.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 98-110.—Describes a procedure for investigating the effects of delayed auditory feedback (DAF) on the time taken to read a passage and on the loudness level of the voice. 25 normal 18-48 yr olds were tested and compared with 2 patients with suspected nonorganic hearing problems. DAF signals were presented at progressively louder levels (40-100 db) during each of 5 readings of a 48-word passage; Ss also read the passage 5 times without DAF. 10 Ss were tested at DAF times of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second, and the remaining 15 Ss were tested only at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second. When a relatively long delay was used ($\frac{1}{2}$ sec) at feedback levels over 60 db, a very marked effect on S's voice level was observed, and the voice level increased progressively with the intensity of the DAF signal. Diagnostic implications of the effects of DAF on voice level, studies of the effects of DAF on stutterers, and the Lombard Voice Reflex are examined. (40 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

7420. McNutt, James C. (Kent State U) **Perceptual and motor performances of articulatory defective and normal speakers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2355-2356.

7421. Petrie, Ian. (U Liverpool, School of Education, England) **Characteristics and progress of a group of language disordered children with severe receptive difficulties.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 123-133.—Presents data on the characteristics and progress of 11 4-6 yr old children with severe receptive language difficulties. Observations and standardized test results were obtained relating to hearing and listening behavior, social adjustment, motor coordination, visual-spatial and sequencing skills, non-verbal intelligence, and language behavior. All Ss were impaired in listening skills and had difficulties in language acquisition, but in other respects they showed a wide range of individual problems. Improvement was measured by means of test-retest analyses. Ss with higher initial ratings in listening behavior, language ability, and social adjustment made more progress in language development. However, in spite of favorable teaching conditions the progress made by these Ss in spoken language acquisition was generally very small. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7422. Sherrard, Carol A. (Edinburgh U, Scotland) **Stuttering as "false alarm" responding.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 83-91.—Hypothesized that a stutter is a false alarm, or superfluous correction response to speech feedback signals, such that the overt behavioral response is the repetition of a speech unit. The present study attempted to elicit stuttering in 12 normal undergraduates by setting up 2 conditions, anxiety and divided attention, in which false alarms in any perceptual-motor task would

be predicted. The divided attention condition increased stutters. The anxiety condition did not increase stutters but did increase the probability of a speech error being corrected, indicating that anxiety directs attention to speech feedback. Auditory masking reduced stutters in all conditions, demonstrating the crucial role of auditory feedback in normal as well as in pathological speech disfluencies. The distribution of elicited stutters was analogous to the distribution of false alarms in orthodox signal detection experiments. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7423. Vantreen, Judith. **Current approaches to the linguistic assessment of aphasic speech.** *British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(2), 134-141.—Reviews recent work on theories of aphasic speech, the importance of a competence vs performance distinction in linguistic assessments, and current testing procedures (e.g., the token test, phonetic discrimination tasks, and semantic comprehension evaluations). A functional linguistic approach to aphasia, in which communicatory competence in language use is regarded as essential, is outlined.

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

7424. Abadi, Richard V. & Sandikcioglu, M. (U Manchester, Inst of Science & Technology, England) **Visual resolution in congenital pendular nystagmus.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 52(9), 573-581.—For all cases of idiopathic congenital nystagmus visual acuity is reduced. The analysis of such a system is described, using psychophysical methods of evaluation. Both the pattern and movement detecting responses are discussed. Both of their sensitivities are found to be reduced by equivalent amounts. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7425. Altman, Ellyn D. (Long Island U, Brooklyn Ctr) **Some variables in mother and child interaction related to linguistic competence in severely hearing-impaired children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Oct), Vol 34(4-B), 1738.

7426. Apfeldorf, Max. (VA Ctr, Martinsburg, WV) **Religious belief, emotional adjustment, and constructive ward behavior in the elderly patient during the period of reduced life expectancy: Research plans.** *Journal of Thanatology*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 113-141.—Describes a research plan to study contrasting groups of emphysema patients showing either constructive or nonconstructive ward behavior. The plan incorporates 6 factors: (a) estimate of limited life expectancy based on objective indices of severity of disease; (b) patient's awareness of limited life expectancy; (c) index of intellectual level; (d) measure of ward behavior and attitudes during reduced life expectancy; (e) religious commitment broadly measured in terms of beliefs and behavior; and (f) emotional adjustment measured in terms of interview behavior, self-report, and projective test responses. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7427. Barrow, Susan. (City U New York) **Cause of blindness and its impact on adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2296-2297.

7428. Beaton, Arthur; Hanay, H. Julia & Varney, Nils R. (University Hosp, Iowa City, IA) **Visual perception of line direction in patients with unilateral**

brain disease. *Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 25(10), 907-910.—Assessed the accuracy of identifying the slope of briefly exposed lines in 43 patients with lesions of the left or right hemisphere and in 22 control patients without history or evidence of brain disease (mean ages 52, 55, and 49 yrs, respectively). The frequency of impaired performance was remarkably high in the patients with right hemisphere lesions. In contrast, the patients with left hemisphere lesions did not perform differently from the control group. Visual field defect, aphasic disorder, and age were not related to performance level. The striking interhemispheric difference in performance on this visuospatial task suggests its further development for clinicodiagnostic purposes.—*Journal abstract*.

7429. Bindelglas, Paul M. (Jane Wayland Child Ctr, Phoenix, AZ) **The enuretic child.** *Journal of Family Practice*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(5), 375-380.—Notes that enuresis is a symptom believed to result from a variety of etiological factors, including genitourinary disease, neurological disturbances, delayed development, allergic reactions, deep sleep, and psychological factors. It is stated that, although enuresis is frequently a self-limiting condition, every child presenting with this problem deserves a careful work-up and consideration of therapy based on the probable underlying cause. 5 major approaches to therapy are discussed: psychological, psychophysiological, medication (particularly imipramine HCl), conditioning therapy, and dietary restrictions. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7430. Boller, Francois; Wright, David G.; Cavallieri, Ralph & Mitsumoto, Hiroshi. (Cleveland VA Hosp, Neurobehavior Unit, OH) **Paroxysmal "nightmares": Sequel of a stroke responsive to diphenylhydantoin.** *Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(11), 1026-1028.—Describes the case of a 65-yr-old male who had an acute onset of nightmare-like episodes after a right temporal lobe lesion. Reasons for thinking that these were secondary epileptic seizures are given. (15 ref)

7431. Bosch, E. Peter; Kennedy, Stephen S. & Aschenbrener, Carol A. (University Hosp, Iowa City, IA) **Ocular bobbing: The myth of its localizing value.** *Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 25(10), 949-953.—Reports the presence of ocular bobbing, a distinctive eye movement disorder seen in patients with pontine dysfunction, in a 46-yr-old female patient with acute cerebellar hemorrhage in whom no intrapontine lesions could be demonstrated. The myth that this sign is specific for intrapontine destruction should be abandoned. (22 ref)

7432. Brennan, Mary. **Can deaf children acquire language? An evaluation of linguistic principles in deaf education.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Oct), Vol 120(5), 463-479.—Examines some of the assumptions concerning the nature of language and the process of language acquisition the deaf in view of recent work in developmental linguistics. The more urgent research requirements in this area are outlined, and implications for manual communication systems are noted. (74 ref)

7433. Cohen, Sidney. (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **Tardive dyskinesia.** *Drug Abuse & Alcoholism Newsletter*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(8), 1-3.—Discusses the relationship between tardive dyskinesia and the drug-induced extrapyramidal syndrome. Issues dis-

cussed include vulnerable populations, earliest signs, duration, the mode of action of the neuroleptics, treatment, and prevention.

7434. Daly, Richard F. & Forster, Francis M. (U Wisconsin, University Hosp, Madison) **Inheritance of reading epilepsy.** *Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(11), 1051-1054.—Primary reading epilepsy was diagnosed by special EEG studies in a 16-yr-old male after his 1st grand mal seizure. Similar studies of members of 3 generations of his family showed the same disorder in his 1st cousin and in 2 of his siblings. Possible implications of the evidence are discussed.

7435. Davis, Richard E. (Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk) **Family of physically disabled child: Family reactions and deductive reasoning.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 75(7), 1039-10041.—Adaptive and maladaptive psychological reactions in parents and siblings invariably accompany chronic illness and physical disability in a child. Therefore parental attitudes are crucially important in determining how the child himself will cope. Siblings are frequently under considerable stress, directly or indirectly, and they and their parents should always be included in planning a treatment program for a physically disabled child. Maximum benefits for the child come when the entire family is viewed as needing a rational plan of education and treatment. A brief checklist for planning the psychological evaluation and treatment of such a child and his family is given.—P. R. Sweet.

7436. Fudala, Cecelia J. (U Washington, Seattle) **Language, auditory discrimination, and short-term memory in hearing impaired and normally hearing children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 1856.

7437. Fuentes, Pedro A. (U Oklahoma) **Minimal brain dysfunction syndrome: A reexamination of its affective and social aspects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2928-2929.

7438. Furth, Gregg M. (Ohio State U) **Impromptu paintings by terminally ill, hospitalized and healthy children: What can we learn from them?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4739-4740.

7439. Geschwind, Norman. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **The apraxias: Neural mechanisms of disorders of learned movement.** *American Scientist*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 63(2), 188-195.—The apraxias are briefly defined as disorders of learned movement not due to weakness, incoordination, sensory loss, incomprehension, or inattention. First studied and named in 1899 by H. Liepmann, they were neglected until recently. It is now felt that human callosal disconnection syndromes are common. A number of cases are discussed in detail to explain the mechanisms involved, and the relation of the callosum to the pyramidal and nonpyramidal motor systems. Behavior or failure to behave can be predicted and explained by knowledge of the locus of the injury. By varying the method of stimulation it is possible to determine whether the pyramidal or nonpyramidal system will be used. It is suggested that the availability of nonpyramidal motor systems explains the preservation of axial movements by apraxic patients. Many apraxias are incorrectly diagnosed, or overlooked. Recovery from

apraxia is more common than from aphasia. (16 ref)—G. S. Speer.

7440. Gloeckler, Theodore L. (U Michigan) **The relationship of selected variables to changes in IQ scores in a group of visually handicapped adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4924.

7441. Heilman, Kenneth M.; Schwartz, Harvey D. & Geschwind, Norman. (U Florida, Medical Coll) **Defective motor learning in ideomotor apraxia.** *Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(11), 1018-1020.—Attempted to determine whether apraxics form and retain new motor memories. 9 right-handed, hemiparetic, aphasic apraxics were given 6 trials on a rotary pursuit meter; 8 right-handed, hemiparetic, aphasic, nonapraxic patients served as controls. All Ss were instructed to use their left (nonparetic) hand. The performance of controls on the 6th trial was significantly better than that on the 1st trial, showing a distinct learning effect. In apraxic Ss, however, there was no significant difference between the 1st and 6th trials, suggesting a defect in motor learning, apparently caused by a combined defect of both acquisition and retention.—*Journal abstract*.

7442. Ingvar, David H.; Risberg, Jarl & Schwartz, Martin S. (University Hosp, Lund, Sweden) **Evidence of subnormal function of association cortex in presenile dementia.** *Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 25(10), 964-974.—Measured regional cerebral blood flow in 23 patients (mean age, 61 yrs) with organic dementia (17 patients with Alzheimer's disease and 6 with low-pressure hydrocephalus). The flow of gray matter was significantly reduced, especially in occipito-parieto-temporal regions, as well as frontally in some patients. During activation with psychologic tests (e.g., the Raven Progressive Matrices) or reading, the flow augmentation in the association areas in the demented patients was not as marked as in 25 nondemented controls (mean age, 46 yrs). Instead, in some patients, a flow diminution was recorded in the same regions (intellectual steal). Organic dementia appears to be accompanied by a low activity in the association cortex and a reduced ability to activate these regions during mental effort. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7443. Jerger, J. & Jerger, S. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) **Clinical validity of central auditory tests.** *Scandinavian Audiology*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 147-163.—Administered audiometric procedures to 70 8-72 yr old patients divided into 7 groups: normal, 8th nerve, brainstem, temporal lobe, nonauditory CNS, aphasic, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Pure-tone sensitivity was equated among groups. Performance was found as follows: for the 8th nerve group, consistently poor for all measures; for the brainstem group, consistently depressed for difficult monotic speech tasks; for the temporal lobe group, most severely affected for difficult dichotic speech messages; for the aphasic group, generally poor for both monotic and dichotic speech procedures; and for the nonauditory CNS and ALS groups, normal. Inter- and intra-group variability was substantial. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7444. Juliano, Daniel B. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Conceptual tempo, activity and concept learning in**

hyperactive and normal children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4875.

7445. Juurmaa, Jyrki & Suonio, Kyösti. (U Tampere, Finland) **The role of audition and motion in the spatial orientation of the blind and the sighted.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 209-216.—In a study with 5 congenitally blind, 5 accidentally blinded, and 5 sighted Ss, the following hypotheses were tested: (a) Elimination of audition impairs performance. (b) Lack of auditive cues impairs the performance of the blind more than that of the sighted. (c) Employing kinesthetic-proprioceptive cues has a strong facilitating effect of spatial orientation. (d) The use of an aid facilitates the orientation performance of the sighted more than that of the blind. (e) Interference in kinesthetic rhythm and temporal relations impairs performance. Results confirm the 1st 4 hypotheses.—M. E. Pounsel.

7446. Kamalashile, Jayalakshmi. (Postgraduate Inst of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, India) **Speech problems in cerebral palsy children.** *Language & Speech*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 18(2), 158-165.—Assessed speech characteristics of 110 children with cerebral palsy over a 1½-yr period. Findings show that (a) the speech of quadriplegics was more affected than the speech of spastic children; (b) delayed speech was the predominant speech deficiency; (c) there was a one-to-one relationship between the articulatory and vegetative speech functions; (d) all children of normal intelligence had normal speech and hearing; (e) males were more affected than females; (f) speech problems were unchanged by stereotaxic surgery; and (g) paraplegic and dystonic children had better prognoses than the other diagnostic groups.—*Journal abstract*.

7447. Ling, Daniel & Clarke, Bryan R. (School of Human Communication Disorders, Montreal, Canada) **Cued speech: An evaluative study.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Oct), Vol 120(5), 480-488.—Presented cued and noncued sentences and phrases in a live situation at normal and slow rates to 12 hearing-impaired 7-11 yr olds. Written responses were analyzed in relation to the number of complete sentences, phrases, and words correct, and the type of phoneme errors made. Scores were generally superior when the material was presented with cues, but overall performance was poor, particularly so for sentence material, which yielded only 9% correct responses. The number of correct responses and the advantages of cueing were greater for phrases than for sentences and for words than for phrases. Results suggest that Ss processed the material in units not exceeding word length and they had not developed adequate strategies to meet the demands imposed on perception and memory in processing speech sequences. (38 ref) *Journal abstract*.

7448. Mallenby, Terry W. & Mallenby, Ruth G. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby, Canada) **The personal space of hard-of-hearing children after extended contact with "normals."** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 253-257.—A group of 10 10-12 yr old hard-of-hearing children integrated into a normal public school for a year were found to exhibit similar personal space to that of 10 normal children. Another group of 10 hard-of-hearing children who attended a

special institutional school for the deaf exhibited greater interaction distances under varying dyadic interactions with a normal person. Practical application of the results is discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7449. McFerr, Arnold R. (U Georgia) **A self concept study of adolescents in four areas of exceptionality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4040-4041.

7450. McLaughlin, Joseph & Andrews, Jean. (Gallaudet Coll) **The reading habits of deaf adults in Baltimore.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Oct), Vol 120(5), 497-501.

7451. McLennan, Roderick O. & Knox, Albert W. (VA Hosp. Audiology & Speech Pathology Service, Kansas City, MO) **Patient-controlled delivery of monosyllabic words in a test of auditory discrimination.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*, 1975(Nov), Vol 40(4), 538-543.—15 normal- and 15 sensorineural-hearing Ss repeated monosyllabic words under a conventional and S-controlled method of presentation at 0, 8, 16, and 44 db SL. Results of the study reveal little difference between discrimination scores obtained with the 2 methods of presentation. The clinical relevance of these results is discussed in terms of (a) saving of time, (b) standardization of the test, and (c) favorable subjective reports of the new procedure.—*Journal abstract.*

7452. Meijer, Alexander. (Hadassah U Hosp, Jerusalem, Israel) **Psychological factors in maternal grandparents of asthmatic children.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 15-25.—Compared the presently perceived past family interactions between mothers and maternal grandparents of asthmatic children and nonasthmatic children. Ss were 60 6-11 yr olds and their mothers. All the children had a common factor in that they suffered from eczema in the 1st yr of life, and in their families there were many cases of asthma, hay fever, and eczema. With the use of 2 different test instruments, it was found that maternal grandmothers of asthmatic boys had a highly positive relationship with the mothers of the boys and that the maternal grandfathers were perceived by the mothers as rejecting figures. There was a striking difference between the mothers of asthmatic boys and the mothers of asthmatic girls in both tests. This fact, together with the established greater vulnerability of boys to asthma, seems to justify studying the sexes separately. It could be assumed that the asthmatic and nonasthmatic Ss had a similar constitutional-familial allergic predisposition and that the differences between them were mainly influenced by environmental factors. The mothers' perception of the family relationship with their parents was considered to be minimally influenced by the asthma of their children. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7453. Nash, Kenneth R. (Columbia U) **The effects of auditory deprivation on a key-tapping task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4883.

7454. Nelson, Arnold E. (Texas Christian U) **An analysis of communication effectiveness between parents and the hyperactive child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2905.

7455. Nelson, Hazel E. & McKenna, Pat. (National Hosp, London, England) **The use of current reading**

ability in the assessment of dementia. *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 259-267.—Word-reading ability and general intelligence level were shown to be highly correlated in a group of 98 normal adults; from these data a regression equation was obtained. Using this equation, WAIS IQ levels were predicted from Schonell Graded Word Reading Test (Form A) scores in a group of 45 dementing patients. The evidence suggests that these predicted IQ levels provide close approximations to the premorbid IQ levels. Furthermore, the evidence implies that reading ability is potentially a better indicator of premorbid level of functioning than vocabulary level. The advantages and limitations of using the regression equation in the detection and evaluation of dementia in the individual patient are considered.—*Journal abstract.*

7456. Nicholson, John F. (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) **Metabolic disease: Behavioral aspects.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Jun), Vol 75(7), 1044-1046.—Describes in detail 2 cases of metabolic disease with specific behavioral aspects, one with phenylketonuria (PKU) and one with galactosemia, and briefly discusses 5 others: Lesch-Nyhan, Hartnup, and Wilson's diseases, acute intermittent porphyria, and late onset metachromatic dystrophy. The initial complaint or the most striking clinical manifestations may suggest a behavioral disorder. Failure to recognize the organic nature of the disorder may lead to a delay in therapy or to a serious omission in genetic counseling. In the disorders considered, the pattern of psychic disturbances was either present very consistently or reversible with treatment. The association between psychic disturbance and the biochemical abnormality may be said to be causative. Such associations must be approached with caution.—*P. R. Sweet.*

7457. Nielsen, Helle H. (U Aarhus, Inst of Psychology, Denmark) **A follow-up study of cerebral palsied patients: Some psychological, educational and vocational aspects.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 217-224.—Conducted a follow-up of a study performed by H. H. Nielson (1966) in which an analysis was made of cognitive and visuomotor functions and personality characteristics of 39 Danish nonoligophrenic spastic adolescents and young adults. In the current study, it was found that 85% attended normal schools; the rest went to schools for physically or mentally handicapped. If retarded children with learning difficulties were not considered, there were no more than 10% regular problem cases, an incidence which is very close to what is found among ordinary, nonhandicapped Danish school children. With regard to vocational career, nearly 80% were estimated to be able to obtain and remain in open employment. There was an overrepresentation of clients with a mild physical handicap in the problem group, indicating that it may be difficult to occupy such a "marginal" position with its easy access to comparison and competition with the so-called normal standards.—*Journal abstract.*

7458. Nye, Madalene L. (U Southern California) **The psycho-educational profile of galactosemic children in relation to dietary treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4000-4001.

7459. Ortiz, Kenneth K. (U Southern California) **Maternal childrearing attitudes and developmental growth of rubella deaf-blind children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4001-4002.

7460. Randel, Charles J. (U Nebraska) **The effect of viewing angles in two psychomotor tasks performed by a deaf population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4044.

7461. Reichel, Elizabeth A. (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) **Changing attitudes toward the disabled.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 188-192.—Contemporary social attitudes toward the handicapped are compared with attitudes toward minority group members. Attention is given to aspects of employment practices and the nature of the rehabilitative process.

7462. Royer, Fred L. & Holland, Terrill R. (VA Hosp, Psychophysiological Research Lab, Brecksville Div, Cleveland, OH) **Rotational transformation of visual figures as a clinical phenomenon.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 843-868.—Notes that extensive clinical literature shows that brain-damaged persons have a tendency to produce spontaneous rotational transformations of visual designs they are reproducing but have difficulty producing such transformations when required to do so. Organismic variables other than neurological status (e.g., age, psychiatric status, and intelligence) also influence the probability of occurrence of these phenomena, as do stimulus and task variables. A review of related perception literature is made, and support is found for the view that spatial orientational and figural information are processed separately by the organism. Both stimulus and organismic variables are capable of affecting or interfering with the processing of the 2 types of information. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7463. Segers, Marie-Jeanne; Mertens, Charles & Vastesaegeer, Marcel. (U Louvain, Belgium) **[Expression of anxiety associated with lipoproteinemia with and without obesity.]** (Fren) *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 169-182.—Investigated the relationship between anxiety and lipoproteinemia. Using data on the relative weights of 277 male Ss, anxiety (Cattell Anxiety Scale), depression, and modes of anxiety expression were compared. Type IV individuals were found to be anxious and showed intermediate responses to the anxiety measures. Relative weights and lipid concentrations were higher in these Ss, and psychological self-report scores and relative weight values were negatively related. Anxiety and depression were lowest among extremely overweight Ss. (34 ref)—*English abstract*.

7464. Shulman, Martin D. (U Minnesota) **Visual perceptual abilities of aphasic and right hemisphere damaged adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2356-2357.

7465. Siltanen, P. et al. **Psychological characteristics related to coronary heart disease.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 183-195. Studied the relationship between coronary heart disease (CHD) and personality characteristics in 3 groups of policemen aged 40 yrs or older: 41 healthy Ss (Group A), 40 Ss showing EKG signs of CHD but no

symptoms (Group B), and 40 Ss with both EKG signs and definitive symptoms of CHD (Group C). Personality assessments included the Rorschach test, Sentence Completion Test, and a self-concept measure. Compared with Group A, similar patterns were found in Groups B and C that were related to anxiety, aggressiveness, seclusion, defensiveness, carefulness, and profundity, although on other characteristics, Groups B and C differed more than did Groups A and C. Ss in Group B could be characterized as rational persons with low dependency, low people orientation, low social activity, and having a tendency to abasement, rejection, seclusion, and inhibition. Group C Ss had a greater interest in physical functions than did Ss in Groups A or B. Results of a discriminant analysis are presented, along with findings from a 5-yr follow-up study which revealed a 25% overall mortality rate and a 15% coronary mortality rate in Group C (vs 0% in Groups A and B). (26 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7466. Sisler, G. & Penner, H. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Amnesia following severe head injury.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 333-336.—Studied 60 patients who had had severe, blunt-force head injuries and had been in a coma for at least 24 hrs, assessing their retrograde and anterograde amnesia and correlating anterograde amnesia with disorientation. (French summary)—*F. Auld*.

7467. Starr, Donald & Achor, Joseph. (U California, Orange County Medical Ctr, Irvine) **Auditory brain stem responses in neurological disease.** *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(11), 761-768.—Reports that a sequence of 7 low-amplitude potentials that occur in the initial 10 msec following click signals can be recorded from scalp electrodes in human Ss using computer averaging techniques. The potentials, termed auditory brainstem responses, are thought to be the far-field reflection of electrical events originating in the auditory pathway during its course through the brainstem.

7468. Sussman, Allen E. (New York U) **An investigation into the relationship between self concepts of deaf adults and their perceived attitudes toward deafness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2914-2915.

7469. Teja, Jagdish S. (U Virginia, Medical School) **Periodic psychosis of puberty: A longitudinal case study.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 52-57. Reports the case of a 15-yr old girl with periodic psychotic episodes associated with menses. Data are examined concerning the effectiveness of progesterone therapy, the patient's Rorschach responses, and how the interplay of hormonal factors bringing increased sexual drive and possibly water retention in a predisposed patient can contribute to psychotic episodes at menstrual onset.

7470. Tonning, F.-M. (U Bergen, State Hearing Ctr, Norway) **Ability of the blind to localize noise.** *Scandinavian Audiology*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 183-186.—Examined the directional hearing ability of 30 persons with normal sight and hearing and 21 normal-hearing blind 9-15 yr olds. Their hearing directional ability was examined in the horizontal plane for white noise in an anechoic room. No difference in localization ability between these 2 populations could be demonstrated. It is concluded that

for blind persons, hearing orientation may be facilitated by fixed, appropriate sound sources, the character of the sound being complex and presented as pulses. Normal-hearing persons may also benefit from this arrangement, and it may be of help also for persons with impaired hearing. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7471. Van Dijk, H. **Myocardial infarction patients and work attitudes: An empirical study.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 197-202.—Describes the construction of a "rating of statements list." Items on the list were derived from clinical psychosomatic descriptions of traits which are said to be typical of myocardial infarction patients and asthmatics. Factor analysis of 1,336 forms filled in by "healthy" men yielded an 8-factor solution, 2 factors of which appeared to reflect attitudes toward activity and work and job involvement. The hypotheses that myocardial infarction patients show a high positive evaluation attitude when rating statements about "being active" and job responsibility were supported by data from 102 patients (mean age, 55.2 yrs). The use of the rating of statements list to identify coronary-prone men is discussed.—*Journal summary*.

7472. Vickers, Richard L. (U Minnesota) **A correlational study of five measures of self-concept in an orthopedically disabled population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2955-2956.

7473. Warrington, Elizabeth K. (National Hosp, London, England) **The selective impairment of semantic memory.** *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 27(4), 635-657.—Describes the selective impairment of semantic memory in 3 patients with diffuse cerebral lesions. These patients, selected on the basis of a failure to recognize or identify common objects (agnosia for objects), were investigated in detail. In particular, their perceptual, language, and memory functions were assessed, and the limits and properties of their recognition difficulties explored. It was found that knowledge of pictorial representations of objects, and of words, was impaired or impoverished, and in both instances knowledge of subordinate categories was more vulnerable than superordinate categories. Evidence is presented that this impairment of semantic memory cannot be accounted for by intellectual impairment, sensory or perceptual deficits, or expressive language disorder. The implications of damage to the semantic memory system for the operation of other cognitive systems, in particular short- and long-term memory functions, are considered. Some tentative evidence for the structural basis for a hierarchically organized modality-specific semantic memory system is discussed. (34 ref)—*Journal Abstract*.

7474. Waxman, Stephen G. & Geschwind, Norman. (Beth Israel Hosp, Neurological Unit, Boston, MA) **The interictal behavior syndrome of temporal lobe epilepsy.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1580-1586. Presents 3 cases and describes a previously unreported feature of this syndrome—the tendency toward compulsive drawing and writing that appears in some patients. Other interictal changes include alterations in sexual behavior and religiosity. The concomitants of abnormal limbic activity therefore include behavior alterations as well as manifest seizures. The demonstration of interictal spike activity in temporal

structures provides a pathophysiologic basis for this syndrome. The constellation of behavioral changes may be of great diagnostic value. In addition, it provides an example of a human behavioral syndrome associated with dysfunction at specific anatomic loci. It is suggested that the behavior syndrome of temporal lobe epilepsy may prove to be a useful model in studies on the neural substrates for behavior. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7475. West, Dee W. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Adaptation to surgically induced facial disfigurement among cancer patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4442.

7476. Westmoreland, Barbara F.; Klass, Donald W.; Sharbrough, Frank W. & Reagan, Thomas J. (Mayo Clinic & Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN) **Alphacoma: Electroencephalographic, clinical, pathologic, and etiologic correlations.** *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(11), 713-718.—Discusses clinical, EEG, and pathologic data from 13 patients with "alphacoma," denoting the conjunction of clinical coma with an EEG pattern resembling that of normal wakefulness and predominantly consisting of alpha activity. The patients were divided into 2 groups (aged 53-77 and 14-82), based on the pathogenesis of their conditions. The 1st group consisted of 8 patients with brainstem strokes, and the 2nd group consisted of 5 patients with diffuse hypoxic encephalopathy resulting from cardiac or pulmonary arrest. There were some differences between the EEGs of the 2 groups. In the 1st group, the alpha pattern was located more posteriorly, showed more variability and reactivity, and was more persistent in sequential recordings. In the 2nd group, the alpha activity was transient and showed little reactivity. In both groups, this pattern indicated a poor prognosis for survival. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7477. Wiebe, Michael J. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Implications of autistic symptomatology for congenital rubella children: An investigation of selected variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4049-4050.

7478. Young, Francis A.; Singer, Raymond M. & Foster, Dan. (Washington State U, Primate Research Ctr) **The psychological differentiation of male myopes and nonmyopes.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(10), 679-686.—A comparison of 140 male myopes and 118 male nonmyopes of the entering class of a military academy demonstrated that there were various items on the SVIB test items which clearly differentiated myopes from nonmyopes. It was possible to identify 76% of the Ss falling into either class on the basis of a stepwise discriminant analysis based almost entirely on that measure. The items which discriminated in favor of the myopes were generally those which require academic achievement and individual creative performance, whereas the items which were in favor of the nonmyopes were those which require business and selling skills as well as outdoor types of activities. The myopes were significantly more likely to achieve officer status and win more academic awards than the nonmyopes. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

7479. **Abernethy, Virginia et al.** (Vanderbilt U, Medical School, Div of Human Behavior) **Identification of women at risk for unwanted pregnancy.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1027-1031.—Increasing rates of unwanted pregnancy, particularly among adolescents, has led to consideration of steps to develop intervention programs. In order to reach a young woman for counseling and contraceptive assistance before she places herself at risk for unintended pregnancy, it seems necessary to develop the capability for identifying high-risk individuals without reference to sexual history. A preliminary attempt, with 85 15-45 yr old state mental hospital patients, was made to predict contraceptively unprotected coitus from responses to projective test stimuli. In 2 of 3 analyses, there was a statistically significant relationship between the projective test score and the behavioral measure of risk for unwanted pregnancy. It is stated that the problem is so urgent that even early and necessarily incomplete work in this area may have merit in stimulating further research in identification of women at risk for unwanted pregnancy.—*Journal abstract.*

7480. **Abramson, Marty & Wehman, Paul.** (Waisman Ctr on Mental Retardation, Madison, WI) **Promoting intellectual performance in the aged: An ecological approach.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 159-171.—An ecological approach to promoting and maintaining cognitive functions in the aged is advanced. Research is reviewed which examines the 2 world views of intellectual decline in the elderly. Behavior management strategies, including corrective feedback and self-instruction, are discussed as viable methods of enhancing cognitive growth in the aged. The role of the rehabilitation counselor is described as a facilitator of a life-span approach to education, including a suggestion for a geropsychology specialization in rehabilitation counseling. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7481. **Ban, Thomas A.** (McGill U, Div of Psychopharmacology, Montreal, Canada) **Clinical psychopharmacology and psychiatry.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 612-616.—Discusses the relationship of clinical psychopharmacology to psychiatry, emphasizing similarities and differences in their scope, content, diagnostic techniques, treatment modalities, organizational structures, and treatment and research facilities. It is concluded that with the rapidly growing number of available psychoactive drugs, the increasing sophistication in clinical methodology, and the slowness of traditional psychiatry to integrate new information, clinical psychopharmacology has become an independent experimental medical discipline. It is noted that as an experimental field, clinical psychopharmacology uses a wide range of statistical procedures, but that these should not be used as substitutes for common sense and accurate observation. (21 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

7482. **Cutting, Douglas S.** (U North Carolina, Greensboro) **The effect of mode of stimulus presentation on the acquisition and generalization of faking responses in previously non-verbal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2299

7483. **Del'Aria, Salvatore & Karliner, William.** (New York U, Medical School) **Anesthesiologic considerations in psychiatric convulsive therapy.** *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 1974-1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1-12), 6-17.—Describes modified techniques of administering anesthesia and muscle relaxing agents for convulsive therapy, the materials and the set-up for this modified electroconvulsive treatment. The signs of amnesia and those of muscular relaxation needed to administer a modified electroconvulsive treatment properly are described. A comparison is made of this modification with various other methods used in different and the less common use of Indoklon (Flurothyl) is examined. Contraindications for the various therapeutic methods are mentioned, and a critical evaluation is provided.—*Journal abstract.*

7484. **Jori, A.; Dolfini, E.; Casati, C. & Argenta, G.** (Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri," Milan, Italy) **Effect of ECT and imipramine treatment on the concentration of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5HIAA) and homovanillic acid (HVA) in the cerebrospinal fluid of depressed patients.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 87-90.—Studied the influence of probenecid administration (5 1-g doses over a 20-hr period) on 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) and homovanillic acid (HVA) in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of 26 25-63 yr old depressed inpatients before and after treatment with imipramine (100-200 mg/day) or electroconvulsive therapy (ECT; 4-8 sessions). The average increase of the 2 metabolites in the CSF after probenecid was similar in 7 untreated depressed patients and in the same patients after both imipramine and ECT treatment. A significant increase in the CSF concentration of the acid metabolites before the probenecid administration was also found. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7485. **Kosch-Graham, Sharon J.** (U Florida) **Psychotherapeutic interactions in multiple and individual therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2938.

7486. **Lasser, Barbara R.** (Southwest Regional Lab for Educational Research & Development, Los Alamitos, CA) **An outcomes approach to counseling evaluation.** *Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 169-174.—Argues that a method of evaluating the effectiveness of counseling is inherent in counseling based on the attainment of describable goals for the client. Such a method requires the clear specification of expectations for changes in the client, deciding on how these changes are to be observed, choosing and implementing a treatment which will effect these changes, and assessing actual progress toward the goal. Evaluation becomes a part of the counseling process, leading to it, and integrating the evaluation and reevaluation into the treatment process. Data so obtained for many clients may be summed to provide an index of effectiveness for a counseling service or program.—*Journal abstract.*

7487. **Plerkoot, R. A.; Wellens, W. & Houben, M. F.** (U Leuven, Belgium) **Elements of resistance to a combined medical and psychotherapeutic program in anorexia nervosa. An overview.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 101-117.—Describes the anorexia nervosa syndrome based on an outcome study

with 32 female patients who could be considered as homogeneous in a number of aspects. The following 5 criteria, on which the delineation of the syndrome is based, were realized in all the patients: considerable weight loss, limited food intake, amenorrhea, juvenile age of onset, and absence of primary organic or specific psychotic disorder. According to medical and psychotherapeutic treatment outcome, Ss could be categorized into 3 groups: the cured, the improved, the unimproved. It is suggested that a better prognostic outcome is offered by the following personality characteristics, determined by psychological testing: lower neuroticism and higher self-defensiveness on Amsterdam's Biographic Questionnaire, a Dutch personality inventory, a lower general profile and especially a lower score on the schizophrenia scale of the MMPI; and less pronounced tendencies to infantile regression, passivity, and sexual repression as these are expressed in the TAT. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7488. Sanchez-Craig, B. Martha. (U Toronto, Canada) **Cognitive and behavioral coping strategies in the reappraisal of stressful social situations.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 7-12. —Compared cognitive and behavioral coping strategies for eliciting reappraisal of stressful social situations in 22 male and 27 female 7th and 8th graders. In the cognitive coping condition Ss were trained to attend objectively to the aversive cues in the stimulus person and were encouraged to reconsider their aversiveness. In the behavioral coping condition Ss were trained to develop more adequate behaviors for coping with the stressful situation. These 2 strategies were tested alone and in combination against an identification-control condition. The coping strategies were more effective in eliciting positive reappraisal of the stressful situation than was the control condition. The behavioral coping strategy resulted in a greater reduction of cue aversiveness. Findings stress the importance of behavioral coping in the reappraisal of stressful stimuli.—*Journal abstract*.

7489. Schonecke, O. W. & Schüffel, W. (U Ulm, Ctr for Medicine & Pediatrics, E Germany) **Evaluation of combined pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatment in patients with functional abdominal disorders.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 86-92. 78 patients suffering from various functional abdominal complaints were treated in a 2 × 2 double-blind design: (a) psychotherapy with Ro 5-3350, (b) psychotherapy with placebo, (c) Ro 5-3350 without psychotherapy, (d) placebo without psychotherapy. Results show that a considerable amount of improvement could not be ascribed to the 2 critical factors or the interaction of both, but were due to unspecific influences in the course of treatment. Results suggest that possibly properties of any psychotropic drug have to be related to a doctor-patient relationship within which the personal problems of the patient are dealt with. Special methodological precautions which have to be considered to evaluate such properties are discussed. *Journal abstract*.

7490. Stromgren, I. Sand. (Aarhus Psychiatric Hosp, Denmark) **Therapeutic results of brief-interval unilateral ECT.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 246-255. Conducted a study with 104 19-65 yr old patients with endogenous depression who were given

unilateral ECS therapy. Ss were divided into 2 groups, one receiving 2 and the other 4 treatments/wk. Severity of depression was assessed before the 1st treatment and after the 6th and the last treatment. Memory testing with the Wechsler Memory Scale and EEG recordings were also conducted. In the group with frequent ECS, 1-2 additional treatments were required, the difference being statistically significant. Frequent stimulation was more effective in terms of reduction in the depression score. Effect per treatment was identical in the 2 groups. 4 treatments/wk did not result in a higher frequency of complications. A comparison of the 5 severest depressions in each of the 2 groups did not reveal any difference in the therapeutic effect of the 2 methods. It is concluded that 4 treatments/wk instead of 2 reduces the treatment period by 11-12 days.—*Journal abstract*.

Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

7491. Adler, Lois E. (Columbia U) **The dimensions of self-disclosure from three vantage points.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2294-2295.

7492. Askevold, Finn. (Oslo University Hosp, Norway) **Measuring body image: Preliminary report on a new method.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 71-77.—Describes a method for measuring body image using as Ss female patients with different somatic complaints. A specific patterning of body image related to the localization of somatic complaints is revealed. Anorexic and obese patients had an overall larger body image while the distortions in other conditions were generally on the elevation in the vertical axis. Different aspects of this way of measuring body image are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

7493. Austin, David W. (U Wyoming) **Nonverbal cues influencing client and nonclient perception of counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4726-4727.

7494. Benson, Robert. **The forgotten treatment modality in bipolar illness: Psychotherapy.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 634-638.—Describes the treatment of 31 bipolar mentally ill patients by a combined regimen of lithium and psychotherapy for up to 41 mo. Reasons for the success of the combined treatment over that of lithium treatment alone are discussed. It is concluded that psychotherapy is a valuable adjunct to lithium treatment because (a) it keeps the patient motivated to continue the drug despite side effects, (b) it eases the fear of the manic episode, (c) it allows the patient to explore new avenues of creativity, and (d) it allows the therapist to carefully monitor the patient's mood as an early detection of falling serum lithium levels. (44 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

7495. Binder, Jeffrey L. & Weisskopf, Susan. (U Michigan, Medical School, Neuropsychiatric Inst) **Facilitating ego mastery in brief psychotherapy with medical students.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 575-592.—Describes 4 related techniques for conducting brief psychotherapy with medical students. These techniques capitalize on styles of ego adaptation and defense which are characteristic of this population, and which involve intellectual mastery and intellectualization. 5 case histories illustrate these styles. The

therapeutic use of a frequently occurring form of positive ego-transference is discussed. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7496. Bleye, Deanna M. (U Northern Colorado) **The relationship of counselor-client measured value similarity to client self-concept change and client perception of empathy, warmth and genuineness after brief counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2277.

7497. Bryan, Willie V. (U Oklahoma) **The effects of short term individual and group counseling on the self concept of physically handicapped workers in a sheltered workshop setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4729-4730.

7498. Cabush, David W. & Edwards, Keith J. (Rosemead Graduate School of Psychology, CA) **Training clients to help themselves: Outcome effects of training college student clients in facilitative self-responding.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 34-39.—Used training in facilitative self-responding to help clients alter what they say to themselves. The training was compared to empathy-based individual counseling for personal-social problems. 20 undergraduates served as Ss. Treatment consisted of 6 1-hr weekly sessions. Ss were compared on posttests of empathy, regard, genuineness, and concreteness of their self-help responses and self-ratings and observer ratings of interpersonal functioning and improvement on specific counseling goal behaviors. Significant treatment and Treatment \times Measures interaction effects were observed, indicating significant differences in favor of the trained group for 6 of the 8 variables. Group differences on the 2 self-rating measures were not significant. The fact that minimally facilitative levels of self-responding and positive change as rated by observers was attained only by the trained group indicated the usefulness of the technique for self-help training. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7499. Carrington, Frederick M. (U Georgia) **The effects of music therapy on the attention span of hyperactive mental retardates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3864.

7500. Chafey, Richard L. (U Virginia) **The effects of counselor self-disclosure on the self-disclosure of clients with high and low precounseled levels of self-disclosure in a counseling analogue.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4731.

7501. Chernets, William D. (Louisiana State U, Agricultural & Mechanical Coll) **Personality constellations of rejectors, retreaters, withdrawers, walkouts, self-terminators and finishers of psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2891.

7502. Elam, Ralph R. (U Maine) **A test of therapeutic outcome as related to therapist-patient dominance, and therapeutic style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2301-2302.

7503. Fabrega, Horacio. (Michigan State U) **The position of psychiatry in the understanding of human disease.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1500-1512.—Discusses psychiatry and the concept of disease. Generic attributes of the concept and the ways in which the concept has come to be used in contemporary medicine are examined. Psychiatry's

concern with alterations in social behavior is analyzed in the light of the generic attributes of disease. A holistic and adaptational perspective toward disease is discussed, and psychiatry's stand in relation to such a perspective is examined. Alternative paradigms for ordering behavioral changes that can be implicated in disease are suggested. In adopting such a perspective and exploring the ways in which disease and behavior interrelate, psychiatry becomes one of the disciplines that examine fundamental questions about man and social adaptation. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7504. Finney, Joseph C. (U Kentucky, Coll of Education) **Therapist and patient after hours.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 593-602.—Describes the case of a patient undergoing brief psychotherapy who stated that her former therapist had made a sexual advance toward her. Computer analysis of her MMPI profile reported her motivation and predicted her behavior accurately. The psychological, ethical, and legal issues raised by this type of case are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7505. Flesch, Regina. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst, Philadelphia) **A guide to interviewing the bereaved.** *Journal of Thanatology*, 1975, Vol 3(2), 93-103.—Describes the rationale of a systematic focused interview schedule designed for interviewing recently bereaved individuals. Grief after a death may be studied through 8 areas which are identified and explored through specific questions. The schedule, which leads the respondent through the "grief work" within an interview period, was developed to study individuals bereaved by suicide or by fatal automobile accident.—*Journal abstract.*

7506. Freebury, D. R. (Mt Sinai Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **A psychiatrist moves his office: Hindrance or help in psychotherapy?** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 567-574.—Describes a therapist's experience in moving his analytically-oriented psychotherapy practice from an exclusive private office to the psychiatric floor of a busy general hospital. The characteristic ways in which different patients reacted to this experience are described and the dynamic implications discussed. Most patients felt that they were losing a special private relationship with the therapist. The implications of this feeling for psychotherapy generally are examined. In the end the experience was incorporated positively into each patient's individual therapy.—*Journal abstract.*

7507. Hageseth, Jon A. & Schmidt, Lyle D. (Ohio State U) **Interviewee intelligence, explicitness of interviewer conclusions, and attitude change in a counseling analogue.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 483-488.—Examined the effect on attitude change of interviewee intelligence and explicitness of interviewer's conclusion in a counseling analogue. Ss were 117 female undergraduates. The repeated measures analysis did not support the hypotheses that attitudes of lower intelligence Ss are changed more by explicit conclusions and that attitudes of higher intelligence Ss are changed more by implicit conclusions. A trend analysis of self-ratings of need for achievement revealed a significant linear decrease for all Ss over time and a significant quadratic Intelligence \times Time interaction.

Interviewers were perceived to differ in expertness. Implications are discussed for counseling and future research. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7508. Halberstadt-Freud, Iki. Technical variations in the psychoanalytic treatment of a preschool child. *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 162-176.—Describes the analysis of a 4½-yr-old female and the different techniques adopted to pave the way for proper interpretation of her actions. Interpretation in action might, in many cases, prove to be an unavoidable addition to classical analysis. Attempts are made to describe the intermediate steps one can take between action without verbalization and the final aim of verbal interpretation without action. Interpretation through action as discussed here crystallized around 3 main play techniques varying from the most to the least conscious ego participation by the child: taking part in role-playing, playing out different intra- or interpsychic agencies or roles with dolls, and the introduction of a fantasy figure expressing these agencies or roles. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7509. Janulis, Peter T. (Cornell U, Medical Coll, New York, NY) The need for intervention: A further delineation. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 477-484.—Uses clinical material from 10 experimental tape sessions and 2 live sessions to delineate a crucial variable on psychotherapy research—the degree to which the therapist meets the patient's need for intervention. Several separate needs for intervention are identified, how they were met by a therapist is observed, and the outcome of each intervention is assessed.—*Journal abstract.*

7510. Kennedy, William M. (East Texas State U) Implications for counseling from Erich Fromm's view of man's ethical responsibility. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2307-2308.

7511. Knight, Philip H. & Bair, Carolyn K. (Grand Valley State Coll) Degrees of client comfort as a function of dyadic interaction distance. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 13-16.—27 male undergraduates were interviewed by 9 male counseling students using an intake interview. Each student counselor saw 3 Ss, one in each of 3 counselor-client distance conditions: 18, 30, and 48 in. An analysis of variance revealed significant differences between conditions in the degree of comfort reported by Ss on evaluative scales of a posttest semantic differential. As a further indicator of Ss' degree of comfort, the semantic differential scales were compared to observers' ratings on a behavior checklist and found to have a positive correlation. Ss' degree of comfort scores ranged from highest for 30 in. to lowest for 18 in. with intermediate scores at 48 in. Results suggest that degree of client comfort is optimized at specific interaction distances during an intake interview. *Journal abstract.*

7512. Krauft, Virginia R. (U Arkansas) Transactional analysis group interaction with sixth grade behavioral problem boys. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3874-3875.

7513. Kuckleburg, Ray J. (U Georgia) A comparison of the facilitative skills of high-retention and low-retention psychotherapists. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4747-4748.

7514. Lowe, Gordon R. (Kingston General Hosp, Canada) Phenomenological congruence in the clinical milieu. *Canadian Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(2), 367-372.—Studied the congruence between the ratings by 13 patients of their own feelings and the ratings of these feelings made by 19 psychotherapists (8 male psychiatric residents, 11 nurses); and between the ratings by the 19 therapists of their own characteristics and the ratings of these by the 13 patients. For the feelings, ratings were made on H. M. Hildreth's Test of Feelings and Attitudes; for the characteristics, ratings were made on the author's version of C. E. Osgood's semantic differential. There were negligible and statistically insignificant correlations between patients' ratings and therapists' ratings. Congruence between patients and therapists did not improve during the course of psychotherapy. It is concluded that psychotherapeutic effectiveness would be enhanced if therapists strove to improve the congruence of their views with their patients' views of the qualities of the participants in the therapeutic interaction. (French summary)—*F. Auld.*

7515. Lucas, Mary F. (Columbia U) Dependency in psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2941.

7516. Madaus, William C. (U Massachusetts) A comparison of two distinct counseling styles, rational analytic and reconstructive, on client verbal behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3878.

7517. Maguire, Una. (U Keele, England) The school counselor as a therapist. *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 160-171.—Notes that school counseling in Britain is now almost a decade old, and it remains preventive rather than remedial in its objectives. The case for a psychotherapeutic counselor in school has never been presented, yet recent epidemiological studies of disturbance among children suggest that at least 5% merit specialist psychomedical attention. Existing psychological and psychiatric services for such children can treat little more than 1%. There is little hope that a significant increase in staffing in these services will occur. It is concluded that there is a *prima facie* case, therefore, for giving carefully selected teachers 2 yrs of full-time training in psychotherapy, followed by an internship under the close supervision of an experienced psychotherapist. They could work in schools as therapeutic counselors in close collaboration with existing psychomedical services. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7518. Makinde, Olu. (U Ife, Nigeria) New dimension to counseling: Nigerian "babalawo" model. *Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel & Guidance*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 143-152.—Compares the counseling approaches used by Nigerian community counselors and diviners (babalawos) with Rogerian techniques. Areas discussed include the training of traditional babalawos, Yoruba philosophy, and the use of the Ifa system. The babalawo helps clients fulfill needs of relatedness, respect, love, and identity, as well as purely physiological needs. Individual responsibility, client acceptance, and personal faith are stressed by this form of counseling. 2 case examples are briefly analyzed.—*R. Tomasko.*

7519. Meadows, Mark E. (Auburn U) **Assessment of college counseling: A follow-up study.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 463-470.—Conducted a longitudinal study of 100 college students who had sought counseling and 100 who had not, 7 yrs subsequent to an earlier study and 4 yrs after graduation (or the time when graduation would have been expected). Results indicate that several differences between the 2 groups in the original study were largely attenuated with the passage of time. Ss who had sought counseling had significantly improved their former status on several measures. Implications are made concerning both student development research and the impact of counseling. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7520. Mester, Roberto; Klein, Hilel & Lowental, Uriel. (Eitanim Psychiatric Hosp, Jerusalem, Israel) **Conjoint hospitalisation of mother and baby in post-partum syndromes: Why and how?** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 124-136.—Discusses criteria for the selection of conjoint hospitalization of mother and baby in the treatment of postpartum syndromes, and some of the theoretical bases of this technique. The vast importance of the mother-baby relationship for the formation of the latter's personality and for the fostering of the former's emotional growth has been widely emphasized in psychiatric literature. Conjoint hospitalization is becoming increasingly popular as part of the treatment of choice in postpartum syndromes. Its aim is to avoid the rupture of the mother-baby unit when psychiatric hospitalization of the mother is indicated and to allow the unit to develop stimulating, positive ties in a therapeutic environment. This technique is not meant to be a substitute for other therapeutic procedures, but to be a complementary one which aims for personality development and emotional growth through experiencing. A detailed description of a case is presented, where a variation of this technique ("mirroring") was used in the treatment. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7521. Montijo, Jorge. (VA Hosp, San Juan, Puerto Rico) **The Puerto Rican client.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 475-477.—Discusses problems of Puerto Rican persons seeking psychotherapy arising from different cultural backgrounds and expectations, including feelings of powerlessness, fatalism, mistrust, superstition, externalization of control, and submission to authority figures. Therapeutic implications and suggestions for developing trust and a sense of responsibility in these clients are examined.

7522. Moore, Michael S. (U Kansas, Law School) **Some myths about "mental illness."** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1483-1491.—Radical psychiatrists and others assert that mental illness is a myth. The impact of the argument on law and psychiatry is dealt with, and the 5 following versions of the myth argument prevalent in radical psychiatry are discussed: (a) that there is no such thing as mental illness; (b) that those called "mentally ill" are really as rational as everyone else, only with different aims, and that the only reason anyone ever thought differently was (c) because of unsophisticated category mistakes or (d) because of an adherence to the epistemology of a sick society; and (e) that the phrase "mental illness" is used to mask value

judgments about others' behavior in pseudoscientific respectability. Reasons are given for rejecting each of these versions of the argument that mental illness is a myth. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7523. Mott, Mary. (Okehampton Comprehensive School, Devon, England) **Counselling the counsellors: Support groups in Devon.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 237-243.—Describes the establishment of support groups for school and college counselors in Devon, England. Reference is made to the pressures which led to their creation, to the way the support system has gradually been developed, to the membership, organization, and purpose of the present groups, and to some initial problems and adjustments.

7524. Mueller, Royce K. (U Southern Mississippi) **Counseling effectiveness: Exploring a new approach to measurement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3885-3886.

7525. Nakamura, Hiromu. (U Southern California) **An empirical test related to deviance theory through the use of dyadic interactions with the labelled retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4437.

7526. Nichols, Robert C. (U Tennessee) **Gestalt therapy: Some aspects of self-support, independence, and responsibility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2313.

7527. Nielsen, Robert C. (U Northern Colorado) **A study of premature termination of outpatient psychotherapy in the community mental health center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2314.

7528. Orlinsky, David E.; Howard, Kenneth I. & Hill, James A. (U Chicago) **Conjoint psychotherapeutic experience: Some dimensions and determinants.** *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 463-477.—Previous reports by the authors (1968, 1970) have specified the empirical structure of patients' and therapists' experiences in psychotherapeutic sessions. The present study explored the structure of experience within the therapeutic dyad—conjoint experience. 7 factors were derived from the reports of 28 patient-therapist pairs. One factor reflected the therapist's approach to his role as a help-giver, and another reflected the patient's approach to her role. Other patterns showed convergent perceptions, while still others showed conjoint experiential processes—interexperience. Determinants of these experiences were sought among the personal and social characteristics of the participants. Several clinically suggestive patterns of determinants emerged.—*Journal abstract*

7529. Pulvino, Charles J. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Psychic energy: The counselor's undervalued resource.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 28-32.—Counseling is widely understood as a dynamic process depending on communication between at least 2 people. The present inconclusiveness of understanding of communication suggests that a substantial portion of communication occurs at a level that is neither verbal nor nonverbal. It is suggested that this 3rd channel of communication is physiological and consciously controllable, and is labeled psychic communication. 4 discoveries related to the emission and measurement of

psychic energy are briefly described and discussed: energy emissions can reveal basic psychological emotions, energy can be controlled by individuals, energy can be directed and focused, and interpersonal transfer of energy can occur. It is felt that the understanding and control of psychic energy has potential for being therapeutically beneficial. Certain factors which currently hinder development of the control of psychic energy are listed and briefly discussed. (20 ref)—G. S. Speer.

7530. Roberti, Richard W. (U Pittsburgh) **Beyond self concept: An approach to a comprehensive understanding of change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4759.

7531. Rosenblatt, Howard S. (U North Carolina, Asheville) **How I counsel.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 44-45.—Asserts that counseling is most successful when the counselor truly cares about the other person, and risks himself by being honest and concerned.—G. S. Speer.

7532. Roskam, Philip K. (New York U) **The effects of counselor acceptance of reports of self-defeating client behavior upon judgments by undergraduate college students of the amount of rapport facilitated.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2951.

7533. Rothstein, Sergio. (Yeshiva U) **Psycholinguistic cues to therapists' disruption of psychotherapy sessions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2316.

7534. Sanders, Arthur L. (Ball State U) **The fulfillment of client expectancies: A comparison of counselor trainees, with counselors continuing professional growth, and with practitioners in the field.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4760-4761.

7535. Seeman, Mary V. (U Toronto, Canada) **Psychotherapy of love loss.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 558-566. Proposes a method of treating the psychiatric sequelae of being jilted. While time usually heals after object loss, the therapist must make certain that time does not reinforce self-defeatism, delusional beliefs, or socially alienating attitudes. The therapeutic task is to foster the development of a "meaning" to hurtful events. The case of a 30-yr-old male whose wife had left him is recounted in detail to illustrate the principles and goals involved. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7536. Segal, B. M. (Harvard U, Russian Research Ctr) **The theoretical bases of Soviet psychotherapy.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 503-523. Beginning in the 1930s all Western psychological theories, especially psychoanalysis, were labeled reactionary by Soviet scientists. Pavlov's theory remained as the sole "truly materialistic" basis for Soviet psychotherapy. Only in recent years has theoretical research shown signs of life. Certain concepts from cybernetics, information theory, and social psychology are now used widely. (66 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7537. Seligman, Linda. (Richmond Coll, Div of Professional Studies) **Skin potential as an indicator of emotion.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 489-493.—Monitored the skin-potential responses of 6 college students while each was seen for 10

counseling sessions. Results indicate that the nature of a S's skin-potential wave was generally a reliable indicator of the way the S was managing or experiencing his feelings, as reported on the Mood Adjective Check List during the sessions. Negative skin-potential responses were accompanied by feelings described as pleasant and released; positive responses were associated with unpleasant and inhibited feelings, and neutral responses were often associated with unpleasant and inhibited feelings but also tended to coincide with thoughtful moods. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7538. Sheikh, Anees S. & Panagiotou, Nancy C. (Marquette U) **Use of mental imagery in psychotherapy: A critical review.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 555-585.—Presents arguments in favor of the use of mental imagery for therapeutic purposes. Several existing imagery approaches to psychotherapy are critically examined, and suggestions for future inquiry are offered. The intimate relation between imagery and the affective-somatic processes is stressed. (4½ p ref)

7539. Siegman, Anita B. (U Southern California) **Personality characteristics and attitudes of seekers and non-seekers of counseling among college undergraduates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3888-3889.

7540. Sifneos, Peter E. (Harvard U, Medical School) **Problems of psychotherapy of patients with alexithymic characteristics and physical disease.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(2), 65-70.—The principles which govern the kind of psychotherapy best suited for patients with physical disease who may or may not have alexithymic characteristics are based on the careful psychiatric evaluation of the patient's psychological difficulties, and on the early cooperation between the psychiatrist and his medical colleagues. The nature of the alexithymic phenomenon is discussed and the words "affect", "emotion", and "feeling" are defined. Supportive psychotherapeutic measures are indicated for patients with alexithymic characteristics. These can be offered by the medical personnel in consultation with a psychiatrist. Psychodynamic psychotherapy, on the other hand, offered by a well-qualified psychiatrist is considered the treatment of choice for neurotic problems which complicate the patient's physical illness.—*Journal abstract*.

7541. Sikelianos, M. **The use of symbolic drawing, metaphor and illusion in a therapeutic-creative process.** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 142-161.—Presents the case of a 5-yr-old extremely disturbed schizophrenic female whose synthesis was made possible through the use of symbolic drawing, metaphor, and illusion. Attempts are made to show the necessity of this usage to cover levels of feeling, percepts, and concepts not expressible on the verbal symbolic level of the English language as the patient expressed it.

7542. Silverman, Lloyd H. et al. (VA Hosp, New York, NY) **A clinical application of subliminal psychodynamic activation.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 379-392. Investigated whether the subliminal activation of a fantasy of symbiotic gratification would produce an increment in the degree of improvement that schizophrenics manifested as a

result of hospitalization. 40 male inpatients were seen individually for 3 weekly sessions over a 6-wk period for a fantasy expression task. Both at the beginning and at the end of each session and whenever during the session anxiety was in evidence, the patient was exposed to subliminal stimulation. All Ss were blindly assessed for 7 measures of ego impairment before and after the intervention period and for the number of rehospitalizations over a 9-mo follow-up period. Results indicate that the subliminal symbiotic stimulation affected the ego impairment measures. The self-focusing intervention affected the patients on a measure of self-object differentiation. It is concluded that subliminal symbiotic stimulation together with self-focusing may enhance the therapeutic value of hospitalization for schizophrenics. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7543. **Simonson, Norman R.** (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **The impact of therapist disclosure on patient disclosure.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 3-6. Conducted a psychotherapy analog study with 90 female undergraduates to examine the effects of therapist disclosure on the S's disclosure to the therapist during a 1st interview. 3 levels of therapist disclosure, no disclosure, demographic disclosure, and personal disclosure, and 2 levels of therapist warmth were manipulated. Ss completed a modified version of the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire. Ss exposed to a warm therapist offering moderate self-disclosure (demographic disclosure) disclosed more to the therapist than Ss exposed to warm nondisclosing or personally disclosing therapists. No differences were found between nondisclosing and personally disclosing warm therapists. Ss exposed to a cold therapist offered uniformly low levels of disclosure regardless of the level of therapist disclosure. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7544. **Smith, David L.** (Tri-City Youth & Family Ctr, Choctaw, OK) **Goal attainment scaling as an adjunct to counseling.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 22-27. T. J. Kiresuk and R. E. Sherman (see PA, Vol 44:4099) have proposed a method of evaluating programs and counseling that combines theoretical approaches that may be beneficial to the counseling process itself. The present study hypothesized that counseling with these Goal Attainment Scaling evaluation procedures would improve the conduct of counseling. The Personal Orientation Inventory, Nowicki and Strickland Children's Locus of Control Scale, a consumer satisfaction questionnaire, and behavioral measures were used to assess outcome of counseling for 20 13-17 yr olds with adjustment problems (20 ref) *Journal abstract*.

7545. **Solomon, Arthur J.** (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The effect of a psychotherapeutic interview on the physical results of thoracic surgery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2319.

7546. **Staples, Fred R. et al.** (U Southern California) **Differences between behavior therapists and psychotherapists.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1978(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1517-1522. Compared patient-therapist interaction patterns of 3 experienced behavior therapists and 3 matched analytically oriented therapists. Each therapist saw 10 patients in short-term individual therapy.

Data were taken from a larger study (R. B. Sloane et al, to be published). Patients were young, well educated, and were estimated as having either neurosis or pathological personality but not incapacitating problems. The more active behavior therapists dominated the conversation in terms of speech time, more frequently offered explicit advice and instructions, gave more direct information, presented their own value judgments, and exerted greater control over the content of the interaction than did psychotherapists. Although both groups provided a warm and accepting atmosphere, behavior therapists showed higher levels of accurate empathy, interpersonal contact, and therapist self-congruence. Patients viewed behavior therapists as more authoritarian and believed that psychotherapists encourage greater independence. It is concluded that the 2 therapy approaches were consistent with the theoretical models of each.—*Journal abstract*.

7547. **Valcov, M. Eileen.** (Ohio State U) **Defining the therapeutic problem: The effects of type of formulation on the outcome of six-session psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2322.

7548. **Van Noord, Robert W. & Kagan, Norman.** (Pine Rest Christian Hosp, Grand Rapids, MI) **Stimulated recall and affect simulation in counseling: Client growth reexamined.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 28-33.—To study the influence of affect simulation and interpersonal process recall (IPR) techniques on client growth in personal counseling, an integrated affect-simulation IPR treatment for 6 college student clients was compared with a traditional treatment for 6 other students. A random-assignment, posttest-only control group design was used with client growth measured by in-counseling client process scales, a client satisfaction measure, a self-concept discrepancy measure, and peer ratings of client behavior. A multivariate analysis of covariance procedure, with 5 dependent variables and counselor empathic understanding as the covariable, was used. Ss in the IPR affect simulation treatment did not score significantly higher or lower than Ss who received traditional therapy. Results suggest further assessment of the model and the specific effects of its imposition. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7549. **Virshup, Evelyn.** (Private practice, Los Angeles, CA) **Latency-group art therapy: Teaching socialization skills through art.** *Child Welfare*, 1978(Nov), Vol 54(9), 624-644. Describes a 10-wk art therapy program for 6 emotionally disturbed 10-yr-old boys. The marked improvement in Ss' peer relationships and socialization skills at the end of this period was graphically observed in their artwork. This improvement demonstrates the synergistic effect of combining art therapy with group therapy interaction in a residential treatment center.—*Journal abstract*.

7550. **Volkan, Vamik D.** (U Virginia Medical Ctr) **More on re-grief therapy.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 1978, Vol 3(2), 77-91. Re-grief therapy, a short-term psychotherapy for established post-traumatic stress, is described and 2 case illustrations are provided. Post-traumatic mourning is distinguished from depression, festivism, and schizophrenia. The post-traumatic mourner is in a state of chronic hope and dread of separation with

the dead. Re-grief therapy encourages the examination of fantasies and dreams and focuses on the patient's fixation at the separation-individuation level.—*Journal abstract*.

7551. **Waltzer, Herbert.** (Queens Hosp Ctr, Jamaica, NY) **Brief or crisis-oriented therapy in a city hospital setting.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 550-557.—Outlines the philosophy of brief therapy which requires active involvement in the therapeutic process (in contrast to long-term insight psychotherapy and psychoanalysis). Greater use is made of supportive measures to strengthen ego deficits. The importance of establishing a contractual relationship with the patient, as well as the problem of separation, must be brought out into the open during the initial sessions. Acceptance of limited therapeutic goals, with the focus on the precipitating stresses and the patient's adaptation to them, are prerequisites for effective brief therapy. The role of transference and countertransference is emphasized.—*Journal abstract*.

7552. **Wilson, Jack.** (Bishop Otter Coll, Chichester, England) **Amanda: A case of depression.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 250-255.—Describes the work of a volunteer counselor, and some of the methods used and insights obtained in dealing with the special problems of counseling in noninstitutionalized and unstructured settings. A case study of work with a 21-yr-old drug addict is presented.

7553. **Young, Gregory G.** **Resistance interruption in programmed psychotherapy.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 535-549.—Describes a technique which introduces an interruptive stimulus into personally maladaptive patterns of behavior while supporting constructive alternatives. Observation and follow-up study of 50 patients indicated that patients with neuroses seemed to benefit markedly, and that patients with personality disorders used the technique to move away from their fixed characterologic patterns. Results are reported and discussed in detail; in general, patients felt that the interrupted stimulus was beneficial.—*Journal abstract*.

Group & Family Therapy

7554. **Adams, Ocie T.** (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **The effects of the response demand technique on self-directed groups of hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2917.

7555. **Adler, T. S.; Katz, M. & Yehezkiel, A.** (Psychiatric Clinic, Beer-Sheba, Israel) **An interdisciplinary programme for family planning among North African families in the developmental towns of the Negev.** *Israel Annals of Psychiatry & Related Disciplines*, 1975(Jun), Vol 13(2), 105-116.—Presents the results of 3 yrs of clinical research and counseling on birth control and family planning among North African families. Approximately 1,000 North African females from Beer-Sheba and surrounding development towns in the Negev were treated in clinics during the 3-yr period. Disorders included mainly conversion syndromes, puerperal psychoses, and various gynecological problems. Birth control and family planning were advised. In 38 cases, intraute-

rine devices were inserted and marked improvement in family interaction resulted. These results are viewed with optimism primarily because of the cultural barriers which had to be overcome in order to achieve them. 3 illustrative case reports are presented. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7556. **Baxt, Richard & Chinlund, Stephen J.** (New York City Dept of Probation, Group Dynamics, NY) **Some examples of the helpfulness of group sessions for individual probations.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 11-16.—Presents 5 cases to describe the benefits of group work, as evidenced by the individual case titles: (a) "Angelo: Girls are safe in group"; (b) "Darlene: Challenge without blood—in group"; (c) "Charles: The group as encouraging parent"; (d) "Gregory: The group as a place where humor can heal"; and (e) "James: The group as a permanent home."—*J. A. Sorokac*.

7557. **Benson, Arland N.** (U Minnesota) **A differential approach to orientation to group counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3860.

7558. **Berger, Henry.** (Columbia U) **Patterns of change in body position during family therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2920-2921.

7559. **Boylin, E. Robert.** (Elmcrest Psychiatric Inst, Portland, CT) **Gestalt encounter in the treatment of hospitalized alcoholic patients.** *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(4), 524-534.—Discusses the emphasis in Gestalt theory on growth, awareness, and self-support. Several guides used with alcoholic patients are suggested, and examples from group therapy show how they were used and their possible effects. Focus is on the importance of group treatment and the therapist's role, which is not to analyze but to induce the patient to take responsibility for his own behavior.—*Journal abstract*.

7560. **Cantoni, Lucile.** **Family life education: A treatment modality.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Nov), Vol 54(9), 658-665.—Views family life education as education of the whole person. It involves role modeling, problem solving, understanding and accepting emotions, cognitive information, and participant self-education.

7561. **Cartwright, Michael H.** (Northwest Florida Mental Health Ctr, Panama City) **A preparatory method for group counseling.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 75-77.—Describes a preparatory method for clarifying individual expectations of group counseling and therapy: a 17-min motion picture film entitled *Groups*. Results indicate that the film was effective in reducing the number of unclarified expectations that 85 15-50 yr old Ss had about group counseling and therapy. (15 ref)

7562. **Cutts, Nancy B.** (Georgia State U) **Group therapy leadership style and patient-perceived therapist ideal qualities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2300.

7563. **Devoge, Susan.** (U Nevada, Reno) **A behavioral analysis of a group hypnosis treatment method.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 127-131.—Describes some common denominators between hypnosis and behavior therapy by means of a

behavioral analysis of a group hypnosis treatment procedure. The treatment method involves interactional group psychotherapy under hypnosis, combined with cognitive and affective restructuring, and self-hypnotic training utilizing visual imagery cues. The techniques use the vividness of the fantasy experience and the ease of changing emotional sets under hypnosis, to allow Ss to learn more adaptive affective responses and to rehearse more effective patterns of social behavior. The same treatment procedures are analyzed in a behavioral framework emphasizing the use of covert learning through imagery and the role of the therapist and the group as social reinforcers. It is proposed that a greater awareness of the use of learning principles by hypnotherapists would generate a more effective and systematic use of hypnosis. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7564. Ennis, Donald L. (Brigham Young U) **The effects of videotape feedback versus verbal feedback on the behavior of schizophrenics in group psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2926-2927.

7565. Fallico, Gary J. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **An after-school school without failure: A new therapy model for juvenile probationers.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 17-20.—Reports that the "After-School School" provides juvenile probationers with structured and theme-centered group interaction that avoids the dangers of some other models (e.g., medical model; school model). The primary advantage of the teaching model (i.e., focusing on the group experience as a learning or educational one) is that it rewards and encourages student/client involvement in a context of guided peer support.—*J. A. Sorokac.*

7566. Grady, Milton. (Walter Reed Army Medical Ctr, Social Work Service, Washington, DC) **An assessment of the behavioral scientist's role with the dying patient and the family.** *Military Medicine*, 1975(Nov), Vol 140(11), 789-792.—Considers that in the near future behavioral scientists will play more important roles as they help families and patients adjust to the crisis in psychosocial functioning occasioned by terminal illness. New evaluations of the behavioral scientist's role will be required because of new developments in detection and technology. Various components of this role are outlined, including teacher, therapist, collaborator, and enabler. Several theoretical concepts (e.g., ego response and ego identity) are suggested as an orientation for working with the dying patient. Crisis intervention is suggested as a model for treating both the patient and the family, and a transactional perspective is considered necessary in arriving at experiential levels which will enhance the treatment of the terminally ill patient and his family.—*Journal summary.*

7567. Harman, Robert L. & Franklin, Richard W. (Kentucky Counseling & Testing Ctr) **Gestalt interactional groups.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(1), 49-50.—Describes several ways to involve Gestalt groups interactionally.—*G. S. Sper.*

7568. Haskell, R. E. (Harrisburg Area Community Coll, PA) **Presumptions of group work: A value analysis.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 469-486

—Attempts to describe some implicit and explicit value structures which operate during group work. (a) The presumption of lawfulness assumes that regular occurrences exist in groups, such as "resistances" or "revolt against the leader." (b) The presumption of group wisdom implies that group decisions and norms are correct and are not the result of social pressures brought in from previous learning. (c) The presumption of *tabula rasa* is the assumption that the past can be trusted or that it has no effect on the group. (d) The presumption of democracy includes assumptions that members have access to pertinent information and knowledge, have a harmony of interests, reach decisions rationally, and have equal influence. (e) The presumption of functionalism means that a certain order or status quo is desirable and that deviation is not, unless it is useful to the existing order.—*J. Rubin.*

7569. Hill, W. Fawcett. (California State Polytechnic U, Pomona) **Further consideration of therapeutic mechanisms in group therapy.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 421-429.—Attempts to combine 3 theories of the mechanisms by which therapy or change is achieved in group therapy. Therapeutic mechanisms listed by Corsini and Rosenberg (1955), Hill (1957), and Yalom (1970) are defined and reclassified into a single list and ranked by the degree of consensus among the theorists. Mechanisms having clear consensus were ventilation, acceptance, spectator therapy, and intellectualization. Of secondary importance were universalization, reality testing, altruism, and socialization. Instillation of hope and imitative behavior were tentatively included.—*J. Rubin.*

7570. Holzman, Clare G. (Columbia U) **Patterns of verbal interaction in couples seeking marital therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2934.

7571. Korn, Eric J. (Purdue U) **The effectiveness of induced anxiety in group counseling as a preventive intervention procedure for freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2937-2938.

7572. Landes, Herbert R. (Northwestern U) **Treatment of anxiety in the families of children undergoing tonsillectomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2938-2939.

7573. Molnar, G. & Cameron, P. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Canada) **Incest syndromes: Observations in a general hospital psychiatric unit.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 373-377.—Reports on 10 families in which adolescent 14-17 yr old females, who had disclosed that their fathers were committing incest with them, had been admitted to a psychiatric ward for treatment. Although these families were disturbed, they proved strongly resistant to family therapy; the most that was accomplished was the prevention of further incest by airing the situation and rescuing the seduced daughters by removing them from the family (French summary)—*F. Auld.*

7574. Palmer, Anthony J. (West Virginia U) **An experimental evaluation of the therapist role peer interactions, and self motivation in the treatment of depressed female psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3886

7575. **Paradis, A. Paul.** (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Brief out-patient group psychotherapy with older patients in the treatment of age-related problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2947-2948.

7576. **Philips, Sheryl L. & Fields, Jan.** **An experiment in activity groups for juvenile offenders.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 4-6.—Activity groups were held during the summer and focused in 3 areas: (a) outdoor activities; (b) cultural events; and (c) fine arts projects. As a pre-therapy experience, activity groups should help youngsters learn to be more productive and responsible and should enable the probation officer to become a more humanized role model. There was a positive carry-over in attitude from the summer experience to the counseling groups, as approximately one-third of the total population were amenable to joining on-going counseling groups.—*J. A. Sorokac.*

7577. **Raubolt, Richard R.** (Pelham Guidance Council, NY) **Adolescent peer networks: An alternative to alienation.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 1-3.—Suggests that group therapy offers a vehicle to enable adolescents to overcome alienation and disrelatedness by becoming involved in their daily lives and with their peers. Special group sessions and peer self-selected groups offer a support system which insists on interdependence, sharing, honesty, concern, and involvement.—*J. A. Sorokac.*

7578. **Rohrbaugh, Michael & Bartels, Bryan D.** (Union U, Albany Medical Coll) **Participants' perceptions of curative factors in therapy and growth groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 430-456.—Examined the construct validity of the Q-sort of Yalom et al (1970), which attempts to elicit patients' perceptions of the curative mechanisms in therapy and growth groups. Since Yalom's sample of successfully treated outpatients was homogeneous, a 2nd purpose of this study was to account for individual differences in heterogeneous groups. 72 Ss in 13 groups were given the Q-sort at either the middle or end of the groups. Also administered were a participant questionnaire to measure Ss' attraction toward the group, and a leader questionnaire. Intercorrelations and factor analyses of the Q-sorts yielded 14 clustered factors, or revised "therapeutic mechanisms." Scale reliability for these clusters ranged around 0.50. The 13 groups differed significantly on 8 of the clustered items. Results suggest that Ss' perceptions of curative factors are complex and not easily dimensionalized.—*J. Rubin.*

7579. **Strassberg, Donald S.; Roback, Howard B.; Anchor, Kenneth N. & Abramowitz, Stephen I.** (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Self-disclosure in group therapy with schizophrenics.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1259-1261.—Investigated self-disclosure as a process variable in group psychotherapy with 18 chronic schizophrenic patients (average age, 36 yrs) consistent with previous data obtained from nonpsychotic populations, greater perceived therapist interpersonal facilitativeness was associated with higher levels of patient self-disclosure. A battery of personality inventories, behavior rating scales, and the WAIS was

used to assess psychotherapeutic outcome. In contrast to earlier findings, however, Ss who were more self-revealing made less therapeutic progress than their counterparts who divulged less. This failure to replicate is tentatively attributed to the limited ability of psychotic persons to integrate social feedback. Results underscore the delicacy of the psychotherapeutic undertaking with schizophrenics. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

7580. **Adelson, Joseph P.** **Feedback and group development.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 389-401.—Studied the amount and kind of feedback that developed in 2 growth groups, one of 12 members and one of 17. For 8 sessions of each group feedback was coded by 3 raters on its specificity, evaluative or nonevaluative character, cognitive or emotional content, and directness or indirectness. Coder agreement was from 0.70 to 0.94. In general, with group development feedback increased and became more positive. Feedback is seen as an integral part of group functioning.—*J. Rubin.*

7581. **Bernstein, Lawrence C.** (U Pittsburgh) **The design, implementation, and evaluation of a laboratory education program to increase understanding between parents and adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4727.

7582. **Carrell, Janeen B.** (Kent State U) **Sensitivity training: Effects on perceived-self-ideal-self congruence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3863-3864.

7583. **Davis, Terry B.; Frye, Roland L. & Joure, Sylvia.** (Old Dominion U) **Perceptions and behaviors of dogmatic subjects in a T-group setting.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 375-381.—53 undergraduates scoring more than 1 SD above or below the mean on the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale, Form E, participated. During 12 hrs of training, Ss' behaviors were recorded by observers, and each S was periodically rated by his peers on his perceived level of contributions to the group process. Significant differences were found between high and low dogmatics in the behaviors exhibited during the T groups. Low dogmatics were more self-revealing, more attentive to the here-and-now aspects of the T group, less apt to give negative feedback, and less likely to reject the group. A significant curvilinear relation was found between ratings and behavior in the T group, with Ss who were rated extremely by their peers being more self-revealing, more attentive to the here-and-now of the group, more apt to give negative feedback, and less likely to reject the group verbally. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7584. **de Leon, George & Blase, D. Vincent.** (Phoenix Research Unit, New York, NY) **Encounter group: Measurement of systolic blood pressure.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 439-445.—Manually obtained 10 systolic blood pressure readings 5 min before and 5 min after both a 3-hr encounter group and a 3-hr general discussion meeting. Ss were 32 male heroin addicts who were drug-free residents in a therapeutic community. Results show significant elevations of

pressure before and significant decreases following the encounter only. However, assertions that the encounter group influences emotions must be tempered by the possibility that anticipation of the event increases pressure (affect), the adaptation of which may appear as a "ventilation" effect.—*Journal abstract.*

7585. Flack, Ruth & Grayer, Elinor D. (Olive View Medical Ctr, Sylmar, CA) **A consciousness-raising group for obese women.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 484-487.—Describes group sessions aimed at illuminating what it is like to be fat in American society, with the additional goals of raising self-esteem and lessening self-punishment. Obese women are helped to see that being fat or not is a choice they can make.

7586. Foulds, Melvin L. & Hannigan, Patricia S. (Bowling Green State U) **Effects of Gestalt marathon workshops on measured self-actualization: A replication and follow-up.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 60-65.—Conducted a replication of the author's previous study to study further the immediate and long-term effects of Gestalt marathon workshops on a measure of self-actualization (Personal Orientation Inventory). 36 undergraduates in the experimental groups participated in a 24-hr continuous Gestalt workshop and completed the dependent measure before the workshop, 5 days later, and 6 mo later. Significant positive pre-post changes on an overall measure of self-actualization and on 10 of 12 subscales were found. A comparison of posttest and 6-mo follow-up scores disclosed that the achieved gains persisted over time and that additional positive change occurred on the overall measure of self-actualization and on 2 subscales. The nontreatment control group ($p = 36$) completed only pre- and posttests and demonstrated no significant changes. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7587. Freeland, Russell C. (Ball State U) **Some effects of verbal feedback on perceptions of members in two marathon encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2303.

7588. Hazell, Joseph W. (US Public Health Service, Dental Health Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **An action-insight exercise.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 494-500.—Describes a structured group exercise called "Query," designed to achieve insight or decision making. It is usable without a trained facilitator, and consists of the following steps: (a) a group member volunteers to be the focus; (b) each group member in turn asks the focus a question; (c) the focus responds with the truth, a lie, or a refusal to answer. Suggestions are given for questions which are productive of insight or solutions to problems.—*J. Rubin.*

7589. Hornsby, James L. (U Georgia) **The effects of group composition on systematic human relations training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4871-4872.

7590. Johnson, Thomas N. (Southern Mississippi) **Effects of group test interpretation upon changes in self concept and self actualization of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4745.

7591. Lewin, David. **Social psychology and crime control.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 193-210.—Describes the community relations training

program at the Seattle Police Academy which was incorporated in the academy in the 1960s by social and behavioral scientists. Initially all of the training was of the stand-up-and-lecture type. But in the late 1960s, role playing of difficult interracial and other police situations was conducted. The role-playing procedures and situations were planned and conducted in a collaborative effort between the police and the role-playing experts from the behavioral science community. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7592. Lundgren, David C. (U Cincinnati) **Interpersonal needs and member attitudes toward trainer and group.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 371-388.—Studied the control needs and affection needs of encounter group members and how these are related to members' attitudes toward trainers and the group as a whole. Schutz's Firo-B scales were administered to each member of 7 weekend-long groups, each group composed of 9-12 Ss and 2 trainers, early and late in the group; all were classified as High or Low Control and as High or Low Affection. The Osgood semantic differential was administered, early and late in the group, to obtain attitudes toward trainer and group. Results suggest that Ss' attitudes towards the group and trainers differed as a consequence of Ss' needs for control and affection and the compatibility of Ss' needs with those of the trainers.—*J. Rubin.*

7593. McClain, Gail R. (U Tennessee) **The individual within: An instrumented case study analysis of a marathon encounter group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4752.

7594. McGovern, Kevin B.; Arkowitz, Hal & Gilmore, Susan K. (Woodland Park Mental Clinic, Portland, OR) **Evaluation of social skill training programs for college dating inhibitions.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 505-512.—Evaluated 3 behavioral training programs for college men with dating inhibitions and compared them to a waiting list control group. Ss were 34 male undergraduates. All treatment groups received a dating manual, contact with female confederates, and group discussion meetings. The discussion group received only these treatment components, while the other 2 treatment groups also received behavior rehearsal. For 1 group (behavior rehearsal-office group), the scenes were enacted in the office. The 2nd behavior rehearsal group enacted the scenes in various campus settings (behavior rehearsal-natural environment group). All 3 treatment groups showed significant improvements with few differences among them. Results are discussed in terms of the effective components of social skills training programs and strategies for increasing the generalization of treatment effects. (21 ref) *Journal abstract.*

7595. Mitchell, Ric R. (Washington State U) **Nurturing Relationships between personal characteristics and change in sensitivity training groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 414-420.—Attempted to identify characteristics which promote or hinder personal change in sensitivity training groups that in natural, distributed, or combined time conditions. A behavior change training event was administered and assessed on pretest, posttest, and follow-up tests. The EPES, Gordon Personal Inventory, Gordon Personal Profile, and

Behavior Check List. Ss who showed the greatest and least behavior change were compared to determine which of 25 personal characteristics were important in promoting and hindering behavior change. Results suggest that Ss showing most change have a high degree of responsibility, achievement, vigor, original thinking, and to some extent dominance and endurance. The characteristics that seem to hinder positive change are nurturance, succorance, and to some extent autonomy and caution.—*J. Rubin.*

7596. **Morris, John E.** (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of the pre-treatment use of music in the major and minor modes on the initial client-therapist relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3884.

7597. **Pfister, Gordon.** **Outcomes of laboratory training for police officers.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 115-121.—Conducted a study with 48 officers participating in an intensive 6-day communication orientation workshop and 26 other officers who served as controls. The Edwards Personality Inventory was administered to all Ss before and after the workshop, and questionnaire responses were obtained before and after the program from residents who had nonadversive (no arrest, no citation) contact with officers in both groups. The experimental officers were reported by residents after training as significantly more warm and sincere, behaving more as coworkers, and leaving the citizens feeling generally satisfied with the contact. Controls were reported as communicating little understanding, as treating the citizen more like a case than as an individual, and generally leaving the citizen feeling frustrated. The experimental officers described themselves as significantly more self-understanding as well as more critical of others.—*Journal abstract.*

7598. **Reddy, W. Brendan & Lansky, Leonard M.** (U Cincinnati, Community Psychology Inst) **Nothing but the facts—and some observations on norms and values: The history of a consultation with a metropolitan police division.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 123-138.—Describes a case study of an initial intervention in a large municipal police division. A community group-police confrontation led to the development of an 80-hr community relations training program for 39 police recruits. The program, designed and conducted by a biracial staff, followed an experienced-based learning format in sharp contrast to the quasi-military traditional learning format of the police division. The value and norm conflicts between change agent and the power structure of the urban police system are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7599. **Sata, Lindbergh S.** (Harborview Medical Ctr, Seattle, WA) **Laboratory training for police officers.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 107-114.—In a retreat-like setting, a voluntary group of police officers (41 patrolmen and 7 sergeants) was given 7 days training in better communication and learning about themselves and others. During the training, the officers were recalled to active duty to help deal with a race riot. After the riot they returned to training. The total program appeared to be successful.—*Journal abstract.*

7600. **Shoemaker, Gary L.** (United States International U) **A study of the relationship of facilitators' styles**

and personal change in the encounter group. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2954.

7601. **Stanton, H. E.** (Flinders U of South Australia, Bedford Park) **Change in self-insight during an intensive group experience.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 487-493.—Measured the effect of an intensive weekend group experience on Ss' self-insight as defined by Gross's Self-Insight Scale (SIS) and collected reliability and validity data on the Scale. Control and experimental groups comprised 14 graduate education students each. The SIS was administered twice during the weekend. Validation was sought by comparing Ss' responses on the SIS with leaders' ratings of members as having high or low self-insight. Results show a reliability coefficient of 0.92. Experimental Ss showed significant differences on the pre- and posttests, whereas control Ss were relatively unchanged. Validity data resulted in a 0.57 point-biserial correlation. It is concluded that the SIS has considerable validity and reliability as a measure of self-insight.—*J. Rubin.*

7602. **Stone, LeRoy A. & Kristjanson, Ronald W.** (U North Dakota) **Computer-assisted group encounter.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 457-468.—Describes a computerized judgment scaling system called the Multidimensional Evaluation Structure Analysis (MESA), based on the Stone-Coles (1972) model. Raw data for input are interpersonal similarity estimates by members of an encounter group. Between-judge correlations may be computed and factor analyzed in order to detect judgment differences associated with group "splits." An example is given in which the computer output is used as interpersonal feedback.—*J. Rubin.*

7603. **Walker, David N.** (Moravian Coll) **A dyadic interaction model for nonverbal touching behavior in encounter groups.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 308-324.—Tested the following hypotheses: (a) People are generally uncomfortable with nonverbal touching. (b) Nonverbal touching interaction affects the subjective affective state. (c) Sex of individual and homogeneity of sex of dyad influence touching behavior. (d) Continued touching increases openness to touching. (e) Personality differences affect openness to touching. 30 dyads of same or opposite sex were given 7 focused activities. During 3 of the activities, raters observed Ss on 21 behaviors. Ss were initially given the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation (Behavior), Mosher Forced-Choice Sex-Guilt Inventory and (to males only) a Sexual Callousness Scale. The Affect Adjective Checklist was administered before and after the 7 activities. Results substantiated hypotheses (a), (b), and (d). In hypothesis (c), sex of dyad showed significant main and interaction effects with most types of touching behavior. In hypothesis (e), sex guilt, sex callousness, and need for affection scores were significantly related to openness. Suggestions are made for appropriate target populations for nonverbal touching techniques.—*J. Rubin.*

7604. **Welgel, Russell H.; Wiser, Patricia L. & Cook, Stuart W.** (Amherst Coll) **The impact of cooperative learning experiences on cross-ethnic relations and attitudes.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 219-244.—In a field experiment, the effects of coopera-

tive interethnic contact on ethnic relations and attitudes in the setting of newly desegregated junior and senior high schools were examined; Ss were 231 White, 54 Black, and 39 Mexican-American students. Cooperative interethnic contact was induced in the experimental classrooms by means of a teaching method which emphasized the use of small interdependent student work groups composed of Ss from each of the ethnic groups. Results indicate that the interethnic group method received a favorable endorsement from the teachers, produced substantially more cross-ethnic helping behavior, promoted greater relative respect and liking for Mexican-American classmates among White students, and elicited more frequent friendship choices for Mexican-Americans by Whites. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7605. Westrate, Ronald M. (Purdue U) **T-group composition using a personality criterion and related considerations to validate the outcome of human relations training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4765-4766.

7606. Wetzel, Rob L. (U Washington, Seattle) **Psychological characteristics of sensitivity training volunteers, individual counseling client volunteers, and nonvolunteers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2323.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

7607. Ayllon, Teodoro; Simon, Steven J. & Wildman, Robert W. (Georgia State U) **Instructions and reinforcement in the elimination of encopresis: A case study.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 235-238. Treated a 7-yr-old boy who was reported by school officials and his mother to exhibit chronic fecal soiling (encopresis). A reinforcer sampling procedure was used to expose the boy to potential reinforcers to be used in a home-based motivational system. The mother provided instructions which served to make explicit a contingency between appropriate toileting and reinforcement. Within 10 days fecal soiling was eliminated, and a token system was added to maintain this positive change. An 11-mo follow-up indicated no evidence of remission or symptom substitution. Pre- and postpsychodiagnostic evaluation were at variance with the child's behavior. *Journal abstract*.

7608. Beavers, Mary E. (U Arizona) **Smoking control: A comparison of three aversive conditioning treatments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2919-2920.

7609. Burhans, David T. (U Southern California) **Methodological strategies in a field experiment: The effects of message type and locus of control on the subsequent behavior of participants in a behavior modification weight-control program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7 A), 4456-4457.

7610. Cohn, Cal K.; Kron, Reuben E. & Brady, John P. **A case of blood-illness-injury phobia treated behaviorally.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 65-68. Describes the successful treatment of a 28-yr-old male patient with a 24-yr history of blood-illness-injury phobia associated with bradycardia and syncope. The patient was taught to prevent

bradycardia and resulting syncope occurring in the presence of phobic stimuli by provoking anger in himself using appropriate imagery.

7611. Edgar, Clara L.; Kohler, Hugh F. & Hardman, Scott. **A new method for toilet training developmentally disabled children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Aug), Vol 41(1), 63-69.—Trained 20 profoundly retarded 4-12 yr olds, using a variety of relaxation and tension activities designed to help them differentiate and gain control of the toileting musculature. Operant techniques were used to reinforce appropriate urination. Posttraining scores of the experimental and control groups differed significantly for both accidental and appropriate urination.—*Journal Abstract*.

7612. Ehrisman, Wayne J. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **A comparison of the effects of biofeedback training in alpha enhancement and progressive relaxation training on tension headache symptoms, EEG occipital alpha, forehead and neck EMG, and self-report measures of anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2301.

7613. Fishman, Claire A. & Fishman, Daniel B. (U Colorado, Medical School, Denver) **A group training program in behavior modification for mothers of children with birth defects: An exploratory study.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 3-14. Conducted a study to explore the impact of a group approach to teaching behavior modification principles and techniques to mothers of physically handicapped children. 17 mothers of 8-16 yr olds participated. 5 sessions involving presentations, discussions and application of operant reinforcement techniques were followed by 5 sessions focusing on the importance of communication about the handicap and applying the previously learned operant techniques to opening communication in this sensitive, secretive area. Statistically significant ($p < .05$) increases were obtained for the mother's Open Communication and Praise, and for the child's Communication with Mother, Self-Esteem, Enthusiasm, and Likability variables. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7614. Goodman, Earl O. (Northern Illinois U) **Behavior modification as a therapeutic technique for use with parents of emotionally disturbed children in residential treatment.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 38-46. Reports the experience of establishing and directing a program of behavior modification for 28 6-12 yr olds from blue collar or low-income families and their parents at the New Hampshire Hospital. The focus is on the operant conditioning procedures used with the parents to foster improved relationships with their children and between spouses. Attention was given to the promotion of awareness and praise for productive behaviors and extinction of hostility. Modeling, prompting, shaping, quelling, and reinforcement principles were followed in parent activities such as TV viewing, study data, and group counseling, and controlled visits with children. It is concluded that the program was successful both in increasing parent and child relating the treatment of their children. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7615. Grabel, John A. (United States International U) **Electromyographic study of low back muscle tension in**

subjects with and without chronic low back pain. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2929-2930.

7616. Haddle, Harold W. (Georgia State U) **The efficacy of automated group systematic desensitization as a strategy to modify attitudes toward disabled persons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4742.

7617. Hoyer, William J.; Mishara, Brian L. & Riebel, Robert G. (Syracuse U, All-University Gerontology Ctr) **Problem behaviors as operants: Applications with elderly individuals.** *Gerontologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(5, Pt 1), 452-456.—Suggests that many of the clinically disabling behaviors of elderly persons can be viewed as operants, controlled by reinforcing events in the "here and now" environment. Research bearing on the efficacy of operant techniques for programming individualized, group based, and ward-wide therapeutic intervention is reviewed. It is suggested that the operant view is useful for conceptualizing and treating many of the problem behaviors of elderly persons.—*Journal abstract*.

7618. Klinger, Clifford M. (American U) **Systematic desensitization: A covariant analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2937.

7619. Kockott, G.; Dittmar, F. & Nosselt, L. (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, Munich, W Germany) **Systematic desensitization of erectile impotence: A controlled study.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 493-500.—Assessed the therapeutic effectiveness of systematic desensitization (SD) as a treatment for erectile impotence in 24 males (mean age, 31 yrs). Ss were assigned to 3 groups which received either SD, conventional medication and general advice, or were put on a waiting list. Therapeutic effects were investigated on the behavioral, subjective, and physiological levels. There were no significant differences among the 3 groups except on the subjective level. On this level, after therapy the SD group rated feelings in sexually arousing situations as associated with significantly less anxiety than the other two groups. SD used alone as a treatment for erectile impotence shows only limited therapeutic effect. The unimproved patients were later treated using a modification of the Masters and Johnson technique. Early results suggest that this technique may be superior to SD alone.—*Journal abstract*.

7620. Kornhaber, Robert C. (Kent State U) **The effects of a model's fear level and age on the extinction of avoidance behavior in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2308-2309.

7621. Kostka, Marion P. (West Virginia U) **The effectiveness of group systematic desensitization vs. covert positive reinforcement as utilized by paraprofessionals in the reduction of test anxiety in college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4747.

7622. Lick, John & Bootzin, Richard. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Expectancy factors in the treatment of fear: Methodological and theoretical issues.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 917-931.—Critically reviews the literature assessing the importance of Ss' expectation of therapeutic gain in facilitating fear reduction. Reviewed studies fall into 2 major categories: those that compare the relative efficacy of systematic

desensitization and placebos and those that attempt to manipulate Ss' expectation of therapeutic gain within a particular technique (e.g., systematic desensitization). The methodological problems with this research include the failure of investigators to evaluate the experiential impact of expectancy-inducing instructions, the use of unconvincing placebo manipulations, and the predominant employment of mildly fearful, poorly motivated Ss. In spite of these problems, it is tentatively concluded that expectancy manipulations are important change mediators. Several mechanisms may explain how expectancy mediates change, including increased compliance with real treatment procedures; increased tendency to test reality after having undergone an "effective" therapy, with subsequent fear extinction and self-reinforcement for behavioral improvement; modification of demand characteristics after treatment; and modification of cognitive events controlling fear responding. (71 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

7623. Marshall, Karol A. (U Washington, Seattle) **The impact of socialization training on psychiatric inpatients: A comparison of modeling plus guided role playing with relaxation plus guided fantasy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2310-2311.

7624. Menefee, Michael C. (Stanford U) **A comparison of self-managed differential relaxation and contact desensitization in reducing acrophobia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2944.

7625. Moore, Benjamin L. (Florida State U) **Behavior management of the preschool deaf.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2946.

7626. Parker, Carol L. (Montana State U) **A desensitization group for adult community leaders.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 48-49.—Describes a series of 5 2-hr systematic desensitization group programs intended to alleviate anxiety about public speaking.—G. S. Speer.

7627. Price, Kim A. (U Texas, Austin) **Self-attributed and externally-attributed control of fear reduction in systematic desensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2316.

7628. Schmidt, Gary A. (Washington State U) **The role of relaxation in systematic desensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2952.

7629. Spiegler, Michael D. et al. (Providence Coll) **A self-control versus a counterconditioning paradigm for systematic desensitization: An experimental comparison.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 83-86.—Compared procedures that follow from the traditional counterconditioning paradigm and a self-control paradigm of systematic desensitization, using 47 test-anxious undergraduates as Ss. As predicted, the self-control procedures were superior to the counterconditioning procedures and control conditions, although only Sarason's Test Anxiety Scale was statistically significant.

7630. Sue, David. (Washington State U) **The effect of duration of exposure on systematic desensitization and extinction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2954.

7631. Thorn, Myron E. & Boudewyns, Patrick A. (U Iowa) **A behaviorally oriented weight loss program for**

counseling centers. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 81-82.—Compared the effectiveness of several weight loss programs offered through a university counseling center, using 80 undergraduates as Ss. Although Ss met for only 2 treatment sessions, the behavior therapy group had lost significantly more weight at a follow-up than the rational therapy, self-directed, and no-treatment control groups.

7632. Toy, Thomas B. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) **Investigation of itemized hierarchy presentation versus progressive time sequence in systematic desensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2955.

7633. Tymchuk, Alexander J. (U California, Los Angeles) **Training parent therapists.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(5), 19-22.—Presents a model for working with parents of the developmentally disabled. The model combines dynamic and behavioral therapeutic strategies and also incorporates information often required by the parents (e.g., data on child development, resources for the child, and characteristics of the disorder).

7634. Weingarten, Charles J. (Purdue U) **Systematic desensitization vs accelerated mass desensitization with speech anxious subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2323.

7635. Wright, Logan. (U Oklahoma, Children's Hosp, Health Sciences Ctr) **Outcome of a standardized program for treating psychogenic encopresis.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 453-456. Describes the treatment of 14 encopretic 3-9 yr old children using L. Wright's standardized program which involves a combination of behavior modification and laxatives. Symptoms were alleviated in all Ss, and only 4 continued soiling after the 14th wk of treatment. Neither the occurrence of encopresis nor the patients' responses to therapy were related to whether bowel control had ever been achieved, a critical incident prior to symptom development, previously coercive training, or sex. It is concluded that the method described is an economical and effective means of treatment for encopretic children.—*Author abstract.*

7636. Zschokke, Jacki; Freeberg, Mary R. & Erickson, Eric. (U Minnesota) **Influencing behavior to improve attendance at occupational therapy in a psychiatric setting.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 625-627. Used 2 reinforcement methods to increase attendance of 67 acute psychiatric patients at occupational therapy. One method used prompting and social reinforcement, and the other, in addition, used a positive reinforcer. The 2 procedures increased both the attendance and the percentage of time used significantly when compared to baseline. There were no differences between the 2 methods.—*Journal abstract.*

Drug Therapy

7637. Aman, M. G. & Werry, J. S. (U Auckland, Medical School, New Zealand) **The effects of methylphenidate and haloperidol on the heart rate and blood pressure of hyperactive children with special reference to time of action.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 163-168.—12 hyperactive-aggressive 73-135 mo olds

were given single acute doses of placebo, methylphenidate (0.3 mg/kg), and haloperidol (0.035 mg/kg) on 3 separate occasions in a double-blind crossover design with drug order randomized across Ss. Resting heart rates and systolic and diastolic blood pressures were obtained at 9 intervals up to 7 hrs and EKGs at 150 min after ingestion. Methylphenidate caused a small trend toward an increment in heart rate and a significant increment in blood pressure, while the changes with haloperidol were minimal. There were no EKG changes. Changes in heart rate were of a minimal nature as compared with those occurring with digestion which tended to obscure drug effects. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7638. Brambilla, Francesca et al. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Paolo Pini, Milan, Italy) **Neuroendocrine effects of haloperidol therapy in chronic schizophrenia.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 17-22.—Administered 6 mg of haloperidol daily (intramuscularly) for 30 days (up to a total dose of 180 mg) to 62 male chronic schizophrenics aged 16-62 yrs (48 hebephrenics and 14 paranoids). Hormonal variables measured before and at 10, 20 and 30 days of treatment included total urinary gonadotropins, serum follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH), ACTH reserve, and serum testosterone. The basic hormonal values revealed decreased secretion of total gonadotropins, FSH, LH, ACTH and testosterone, and increased insulin secretion. The haloperidol therapy seemed to stimulate the secretion of FSH, LH, total gonadotropins, ACTH and testosterone, up to normal or low-normal levels. No modifications were observed in the other hormonal variables. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7639. Brown, P. J.; Forrest, W. H. & Brown, C. R. (Stanford U, Medical School) **Lorazepam compared with pentobarbital for nighttime sedation.** *Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 15(11-12), 752-759.

Compared lorazepam with pentobarbital for its effects on sleep in hospital insomnia. Ss were patients in medical and surgical wards of a Veterans Administration hospital. 31 Ss were included in Phase 1 of the study, 25 different Ss were included in Phase 2. Lorazepam was found to be a potent nighttime sedative. 1-4 25 mg of lorazepam is equivalent to 100 mg sodium pentobarbital for measures of sleep quality and duration. At this dose level it is less effective than 100 mg of pentobarbital as a sleep inducer. Studies at higher doses (up to 4 mg) indicate that lorazepam has a wide therapeutic index.—*P. Federman.*

7640. Burnett, Gordon B.; Little, Stephen R.; Graham, Norman & Forrest, Alistair D. (Baylor Medical Coll, Texas Medical Ctr, Houston) **The assessment of thiothixene in chronic schizophrenia: A double blind controlled trial.** *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 628-629. Compared the efficacy of thiothixene (15-60 mg/day) to that of chlorpromazine (150-600 mg/day) in 24 male chronic schizophrenics (mean age 44.5 yrs). Drug effects were assessed by the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale and the Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation. Results indicate no clear differences between the effects of thiothixene and chlorpromazine in these patients. The inefficacy of maintenance administration of one or two

quilizers over prolonged periods is also indicated. (20 ref)
—L. Gorsey.

7641. Callahan, Edward J. et al. (Camarillo-Neuropsychiatric Inst Research Program, CA) **Behavioral effects of reducing the daily frequency of phenothiazine administration.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1285-1290.—After an 11-day base line of behavioral observations, 24 chronic female schizophrenics aged 23-62 yrs were assigned to 2 groups matched for alertness. In the 1st treatment phase, the administration of phenothiazine medication of 1 group was switched from a multiple-dose schedule (3-4 times/day) to a single daily administration, while the total dosage per day was held constant. The 2nd group continued on a multiple administration schedule for 11 days and then was switched to a single daily dosage. The Behavior Observation Instrument was used as a measure of patient activity. A multivariate analysis of variance showed that there was no overall effect (positive or negative) due to the schedule change; however, pre-planned *t* tests showed transitory decreases in nonfunctional behavior. Results are discussed in terms of implications for the administration of phenothiazines and the experimental analysis of drug effects. (39 ref)
—Journal abstract.

7642. Chouinard, Guy et al. (INRS-SANTÉ, Hôpital St-Jean-de-Dieu, Montréal-Gamelin, Canada) **Amitriptyline-perphenazine interaction in ambulatory schizophrenic patients.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1295-1307.—In a double-blind, placebo, controlled clinical study lasting 12 wks, 48 male and 48 female 20-60 yr old ambulatory schizophrenic patients were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 treatments: placebo; amitriptyline hydrochloride, 125 mg/day; perphenazine, 20 mg/day; or amitriptyline-perphenazine, 20 mg/day. Treatment groups contained an equal number of males and females. Assessments of symptoms included the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale, the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, and a clinical global impression of severity of illness. Perphenazine alone or in combination was substantially more effective in reducing psychopathological disorder than was the placebo, but there was no evidence to indicate the superiority of the amitriptyline-perphenazine combination over perphenazine alone. Amitriptyline alone was not substantially better than placebo and could not be considered an efficacious medication for the maintenance treatment of these Ss. Less response to treatment was made by Ss with longer-term records of prior hospitalizations. (48 ref)
—Journal abstract.

7643. Dam, Mogens (Ed). **Controlled trials of antiepileptic drugs.** *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 60, 5-95.—Presents studies which were conducted to evaluate clinically the efficacy of antiepileptic drug treatment. Drugs tested include sulthiame, carbamazepine, and dipropylacetate.

7644. Danowski, T. S. et al. (U Pittsburgh) **Prolonged progestin (Quingestanol) therapy of menopausal diabetic women.** *Behavioral Neuropsychiatry*, 1974-1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1-12), 25-30.—The reduction of high serum luteinizing hormone (LH) levels (normal or near normal) in diabetic females, aged 40-66 yrs, recorded during the 1st yr of treatment with

quingestanol acetate was maintained during the 2nd and 3rd yrs of daily ingestion of this steroid. Serum protein-bound iodine and T_4 plasma 11 (OH) corticosteroids, serum growth hormone titers, insulin responses to oral glucose, and urinary excretion of 17-ketosteroids, Porter-Silber chromogens, and 11-desoxycortisol metabolites, estrogens, and creatinine remained relatively unchanged during quingestanol therapy. At the 36th mo of treatment, a small increase in fasting blood glucose levels with greater hypoglycemia after oral carbohydrate was noted. Quingestanol therapy was associated with maintenance of the increase in serum sodium from low-normal to midnormal concentrations noted during the 1st yr of treatment. (29 ref)
—Journal abstract.

7645. Dekaban, Anatole S. & Lehman, Elyse J. (NIH, Developmental & Metabolic Neurology Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Effects of different dosages of anticonvulsant drugs on mental performance in patients with chronic epilepsy.** *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 319-330.—Before an anticonvulsant drug dose change, 11 adults (mean age = 34.5) and 4 children (mean age = 12.5) were administered 6 especially adapted mental performance tests, which were designed to measure vigilance, reaction time, and certain aspects of memory. Serum drug levels were also monitored. Results indicate the following: (a) Vigilance and reaction time tests were the most useful in evaluation of effects of various doses of the medication. (b) On the tests for vigilance and reaction time, the greatest number of patients performed best on the lowest dose of their medication. (c) Use of well-standardized, yet simplified, mental performance tests in combination with changes in the dosage of medication can help in reaching a compromise between acceptable seizure control and avoidance of excessive slowing of mental activity. (35 ref)
—Journal abstract.

7646. Dugal, Robert; Caille, Gilles; Albert, Jean-Marie & Cooper, Sam F. (National Inst for Scientific Research, St Jean de Dieu Hosp, Montreal, Canada) **Apparent pharmacokinetic interaction of diazepam and amitriptyline in psychiatric patients: A pilot study.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 679-686.—In a pilot study with 5 male 23-69 yr old psychiatric patients, an apparent interaction between amitriptyline and diazepam was observed when the drugs were administered concomitantly. Amitriptyline half-life and equilibrium plasma concentration at the steady-state increased when diazepam was administered. A decrease in amitriptyline plasma clearance and nortriptyline (monodemethylated metabolite of amitriptyline) equilibrium concentration was also observed. The magnitude of this interaction varied greatly between Ss. The mechanism by which this interaction occurred is not clear but may have been due to a change in half-life and/or volume of distribution of amitriptyline when diazepam was simultaneously administered. The clinical relevance of this apparent interaction is discussed. (19 ref)
—Journal abstract.

7647. Fieve, Ronald R. **The lithium clinic: A new model for the delivery of psychiatric services.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1018-1022.—Describes the experiences and organization of a lithium clinic that has operated for 15 yrs, treating

manic-depressive disorders on an outpatient basis. Utilizing the services of trained paramedicals and a small medical staff, the clinic has efficiently served a large patient population. (28 ref)

7648. Fieve, Ronald R.; Dunner, David L.; Kumbarchi, Turkan & Stallone, Frank. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, NY) Lithium carbonate in affective disorders: IV. A double-blind study of prophylaxis in unipolar recurrent depression. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1541-1544.—Examined the prophylactic efficacy of lithium carbonate vs placebo in a double-blind study in a carefully delineated group of 28 unipolar recurrent depressed patients (mean age range = 43-64 yrs) followed up from 3 mo to 4 yrs. Indexes of prophylactic efficacy revealed a statistically significant decrease in episode frequency, depth of global depression scores, and increased clinic attendance rate in the lithium carbonate group compared with the placebo group. Results support the previous studies. It is concluded that planned studies are now needed to determine which unipolar patients do best on a maintenance regimen of lithium carbonate alone, lithium carbonate plus tricyclic drugs, or tricyclic drugs alone. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7649. Gerlach, Jes & Lühndorf, Kurt. (Set Hans Hosp, Roskilde, Denmark) The effect of L-dopa on young patients with simple schizophrenia, treated with neuroleptic drugs: A double-blind cross-over trial with Madopar and placebo. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 105-110. 13-25-35 yr old outpatients with simple schizophrenia under neuroleptic treatment completed a double-blind cross-over trial with a combination of levodopa and benserazid, a peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor (Madopar) or placebo. 9 Ss received 900 mg levodopa and 225 mg benserazid daily, 1 S received 600 mg levodopa and 150 mg benserazid, and 3 received 300 mg levodopa and 75 mg benserazid. At these doses, levodopa was effective against emotional withdrawal, blunted affect, and isolation and apathy, without inducing or aggravating accessory symptoms. The activity score, according to a specific activity withdrawal scale, was significantly increased, whereas the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale score was slightly, but significantly, reduced. In cases where levodopa was limited to 600 and 300 mg daily, a tendency to anxiety, distortion of thinking, and a sense of unreality were observed, depending on the dose. In no cases were gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, or neurological side effects observed. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7650. Gilbert, Michael M. & Koepke, Hans H. (Private practice, Miami, FL) Oxazepam-protriptyline: A double-blind phase II evaluation of the efficacy and safety of the combination versus placebo in neurotic, depressed and anxious psychiatric outpatients. *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 18(6), 825-838. 100 depressed outpatients participated in a double-blind placebo-controlled evaluation of a combination of 15 mg oxazepam and 5 mg protriptyline. 47 Ss completed the prescribed 4 wks of study. Significant differences were demonstrated between the responses to the therapeutic combination and to the placebo, as measured by several clinical criteria. It is concluded that the combination of oxazepam and protriptyline was significantly more

effective than placebo in the treatment of neurotic depressed and anxious psychiatric outpatients.—*Journal abstract*.

7651. Gillin, J. Christian; Van Kammen, Daniel P.; Graves, James & Murphy, Dennis. (NIMH, St Elizabeths Hosp, Washington, DC) Differential effects of D- and L-amphetamine on the sleep of depressed patients. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(8), 1233-1240.—Determined (a) the relative effects of acute dextro- and levoamphetamine administration on sleep patterns in 7 hospitalized depressed patients aged 30 to 58 and (b) whether the effects of these 2 isomers would be altered by pretreatment with lithium carbonate. Each patient received either placebo or 1 of the isomers (30 mg) in a double-blind trial every morning for 13 days. 7 Ss received lithium carbonate (0.9-2.1 g/day) as a pretreatment. EEG, EMG, and electro-oculogram data were obtained from all Ss. Both dextro- and levoamphetamine significantly reduced total REM sleep and percentage of REM as compared with baseline values. Only dextroamphetamine, however, significantly suppressed total NREM sleep, sleep efficiency, and total sleep time as compared with baseline values. Dextroamphetamine also significantly increased sleep latency. Both amphetamine isomers significantly delayed REM onset. Treatment with lithium did not alter the effects of either isomer on any sleep measure. No REM rebound was observed on the night following REM suppression. (48 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

7652. Hamill, William T. & Fontana, Alan F. (VA Hosp, Palo Alto, CA) The immediate effects of chlorpromazine in newly admitted schizophrenic patients. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1023-1026.—To evaluate the clinical effectiveness of chlorpromazine in comparison with placebo over a brief period of hospitalization, the authors conducted a double-blind study of the drug in 44 18-55 yr old acutely ill schizophrenic patients. Ss had been newly admitted to a brief treatment unit where the average length of stay was 7-10 days. Results indicate that chlorpromazine had no more calming or antipsychotic effect than placebo during the 1st 5 days of treatment. It is suggested that 5 days is too short a time for a clinical trial to gauge patient response to chlorpromazine. *Journal abstract*.

7653. Henkin, Robert L.; Patten, Bernard M.; Re, Peter K. & Bronzert, Diane A. (Georgetown U. Medical Ctr, Ctr for Molecular Nutrition & Sensory Disorders) A syndrome of acute zinc loss: Cerebellar dysfunction, mental changes, anorexia, and taste and smell dysfunction. *Archives of Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(11), 745-751.—Oral administration of the amino acid histidine to 6-37-56 yr old patients with progressive systemic sclerosis produced anorexia, taste and smell dysfunction, changes in mentation, and cerebellar dysfunction in each patient. These changes were associated with significant decreases in serum zinc concentration and significant increases in urinary zinc excretion. Administration of zinc ion, even with continued histidine administration, returned each of the signs and symptoms to or toward normal within 8-24 hrs. (45 ref)

7654. Hollister, Leo E. (VA Hosp, Palo Alto, CA) Drugs and sexual behavior in man. *Life Sciences*, 1975(Sept), Vol 17(5), 661-667.—A review of the literature

ture indicates that drugs for treating diminished sexual function in man remain largely unsatisfactory, but new basic knowledge about the roles of dopamine and serotonin may allow the formulation of more effective compounds. Drugs for decreasing sexual activity are more numerous and more effective although far less desired. Drugs used for treatment of nonsexual disorders may have sexual effects, and information should be collected about concurrent drug-taking in anyone with a complaint about sexual function. Sympatholytics, ganglionic blocking drugs, antipsychotics, and lithium may all impair sexual functions. Of the social drugs, alcohol is most clearly deleterious in its effects. Except for their effects as disinhibiting agents, little rationale exists for most of the claims made about the sexual stimulant effects of illicit drugs. Like alcohol, heroin and other opiates decrease sexual activity. Amphetamines are best documented as sexual stimulants, although such effects usually require substantial doses. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7655. Kellett, J. M.; Metcalfe, M.; Bailey, J. & Coppen, A. J. (St George's Hosp, London, England) **Beta blockade in lithium tremor.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 1975(Jul), Vol 38(7), 719-721.—The beta-blocking agents, practolol and propranolol, produced significantly more tremor than placebo in a test on lithium-induced tremor in affectively ill patients. It is argued that lithium-induced tremor is closer to essential than to physiological tremor.

7656. Kellner, Robert. (U New Mexico, Medical School) **Unwanted effects of minor tranquilizers and hypnotics.** *Psychiatric Annals*, 1975(Nov), Vol 5(11), 43-49.—Views the commonly used benzodiazepines as very safe, with their most common side effects being dose-related drowsiness and ataxia. Their ability to relieve depression by reducing anxiety is considered, along with their effects on hostility. Side effects discussed include allergic reactions, addiction, and additive reactions when used with other CNS depressants. Adverse reactions from the phenothiazines and the hypnotics are also noted, and the importance of terminating a patient's use of hypnotics as quickly as possible is stressed. (53 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

7657. Kellner, Robert; Wilson, Roger M.; Muldrew, Michael D. & Pathak, Dorothy. (VA Hosp, Albuquerque, NM) **Anxiety in schizophrenia.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1246-1254.—6 anxious schizophrenic patients who were maintained with phenothiazines participated in a double-blind intensive design study of chlordiazepoxide and placebo for 12 wks or longer. Ratings included the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Symptom Rating Test, and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety. There were substantial differences between Ss in their responses to chlordiazepoxide (150-300 mg/day): 2 experienced significant and conspicuous relief of distress and reduction of typical schizophrenic symptoms. In another S the differences, although statistically significant, were clinically less striking. In the 3 remaining Ss no differences were observed between responses to the 2 treatments except that 1 was more depressed with chlordiazepoxide than with placebo. Findings suggest that there are at least 2 kinds of anxiety in schizophrenia. A few anxious schizophrenic patients

apparently benefit more from a combination of a phenothiazine with chlordiazepoxide than from a phenothiazine alone. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7658. Kirman, Brian. (Queen Mary's Hosp for Children, Carshalton, England) **Drug therapy in mental handicap.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 545-549.—Argues that definitions of mental handicap are imprecise in practice, and a wide spectrum of patients are provided for under this heading. There can be no question of specific treatment for a "mental handicap" as such. Many situations arising in institutions for the mentally handicapped derive from the nature of the institution and the regime. Drugs may be used *faute de mieux* when environment manipulation would be more appropriate. There is much overprescribing, and the choice of drugs is not always logical; monitoring of dosage is seldom employed. A major source of behavior disturbance in the mentally handicapped is lack of suitable occupation. It is suggested that apart from a few specific indications, use of sedatives and tranquilizers for the mentally handicapped should be seen as a holding device, to enable a different system of management to be adopted or to disrupt an undesirable behavior pattern. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7659. Kline, Nathan S. & Angst, Jules. (Rockland Psychiatric Inst, Orangeburg, NY) **Side effects of psychotropic drugs.** *Psychiatric Annals*, 1975(Nov), Vol 5(11), 8-39.—Side effects reviewed include blood pressure changes, cardiac effects, autonomic effects (dryness of the mucosa, hypersalivation, visual accommodation problems, tachycardia, urinary retention, perspiration, and body temperature changes), visual effects, gastrointestinal effects, hematologic effects (from leukopenia to agranulocytosis), dermatologic effects, endocrinologic effects, neurologic effects (parkinsonian reactions and tardive dyskinesia), oversedation, depression, and exacerbation of psychotic symptoms. No evidence is presented to indicate that psychotropic drugs increase mortality, and the difficulty in establishing teratogenic effects is noted. (114 ref)—*R. Tomasko*.

7660. Kramer, Milton et al. (VA Hosp, Cincinnati, OH) **A double-blind evaluation of metiapine in hospitalized acute schizophrenics.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 18(6), 839-848.—90 schizophrenics were randomly assigned to 3 groups and treated with either metiapine, chlorpromazine (CPZ), or a combination of butabarbital and atropine. Metiapine and CPZ in conservative doses were equally effective in achieving clinical improvement and both were more effective than the control drugs. Side effects, both subjective and extrapyramidal, were similar in type and frequency in the 3 groups but tended to be more intense in the metiapine-treated Ss. EKG changes, generally of a mild type, occurred in the same percentage of Ss in both the CPZ- and metiapine-treated groups. Weight gain was greatest in the metiapine-treated group. No systematic effect on pulse was observed. Blood pressure was decreased in the CPZ-treated group. No evidence of clinically significant, drug related hepatic or renal impairment was observed.—*Journal abstract*.

7661. Kusalic, Maria & Fortin, Claire. (Rivière-des-Prairies Hosp & Jewish General Hosp, Montreal, Canada) **Growth hormone treatment in hypopituitary**

dwarfs: Longitudinal psychological effects. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 325-331.—Describes marked emotional, medical, and family problems observed in a group of 11 hypopituitary dwarfs. Treatment with human growth hormone made them taller, but their long-standing psychological difficulties created other problems as they adapted to this growth. (French summary) (17 ref)—*F. Auld*.

7662. Martensson, Erik; Nyberg, Gösta; Axelsson, Rolf & Serck-Hansen, Klaus. (Lillhagen's Hosp, Hisings Backa, Sweden) **Quantitative determination of thioridazine and nonconjugated thioridazine metabolites in serum and urine of psychiatric patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 687-700.—Describes a gas chromatographic method which makes it possible to isolate, separate, and quantitatively determine the main nonconjugated thioridazine metabolites. Results show that the same type of thioridazine metabolites that have been demonstrated in the rat are formed also in humans, namely monosulfoxides, disulfoxide, and sulfones.

7663. Martins, Clóvis et al. [Clinical trial with sulpiride on schizophrenic in-patients.] (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1974(Sep), Vol 32(3), 228-233.—24 diagnosed schizophrenic patients, male and female, received an average daily dose of 1,200 mg sulpiride during 6 wks of treatment. The patients were 17-48 yrs old and the duration of the disease was from 30 days to 18 yrs. Optimal results were obtained with sensorimotor and delusional symptoms, and no important side effects were observed.—*Journal summary*.

7664. Mielke, D. H.; Gallant, D. M.; Kessler, C. & Roniger, J. J. (Tulane U, Medical School) **Lenperone: A controlled evaluation in chronic schizophrenic patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 636-640. Lenperone (AHR-2277) is a new butyrophenone. A double-blind comparison study was made with chlorpromazine, using 29 chronic schizophrenic patients averaging 40-43 yrs of age. Results appear to confirm earlier uncontrolled trials in indicating that lenperone is an active antipsychotic for the chronic schizophrenic. The 2 compounds are similar in efficacy. Adverse reactions were similar, with the exception of reversible EKG changes. T-wave changes occurred in 1 of the chlorpromazine and all of the lenperone Ss. U-wave formation was observed only in the lenperone group.—*Journal abstract*.

7665. Mielke, David H. (Tulane U, Medical School) **Adverse reactions associated with mood-altering drugs.** *Psychiatric Annals*, 1975(Nov), Vol 8(11), 71-89.—Considers the thymoleptic drugs generally safe and efficacious in inducing symptomatic relief when administered to appropriate patients. Side effects, toxic reactions, and poisoning are discussed, and their clinical management is briefly outlined. It is anticipated that adverse reactions and poisoning will continue to be a problem as greater amounts of these drugs are being dispensed each year. Proper patient supervision will reduce the risks associated with the use of these drugs. (47 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7666. Monti, Jaime M.; Altier, Humberto; Prandro, Miguel & Gil, Juan L. (Hosp de Clinicas Montevideo, Uruguay) **The actions of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) on**

heart and respiratory rates and skin potential fluctuations during the sleep cycle in normal volunteers and neurotic patients with insomnia. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 187-190.—Used all-night recordings to assess the actions of oral flunitrazepam in 5 healthy adults and 5 neurotic patients with insomnia. The most conspicuous effect of flunitrazepam in the healthy S's sleep cycle was an increase of the latency for the appearance of the 1st REM period. In the insomniacs the compound was effective in inducing and maintaining sleep. Flunitrazepam diminished heart rates during the REM phases and significantly decreased the variability indices, this effect being more prominent in the normal Ss. Skin potential fluctuations during Stages 2 and REM sleep were also decreased, although tolerance developed rapidly in this connection.—*Journal abstract*.

7667. Quattrone, G. & Glametti, L. [National symposium on the long-term effect of fluphenazine: II.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 10(2), 129-214.—Presents 9 articles by staff members of psychiatric hospitals throughout Italy, reporting research on the long-term activity of fluphenazine decanoate. Male and female patients of all ages, both inpatients and outpatients were study Ss. In general, results were favorable to use of the drug.—*N. De Palma*.

7668. Quitkin, Frederic; Rifkin, Arthur & Klein, Donald F. (Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Ctr, Hillside Div, Glen Oaks, NY) **Very high dosage vs standard dosage fluphenazine in schizophrenia.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1276-1281.—Previous work with chronic schizophrenic patients and a pilot study with nonchronic treatment-refractory schizophrenic patients indicated that very high doses of fluphenazine hydrochloride (1,200 mg/day) have a greater antipsychotic effect than do standard doses. Increased side effects were not reported. In a double-blind 6 wk random assignment study, 18 16-37 yr old nonchronic treatment-refractory patients received the very high dose and 13 the standard dose (30 mg/day). Standard-dose treated Ss had greater improvement on a variety of measures. Analysis of Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale scores indicated that some Ss taking very high doses had akinesia, an extrapyramidal side effect that in part accounted for their inferior response.—*Journal abstract*.

7669. Rifkin, Arthur; Quitkin, Frederic; Howard, Alfred & Klein, Donald F. (Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Ctr, Glen Oaks, NY) **A study of abrupt lithium withdrawal.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 157-158.—Analyzed side-effect data on 12 adolescents and young adults who were given lithium for 6 wks and then abruptly were switched to placebo. Blood lithium levels were kept between 0.6 and 1.2 mEq/l. It is concluded that there is no withdrawal syndrome from abruptly discontinuing therapeutic doses of lithium after 6 wks, in contrast to other drugs effective in mood disorders.—*Journal abstract*.

7670. Rosenbaum, Alan H. & Barry, Maurice J. (Mass Clinic, Rochester, MN) **Positive therapeutic response to lithium in hypomania secondary to organic brain syndrome.** *Annals of Clinical Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(10), 1072-1073.—Reports that a 57-yr-old man who developed hypomania after a severe head injury

vascular accident and surgical trauma to the brain responded well to lithium carbonate treatment over a 2-yr period. The treatment is suggested in the management of hypomanic behavior following organic brain dysfunction.

7671. Rousos, Anthony P. & Hargrave, Robert. (Austin State Hosp, TX) **A preliminary study with penfluridol in hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 618-626. —49 23-60 yr old chronic schizophrenic patients participated in a 12-wk open study with single weekly doses of penfluridol. Daily mean doses of various other neuroleptic drugs approximately equivalent to 823 mg of chlorpromazine per day were abruptly changed to weekly doses of penfluridol ranging from 20 to 60 mg and titrated up to 140 mg/wk. Measurements of the therapeutic effect were made at the end of the 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 12th wks on 3 psychometric scales: Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation (NOSIE), and Clinical Global Impressions (CGI) for severity of illness and impressions of improvement. A statistically significant decrease in severity occurred in somatic concern, guilt feelings, and suspiciousness, as well as in the depression cluster. On the NOSIE scale, improvement occurred in social interest, social competence, manifest psychosis, and in total patient assets. Ss remained stabilized in all other items on these scales. The CGI showed that 68% of Ss improved, 28% remained the same, and 4% became worse (96% were controlled or improved).—*Journal abstract.*

7672. Sakurai, Yukihiro; Nakahara, Tadahiko & Takahashi, Ryo. (Nagasaki U, Medical School, Japan) **Prediction of response to chlorpromazine treatment in schizophrenics.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 195-203.—Administered 50 mg of chlorpromazine (CPZ) to 6 19-42 yr old untreated schizophrenic patients and 8 20-45 yr old healthy volunteers at 7:00 AM. Blood samples taken 3, 6, 9, and 24 hrs were analyzed by gas chromatographic techniques. Although wide interpatient variations in serum drug levels after a single dose were observed, the CPZ level in the patient group decreased faster than in the normal Ss. Patients showing high levels of the metabolites such as demethylated CPZ and CPZ sulfoxide after a single dose of CPZ tended to achieve poorer clinical improvement, as measured by the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. Results indicate that the study of a single dose administration prior to initiating treatment with CPZ can be used to determine how an individual patient would respond to CPZ therapy and be a valuable tool in the pharmacotherapy of schizophrenic patients. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7673. Simpson, George M. (Rockland Research Inst, Orangeburg, NY) **CNS effects of neuroleptic agents.** *Psychiatric Annals*, 1975(Nov), Vol 5(11), 53-60.—Neuroleptics provide safe and effective treatments, with some abnormal behavioral effects taking place in a small percentage of Ss. Extrapyramidal effects are frequent but, with the exception of tardive dyskinesia, are usually easy to manage. Grand mal and temporal lobe disturbances can occur. Withdrawal effects (particularly if an antiparkinson agent is also being given) can take place.

Journal summary

7674. Singh, Man M. & Kay, Stanley R. (Bronx Psychiatric Ctr, Clinical Psychopharmacology Service, NY) **A comparative study of haloperidol & chlorpromazine in terms of clinical effects & therapeutic reversal with benzotropine in schizophrenia: Theoretical implications for potency differences among neuroleptics.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 103-113.—Conducted a double-blind crossover study of haloperidol and chlorpromazine with 18 schizophrenic inpatients. Periodic measurements were made for 32 dimensions of psychopathology, social participation, span of attention, sleeplessness, pulse rate, and neurological side effects. Results show that haloperidol was generally a more effective drug over the 6-wk period. This was particularly apparent in terms of social and emotional responsiveness, communicativeness, and cognitive processes. Haloperidol also was more rapid in its action. Data fail to support the clinical validity of the distinction often made between "sedative" and "activating" neuroleptics. Consistent with previous reports, benzotropine had the effect of diminishing therapeutic response to both neuroleptics. However, haloperidol proved less susceptible to this effect. The lesser therapeutic efficiency of chlorpromazine is considered to be due to its built-in anticholinergic properties acting in opposition to its antipsychotic activity. It is suggested that one of the factors determining potency differences among neuroleptics may be the degree of built-in anticholinergic activity. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7675. Singh, Man M. & Kay, Stanley R. (Bronx Psychiatric Ctr, Clinical Psychopharmacology Service, NY) **A longitudinal therapeutic comparison between two prototypic neuroleptics (haloperidol & chlorpromazine) in matched groups of schizophrenics: Nontherapeutic interactions with trihexyphenidyl: Theoretical implications for potency differences.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 115-123.—Conducted a 16-wk study of haloperidol and chlorpromazine in 2 groups of 10 schizophrenic inpatients each. Measurements of psychopathology, social participation, and clinical indices of arousal were made periodically, and objective tests of cognition and attention were given. The 2 groups were highly comparable in epidemiological and clinical terms and differed significantly during the baseline period in only 1 of 39 parameters. Analyses showed that significant therapeutic changes tended to occur more quickly and involved a wider spectrum of schizophrenic phenomena with haloperidol than chlorpromazine. At the completion of the study, haloperidol-treated patients had significant improvement in many more dimensions, and the changes with haloperidol were generally of greater magnitude. At the same time, chlorpromazine treatment seemed to be more susceptible to the antagonistic effects of trihexyphenidyl. Data are in agreement with those from a previous study by the authors (see PA, Vol 55: Issue 4). The clinical and potency differences between the 2 neuroleptics are explained on the basis of the fact that chlorpromazine has much stronger built-in anticholinergic properties, which may be acting in opposition to the antipsychotic activity. The possible role of cholinergic mechanisms in schizophrenia is discussed. (24 ref)

—*Journal abstract.*

7676. Sugarman, A. Arthur. (Carrier Clinic, Belle Meade, NJ) **Non-CNS side effects of neuroleptics.** *Psychiatric Annals*, 1975(Nov), Vol 5(11), 61-70.—Discusses 3 types of side effects: those that appear as an exaggeration of normal pharmacodynamic effects related to dosage and individual sensitivity, the allergic reactions, and those resulting from long-term use. Difficulties considered include autonomic symptoms, urinary difficulties, glaucoma, hypotension, EKG changes, weight gain, and endocrine responses. Skin eruptions and photosensitivity are commonly reported allergic reactions. Side effects manifested outside the CNS are viewed as annoying but not serious. Simple measures can prevent life threatening complications.—*R. Tomasko.*

7677. Takahashi, Ryo et al. (Nagasaki U, Medical School, Japan) **Comparison of efficacy of lithium and chlorpromazine in mania.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 32(10), 1310-1318.—Conducted a cooperative study comparing lithium carbonate with chlorpromazine, using a controlled double-blind design in a series of 80 cases of endogenous manic psychosis. Dosages employed were consistently at an equipotent ratio of 4:1 (lithium carbonate:chlorpromazine). Ss were 13-65 yrs old. Physicians' overall ratings showed lithium carbonate as significantly superior to chlorpromazine in efficacy for manic psychosis. Improvements of basic mood and of disturbance in speech and voice were prominent with lithium carbonate. Onset of the therapeutic effect of lithium carbonate was within 10 days of medication in 65% of Ss, significantly faster than with chlorpromazine. Side effects encountered with lithium carbonate therapy at dose levels not higher than 1,800 mg/day were milder and less frequent compared with those seen with chlorpromazine. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7678. van Hemert, J. C. (Dept of Neurology, Haarlem, Netherlands) **Pipamperone (Dipiperon, R3345) in troublesome mental retardates: A double-blind placebo controlled cross-over study with long-term follow-up.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 237-245.—Conducted a 6-wk double-blind cross-over study comparing pipamperone with placebo in 20 22-42 yr old female mental retardates with behavioral disorders. After a 2-wk washout period, Ss were randomly allocated to either pipamperone or placebo treatment. The initial dosage of pipamperone was 40 mg twice daily, which was gradually increased to 80 mg 3 times daily within 5 days. Patients were assessed using a 10-item rating scale before and after each week of treatment. For 6 of the 10 items, Ss showed a better response during the pipamperone than during the placebo period. When pre- and posttrial scores were compared, 7 items had significantly improved with pipamperone. The nursing staff considered Ss more alert and amenable during pipamperone treatment. *Journal abstract.*

7679. Weissman, Myrna M.; Lieb, Julian; Prusoff, Brigitte & Bothwell, Sallye. (Yale U, Medical School, Connecticut Mental Health Ctr) **A double-blind trial of maprotiline (Ludiomil) and amitriptyline in depressed outpatients.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 225-236.—Conducted a double-blind trial of a tetracyclic antidepressant, maprotiline (up to 300 mg/day), and a conventional tricyclic, amitriptyline (up

to 200 mg/day), in 67 21-65 yr old ambulatory depressives. The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression was the main outcome criterion. No significant differences were found between the drugs in onset of action, efficacy, side effects, or predictors of response. Ss on either drug showed a significant reduction in symptoms after 1 wk of treatment and at the end of the trial. Both drugs were tolerated well. A review of double-blind comparisons of maprotiline and tricyclic antidepressants, spanning 13 countries and including over 900 patients, both ambulatory and inpatient, showed essentially similar results. The main outcome criterion in all the studies was manifest psychopathology assessed on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression by the treating physician. The absence of additional types of outcome criteria or assessment techniques, which may have detected differences in motor activity or drive as originally postulated, may have obscured results. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7680. Werry, John S.; Dowrick, Peter W.; Lampen, Eileen L. & Vamos, Marina J. (U Auckland, New Zealand) **Imipramine in enuresis: Psychological and physiological effects.** *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 289-299.—Administered 50 mg imipramine in a single nocturnal dose to 24 mostly psychiatrically normal, enuretic males for 3 wks in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial to determine what effects the drug was having on systems other than the urinary tract. Behavioral changes, mostly of a positive nature, slight weight loss, tachycardia, raised diastolic pressure, and cognitive changes occurred, suggesting that the effect of the drug in children is analogous to that of stimulants, at least over a 3-wk period. This would also suggest that the effect of antidepressants in normal Ss is no different from that in depressed patients, though the findings of this study require replication. (30 ref)—*Journal summary.*

7681. Wheatley, David. (General Practitioner Research Group, Twickenham, England) **Controlled clinical trial of a new antidepressant (Org. GB 94) of novel chemical formulation.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 18(6), 849-854.—Mianserin was compared to amitriptyline in a double-blind comparative trial conducted over 4 wks in 79 depressed patients. Ss were allocated to treatment by random selection, and on breaking the code it was found that 39 had received mianserin and 40 had received amitriptyline. Antidepressant effects were assessed on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and defined global assessments. On both measures very similar results were recorded for the 2 drugs, with no statistically significant differences at any period of the trial. The incidence of side effects was similar, the commonest with mianserin being drowsiness, and the commonest with amitriptyline being dry mouth. It is noted that there may be advantages in using nontricyclic drug in the treatment of depressed.—*Journal abstract.*

7682. Wyndowe, J.; Solyom, L. & Ananth, J. **Anafra in obsessive compulsive neurosis.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 611-617.—In a 4-v. uncontrolled study with 15 obsessive compulsive neurotic patients (average age, 35 yrs), chlorimipramine in doses up to 300 mg orally produced significant improve-

ment in both the severity and the number of symptoms. Improvement in the severity of obsessive symptoms far exceeded improvement in anxiety, depression, and phobia. It is considered that this is an indication of the primary antiobsessive effect. The drug was well tolerated. 13 Ss completed the course of the clinical trial. Side effects were mild and did not need action in most instances.—*Journal abstract.*

Hypnotherapy

7683. Cheek, David B. **Maladjustment patterns apparently related to imprinting at birth.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 75-82.—Discusses the use of ideomotor responses combined with light hypnosis to review birth memory when it is associated with maternal stress. The effect of maternal pain and emotional distress on the baby may cause conditioned problems that are evoked as patterned responses in later life. The quality of these patterned responses is comparable to the imprinting of lower animals, but they may be changed as the initial memory is exposed to conscious reasoning and later perspective during age-regression. 4 case examples are presented.—*Journal abstract.*

7684. Cioppa, Forrest J. & Thal, Alan D. (Kaiser Permanente Medical Ctr, Walnut Creek, CA) **Hypnotherapy in a case of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 105-110.—A 10-yr-old girl with a diagnosis of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis responded minimally to large doses of salicylates and physical therapy over 7 wks. 3 sessions of hypnotherapy were given. Despite resistance to the 1st session, questionable improvement ensued. At the time of the 2nd session, the patient still had to be carried frequently by her mother. 4 hrs after the 2nd session, she rode her bicycle and was without pain for the 1st time in 12 wks. 2 reinforcing hypnotherapy sessions were added. School work and social adjustment improved markedly. The child remained well for the ensuing 31 mo. Hypnotherapy appears to have initiated an attitudinal change at a level sufficiently deep to accelerate remission.—*Journal abstract.*

7685. Kaplan, Jarett M. & Deabler, Herdis L. (Florida State U) **Hypnotherapy with a severe dissociative hysterical disorder.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 83-89.—Describes the successful use of hypnosis, on an outpatient basis, to treat a 25-yr-old male with a dissociative hysterical disorder. His dissociative episodes began 5 yrs prior to the initiation of treatment and were generally characterized by violent behavior usually involving destruction of property. Hypnosis was utilized during 6 of 8 weekly therapy sessions. Regressions were performed to determine the etiology of the disorder and the specific precipitating stimuli for the episodes. "Ego-strengthening" suggestions were also used. The violent reaction ceased to appear. At the time of an 8-mo follow-up, the patient was still free of dissociative episodes.—*Journal abstract.*

7686. Scott, David L. (Whiston Hosp, Prescott, England) **Hypnosis in plastic surgery.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 98-104.—Reports on 3 yrs of experience of the use of hypnosis in a hospital plastic surgical unit. This therapy has primarily

been used as a psychotherapeutic support for 13 patients undergoing pedicle and flap graft surgery, resulting in a greatly improved morale and marked reduction in the total drug requirement. Ego-strengthening has been used in a few carefully selected patients with good effect, and hypnoanalgesia replacing chemical anesthesia has been used once to enable cosmetic surgery to be carried out on a postcoronary patient. The overall results are encouraging, and it is shown that hypnosis, even in bedridden patients, is a practical procedure in a communal ward.—*Journal abstract.*

7687. Stanton, H. E. (U Tasmania, Hobart, Australia) **Weight loss through hypnosis.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 94-97.—A method of effecting weight loss through the use of hypnosis is described, embracing (a) direct suggestions relating to amount and type of food eaten, (b) ego-enhancing suggestions to help patients live their lives more pleasantly, (c) mental imagery to establish a desired goal, (d) auto-hypnosis to reinforce the therapist's suggestions, and (e) use of audiotape to provide additional support after the completion of formal treatment. Emphasis is placed on the importance of the therapist-patient relationship and, in particular, the fostering of positive expectation that the treatment will be successful. Follow-up data for 10 adult patients are presented. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Speech Therapy

7688. Brainerd, Susan H. (U Alberta, Div of Speech Pathology, Edmonton, Canada) **Are audiologists strict oralists?** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Oct), Vol 120(5), 489-492.—Reports results of a survey of audiologists which indicate that a majority are not strict oralists, a finding which refutes the traditional classification of audiologists on the deafness communication methodology controversy. The majority of respondents favored manual communication in most speech and hearing programs.

7689. Germono, Joseph F. (U Minnesota) **Investigation of the interaction between response contingent stimuli and discriminative stimuli with respect to the response class of stuttering.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2355.

7690. Leonard, Laurence B. (U Pittsburgh) **Teaching grammar to linguistically deviant children: The acquisition of and relationships among certain syntactic structures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2355.

7691. Moleski, Richard L. (Ohio State U) **A comparative study of rational-emotive therapy and systematic desensitization in the treatment of stuttering.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4755.

7692. Velmans, Max. (U London, Goldsmiths' Coll, England) **Effects of frequency "recoding" on the articulation learning of perceptively deaf children.** *Language & Speech*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 18(2), 180-193.—Studied the effect of a speech "recoding" device on the articulation learning (by imitation) of 6 sensori-neural, hearing-impaired 7-11 yr old children. A "frequency shift" of speech components above 4,000 cps down to the residual hearing range of the children, when combined

with selective amplification and amplitude compression, led to significantly better articulation learning of consonants with major spectral components in the "shifted" region, than when selective amplification and amplitude compression only were used, the improvement being manifest within only 7 training sessions of 5-10 min, under each condition of amplification. Further, recoding produced a small but significant improvement in articulation transfer-of-training. However, the superior discrimination and articulation of recoded consonants did not suffice to establish the recoded words (in which the consonants were embedded) as substitute labels for corresponding pictures (or concepts) in preference to already "known" non-recoded word labels. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

Health Care Services

7693. Anderson, K. (Ottawa Civic Hosp, Canada) **The psychological aspects of chronic hemodialysis.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 385-391.—Reviews the available psychological literature on chronic hemodialysis. The 1st adaptational problem that hemodialysis patients experience involves conflict about emotional dependence. Dependent patients handle this phase better, whereas more autonomous patients suffer a more severe disturbance. At the stage in which rehabilitative efforts demand that the patient become more independent, patients who have a more dependent character adapt poorly and the more autonomous patients do well. (French summary) (36 ref) —*F. Auld.*

7694. Bain, S. T. (U Toronto, Canada) **The family physician and the clinical psychologist.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 16-19. Argues, from a physician's point of view, that as family medicine programs train more residents, there should be an increasing involvement of the family physician and the clinical psychologist in patient care.

7695. Carnahan, James E. (U Arizona) **The effects of self-monitoring by patients on the control of hypertension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2922.

7696. Coffman, David A. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Effects of social reinforcement in physical therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2298.

7697. Ezerman, Gerard & Van de Vliert, Evert. **[Directional organizational changes in a therapeutic community.]** (Duth) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(6), 297-319.—Discusses changes that liberalized the client-patient relationships in the psychiatric branch of the School of Medicine, Free University of Amsterdam. The Ss were 12 psycho- and socio-therapeutic resource persons, 11 maintenance and secretarial employees, and 30 patients. Interviews with the Ss revealed their dissatisfaction with the former autocratic organizational structure. Changes included providing the Ss with more knowledge of organizational structure, more information about sociological and psychological theories of behavior, and more means of obtaining information. Staff and patients were unanimous in accepting the new democratic functioning of the clinic. 72% thought that holding democratic meetings had improved decision-making. Staff members of higher

rank found that the meetings had more therapeutic results for the patients than the patients realized. It is suggested that the project would have been even more beneficial if the social and emotional phases of readjustment had received more emphasis. (32 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

7698. Fitzgerald, Robert E. (North York General Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **Psychological aspect of diabetes mellitus.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 20-23.—Discusses the role of the psychologist in helping the patient adapt to the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of diabetes. The control of obesity is one aspect of the management of the disease where the psychologist can be of assistance.

7699. Jacobsson, Lars & Solheim, F. (U Umea, Sweden) **Women's experience of the abortion procedure.** *Social Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 155-160.—Studied the experiences of 132 women who had had a legal abortion in Sweden and their attitudes toward a "shortened" abortion procedure (contact only with a social worker and gynecologist). A majority of the women had very positive attitudes toward the shortened procedure. Approximately 50% felt that some form of contact (e.g., with the social worker) should be compulsory even if the abortion is "free." Most women felt calm and relieved after the operation while only a small proportion (5-8%) were depressed and anxious. Results are discussed in terms of the new Swedish abortion law which states that an evaluation in addition to that made by the gynecologist will be made only if requested by the patient or if the pregnancy is longer than 12 wks. —*Journal abstract.*

7700. Johnson, Jean E.; Kirchhoff, Karin T. & Endress, M. Patricia. (U Kansas, School of Nursing) **Altering children's distress behavior during orthopedic cast removal.** *Nursing Research*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 24(6), 404-410. Tested the hypothesis that discrepancy between expected and experienced physical sensations during a threatening experience will result in distress. 84 6-11 yr olds were tested with orthopedic cast removal. Tape recorded preparatory information was used to vary systematically expectations about physical sensations. Ss were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups: sensory information, which described the sensory experience during cast removal, procedure information, which described the steps of the experience, and control group, which heard no information. Nonverbal and verbal signs of distress and the pulse rate were observed. The mean distress score for the sensation group (50) differed significantly from the control group mean (100), $p < .02$. The procedure group distress score mean (71) fell between the sensation and control group means. Findings are similar to those from other tests of the hypothesis (25 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

7701. Mostert, Jacobus W. (U Chicago) **States of awareness during general anesthesia.** *Perspectives in Biology & Medicine*, 1975(Aut), Vol 19(1), 68-76. Defines surgical anesthesia as the establishment of a continuum of change in perceptual reactance with the goal of facilitating surgical operations. Ideally, it also provides freedom from pain and anguish for the patient. (21 ref) —*J. Crabbe.*

7702. Polak, Paul R. & Kirby, Michael W. (Southwest Denver Community Mental Health Services, Inc. CO) **A model to replace psychiatric hospitals.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 13-22. —Describes a comprehensive system of community treatment in Denver which has reduced the need for adult psychiatric inpatient beds to less than 1/100,000 population. Six small, community-based therapeutic environments, crisis intervention, home treatment, social systems intervention, and rapid tranquilization comprise the essential components of this total community care system. The system operates within a framework of citizen participation and community control, the elimination of formal staff offices, and a focus on working in the real-life setting of the client and his family. To evaluate the effectiveness of community care, 85 patients about to be hospitalized were randomly assigned to a psychiatric hospital or to community alternative treatment. Outcome measures (e.g., Jourard's Self-Disclosure Scale) at discharge and at follow-up completed by the client, treatment staff, and family members indicated that community treatment was more effective than psychiatric hospitalization. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7703. Rappaport, Maurice. (Agnews State Hosp. San Jose, CA) **Medically oriented psychiatry: An approach to improving the quality of mental health care.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 811-815. —Argues for the use of a proper "medical model" when care is delivered to assure the consumer of the highest quality cost-effective mental health care, and maintains that psychiatrists must deal with the whole person—both his psyche and his soma. The role of the medically oriented psychiatrist is discussed, and a case study that demonstrates the interplay between a patient's psyche and soma is presented. A 4-step principle is also provided and is designed to be incorporated into all health insurance plans and to ensure that a patient's physical and psychological problems will be dealt with together and that he will receive quality health care. —*Journal abstract*.

7704. Squire, Larry R. & Chace, Paul W. (VA Hosp. San Diego, CA) **Memory functions six to nine months after electroconvulsive therapy.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1557-1564. Assessed memory functions after ECS therapy in 38 42-45 yr old former patients who had received bilateral treatment, right unilateral treatment, or hospitalization without ECS therapy 9 mo previously. Results of 6 different tests of delayed retention and remote memory provided no evidence for persisting memory impairment. Nevertheless, Ss who had received bilateral ECS therapy rated their memory as impaired significantly ($p < .05$) more often than did Ss in the other follow-up groups. Although considerable effort was made to maximize the sensitivity of the memory tests, it is considered possible that, long after ECS therapy, some impairment of memory remained that was not detected by these tests. Alternatively, it is hypothesized that the impairment of recent and remote memory initially associated with bilateral ECS therapy could cause some persons to become more alert to subsequent memory failures and then to underestimate their memory abilities. (41 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

7705. Taub, Arthur. (Yale U. Medical School, Section for the Study & Treatment of Pain) **Electrical stimulation for the relief of pain: Two lessons in technological zealotry.** *Perspectives in Biology & Medicine*, 1975(Aut), Vol 19(1), 125-135. —Presents the history of the role of electrical stimulation in pain relief. The origin of current practices is traced to the 19th century, and it is argued that more careful clinical observation could have projected this application without experimental implantation of many thousand electrodes in patients. (60 ref) —*J. Crabbe*.

7706. Udell, Bess & Hornstra, Robijn K. (Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation, MO) **Good patients and bad.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1533-1537. —Extends an article by the present authors (to be published) that identified 3 utilization styles at an urban mental health center where, apart from a minority of intensive users, casual users and pseudo-users predominate and, combined, characterize the therapeutically passive user. The present article compares center data to added data from the private sector, where the intensive user predominates. Center-private differences are examined, and correlates of differing utilization styles are identified (e.g., sex, diagnosis, marital and living arrangements, referral source, and social engagement factor). The latter is associated with differences not attributable to diagnostic severity of social impairment. The growing division of labor, wherein the private sector is engaged in intensive psychiatric treatment while the center increasingly operates an emergency-crisis-maintenance service, is shown to reflect a gross public-private maldistribution of therapeutic assets and liabilities. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7707. Wagner, Robert J. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A comparison of the performance of multidisciplinary teams in rehabilitation settings with independent practitioners.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2729.

7708. Zaidel, Eran. (California Inst of Technology) **Linguistic competence and related functions in the right cerebral hemisphere of man following commissurotomy and hemispherectomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2350.

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

7709. Balch, Philip. (Florida State U) **Social class and paths to treatment, expectations, and case outcome of patients at a mental health guidance center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2918-2919.

7710. Barkouki, Amal. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **A role-analysis of parents as community workers in a preschool program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2919.

7711. Biggs, John T.; Chang, Sidney S.; Sherman, William R. & Holland, William H. (Washington U. Medical School, St Louis) **Measurement of tricyclic antidepressant levels in an outpatient clinic.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1976(Jan), Vol 162(1), 46-51. —Obtained data from 150 outpatients to determine if the

routine measurement of plasma tricyclic antidepressant levels was practical in a large clinic population and if such levels could improve patient care. Plasma analysis revealed both the failure to ingest adequate amounts of medication as prescribed and also the abuse of medications. Although generalizations regarding individual variation in drug metabolism or generalizations concerning drug compliance do little to improve patient care, whenever such problems are met on an individual basis, many clinical management problems can be resolved. Five case examples are included to illustrate issues related to proper drug ingestion, drug metabolism rate, treatment failures despite adequate drug levels, side effects, and medication abuse.—*Journal abstract.*

7712. Braga, Laurie D. & Braga, Joseph L. (U Miami, Medical School, FL) **Child development and community mental health services: An important partnership.** *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(1), 47-54.—Suggests that a focus on child development can help the community mental health effort meet its commitments. Though focusing a community's efforts on its children, the entire community will benefit, and the prospects for the future will be made significantly brighter. Contending that children are the most valuable resource of the community, it is pointed out that they must be fully developed. The kinds of child development services a community needs are discussed: day care, home visits by mental health workers to guide parents in ways to stimulate their children's development, family therapy for families in trouble, an ombudsman-child advocate, and possibly a surrogate parent service to give parents who are tied to the home a breather. Services for the early diagnosis and treatment of the range of developmental disabilities and learning problems are considered crucial.—*P. O'Brien.*

7713. Budman, Simon H. (Roxbury Comprehensive Community Health Ctr. MA) **A strategy for preventive mental health intervention.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 394-398.—Describes a model for a socially supportive structure, the "psychoeducational group," to aid families and individuals during predictable life crises. Group processes and dynamics and implications for the mental health movement are examined.

7714. Freeberg, James A. (U Tulsa) **The impact of community mental health programs on personality and social adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2928.

7715. Gertz, Boris; Meider, Jill & Pluckhan, Margaret L. (Ft Logan Mental Health Ctr. Denver, CO) **A survey of rural community mental health needs and resources.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 816-819.—Results of responses from 92 of 215 rural community health centers indicate the following: (a) For effective programs, staff were felt to need academic preparation in the areas of psychology, psychiatry, nursing, social work, and anthropology; skills in individual and group counseling and psychotherapy and a knowledge of community resources were considered beneficial. (b) In order of frequency, respondents listed lack of adequate resources, distance and population dispersal, and entry of the mental health system into the community as the major problems in delivery of service

to a rural community. (c) A majority of the respondents felt that they needed to find a comprehensive, measurable, and easy evaluation system.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

7716. Glassman, Sidney M. & Closson, Anne F. (State Div of Mental Health, Staff & Organizational Development, Denver, CO) **Organizing a staff development department: The Fort Logan model.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 826-828.—The staff development department at Denver's Fort Logan Mental Health Center was created to increase interdisciplinary coordination and participation in student- and continuing-education programs. A great deal of interdisciplinary competition was evident at the beginning. Eventually, continued interaction and expanding needs for members' skills eliminated most competition, and staff were able to learn from one another. Most of the staff now have multiple capabilities and are effective in both teaching and systems intervention. The department's services include a preservice program, which is responsible for student and professional training programs; inservice and continuing-education programs; and a consultation program.—*Journal abstract.*

7717. Grieves, Robert E. (U Wisconsin) **An analysis of service delay and client variables as they relate to mental health center pre-therapy dropouts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2126.

7718. Leunes, Arnold. (Texas A&M U) **The delivery of mental health services in small communities: An experiential model.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 374-379.—Presents a model for the delivery of services to communities of less than 10,000 population. Emphasis is placed on community action, political and financial autonomy, economy, intelligent use of paraprofessionals, and the careful hiring of permanent and consultative staff.

7719. Lombardi, Joseph S. (U Notre Dame) **Empirically derived models of college and university counseling centers and their relationship to preventive mental health activities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3877.

7720. Marmor, Judd. (U Southern California, Medical School) **The relationship between systems theory and community psychiatry.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 807-811.—General systems theory, when applied to human personality and behavior, considers the human system to be an active, open one in which personality develops through interaction with other systems, problems within 1 system can produce ripple effects in others. Community psychiatry sees the roots of most mental disorders as being in disturbances within the network of interacting systems. It is maintained that community mental health centers, with their multifaceted approach to treatment and prevention, reflect the health profession's efforts to deal with the mental health problems of a community in a systems oriented way. Further, although the community mental health center movement has weaknesses, it is not felt that they stem from the basic concepts behind the centers, but from the inadequate implementation of these concepts. 4 major interacting variables that are relevant in determining a center's capacity to survive and to function are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7721. McCoy, Tommie; Penick, Elizabeth C.; Powell, Barbara J. & Read, Marsha R. (Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Ctr, St Louis, MO) **Clients' reactions to an outreach program.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 442-444.—Interviewed 93 clients for their reactions to a community mental health outreach program. Results indicate that for the majority this typical program met their perceived needs.

7722. Signell, Karen A. (San Mateo County Mental Health Service, Daly City, CA) **Training nonprofessionals as community instructors: A mental health education model of primary prevention.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 365-373.—Describes useful processes and suggests that key principles are (a) respect for the feelings of trainees, (b) acknowledgement of the relevance of their life experiences to the work at hand, and (c) an emphasis on working in pairs to provide mutual support and feedback. The specific focus is on training parents to instruct other parents in parent-child communication courses.

7723. Van Vranken, Edwin W. (U Denver) **Utilization of mental health services by Mexican Americans in a military community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4419-4420.

7724. Womack, William M. & Sata, Lindbergh S. (Harborview Community Mental Health Ctr, Seattle, WA) **The first year of a child advocacy project.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 819-822.—In a child advocacy project funded through a community mental health center, 5 area residents were trained as advocates and assigned to 2 elementary schools. The advocates spent much of their 1st year in training, and in trying to establish themselves as resource persons for children and families in setting up parent-school councils, and in developing recreational programs. They found it easier to be activists and caregivers than coordinators of services, and they met some resistance from the schools and the community. However, by the end of the 1st year the advocates had made significant progress in helping children and families obtain community services and in increasing contact between parents and the schools.—*Journal abstract.*

Counseling & Social Casework

7725. Barish, Samoan. **Lend me your ear: An exploration of clinical listening.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 75-84.—After briefly reviewing social work literature for material on listening, it is concluded that information on the topic is scarce. A limited survey on listening is presented from behavioral science research, psychoanalysis, and linguistics. Concepts are defined and discussed, and a clinical case is presented to help clarify the significance of listening behavior. 2 general areas for future research and suggested intricacies of clinical listening and analysis of skills and listening techniques.—S. R. Stein.

7726. Churchill, Gregg H. (School of Theology, Claremont, CA) **Contributions of psychosynthesis toward a growth oriented model for pastoral counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2922-2923.

7727. Daniel, Lacy S. (U Texas, Austin) **A study of the influence of introversion-extraversion and neuroticism on telephone counseling vs. face to face counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2300.

7728. Hokenson, Mary E. (Columbia U) **The effect of counselor attractiveness and expertness on attitude change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2306-2307.

7729. McLaughlin, Helen G. (Ohio State U) **The effect of videotape modeling, oral information, and written information, on the future time perspective and counseling-seeking behavior of women college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2311-2312.

7730. Muchnick, Bruce S. (Temple U) **Ratings of nonverbal behavior as a response to stress in the counseling interview.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3884-3885.

7731. Nowacki, Christine M. (Iowa state U) **An application of social psychological theory to role playing in a counseling analogue.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2314-2315.

7732. Rubin, Stefi. (Harvard U, Public Psychology & Public Practice Program) **Home visiting with family day care providers.** *Child Welfare*, 1975(Nov), Vol 54(9), 645-657.—Discusses the benefits and problems of home visiting with agency-sponsored family day care providers. The perceptions of both agency visitors and the providers were obtained from 34 interviews and questionnaires.

7733. Schlachter, Roy H. (Cleveland Metropolitan General Hosp, OH) **Home counseling of adolescents and parents.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 427-428, 481.—Discusses positive and negative elements of home visits by a psychiatric social worker, based on 20 cases over 18 mo. Fee arrangements, opportunities for work with fathers, and the impact of this approach on adolescents are considered.

7734. Terrell, David L. (U Rochester) **A comparison of individual, group and individual plus group interventions by nonprofessional child aides.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2320-2321.

7735. Wolfe, Bee R. & Wolfe, George. (District of Columbia Women's Ctr, Washington) **Exploring retirement in a small group.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 481-484.—Describes a 6-session program for retirees and preretirees, based on a sharing of experiences in a small-group format. Potentials for growth and the importance of maintaining identity and self-esteem are stressed.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

7736. Brannan, A. Clark; Sigelman, Carol & Bensberg, Gerard J. (Hardin-Simmons U) **The hearing impaired in state institutions for the retarded: II. Services and programs.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Oct), Vol 120(5), 502-508.—Conducted a mail survey of services and programs for hearing-impaired residents of 212 state institutions for the mentally retarded. There was a usable return rate of 75%. Slightly less than 50% of the reporting facilities had distinct programs for the hearing impaired.

almost none of them grouping hearing-impaired residents in special living quarters. Approaches to therapy, instruction, and communication varied from facility to facility. Limitations in vocational programming, equipment, and staffing are discussed. Recommendations for improving services to the nearly 10% of the institutionalized retarded who were identified as hearing impaired are made.—*Journal abstract.*

7737. Brueton, Mary. (Whitchurch Hosp, Cardiff, England) **The crippled tree and the fair blossom: Critical early intervention in family life.** *Child Psychiatry Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(4), 9-12.—Discusses the emerging question of crisis intervention and preventive psychology. Conditions in a Welsh psychiatric hospital are described, where the primary treatment mode, crisis intervention, appears to offer short-term gains. A model of preventive psychology is presented which is family-centered and can be used in conjunction with the traditional crisis intervention modality.—*J. S. Garnett.*

7738. Dillon, Michael R. (Boston U, School of Education) **Attendant work activities in institutions for the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4035.

7739. Dolson, Millicent A. (U Pittsburgh) **Hospitalization, differentiation, and dependency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2301.

7740. Genthner, Robert W. (Kent State U) **Differences between Black and White patients in the effects of short term hospitalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2303.

7741. Goldsmith, Jean B. (U Wisconsin) **Systematic development and evaluation of a behavioral program for training psychiatric inpatients in interpersonal skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2305.

7742. Gustafson, James P. & Hausman, W. (U Wisconsin, Medical School, Madison) **The phenomenon of splitting in a small psychiatric organization: A case report.** *Social Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(4), 199-203.—Describes a consultative method that can be used by psychiatric staff members to avoid splitting in the work group. Methods of entry into the group, analysis procedures, common themes related to staff splitting, and characteristics of the intensive conference group procedure are discussed.

7743. Heine, Donna B. (U Michigan Hosp, Neuropsychiatric Inst) **Daily living group: Focus on transition from hospital to community.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 628-630.—Developed a daily living activity group that prepared patients for discharge from a psychiatric hospital by providing them with information on activities essential for their integration into the outside community. Patients with an investment in making behavioral changes responded well, but those with no investment lowered the morale of the group when coerced into attending.

7744. Kennedy, Eunice J. (Madigan Army Medical Ctr, Tacoma, WA) **Managing the hypertensive patient: Report of a study.** *Military Medicine*, 1975(Nov), Vol 140(11), 795-797.—Identified differences in knowledge about essential hypertension and its treatment among patients in a physician-manned medical clinic and in a

nurse-manned chronic care clinic. There were higher knowledge scores among Ss in the nurse-manned clinic than in the physician-run clinic, a finding which is attributed to patient compliance differences related to better nursing care strategies.

7745. Lackey, Hecht S. (U Georgia) **The effects of the presence of natural children upon cottage parents and institutionalized dependent children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4748.

7746. Lamberts, Martha B. (Western Michigan U) **Family structure, child mental patients and length of hospitalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4433-4434.

7747. LeBlanc, Eugene A. (Windsor Western Hosp Ctr, Neuropsychological Unit, Canada) **Medical psychology: The Windsor Western experience.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 11-14.—Describes the delivery of psychological services to a variety of nonpsychiatric hospital units. The medical psychologist focuses on the psychosocial aspects of illness, hospitalization, and medical practice.

7748. Linsk, N.; Howe, Michael W. & Pinkston, Elsie M. (Drexel Home for the Aged, Chicago, IL) **Behavioral group work in a home for the aged.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 454-463.—Used behavioral measurements of group workers and group members to formulate ways of treatment that encourage institutionalized elderly to participate more actively. 31 female residents participated in treatment activities in 3 ongoing group activities. Results demonstrate a strong relationship between the use of task-related questions and increased levels of the residents' verbalization. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7749. Malpass, J. R. (VA Hosp, Portland, OR) **Family orientation program.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 29(1), 17-21.—Describes a successful program at the Portland Veterans Administration Hospital which utilizes the resources of the family to achieve the treatment objectives of the patients more effectively.—*D. R. Marino.*

7750. Marmol, Leonardo M. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **An exploratory application of operant conditioning in geriatric nursing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2942-2943.

7751. Resnick, Martin N.; Cheung, Y. M. & Lau, R. T. (U Hong Kong) **Medical psychology: The approach in a general hospital setting.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 7-10.—Describes the provision of psychological services in such hospital areas as pediatrics, neurology, rehabilitation and psychosomatic medicine. Guidelines for establishing a consultative service in a general hospital are suggested.

7752. Serban, George. (New York U, Bellevue Medical Ctr) **Relationship of mental status, functioning and stress to readmission of schizophrenics.** *British Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 14(3), 291-301. Studied the interrelations among the variables of patient functioning, life stress, mental status, and readmission to the hospital after release. The population consisted of 516 chronic and 125 acute schizophrenic inpatients. Stress and functioning were

measured by the Social Stress and Functionability Inventory for Psychotic Disorders. Mental status was assessed through the use of a standard problem appraisal inventory. Results demonstrate that mental status variables correlated at a low level with readmission, accounting for a minimal amount of variance, and that the factor of patient functioning had more predictive value. Its effectiveness was hampered by the long-standing cycle of admission-release-readmission in regard to chronic patients. There is no justification for considering mental status as a factor in prognosis, as some researchers have done in the past, based on the same low correlations. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7753. Wallach, Steven D. (Purdue U) **Models of dysfunctional mental behavior and length of institutionalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2322.

7754. Williams, Thomas A.; Johnson, James H. & Bliss, Eugene L. (U Utah, Medical Coll) **A computer-assisted psychiatric assessment unit.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1074-1076.—Discusses the rationale and functional design for an innovative approach to psychiatric intake decision making, stressing the crucial role of an on-line computer support system. The description of the prototype computer-assisted psychiatric assessment process includes an outline of computer and staffing requirements.

Rehabilitation & Penology

7755. Bock, J. Carson. (Workmen's Compensation Board Hosp & Rehabilitation Ctr, Toronto, Canada) **Psychology and medicine: Rehabilitation of the industrially injured.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Aug), Vol 7(3), 24-25.—Describes the various roles of a psychology department in a 530-bed physical rehabilitation center. Assessment, individual and group therapy, and behavior modification techniques are used at various times during the rehabilitation process. A consultant-practitioner model is utilized.

7756. Braukmann, Curtis J.; Fixsen, Dean L.; Phillips, Elery L. & Wolf, Montrose M. (U Kansas) **Behavioral approaches to treatment in the crime and delinquency field.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 13(3), 299-331.—Discusses empirical, practical, and ethical issues pertaining to the use of behavior modification approaches in the crime and delinquency area. In reviewing specific procedures and programs, a number of critical components for behavior modification programs are emphasized, including (a) procedures for programming generalization of treatment effects to the natural environment, (b) self-government due process systems, (c) safeguards for human and constitutional rights, (d) systematic procedures for teaching more socially adaptive skills, and (e) systematic consumer evaluations of the program's effectiveness and pleasantness. (8 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7757. Cavior, Helene E. & Cohen, Stanley H. (Federal Youth Ctr, Pleasanton, CA) **Evaluative research: Perspectives from a corrections setting.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(3), 237-257.—Examines issues related to the process and product requirements of evaluative research in a corrections setting. Process requirements include the relationship of the evaluator to

management and line staff, methods for encouraging accurate reporting of data, and implications of the evaluator's position in the organizational structure. Product requirements include distinguishing between inprogram and postprogram outcome measures, defining adequate postprogram measures, and the validity of measures, in particular recidivism. Various methodological problems that are discussed include evaluating dynamic programs with dynamic populations, the selection of comparison groups, and the effects of differential postrelease experiences on outcome.—*Journal Abstract*.

7758. Childs, John P. (U Tennessee) **The use of transcendental meditation as therapy with juvenile offenders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4732-4733.

7759. Eddy, Neal C. (U Northern Colorado) **A description of Project NewGate, State Penitentiary, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and its impact upon personality change of its participants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3865-3866.

7760. Gatschenberger, John M. (U Southern Mississippi) **A comparative study of psychometric and social-cultural factors and their relative contribution to successful alcoholic rehabilitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A)3868.

7761. Genrich, Sharon. (U Texas, Austin) **The need for pre-vocational exploration to include work experience for the physically disabled.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 183-187.—Recommends an equivalent of part-time or summer employment for handicapped adolescents to facilitate exploratory behavior that yields vocational self-knowledge. Increased use of the client's own resources to determine vocational direction is also encouraged.

7762. Gilbert, William W. (Ohio State U) **Ethical risk as a behavioral predictor in a prison population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2351-2352.

7763. Goldman, Laura E. (VA Hosp, Hines, IL) **Behavioral skills for employment of the intellectually handicapped.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Aug), No 29(9), 539-546.—157 parents, teachers, and supervisors in competitive industry and sheltered workshops ranked the same behavioral items under different directions. The items, thought to be basic requirements for successful employment of the intellectually handicapped, were sorted into 4 categories corroborated by 42 university students. Chi-square analysis showed many significant differences in ranking among samples. Parents and teachers emphasized items in the job-task category significantly less than did industry and workshop supervisors. Parents stressed basic reading skills more than other samples. Occupational therapists aware of the handicapped person's potential for employment could take the role of providing experiences stressing behaviors sought by employers. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7764. Haakmeester, Phil. (East Carolina U) **"Catch 26" or the need to improve our measurement system of rehabilitation gain.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 178-182.—Suggests that a 4-level measurement system be used to describe a

client's achievements in 4 functional capacities: vocational competency, economic ability, social competency, and independent living. This system is designed to reduce use of the "numbers game" in evaluating client rehabilitation.

7765. Jodrell, Ruth D. & Sanson-Fisher, Robert. **Basic concepts of behavior therapy: An experiment involving disturbed adolescent girls.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 620-624.—Summarizes some of the basic principles and approaches of behavior therapy that occupational therapists may find useful for application in many areas of practice. An experimental application of the behavioral modification approach within a treatment unit for disturbed adolescent girls is described. 2 social skills, compliance and social greeting, are discussed as examples. These of the many behaviors labeled "performance survival skills" are shown in recent studies to be necessary for successful community adjustment. —*Journal abstract.*

7766. Kamiński, Jerzy. [The fulfillment of obligations by persons placed on probation.] (Poln) *Przegląd Penitencjarny i Kryminologiczny*, 1973, Vol 11(3), 3-22.—Reports data on 2 surveys conducted in 1971 and 1972 with 3,486 and 1,496 Polish probationers, respectively. Results show the following: (a) 80% fulfilled the obligation to have stable employment, (b) 50% underwent a course of training, (c) 75% provided food for the family, (d) 42% were cured of alcoholism, and (e) 79% did not drink to excess. In 1972 between 7% and 15% of the probationers had their probation revoked. (French summary)—A. Z. Arthur.

7767. Kravec, Stephanie & Bratter, Thomas E. (Group Work Services, Dept of Probation, New York, NY) **A multi-phase group program for criminal offenders.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 7-10.—Describes a 3-mo deferred sentence group program which has the potential for relative success in motivating previously unmotivated individuals in a probation setting. It is suggested that, by involving the individuals actively and aggressively in shaping their destiny, this program has permitted the probation officer to maintain a low authority profile and function more as a counselor-consultant-friend.—J. A. Sorokac.

7768. Nassi, Alberta J. (U California, Davis) **Therapy of the absurd: A study of punishment and treatment in California prisons and the roles of psychiatrists and psychologists.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 21-27.

7769. Nettelbeck, T. & Kirby, N. H. (U Adelaide, Australia) **Training the mildly mentally handicapped worker.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(5), 517-522.—Evaluated 2 short training exercises for tasks concerned with sewing and with woodwork within a vocational rehabilitation center using 16 18-37 yr old mildly mentally retarded female workers who had been trained previously by methods found to be unsatisfactory. Training workers to position twill used in sewing emphasized the identification of visual cues critical to the initiation of correct action. Training in wood sanding stressed the importance of experience of correct and

incorrect sanding movements and the use of visual and tactile cues essential to the termination as well as the initiation of action. For both exercises, individual instruction and guidance, which took only a short time to administer, produced satisfactory results within a very short period of time. (French & German summaries) —*Journal abstract.*

7770. Page, Charles M. (U North Dakota) **A study of the decision-making process in judging vocational rehabilitation potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4757-4758.

7771. Sink, Jack M. & Culligan, Thomas M. (U Georgia, Coll of Education) **Behavioral disorders as vocational disabilities.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 154-158.—Discusses the implications of the decision to consider cases which had been treated as behavior disorders as mentally ill, mentally retarded, or physically handicapped. The effects of this decision will be services to fewer offenders, the increase of time required for client evaluation, and consequently the delay of services to the client. —*Journal abstract.*

7772. Spear, J. E. **The utilization of non-drug induced altered states of consciousness in borderline recidivists.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 111-126.—Utilizing non-drug-induced altered states of consciousness, various modes of interior reflection, behavior modification, and reprogramming of conscious attitudes and values were utilized with 49 borderline recidivist offenders. No coercion was used to induce such individuals to enter the program, and there was no reprisal for stopping therapy at any time. Over a 2½-yr period the recidivist rate of this group was less than 5%. It is suggested that non-drug-induced altered states of consciousness, combined with indirect as well as symbolic techniques, may prove to be the most effective means of criminal rehabilitation. *Journal abstract.*

7773. Van Benschoten, Roselyn. (Delaware Curative Workshop, Wilmington, DE) **A sensory-integration program for blind campers.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 615-617.—Describes an occupational therapy pilot program with emphasis on sensory integration in a 6-wk day camp for 18 6-21 yr old blind children. The Ss' performance was improved in vestibular integration, in lessening of fear of movement, and, in some, in improved integration of reflexes.

7774. Viano, Emilio C. (American U. Ctr for Administration of Justice) **Growing up in an affluent society: Delinquency and recidivism in suburban America.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 223-235.

Investigated whether there is a correlation between the type of disposition imposed on juveniles who come to the attention of the court on delinquency charges and recidivism rates for these individuals. Data from 100 cases of male juveniles showed no correlation between rates of recidivism and disposition, challenging traditionally held beliefs about the efficacy of different disposition modalities.

7775. Zingraff, Matthew T. (Bowling Green State U) **Prisonization as an inhibitor of effective resocialization.** *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol

13(3), 366-388.—Used data from 267 incarcerated, male 14-18 yr old delinquents to identify the possible impact of prisonization on the inmate, an impact that may impede the resocialization goals of the formal organization. Prisonization is conceptualized as the degree of assimilation into the inmate contra-culture and the particular type of social role assumed by the inmate. The proposed consequences of this socialization process are conceptualized as opposition to the institution, the degree of priority placed on interpersonal contact with other inmates while incarcerated, and opposition to the legal system. Findings suggest that prisonization is related to self-attitudes that are not conducive to effective resocialization. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

7776. Anderson, Gina S. & Nutter, Richard W. (Alberta Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Commission, Edmonton, Canada) **Clients and outcomes of a methadone treatment program.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 937-948.—Describes the Edmonton Drug Treatment Clinic in terms of its clients, objectives, and results. 17 male and 8 female clients were interviewed. Although the data indicate some decrease in the use of heroin and illegal methadone, outcomes were in general disappointing. Heroin abstinence was lower than that reported in a 1970 Vancouver program; the number of clients arrested after admission to the program was much greater than in other programs; and there was no statistically significant evidence of higher employment or improved living patterns. (25 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel*.

7777. Beverly, Creigs C. (Atlanta U, Alcoholism Counselor Training Program) **Toward a model for counseling Black alcoholics.** *Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel & Guidance*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 169-176.—Argues that the lack of understanding of the specific life conditions of Black alcoholics results in treatment programs based on erroneous assumptions. The applicability of Freud's psychoanalytic theory to Blacks is questioned as an example of the nontransferability of treatment modalities which have been standardized on White populations. The development of behavioral characteristics by Blacks in response to a hostile environment is described, and an understanding of the influence of these characteristics on treatment techniques is encouraged. Issues are considered concerning American human service institutions which reflect the society's racist character.—*R. Tomasko*.

7778. Björkqvist, S. E. (U Turku, Finland) **Clonidine in alcohol withdrawal.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Oct), Vol 52(4), 256-263. In a double-blind study with 60 20-60 yr old males, patients receiving a rapidly falling dosage (0.15 mg/dose) of clonidine recovered about 1 day faster from the symptoms of moderately severe alcohol withdrawal than patients receiving placebo. The effects of clonidine were especially noticeable with respect to tremor, sweating, elevated systolic blood pressure, tension, anxiety, depression, and general condition. Clonidine had no effect on sleep disturbances. No significant side effects were seen. It is suggested that clonidine is a useful aid in the treatment of alcohol

withdrawal, especially when it is desirable to minimize the use of tranquilizers.—*Journal abstract*.

7779. Cheek, Frances E. et al. (New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Inst, Princeton) **A behavior modification training program for staff working with drug addicts.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 1073-1101.—Describes a 10-session program, primarily for training paraprofessionals, which includes instruction in techniques of relaxation, desensitization, self-image improvement, behavior analysis and control, assertive training, rational thinking, and how to establish and run similar programs. Since the program began in 1971, 629 staff members working in New Jersey and 269 from other states have been trained and 2,021 patients have been treated. Evaluation data are promising and participants are enthusiastic.—*Journal abstract*.

7780. Ciminero, Anthony R. (Ohio U) **The effects of electric shock on free-operant avoidance of alcohol: An experimental analysis of alcohol aversion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2297-2298.

7781. Emrick, Chad D. (Columbia U) **Psychological treatment of alcoholism: An analytic review.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2926.

7782. Fox, Vernelle. (Long Beach General Hosp, Alcoholism Service, CA) **The interdisciplinary team: Making it work.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1975(Fal), Exp Issue, 2-6.—Stresses the importance of combining disciplines and treatment approaches to serve a representative sample of the alcoholic population. Problems of cross-profession communication and role blurring are considered, along with the use of outside consultants.

7783. Fry, Lincoln J. & Miller, Jon. (Ventura Region Criminal Justice Planning Board, CA) **Responding to skid row alcoholism: Self-defeating arrangements in an innovative treatment program.** *Social Problems*, 1975(Jun), Vol 22(5), 675-688.—Explores some major sources of ineffectiveness which plagued an innovative alcoholism treatment program located in a skid row mission. The findings identify ambiguous and competing goals, conflicting vested interests, conflicts over organizational resources, and a lack of treatment technology as major sources of ineffectiveness. The sponsoring agencies contributed to these problems by their lack of planning and the imposition of unrealistic success criteria. The study has implications for the problem of massive program failure. A surprising finding is the extent to which large public expenditure actually diverted the treatment program from servicing one segment of its target population and indirectly contributed to the skid row alcoholism problem by introducing men to the area who might not otherwise have found their way there.—*Journal Abstract*.

7784. Gohy, Marshall J. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Perceived dimensions of therapeutic relationships and recovery from alcoholism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2304.

7785. Greer, Richard M. & Callis, Robert. (Western Kentucky U) **Use of videotape models in alcoholism rehabilitation.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1975(Fal), Exp Issue, 15-18. Studied the effects of

videotape modeling in an alcoholism treatment program on (a) psychological adjustment as measured by pre- and posttest MMPI changes, (b) self-confidence as rated by others on the self-confidence scale of the Adjective Check List (ACL), and (c) motivation to remain sober as measured by an agreement to take Antabuse and to return for outpatient treatment upon discharge. A comparison of differences between the experimental and control groups of male hospitalized patients ($N = 68$) reveals that the experimental group had a significantly lowered neurotic triad on the MMPI, was more self-confident as rated by others, and was more willing to take Antabuse and outpatient followup. Additional uses of videotape modeling are suggested.—*Journal summary.*

7786. Kelleher, M. J. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Reasons for the increase in Irish admission rates for alcoholic disorders.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 175-178.—In a study of 515 admissions to mental hospitals in Ireland, New York City, and London, it was found that the diagnosis of alcoholic disorder was made significantly more frequently on the Irish than on the London admissions and that the Irish admissions, diagnosed alcoholic, had significantly more mental symptoms than alcoholic admissions to New York mental hospitals.

7787. Lentchner, Lawrence H. (New York U) **A study of differences between professional and paraprofessional responses in selected counseling situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2939.

7788. Lloyd, Richard W. & Salzberg, Herman C. (Spoon River Community Mental Health Ctr, Galesburg, IL) **Controlled social drinking: An alternative to abstinence as a treatment goal for some alcohol abusers.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1975(Nov), Vol 82(6), 815-842.—Examines the evidence for the "craving" hypothesis and for the notion that abstinence training is necessary in the treatment of alcohol abuse. The data are found not to be empirically or experimentally substantiated. The viability of an alternative treatment model involving the training of alcohol abusers in controlled social drinking is explored. Several recently developed techniques for teaching controlled social drinking are critically reviewed. Most of these programs are firmly based on behavior modification principles. Preliminary outcome data seems promising. A comprehensive treatment program using a combination of these techniques is suggested for the future along with several suggestions for future research in this area. (4 p ref) *Journal abstract.*

7789. Martorano, Raymond D. (Rutgers State U) **The effects of assertive and nonassertive training on alcohol consumption, mood, and socialization in the chronic alcoholic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2311.

7790. Miller, Peter M. (U Mississippi, Medical Ctr, Jackson) **An analysis of chronic drunkenness offenders with implications for behavioral intervention.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 995-1005. Collected data on 34 chronic drunkenness offenders in a medium-sized southern city to provide a basis for a behavior-modification intervention program for such individuals. Family, social, educational, drink-

ing, medical, and legal information was obtained. Generally, the data indicate that social-psychological characteristics of Ss were similar to those of their counterparts in larger metropolitan areas. However, educational levels and employment rates tended to be higher than those reported in other studies. Both the present survey and more controlled laboratory observations indicate that the precipitants of drinking in this group are external (e.g., presence of alcohol or drinking buddies) rather than internal (e.g., anxiety, depression). Methods of incorporating these findings in a treatment program are discussed.—*M. E. Pounsel.*

7791. Miller, Sheldon I. et al. (Case Western Reserve U, Medical School) **An evaluation of alcoholism treatment services for Alaskan natives.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 829-831.—Using chart-review procedures, the management of patients with a recognized alcohol problem was examined in 12 medical facilities and 20 alcoholism programs throughout Alaska. The 1-yr evaluation focused on the service delivery system rather than on treatment outcome, and attempted to determine whether problems of alcohol abuse were being solved. It was found that a treatment plan was developed, followed up, and evaluated for 8% of the problem drinkers treated in medical facilities and for 16.7% of those in alcohol programs.—*Journal abstract.*

7792. Nichols, Nicki J. (Harvard U) **The development of a plan for comprehensive drug treatment in Cambridge, Massachusetts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4408.

7793. Obitz, Frederick W. (VA Hosp, Phoenix, AZ) **Alcoholics' perceptions of selected counseling techniques.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 187-191. 50 male alcoholics were shown motion picture films of a directive and a nondirective therapist counseling the same client. After viewing the films, Ss rated the therapists on 32 variables using a 3-point rating scale. Ss perceived the nondirective technique as more socially desirable but preferred the directive technique in working on their own problems. It is suggested that a method of preferential selection of therapists by alcoholic clients might contribute to increasing the length of stay in treatment and provide an effective model for matching individual treatment modalities with individual client needs.—*Journal abstract.*

7794. Ogborne, Alan C. & Silsman, Gerry V. (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Follow up of a representative sample of heroin addicts.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 1061-1071. Conducted a follow up study 3 yrs later of 128 heroin addicts who in 1969 had been prescribed the drug at London Treatment Centers. 86% of the addicts were still receiving opiates from clinics with 90% receiving heroin. Outcome was significantly related to age, older Ss were more likely to be prescribed opiates and less likely to be classified as "off drugs." The result is in contrast to American reports and may indicate perpetuation of dependency encouraged by current treatment methods. Ss who were first "stable" in the original study were more likely to have been receiving heroin on prescription at the time of the second study. Ss classed as "loners" and "two wonders" in the original

survey were most likely to be classed as "off" drugs at the time of this study. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

7795. Orford, Jim; Hawker, Ann & Nicholls, Peter. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Unit, England) **An investigation of an alcoholism rehabilitation halfway house: IV: Attractions of the halfway house for residents.** *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 179-186.—Administered a questionnaire to 47 male alcoholic residents of a halfway house to examine areas of importance of various aspects of the halfway house and to examine the possibility there might be underlying dimensions of perceived importance associated with client characteristics or with immediate outcome. Ingredients of the program which were thought a priori to be "therapeutic" were considered relatively unimportant by residents, but having a "no drink rule" was perceived as being the most important ingredient. Analysis suggested 3 interpretable dimensions of perceived importance. The 1st 2 appeared to reflect relative degrees of interest in verbal therapy and in the opportunity for social recovery, respectively. It is argued that these 2 dimensions reflect different conceptions of a halfway house and that halfway house provision in the alcoholism field should allow for both conceptions. The 3rd factor contrasted an interest in "getting by alone" and an interest in exposure to Alcoholics Anonymous and other sources of information on alcoholism. Residents whose alcoholism was relatively chronic tended towards the latter interests.—*Journal abstract*.

7796. Page, Ronald D. (Purdue U) **Alcoholism: Conceptualization, treatment, and a psychometric evaluation of reversible organic brain syndrome.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2947.

7797. Rathbone-McCuan, Eloise & Bland, John. (Levindale Geriatric Research Ctr, Baltimore, MD) **A treatment typology for the elderly alcohol abuser.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 23(12), 553-557.—Notes that alcohol abuse is a serious, although often unrecognized, problem among the elderly. The Levindale Geriatric Research Center has developed a diagnostic and treatment typology which involves problems with alcohol, health, and the social support system in determining the appropriate environment and treatment resources for these patients. Descriptions are given of how the typology worked in 4 cases. It is concluded that this method has immediate value for clinical practice and has long-range value as a framework for planning integrated and comprehensive treatment services.—*Journal abstract*.

7798. Reading, Anthony. (Johns Hopkins Hosp, Baltimore, MD) **Alcoholism treatment by the family physician.** *Alcohol Health & Research World*, 1975(Fal), Exp Issue, 11-14.—Stresses that the physician's therapeutic efforts should be directed at the condition that prompted the alcoholism and that maintains it, rather than at the drinking behavior itself. Psychological characteristics associated with alcoholism are noted, and the physician is urged to tolerate the alcoholic's dependency needs.

7799. Rice, David P. & Schoenfeld, Lawrence S. (Guidance Clinic of the Middle Florida Keys, Marathon, FL) **Aversive conditioning and cognitive mediators with**

alcoholic respondents. *British Journal of Addiction*, 1975(Jun), Vol 70(2), 165-174.—Tested the hypothesis that anxiety is a cognitive mediator which facilitates behavior suppression in aversive conditioning, examining the affects of 2 aversive conditioning paradigms on 20 male alcoholics' subjective responses to alcohol- and nonalcohol-related stimuli. Data from 4 adjective rating scales and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory showed that a social desirability response bias obscured measurement on General Evaluation, Dangerousness, and Appetitiveness scales. Both the punishment and mixed (unpredictable CS-UCS contingencies) paradigms appeared capable of increasing aversiveness for alcohol-related stimuli. The mixed paradigm increased state anxiety toward both stimuli. Differential S attrition complicated the application of statistical tests. A 90-day follow-up suggested that the experimental Ss were slightly more successful in avoiding alcohol than were 10 controls. A personality dynamic of alcoholics is discussed which is thought to engender psychological reactance toward treatment interventions which do not allow opportunity for internal control. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7800. Shapiro, Deane H. (Stanford U) **The effects of a "Zen meditation-behavioral self-management" training package in treating methadone addiction: A formative study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2952-2953.

7801. Weinstein, Stephen P. (Temple U) **A study of changes in the self-concept of narcotic addicts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2957.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

7802. Allen, Jeanne W. (U Houston) **Effects of personal assessment feedback counseling on beginning counseling students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4725.

7803. Andrews, Amour J. (U Oklahoma) **The right of privacy and the school counselor.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4726.

7804. Antonouris, George. (Nottingham Coll of Education, England) **Client-centredness, sociological awareness and counsellor training.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 209-218.—Reviews the literature on the nature of school counseling courses, with particular reference to the sociological perspectives of the course and their treatment of social knowledge. It is suggested that most curricula lack a comparative perspective, a total picture of society, and a notion of the social construction of reality. Consequently, counselors show (a) an inability to move outside established frames of reference; (b) a concentration upon micro-problems concerning the child, his family, and his neighborhood in isolation from the wider societal context; and (c) an acceptance of common-sense assumptions about education as absolute realities rather than as social constructs. It is suggested that counselors are not well-prepared to examine critically the institutional and societal framework of education and will likely continue to operate as the

servants rather than the critics of their employing institutions. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7805. Banks, Hugh C. (New York U, School of Education) **The Black person as client and as therapist.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 470-474. —Discusses some of the professional demands on the trained Black therapist, the role of a Black person as a patient, and the nature of the interaction between the Black therapist and Black patient. The therapist's need to recognize the individual differences and cultural backgrounds of American Blacks is emphasized, and it is argued that the intricacy with which racial factors intrude into the psychological problems of Blacks is often complex and difficult to analyze.

7806. Barak, Azy & LaCrosse, Michael B. (Ohio State U) **Multidimensional perception of counselor behavior.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 471-476. —Investigated S. R. Strong's prediction of the existence of 3 dimensions of perceived counselor behavior: expertness, attractiveness, and trustworthiness. Films of interviews given by C. Rogers, A. Ellis, and F. Perls were watched by 202 Ss, who rated each counselor on 36 bipolar scales. Ratings were then factor-analyzed separately for each counselor. Results support the existence of the hypothesized dimensions for Rogers and Perls but only 2 dimensions for Ellis. Implications of results for counseling and further research are discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7807. Bartels, Brian D. & Tyler, John D. (U North Dakota) **Paraprofessionals in the community mental health center.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 442-452. —Surveyed 336 directors of currently operating, comprehensive community mental health centers regarding their experiences with paraprofessionals with respect to selection criteria, training methods, roles, and problems. 86 usable returns (26%) were received. It was found that paraprofessionals engage in many of the same activities that professional mental health workers perform. Problems encountered in paraprofessional programs appeared to be related to unclear professional paraprofessional role boundaries. Suggestions are made for establishing such boundaries on an empirical basis. Respondents who reported themselves to be highly satisfied with paraprofessional programs differed significantly from less satisfied respondents in several selection, training, and deployment practices. (18 ref)—*Author abstract.*

7808. Byers, Alvah P. (Colorado State Hosp, Alcohol Treatment Ctr, Pueblo) **Training and use of technicians in the treatment of alcoholism with hypnosis.** *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(2), 90-93. —Describes a method of training and use of hypnotist technicians in the treatment of alcoholics. The treatment consists of training alcoholics in the techniques of relaxation through self-hypnosis. The training combined classroom- with experience-based learning and was offered to mental health workers, psychiatric technicians, and nurses.—*Journal abstract.*

7809. Chartoff, Marvin B. (Rutgers State U) **A follow-up study of doctoral school psychology program graduates in the United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3982-3983.

7810. Cheung, Freda K. (St Louis U) **An investigation of the relation of counselor trainees' counseling effectiveness with scores on the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and the How I Feel sentence completion test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4732.

7811. Courtois, Stephen V. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Nonverbal cues: Effects of two instructional modes on subjects' choices of empathic responses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4733-4734.

7812. Dana, Richard H. (U Arkansas, Fayetteville) **Ruminations on teaching projective assessment: An ideology, specific usages, teaching practices.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 563-572. —Examines current dissatisfaction with projective techniques. A credo for use of projective techniques is presented emphasizing accountability, phenomenological equality, and an eventual "giving-away" of assessment procedures through education. The primary legitimate usage is nonpsychometric; an interview focused on growth in various contexts. Secondary usages include examples of procedural or methodological effects to provide specific information. Training practices germane to the credo and legitimate usages are discussed. (89 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7813. del Gaudio, Andrew C.; Stein, Leonard S.; Ansley, Martha Y. & Carpenter, Paul J. (U Rochester, School of Medicine & Dentistry) **Community mental health ideology as a function of professional affiliation and social class background.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 341-345. —Measured the adherence of a mental health center staff to community mental health ideology, using the Community Mental Health Ideology Scale, developed by F. Baker and D. C. Schulberg (see PA, Vol 42:1399). Ss were 65 therapists—psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and nurses. Results were essentially the same as those of previously published studies, indicating that the Scale stably measures differences between professional groups and is useful for research purposes. Scores were found to be significantly related to the socioeconomic backgrounds of the families of origin of therapists as well as to their professional affiliation.—*Journal abstract.*

7814. Deneen, Lawrence J. (U Georgia) **The effects of systematic human relations training on the interpersonal functioning of dental students and the characteristics of high and low functioning students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4734-4735.

7815. Dickinson, Gary & Clark, Kathleen M. (East Kootenay Community Coll, Cranbrook, Canada) **Learning orientations and participation in self education and continuing education.** *Adult Education*, 1974(Feb), Vol 26(1), 3-15. —Explored the relationship between learning orientations and participation by adults in learning activities. The typology suggested by C. O. Houle (1961) and others provided the framework for investigation of learning orientations. The categories of self education and continuing education suggested by C. Verner (1958, 1964) and others were used to analyze learning activities. 6 research hypotheses were tested with 220 female registered nurses. Instruments were S. Sheffield's (1964)

continuing learning orientation index and 2 11-item measures of participation in self-education and continuing education. Factors identified from Sheffield's instrument were similar to those found in other applications of the same instrument and consistent with Houle's typology. The factor named "learning orientation" was clearly related to participation both in self-education and continuing education, but there was a mixed pattern of relationships with respect to the other learning orientations. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7816. Dungan, David S. (North Texas State U) **The effect of didactic-intellectual training versus relationship-oriented training upon counseling behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4736.

7817. Engs, Ruth L. (U Tennessee) **The personality traits and health knowledge of crisis intervention volunteers in the State of Tennessee.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4736-4737.

7818. Farber, I. E. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Sane and insane: Constructions and misconstructions.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 589-620.—Reviews the literature and concludes that concern about the existence of abnormality or the reality of the distinction between sanity and insanity is in large part philosophical puzzlement. The question whether insanity and its causes reside in people or in their environments relates to psychologists' preferences among psychological theories differing in terminology and in assumptions about the usefulness of phenomenological and behavioral concepts. Psychodiagnostic concepts concern behavior in a given context. The reliability of psychodiagnostic classification is limited by knowledge of the laws of behavior and the training of clinicians. The unreliability of uselessness of any diagnostic method cannot be established by showing that pathological symptoms can be faked, and the effectiveness of psychiatric treatment ought not be judged solely by the impressions of those who know they are normal. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7819. Fenster, C. Abraham; Litwack, Thomas R. & Symonds, Martin. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **The making of a forensic psychologist: Needs and goals for doctoral training.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 457-467.—Discusses the relationship between law and psychology, and describes the purpose, rationale, and need for doctoral training in forensic psychology. Forensic psychology reflects the application of psychological principles and services to the legal system, especially its criminal justice components. Opportunities for psychological and social action research are explored, and the benefits of forensic psychology training to both professions are explicated. The philosophy of curriculum development is discussed and illustrated by detailed presentations of 4 courses in legal aspects of forensic psychology. Involvement with the civil justice system, as well as the criminal justice system, is stressed, with special reference to such urgent problems and concerns as civil commitment, the family court, and the development of new treatment modalities. (2 p ref)—*Author abstract*

7820. Flanagan, W. Michael. (U Pittsburgh) **An examination of the effects of the use of paid and role-played clients in a full-time Day Masters pre-practicum in counselor education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4738-4739.

7821. Forge, Henry L. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Comparison of three variations of microtraining in teaching basic interviewing skills to counselor trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3867-3868.

7822. Forrest, Frances M. (Columbia U) **Leadership behavior of the community psychiatric-mental health nurse in the rural Mid-West.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4557.

7823. Golden, Joshua S. & Rosen, Alexander C. (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **A group dynamics course for medical students.** *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy*, 1975(Jul), Vol 25(3), 305-314.—Describes a program in group experience for medical students. During the 1st 2 yrs of the program, participation was voluntary; later, it was made a part of the curriculum, with credit as a course in group dynamics. 136 students participated in 10 groups. Although resistance was expressed by nonbehaviorally oriented faculty and the mandatory character was objected to by students, the 1st 4 yrs of the program have been a qualified success. The stress of entry into the learning of the art and science of medicine has been made more tolerable for the student, and it appears that the students' humanitarian needs have been reinforced. Increased contact and intimacy between student and faculty, as well as between medical faculty and behavioral science and psychiatric faculty, has been noted. —*Journal Abstract*.

7824. Green, Stephen A. (National Naval Medical Ctr, Bethesda, MD) **The chief resident as reluctant staff therapist.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1078-1081.—Discusses the interactional process between the chief resident and ward staff, with reference to W. Bion's theory of group functioning. It is concluded that the primary task of the chief resident is to serve as psychotherapist to the staff and that this is not a chosen role but derives from the staff's wish.

7825. Harmatz, Morton G. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Two-channel recording in the supervision of psychotherapy.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 478-480.—Discusses the procedures and usefulness of 2-channel audiotape recording of therapist-client sessions which are used in psychotherapy training. Advantages for both the supervisor and the student are noted.

7826. Hilliard, Ted R. (U Florida) **Rehabilitation counselor personal characteristic type relationship to counselor performance ratings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2933.

7827. Holmstrom, Engin I. (American Council on Education, Policy Analysis Service, Washington, DC) **Promising prospects: Students choosing therapy as a career.** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 608-614.—To identify the characteristics of potential occupational, speech, and physical therapists, 13,784 Ss who had entered college as full-time freshmen in 1966 and who indicated in 1970

that they planned on a career in therapy were compared with aspirants to other health careers with respect to demographic characteristics, sources of college financing, academic achievement, and education-employment status as of 1970. Their attitudes and values, as revealed by self-ratings, life goals, and reasons for choosing the career of therapy, were also examined. Prospective therapists were found to have outstanding academic records, high rates of baccalaureate completion, and specific skills that seemed to qualify them for success in the career. They were strongly oriented toward working with people, had altruistic goals and values, and were highly confident of their interpersonal skills.—*Journal abstract.*

7828. Isele, William P. **Malpractice liability of the mental health professional.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 399-412.—Examines, from a legal standpoint, the extent of liability and the duties to society arising out of the treatment of psychiatric patients. An historical approach traces the attitudes of courts from the heavy emphasis on the custodial role of the professional to a recognition of the need for therapeutic discretion. Issues related to the professional's duty to the patient and his duty to the public at large are examined, and the balancing of these duties is pointed out as the factor most prominent in the rendering of a legal decision of liability. The reasoning behind the legal rules established by courts is discussed to explain the legal "tests" the professional will face if he finds himself in court to answer for the violent actions of a patient. Respect for sound professional judgment is shown as the trend developing in modern courts.—*Author abstract.*

7829. Kahn, Michael D. & Schloss, John J. (U Hartford) **Enhancement of self-concept in beginning clinicians.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 425-434.—Discusses how clinical psychology students become indoctrinated in a passive orientation with respect to delivering health care services because of their identification with college students, who often passively await educational input, and mental health professionals, who wait for clients to come to them. A 2-yr master's degree program in clinical practices is described, which attempts to counteract this through a university community clinic which is staffed by the trainees under the supervision of faculty clinicians. The clinic provides outreach and consultative services to schools, clinics, and agencies of the students' choosing. Students have found that the more unstructured orientation of the clinic, as compared to the more traditional concurrent field placements, provides opportunities for self-growth and a movement toward a more activist orientation as clinicians. (16 ref)—*Author abstract.*

7830. Klonoff, Harry & Clark, Campbell. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Measuring staff attitudes toward computerization.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 26(12), 823-825.—Developed and tested an 88-item questionnaire designed to measure staff attitudes toward and knowledge about computers. The questionnaire was completed by 42 staff members at a psychiatric unit of a hospital where a health information system was being implemented; 28 of the staff members had attended a 2½-day course on computer systems. Results show that Ss who had completed the

course had more favorable attitudes toward computerization than the 14 who did not. The implications of these findings are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

7831. Koran, Lorrin M. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Controversy in medicine and psychiatry.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 132(10), 1064-1066.—Notes that factual and ethical controversies confront physicians in medicine as well as in psychiatry. If psychiatrists can impart a perspective on these controversies to medical students, increasing their tolerance for uncertainty, they may aid them in becoming better physicians and remove one reason for their disinterest in psychiatry. (29 ref)

7832. Krell, Robert; Fine, Stuart & Stephenson, P. Susan. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **The psychiatrist as the vulnerable mental health consultant.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 20(5), 379-384.—Argues that the psychiatrist who works as a consultant is made to feel vulnerable because he is not on his own ground (in his office), he is accountable to others (those who run the agency to which he consults), he lacks knowledge of the agency, and he provides services indirectly rather than directly to patients. Also solutions elude him and results are slow. Sound training in basic psychiatry and good supervision are prescribed as preparation for the consultative role. (French summary) (17 ref)—*F. Auld.*

7833. Lane, Ross G. (Arizona State U) **The influence of supervision on trainee's development of facilitative skills in counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4748-4749.

7834. Ledbetter, James E.; Parmley, Robert J. & Chastain, Randall M. (William S. Hall Psychiatric Inst, Columbia, SC) **Rehabilitation services through contractual agreement: Legal and psychological considerations.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 144-153.—Discusses the Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program which specifically identifies the responsibilities of counselor and client in working toward rehabilitation objectives. The elements of a legal contract are discussed in relation to the rehabilitation counselor's role in implementing the Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program as a therapeutic contract. It is concluded that a rehabilitation counselor would probably not be held liable under contract law; however, this would not free him from tort liability in a malpractice suit. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7835. Lesiak, Walter J.; Petty, Sharon & Bracelet, John. (Central Michigan U) **The multiplier effect: A strategy for the continuing education of school psychologists.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1978(Oct), Vol 12(4), 393-401.—22 school psychologists participated in a 1-yr program to test the use of a multiplier effect in the continuing professional development of school psychologists in Michigan. Participants representing 12 geographic regions attended 6 days of inservice meetings on behavior modification strategies, models of continuing education, affective education, life-space interviewing, and consultation strategies. Participants were responsible for conducting 2 1-day workshops in their regions on topics discussed in the institute. The impact of the intervention model was evaluated using personnel interviews, questionnaires, and tape recordings. Results

indicate that 550 school psychologists attended 2 inservice meetings with generally favorable reactions. Specific evaluative data, conclusions, and suggestions for modification of future models are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

7836. Levy, Martin R. & Fox, Hayward M. (Arizona Medical Ctr, Tucson) **Psychological testing is alive and well.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 420-424.—Investigated whether skills in psychological testing are important prerequisites for employment. All employers who advertised clinical job opportunities in the *American Psychological Association Employment Bulletin* during 1971-1972 were surveyed. A total of 334 replies were received representing an 87% return rate. Data were analyzed according to job description, job setting, and geographic region. Results indicate that 90.5% of the clinical job openings required psychological testing skills, and 84% of the job openings required that these skills include projective testing. The discrepancy between job demands and graduate training programs which seek to minimize or exclude testing from their curriculum is discussed. (15 ref)—*Author abstract*.

7837. Logsdon, Patricia A. (U Wyoming) **Counseling practicum supervisor preference contrasting candidate sex and marital status with selection committee sex and professional status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4750.

7838. Maneman, Richard A. (U Wyoming) **An investigation of the effects of visual display-feedback upon counselor empathy, warmth, and genuineness, as judged by clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4751.

7839. Mathewson, Mufty. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Female and married: Damaging to the therapy profession?** *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 29(10), 601-605.—Describes the socialization process of women to their role in life. An examination is made of the literature and the lessons female children are taught about their place in the adult world in relationship to men. This "place" is typified by the hospital structure where the majority of therapists are employed. 4 aspects of professionalism—motivation, autonomy, commitment, and a sense of community—are examined, focusing on the fact that membership in the therapy professions is predominantly female and married. Criteria for professionalism are defined on a continuum. Female occupational therapists fit much of the criteria, but conflicts of motherhood and career have a negative effect on their professional life and thus on their profession as well. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7840. Matthews, Francis M. (Temple U) **An attempt to modify counseling characteristics which have significant effects on psychotherapy for drug users.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3996-3997.

7841. Meyers, Mary J. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Effects of micro-interviewing skills training on counselor trainees' feelings toward interview situation and on potential client preference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3881.

7842. Mitchell, David C. & Frederickson, William A. (Central State U, Education School, OK) **Preferences for physically disabled counselors in hypothetical**

counseling situations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 477-482.—Obtained the preferences of 320 undergraduates for 1 of 3 disabled counselors or for a nondisabled counselor on each of R. E. and R. W. Thoreson's (see PA, Vol 50:1423) 20 hypothetical counseling situations. Chi-square analyses for the entire sample and the sample categorized by sex yielded significant findings. For the entire sample, significant counselor preferences existed for 18 of the 20 situations, and when categorized by sex, significant counselor preferences existed for 4 of the 20 situations. The general pattern for significant preference trends was in support of "an enhanced ability to understand and empathize" hypothesis. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7843. Morrow, Robert S. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **Symposium: Ethnic differences in therapeutic relationships.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 468-469.—Presents an introduction to a 1972 American Psychological Association symposium on the interracial aspects of psychotherapy by giving a brief history of the problem and discussing the roles of the minority psychotherapist and the minority patient. Transference and countertransference relationships are stressed.

7844. Neil, Thomas C. (U Georgia, Work-Study Program in Probation, Corrections, & Parole) **Turning muddy problems into clear solutions.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 54(3), 139-142.—Offers a number of suggestions to help counselors develop the ability to express the counselee's problems in specific and concrete terms.—G. S. Speer.

7845. Nelson-Jones, Richard & Patterson, C. H. (U Aston, England) **Measuring client-centred attitudes.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 228-236.—Reports on the development of a counselor attitude scale, and reviews the reliability and validity of other efforts to measure client-centered attitudes. The scale is a modification of one developed by C. C. Stewart (1958) and emphasizes a "central attitudinal" hypothesis (vs a "central implementation" hypothesis) which suggests that an individual has the capacity to deal constructively with all aspects of life that come into conscious awareness. Reliability and validity data obtained from counseling students and trainees are presented. It is concluded that the scale may prove valuable in counselor selection and research, and since its items are based on theoretical and practical issues in client-centered counseling, may also be useful for counselor training. Sample items from the scale are provided. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

7846. Paulson, Helen B. (U California, San Francisco) **The role of the community mental health nurse as consultant to police officers in three California suburban police departments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2739-2740.

7847. Pearson, Peter T. (U Southern Mississippi) **The comparative effects of a cognitive and affective counselor training program on the client-counselor relationship and counselor self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3886-3887.

7848. Rees, Mina. **The scientist in society: Inspiration and obligation.** *American Scientist*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 63(2), 144-149. Notes that scientists are confronted

with increasing concern for the uses to which scientific findings are put. Since the late 1960s science has been subject to what appears to be unreasoning attack; suspicion and contempt for conventional rationality have put science on the defensive. It is noted that most scientists do their work without considering the use which will be made of their results, but that science does have obligations to society. Some of the basic questions relevant to these issues are considered, and possible countermeasures by science are discussed. It is felt that scientific and professional organizations should do more to clarify the rights and duties of scientists. Universities should explore more fully the interrelationship of science and society. Young scientists should be encouraged to evaluate possible technological exploitation of research results, and scientists generally should help to promote public understanding of science.—*G. S. Speer.*

7849. **Ronaldson, J. B. & Evison, Rose.** (U Newcastle-upon-Tyne, School of Education, England) **Integrating theory and practice in counsellor training.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 219-227.—Conducted a training program for 9 counselors, based on the principle that counseling is a behavioral skill. Pre- and postcourse measures of skill were based on (a) a 45-min recorded interview with a client, and (b) recorded responses to simulated clients. During the program the skills were practiced, with feedback on progress, using a behavior category language. This enabled trainees to become more sensitively aware of others, become aware of discrepancies between their intentions and their actions, and to monitor their own progress. Results show that the behavior category instrument and its application to client-centered skills were effective and could be applied to any form of counselor skills training.—*Journal abstract.*

7850. **Ronquist, Karen J.** (Wayne State U) **An investigation of self-exploration in counselor preparation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3387-3388.

7851. **Sanders, Charles H.** (North Texas State U) **Description and analysis of change in selected personality characteristics of guidance associate trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4761.

7852. **Saper, Bernard.** (Florida International U) **Confessions of a former state hospital superintendent.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 367-380.—Discusses 12 significant problems encountered in the operation of a state mental hospital. The analysis is based on personal experience, buttressed by empirical, theoretical and historical perspectives. The institution is assessed in terms of adversities in administration and management, trouble in treatment, effectiveness of behavior modification approaches, the rights of mental patients, and the hospital's utility as a component of the community mental health network. It is concluded that long-term residential treatment must be judged primarily by standards of clinical accountability. The need for overhauling the state hospital system, especially by ridding it of political and bureaucratic meddling is discussed.—*Author abstract.*

7853. **Sarup, Gian.** (Northern Illinois U) **Levels of analysis in social psychology and related social sci-**

ences. *Human Relations*, 1975(Oct), Vol 28(8), 755-769.—Discusses the concept of levels of analysis in social psychology by examining the concept's origin, need, and place in the discipline. Following T. C. Schneirla's (1951) distinction between levels of organization and levels of analysis, the problem of varied relationships between the 2 kinds of levels is outlined. Distinctly reductive, antireductive, and interdisciplinary attitudes toward the idea of levels are discovered among social psychologists. A paradigm of levels which generates not only the ideal typical approaches, but also clarifies the actual patterns of interdisciplinary relations, in social sciences is presented. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7854. **Schwartz, Allan J.** (U Rochester) **Human sexuality and community mental health on campus: Evaluating procedures used to screen and selected undergraduate leaders for human sexuality discussion groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2317-2318.

7855. **Schwartz, Joseph M. & Abramowitz, Stephen I.** (Vanderbilt U) **Value-related effects on psychiatric judgment.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(12), 1525-1529.—Conducted a study to clarify the role of political bias in forming psychiatric impressions. 102 psychiatrists, randomly selected from the national register, responded with 6 clinical decisions on the basis of a prepared case history in which the patient's sex and race were systematically varied and also completed a moral traditionalism scale. Findings highlight the problem of covert psychiatrist bias but fail to substantiate the contention that such bias inevitably disfavors the relatively disenfranchised. The major finding was the inability to detect consistent psychiatric bias against patients identified as Black or female. Limitations in the integrity of the evidence are discussed. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7856. **Scorzelli, James F.** (Northeastern U) **Reactions to program content of a rehabilitation counseling program.** *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(3), 172-177. Conducted a job task analysis to assist the newly formed rehabilitation counseling program at Northeastern University in curriculum and instructional planning. The sample consisted of 55 employed rehabilitation counselors in the New England region for both state agencies and rehabilitation facilities. Results indicate an emphasis on vocational counseling skills, community resources, and methods of client evaluation. The areas of job placement and follow-up received relatively moderate to low ratings, suggesting that the practitioners may feel that it might be more efficient and practical to relinquish these duties to support personnel and para professionals. It is suggested that this type of analysis could be useful in curriculum and instructional planning in other rehabilitation counseling programs.—*Journal abstract.*

7857. **Sechrest, Lee.** (Florida State U) **Research contributions of practicing clinical psychologists.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 413-419.—Argues that in order to advance knowledge and practices in clinical psychology, it is imperative that good quality research be accomplished, and such research requires cooperation between practicing clinicians and researchers. The actual research contribution of practicing

clinicians has probably been underestimated, but there are many ways in which contributions have been made and which should continue. Obstacles to cooperation between clinicians and researchers are outlined, but it is thought that they are more a matter of attitude and outlook than of structural impediments and should be resolvable with mutual determination and respect.
—*Author abstract.*

7858. Seeley, Judy U. (U Denver) **Interaction analysis between the supervisor and the speech and hearing clinician.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2995.

7859. Semmelroth, Carl C. & Semmelroth, Sara P. (Cleveland State U) **The need for better supervision among mental health professionals.** *Improving Human Performance Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 4(1), 37-42.
—Maintains that too often, highly trained, bright mental health professionals, who were chosen for their knowledge of and training in behavior change and the solution of behavior problems, become complaining, overly conservative, and even obstructionist after a period of time in their profession. It is argued that mental health professionals need to take at least as good care of themselves as they do of their clients. When they do not manage their own and each other's behavior well, they are ineffective as change agents for others. Mental health professionals avoid clients in most institutional mental health facilities. Most professionals spend most of their time with other professionals, rather than with clients and patients. The consequences of this avoidance behavior are analyzed. Supervisory management practices are recommended to improve professional performance in mental health facilities.—*Journal abstract.*

7860. Shulder, Lois B. (U Southern California) **A comparison of attitudes of law students, social work students, and gerontology students toward the aged, and toward income security programs and social welfare services for the aged.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4418-4419.

7861. Srebalus, Rosemary. (West Virginia U) **The use of instructional objectives and performance contracting in the teaching of didactic counseling and guidance material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3889-3890.

7862. Steinbaum, Barbara R. (Columbia U) **Effects of selected learning experiences on the attitudes of nursing students toward the aged.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4719-4720.

7863. Torrez, Mary E. (U Southern California) **Differential effects of videotape feedback on counselor trainee's self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3894-3895.

7864. Walsh, Joseph A. (DuPage County Health Dept, Mental Health Services, Wheaton, IL) **Volunteers in mental health: A program model.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 380-383.—Discusses a program for recruiting and training volunteers for a community mental health center. Success with volunteers in the friendly visitor and socialization group roles is reported. Intake duties were found unsuitable for volunteer time.

7865. Weiss, Steven L. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr) **The clinical psychology intern evaluates the**

training experience. *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 435-441.—Studied the value of a clinical psychology internship from the standpoint of the trainee-turned-professional. Data were obtained from 16 former clinical psychology interns who responded to a survey about current professional activities, the strongest and weakest aspects of the training program, the learning value and relevance of the training experience, and suggestions for improvement. Data are discussed in terms of the joint importance of structured and traditional aspects of the program complemented by opportunities which allow for the individual's personal priorities to unfold. The necessity of a 2-way evaluation process (i.e., trainee to program as well as faculty to program) is stressed as a deterrent to rigidity and stagnation.
—*Author abstract.*

7866. Witchel, Robert I. (U Georgia) **Effects of Gestalt-awareness on self-actualization and personal assessment of student personnel graduate students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4766-4767.

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7867. Andrews, Bernard J. (Rutgers State U) **Relationships between selected community variables and school atmosphere.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3723-3724.

7868. Bassett, John E. (Memphis State U) **An examination of the efficacy of the applied behavior analysis paradigm in the classroom setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4854.

7869. Brown, Frank. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Problems and promises of urban public schools.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 247-256.
—Suggests important ways in which urban public schools could serve minorities, overall society, and the poor. The view is elaborated that minorities should be aware of school problems concerning (a) community control, (b) Congressional legislation, (c) finance, (d) minority hiring, (e) political maneuvering, (f) racial integration, (g) research and evaluation, (h) teacher/administrator training, and (i) teacher unions.—*B. Anthony.*

7870. Dickinson, Dallas P. (Northwestern U) **"On account he ain't had a normal home": An intellectual history of the concept of disadvantagedness in education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3932-3933.

7871. Eisen, Francine J. (Columbia U) **The relationship between activation and logical inference performance of adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4862-4863.

7872. Fuchs, Paul A. (Rutgers State U) **The role of punishment in education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4082-4083.

7873. Harris, John J. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **School violence and its prevention: As viewed by the school community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3756.

7874. Hawkins, Tom A. (U Nebraska) **Psychological research and educational policy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4084.

7875. Levy, Robert I. (U California, San Diego) **A conjunctive pattern in middle class informal and formal education.** *Ethos*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(2), 269-279.—Asserts that the implications for secondary learning of the teaching-learning paradigm in the American middle class seem to include those aspects of American "social personality" which are related to mobility, industrialization, and rapid social change. The American pattern is contrasted with those of several Oceanic cultures.—*Journal summary.*

7876. Mendell, Edward R. (U Southern Mississippi) **Differences between college male intramural participants and non-participants with regard to personality, athletic background, and certain scholastic indices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4841.

7877. Merren, John. **A catalog of college and university learning centers.** *Audiovisual Instruction*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(9), 15-22.—From a survey of results, 6 categories of postsecondary learning centers are described. Methods used include tutoring; large-group workshops; self-instruction; stimulation; and small-group, computer-assisted, self-paced, audiovisual, individualized, and modular types of instruction.

7878. Mulcahy, Daniel G. (University Coll, Cork, Ireland) **Newman's retreat from a liberal education.** *Irish Journal of Education*, 1973(Sum), Vol 7(1), 11-22.—Argues that the claims made by J. H. Newman about his theory of liberal education are highly inconsistent with philosophical positions taken by him in some of his noneducational writings. This is demonstrated by reference to Newman's distinction between notional apprehension and real apprehension and by examining its implications for the theory of a liberal education. (22 ref)

7879. Parent, Joseph; Forward, John; Canter, Rachelle & Mohling, Judith. (U Colorado) **Interactive effects of teaching strategy and personal locus of control on student performance and satisfaction.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 764-769.—Studied the relationships between personal locus of control (Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale), teaching discipline, student performance, and satisfaction. 54 undergraduates were randomly assigned to 2 teaching conditions. In the high discipline condition, Ss were exposed to a 2-hr "mini-course" on computer programming that adhered to 5 empirically derived dimensions of perceived high discipline. In the low discipline condition, Ss were handed identical computer programming materials and told to proceed at their own pace with no rules. Results show that Ss high on internal locus of control performed better under low discipline conditions, while high external control Ss performed better under high teacher discipline conditions. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

7880. Pfeiffer, Egbert L. (Purdue U) **A study of the effect of oral reading on vision stress as measured by binocular disparity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4934.

7881. Phillips, W. M. (Rutgers U, Graduate School of Education) **Educational policy, community participation, and race.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum),

Vol 44(3), 257-267.—Discusses implications of 14 findings yielded by a 1958-1971 investigation in Newark, New Jersey, of relationships between changes in the structure of public education and changes in involvement of the Black community in that structure. The issue of race in Newark social change is extensively analyzed.—*B. Anthony.*

7882. Reed, Rodney J. (U California, School of Education, Berkeley) **Ethnicity, social class and out-of-school educational opportunities.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 316-334.—Studied parental knowledge and pupil utilization of out-of-school educational opportunities (OSEO) as these were related to (a) residential proximity, (b) sex, (c) ethnicity, (d) socioeconomic status (SES), and (e) parental attitude toward educational value (PA), for 56% of a random stratified urban sample of 524 northern California public school 8th graders (Asians, Blacks, and Mexican and White Americans). Multi- and univariate analyses of variance and Scheffé contrasts were used with data from structured interviews or mailed questionnaires. Some conclusions were as follows: (a) PA for all SES and ethnic groups was high. (b) Among low-SES Blacks, males exceeded females in parental knowledge of private OSEO. (c) Neither ethnic nor SES groups differed in their proximity to public OSEO, but upper SES groups lived farther from private and semiprivate OSEO. (d) Except for Asians, overall utilization increased with SES. (e) Except for Asians, parental knowledge of OSEO was less related to ethnicity than to SES. (27 ref)—*B. Anthony.*

7883. Taylor, Donald J. (Rutgers State U) **Some variables relating to choice of graduate study at three professional schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3892-3893.

7884. Weaver, David R. (U Southern California) **Parental support of independent free schools: Determinant and value implications for public school counselors: An exploratory study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3897.

7885. Williams, Larry D. (Purdue U) **Selected variables related to communications between high school principal and students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4669.

7886. Yanker, Mary M. (Northern Illinois U) **A study of the congruency of values between community, parents, students, teachers, administrators, and school board members.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3721.

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7887. Anders, Don F. (U California, Los Angeles) **Organizational climate: Correlates of teaching and student performance in urban secondary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3722-3723.

7888. Arevalo, Rodolfo. (U Michigan) **A comparative study of Mexican American and Anglo American school administrators' perceptions of responsibility, authority and delegation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4595-4596.

7889. Arndel, Geraldine P. (U Southern California) **An exploratory study of pupillary dilation as a measure**

of difference in attitude of three groups of educators toward orthopedically handicapped children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3975-3976.

7890. Austin, Dean A. (U Utah) Leader behavior perceptions and interpersonal needs of athletic directors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4828-4829.

7891. Barnes, John J. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) Role enactment in an emerging organization: A case study in the evolvement of a training center, from the interaction between two antecedent bodies. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4400-4401.

7892. Batista, Donald M. (New York U) The relationship of environmental press and the pupil control ideology of teachers in flexibly-modular and conventionally scheduled high schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3728.

7893. Becker, James L. (Temple U) The effects of simulated feedback on teacher performance under four combinations of expectancy and capacity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4854-4855.

7894. Bishop, Charles C. (U Southern California) Behavior characteristics of principals identified as successful. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3729-3730.

7895. Boeck, Debora G. & Foster, Glen G. (Model Learning Disabilities Program, State College, PA) The effectiveness of a learning disabilities inservice program. *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 409-411.—Provided 43 regular elementary classroom teachers with 4 1-hr inservice sessions related to the field of learning disabilities. Pre- and posttest administrations of the Learning Disabilities Information Inventory were utilized to measure change. 24 control Ss did not participate in the sessions but completed the dependent measure. An analysis of covariance with pretest scores serving as the covariate indicated that the inservice treatment did result in improved performance on the dependent measure. Approximately 50% of experimental Ss completed a follow-up questionnaire, and most indicated that the sessions increased their knowledge of learning disabilities and provided them with techniques and materials useful in their classrooms.—*Journal abstract*

7896. Bogumil, Walter A. (U Georgia) The impact of spatial separation upon attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of faculty regarding student evaluations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3621.

7897. Bolton, Ruth P. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) The effects of increased racial desegregation through busing: Perceptions of the Metropolitan Nashville teachers and administrators. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4856-4857.

7898. Boutwell, Clinton E. (U Massachusetts) Deriving predictors of effective educational leadership for innovative situations through situational testing and regression analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3732.

7899. Bowling, Susan R. (U Tennessee) Leadership behavior of chief student personnel administrators and

its relationship to morale and job satisfaction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4772-4773.

7900. Brophy, Jere E. et al. (U Texas, Austin) Classroom observation scales: Stability across time and context and relationships with student learning gains. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 873-881.—Used 12 Classroom Observation Scales developed from prior factor-analytic work by E. Emmer and R. Peck (1973) in a process-product study of 165 2nd- and 3rd-grade teachers' success in producing student learning gains on the Metropolitan Achievement Tests. The scales, which measure general process variables stressed in previous classroom research, showed good stability across years and across contexts within years. However, they did not show the numbers and kinds of relationships with student learning gains expected on the basis of previous research. These unexpected findings are indicative of the effects of pupil characteristics and teaching-learning patterns unique to the early elementary grades which call for different teacher behaviors than those which appear to be optimal at higher grade levels.—*Journal abstract*.

7901. Brown, David G. & Hanger, William S. (Miami U, OH) Pragmatics of faculty self-development. *Educational Record*, 1975(Sum), Vol 56(3), 201-206.—Notes that a challenge to higher education today is to lead the American university in a shift from achieving stability to achieving vitality while maintaining quality and purpose. It is the professional responsibility of faculty members to energize the institutional community; therefore academic leaders must encourage and enable faculty self-development. An extensive list of activities designed to stimulate the faculty member and to strengthen the institution is provided. In general, faculty members are advised to change environments, risk new exposures, alter habitual patterns, and undertake new challenges. 142 specific suggestions are made.—*Journal abstract*.

7902. Call, Melvyn D. (West Virginia U) Role-expectations, leader behavior and leadership ideology of academic deans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4602-4603.

7903. Calloway, Rita S. (Indiana State U) The relationship between the expressed difficulties of the student teacher and his degree of dogmatism on a time interval basis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4052-4053.

7904. Carlson, Gerald P. (U Utah) Perceptions of physical education chairmen as leaders. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3953-3954.

7905. Casello, Joseph H. (Rutgers State U) The superintendent's leadership style as it affects his role in the collective negotiation process. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3735-3736.

7906. Codori, Carol A. (Stanford U) Training teachers in concepts about group process: An evaluation of protocol materials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4859-4860.

7907. Conner, Jack F. (U Tennessee) A study of the relationships between parent-educator perceptions of learner goals and the type and degree of parent involvement in elementary school programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4861-4862.

tion Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4551.

7908. Cooper, John F. (Mississippi State U) Job satisfaction of Mississippi's Hinds Junior College teachers as related to teaching effectiveness. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4604-4605.

7909. Dale, Joyce B. (U Georgia) The development of an instrument and an examination of the influence of an educator's personal values on curriculum-related decision-making. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3826.

7910. Daly, Elizabeth-Anne B. (Coll of William & Mary) Organizational climate and participation mode as related to the productivity of high and low cohesive formal faculty groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3743.

7911. Daly, Maxine E. (Georgetown U, Upward Bound Program) The teacher as innovator: A report on Urban Teacher Corps, D.C. Public Schools. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 385-390.—Presents the history of the Washington, D.C. project after which the national Teacher Corps was patterned. The community, seminar, and teaching components of the project are described. Pupil behavior and the teacher's role in inner-city schools were studied in the psychological disciplines seminar.—B. Anthony.

7912. Daniels, O. C. (U Massachusetts) The relationship between inter-racial apperception and ideology. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4451-4452.

7913. Dickinson, John D. (U Georgia) Investigation of relationships between characteristics of organizational climate and selected classroom learning opportunities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4609-4610.

7914. Evans, Francene E. (U Minnesota) Elementary teachers' conceptual systems, information handling, and application of sanctions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3905-3906.

7915. Fiori, Joseph F. (U Pittsburgh) An analysis of a faculty-student decision making model relative to the development of an undergraduate guidance component. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4738.

7916. Frost, Gunlög. [Teacher behaviors and pupil reactions: A description of two simulators anchored to behavioral theories.] (Germ) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1975(Nov), No 279, 64 p. Studied whether student teachers use strategies when choosing a course of action and whether they then follow these strategies flexibly or in a stereotyped way. The student teachers and the simulators were recorded simultaneously, and this videotape was then used later for externally mediated self-confrontation via closed-circuit TV and video-recording. A detailed description is given of the simulators and their construction, and the results of a pilot study are presented.—English abstract.

7917. Gambell, Leona M. (Arizona State U) An investigation of attitudes toward the deviate behavior of superordinates. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3750.

7918. Gustafson, Roger L. (Rutgers State U) Teachers' perceptions of social relationships in selected county vocational schools in the State of New Jersey. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(7-A), 4103-4104.

7919. Haldane, Mary B. (Northwestern U) Leaderless group discussion method as an effective procedure for selecting residence hall counselors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3870.

7920. Hamilton, James A. (Indiana U) The relative effects of presentation, practice and feedback variables on the acquisition of a complex teaching skill. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4057-4058.

7921. Harden, Beverly M. (U Pittsburgh) The design, implementation and evaluation of a controlled process workshop for part-time graduate counselor trainees. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3870-3871.

7922. Haynes, Melvin. (U Georgia) The effects of group counseling on undergraduate Teacher Corps interns. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4743-4744.

7923. Herr, David E. (U Virginia) Competencies of teachers of the mildly handicapped. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4038-4039.

7924. Hinrichs, Theodore L. (U Nebraska) A study of Hilda Tabá in-service training effects in a junior high setting. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3990-3991.

7925. Hobenshil, Thomas H. (Kent State U) A comparison of the inventoried interests of selected types of guidance specialists in Ohio. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3872-3873.

7926. Hurd, Paul S. (Coll of William & Mary) A study of certain attitudinal and biographical characteristics of upper echelon administrators in the Virginia Community College System. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3908-3909.

7927. Jones, Rupel B. (U Oklahoma) The effects of organizational climate on elementary pupil attitudes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3765.

7928. Jury, Lewis E. (Pennsylvania State U) Teacher self-actualization and pupil control ideology. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4631-4632.

7929. Kazalunas, John R. (U Virginia) How elementary school teachers perceive the guidance counselor's role. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3873-3874.

7930. Kipp, William P. (U Southern California) Teacher attitudes toward negotiation and their relationship to management styles. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3769.

7931. Kopita, Ronald R. (U Michigan) A description and evaluation of a program to train university student peer counselors to communicate understanding, acceptance, and sincerity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4746-4747.

7932. Kravitz, Stanley M. (Ohio State U) Graduate training of school psychologists: Meeting the needs of

teachers and principals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2286.

7933. Kunz, Daniel W. (Rutgers State U) **Leader behavior of principals and the professional zone of acceptance of teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3770.

7934. la Barthe, Eileene R. (U Southern California) **A study of the motivation of women in administrative and supervisory positions in selected unified school districts in southern California.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3695-3696.

7935. Lammel, John A. (U Nebraska) **A model of administrative verbal behavior for principal-parent interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3771.

7936. Langmeyer, Daniel. (U Cincinnati, Community Psychology Inst) **Surviving an intervention: The "jello" principle.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 454-456.—Relates an unsuccessful organizational intervention to the absence of appropriate entry and contracting processes. The flexibility of schools is considered important to their survival, although it hinders organizational change.

7937. Leatherwood, Lawrence B. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **An investigation of factors affecting the morale and needs satisfaction of selected team teachers in North Carolina.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3772-3773.

7938. Leventhal, Les. (U Manitoba, Canada) **Teacher rating forms: Critique and reformulation of previous validation designs.** *Canadian Psychological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 16(4), 269-276.—Maintains that typical teacher rating form (TRF) validation studies are adequately designed to determine TRF validity only when it is assessed on the empirical, or criterion-related, validity model. The construct validity model, however, is more appropriate for assessing TRF validity, and this model requires different validation designs. The strongest construct validity design requires random assignment of students to a multisection course, which is not typically done. Where random assignment is impossible, repeated measurements correlational designs (panel designs) are recommended. (French abstract) (28 ref)—*English abstract*

7939. Lindeman, Lynn W. (U Guam, Agana) **Institutional goals and faculty attitudes toward collective negotiations.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(3), 205-215.—Investigated the relationship between 300 university faculty members' and 50 administrators' perceptions of institutional goals and functions and faculty attitudes toward collective negotiations. A 70% response rate was obtained, and respondents were divided into 3 groups: administrators and faculty with favorable and unfavorable attitudes toward collective negotiations. The 3 groups were compared on their perception of the importance the institution accorded goals and the emphasis given institutional functions. Findings indicate that faculty with favorable attitudes toward collective negotiations differed significantly from the other groups in their perceptions of the importance the institution accorded goals and functions.—*Journal abstract*

7940. Lu, Ching-ming. (U Northern Colorado) **Personality characteristics of prospective teachers in China.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4878-4879.

7941. Maclean, Neil V. (U Maine) **The development of a scale for the identification of counseling behavior at various levels of problem complexity: A pilot study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3877-3878.

7942. McCoy, Patricia B. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **A study of the job satisfaction of selected secondary school English, social studies, mathematics and science teachers and certain elementary school teachers in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, 1970-1972.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3702.

7943. Mckeown, Douglas O. (U Georgia) **Generalization to the classroom of principles of behavior modification taught to groups of teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2943-2944.

7944. McLaughlin, Gerald W.; Montgomery, James R. & Malpass, Leslie F. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Selected characteristics, roles, goals, and satisfactions of department chairmen in state and land-grant institutions.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(3), 243-259.—A survey of 1,198 department chairmen at 38 state and land-grant institutions found that Ss were involved in 3 major roles: academic, administrative, and leadership. The academic role consisted of duties of student involvement and research activities. Chairmen reported high emphasis on concurrent goals but felt frustrated in terms of time to pursue commensurate activities. The administrative role required the majority of time and also contained some of the less desirable duties. In addition, administrative goals were seen as overemphasized. The leadership role involved tasks related to academic personnel and program development. Developing abilities of faculty members and maintaining academic freedom were the 2 most important goals in this role.—*Journal abstract*.

7945. McMillan, Charles B. (Massachusetts Dept of Education, Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, Boston) **Organizational change in schools: Bedford-Stuyvesant.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 437-453.—Concludes that organizational change theories are suitable for reaching the goals of improved teaching-learning but are not useful in fundamentally increasing community participation or using schools to effect social change. These goals are obstructed by a larger political reality. (25 ref)

7946. Medford, Robert E. (U Kansas) **The professional negotiator: Role conflict, role ambiguity and motivation to work.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3774-3775.

7947. Miller, Earl. (Temple U) **Effectiveness of school psychologists as perceived by school psychologists, elementary school teachers, and trainers of school psychologists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3998-3999.

7948. Mischlev, Michael J. (U Texas, Austin) **Teacher preference for consultation methods and its relation to selected background, personality, and organizational**

variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2312.

7949. Mullan, Marie R. (U Wisconsin) **Educational taxonomies and student teacher focus on pupil learning behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4062-4063.

7950. Payne, Arnold P. (Texas A&M U) **Student involvement as a determinant of successful integration of schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3782.

7951. Pickett, Laurel A. (U Washington) **The relationship of interpersonal communications training to a change in the teacher's interpersonal relations and verbal classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4711-4712.

7952. Picogna, Joseph L. (Temple U) **An investigation of the relationship between the empirically selected variables personality and sex and the classroom behavior exhibited by members of the Intern Teaching Program for College Graduates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4003-4004.

7953. Pleasants, Daniel J. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An exploratory study of the relationship of sociocultural variables to the self-concepts of selected Black and White teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3710-3711.

7954. Renuart, William R. (U Miami, FL) **A comparison of teacher dogmatism with administrators' perceptions of teacher behavior and with teachers' receptivity to change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3786.

7955. Rider, Virginia J. (U Utah) **Personality traits of physical education teachers and majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3967-3968.

7956. Robinson, Charlotte L. (Georgia State U, School of Education) **Effects of time management training upon school counselors' use of time, task-orientation, and internal-external orientation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3788-3789.

7957. Romanowski, Michael D. (U Nebraska) **An appraisal of the relationships of faculty self-concept and measures of behavior and instructional evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3925.

7958. Rowland, G. Thomas & Keel, Raymond E. (Inst for Epistemic Studies, Ft Worth, TX) **Some thoughts on the consequences of teaching: A radical perspective.** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 76(2), 113-120.—Discusses the role of the teacher as a stimulator of novel ideas. In this role the teacher should have a wide perspective on social conditions and should realize the potentialities of the pupils. An inadequate teacher offers instruction in the skills needed to maintain the status quo of society. An adequate teacher stimulates pupils to ask critical questions, not only about the social order but also about new patterns of procedure in solving problems.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

7959. Röhr, Gunilla & Gran, Bertil. [The open plan schools one year later: Development of attitudes among teachers at the junior and middle level of the comprehensive school: A follow-up of the 1972 study.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1975(Oct), No

277, 69 p.—Presents the results from a questionnaire administered to primary school teachers in 7 open-plan schools. The use of the rooms is analyzed in relation to teaching methods and instructional models. Teacher attitudes are shown to be rather stable from one year to another.

7960. Scott, Hugh J. (Hunter Coll, Div of Programs in Education, City U New York) **Black consciousness and professionalism.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 432-440.—Discusses characteristics of professionalism and the legitimacy of Black consciousness. Black school administrators should seek a mixture of Black consciousness and professionalism that leads to educational leadership manifested by a concern for quality education and societal victims. Special problems and responsibilities of Black administrators are discussed.—B. Anthony.

7961. Singleton, Robert. (Nairobi Coll, Education Finance Reform Project, Los Angeles, CA) **The Black child and equity in school finance: Analysis and alternatives.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 271-307.—Holds that in larger American cities (a) less equity of school expenditures for Black children could follow upon increased equality of expenditures for all children; (b) value judgments about equity will determine the quality of education for Blacks; and (c) state, more so than district, tax equalization benefits Black children. Supporting statistics are furnished. (22 ref)—B. Anthony.

7962. Skog-Östlin, Kerstin. [The role of some personality variables in teacher-candidates' perceptions and evaluations of their own teaching.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1975(Oct), No 276, 113 p.—Describes 8 tests of a battery of personality tests administered in a self-confrontation experiment. Results indicate that general personality variables, especially those mirroring an interest in one's own self, play a major role in perception and evaluation of one's own teaching. (3 p ref)—English abstract.

7963. Smart, John C. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Office of Institutional Research) **Institutional goal and congruence: A study of student, faculty, and administrator preferences.** *Research in Higher Education*, 1975, Vol 3(3), 285-297. Compared the preferences of 529 students, 232 faculty, and 43 administrators in a public, 4-yr college for 5 types of institutional goals derived from a factor analysis of 47 goal statements developed by E. Gross and P. V. Grambsch (1968). Significant differences were found between groups on all 5 types of institutional goals. Strong congruence was found in the preferred goal orientations of faculty and administrators, however, students had higher scores on student welfare and status orientation factors (e.g., the college's role in society). Overall findings suggest that faculty and administrators are more supportive than students of goals which protect the general well-being of the faculty and their role in the college's governance process, promote the intellectual development of students, and respond to special needs of the immediate geographical area. (19 ref) *Journal abstract*

7964. Smith, Walter S. (Indiana U) **The effect of alternative types of instruction on the learning of a question-asking skill by preservice secondary science**

teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4069.

1965. Smith, William F. (Arizona State U) **Career education, industrial arts, and vocational education: A semantic-differential study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4007.

1966. Spade, Lee I. (Ohio State U) **School personnel's perceptions of proposed psychological services in the schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2290.

1967. Spencer, Melvin M. (Rutgers State U) **A study to evaluate the impact of structured and unstructured feedback to teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4583.

1968. Swofford, Aileen M. (U Southern California) **Administrative control and its effect on interpersonal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3973.

1969. Synder, Thomas J. (U Southern California) **A generic training model and a study of an in-service application: An alternative for professional education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4008-4009.

1970. Toder, Francine A. (California State U, Counseling Ctr, Sacramento) **An alternate method of functioning for the school psychologist.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 404-408.—Describes an approach to inservice training for teachers, as change agents, which attempts to be relevant to their needs in their environment. An example is given of a 2-hr 1 day/wk course offered by a school psychologist in a semi-rural community to which over 50% of the staff in a 2-school district responded. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

1971. Townley, John L. (U Southern California) **Personality characteristics of innovative teachers as measured by the Cattell 16 PF.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3855.

1972. Townsel, Charles W. & Banks, Loubert A. (De Paso Heights School District, Sacramento, CA) **The urban school administrator: A Black perspective.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 421-431.—Argues that 5 beliefs about Black American administrators are myths, lists 17 challenges and needs of urban school administrators as viewed by a Black superintendent, and offers explanations to support the contention that the problems of Black school administrators are different from and far greater than those of their White counterparts.—B. Anthony.

1973. Valutis, Ernest W. (Ball State U) **The effect of short term empathy training on authoritarianism of a small private college faculty.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4764-4765.

1974. Varis, John. (Bowling Green State U) **An investigation of dogmatism, congruency, physiological activity, and negative feedback during simulated decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4661-4662.

1975. Walker, Alma D. (U Tennessee) **The effect of the utilization of selected sociolinguistic concepts and skills on attitudes of prospective teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4722.

1976. Wayer, Vincent A. (U Notre Dame) **Psyche and conflict: An introduction to Jungian psychology for the administrator.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4665.

1977. Wilgoren, Richard A. (U Massachusetts) **The relationship between the self concept of pre-service teachers and two methods of teaching value clarification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4072-4073.

1978. Wire, Howard R. (U Southern California) **A study of personality factors affecting cultural adjustment of American teachers overseas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4014-4015.

1979. Zupp, Robert R. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **A study of the effect of two teacher training programs on student teachers' change of attitude, philosophy, and perception of teaching practices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4073.

Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

1980. Acquaviva, Vincent M. (Rutgers State U) **Provisions for individual differences in mathematics instruction in the public high schools of New Jersey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4074.

1981. Aguilar, Joe V. (U Nebraska) **A comparative study of teaching methods for developing more positive attitudes in elementary school children toward ethnic minority groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3818.

1982. Askov, Eunice N. & Greff, Kasper N. (Pennsylvania State U) **Handwriting: Copying versus tracing as the most effective type of practice.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 96-98.—Kindergartners and 2nd graders were given either copying or tracing practice exercises in teaching them to reproduce 10 shorthand forms from memory. At the end of the 5-wk treatment period, the copying treatment group in both grades achieved significantly higher posttest scores. No significant interaction between treatment condition and grade was found.

1983. Bannister, Robert L. (St Louis U) **A comparative study of extraversion-introversion traits to two instructional methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4853-4854.

1984. Barr, Rebecca. (U Chicago, Reading Clinic) **The effect of instruction on pupil reading strategies.** *Reading Research Quarterly*, 1974-1975, Vol 10(4), 555-582.—Word identification responses of 32 1st graders were obtained in December and May of 1st grade and examined in order to infer word identification strategies. Half of the Ss were instructed by a phonics method and half with a sight-word method. The strategies for most Ss could be identified using the criteria established for classification. Strategies of individual children were determined to a significant degree by the class instructional method. Individual strategy deviation from the class method was more common for the phonics than for the sight-word method. Most children who initially formed a strategy that differed from the class instructional emphasis changed their

strategy to accord with the class method and materials by the end of 1st grade. (French & Spanish abstracts) (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1985. Barrio, Francisco G. (Indiana U) **A retroductive model for creativity for art education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4546.

1986. Benning, Barbara M. (U Maryland) **An investigation concerning the differential effect of five selected cloze procedure deletion patterns on narrative science material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3681.

1987. Berman, Rochel & Geis, Ellen. (Hebrew Home for the Aged, Riverdale, NY) **Intergenerational contact: Theological and social insights.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 661-675.—Describes a college course in which 16 single female Roman Catholic students served as volunteers at a Hebrew home for the aged. Pre- and postvolunteer service questionnaires and written case studies provided qualitative effects of the experience on the students, primarily in attitudes toward aging and dying.—*R. D. Kahoe*.

1988. Best, Deborah L.; Smith, Suellen C.; Graves, Deborah J. & Williams, John E. (Wake Forest U) **The modification of racial bias in preschool children.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 20(2), 193-205.—Conducted 2 experiments to study previous reports of a pro-Euro-American-anti-Afro-American racial bias in preschool children of both races. An attempt to modify this bias using the Preschool Racial Attitude Measure II (PRAM) is reported. Exp I involved 39 Euro- and Afro-American preschool children and employed operant learning principles to modify the bias via a teaching machine procedure which provided reinforcement for pro-Afri/anti-Euro (E+/A-) responses. Following training, Ss showed a reduction in E+/A- bias on a test procedure not associated with the training. Follow-up testing of 30 Ss 1 yr after the posttest revealed a tendency for the E+ bias to be partially reestablished. Exp II involved 70 Euro-American kindergarten children and was concerned with the modification of E+/A- bias via a classroom curriculum procedure and the possible influence of the race of the teacher. The experimental curriculum, designed to develop positive associations to dark-skinned persons and to the colors black and brown, had no effect on E+/A- bias, nor was the race of teacher a variable of significance. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1989. Beverley, Leah. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of instant videotape feedback in learning target archery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3953.

1990. Bibb, Thomas C. (Northwestern U) **Toward a theory of the development and improvement of critical thinking skills in a classroom in English.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3823.

1991. Bielinski, Leo S. (North Texas State U) **The effect of analogy-structured teaching on student achievement in ninth-grade physical science.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4855-4856.

1992. Bittle, Ronald G. (Anna State Hosp, Behavior Research Lab, IL) **Improving parent-teacher communi-**

cation through recorded telephone messages. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 87-95.—Assessed the effects of a teacher-parent communication system which used a daily recorded telephone message as a communications link between parents and their children's teacher. A class of 21 1st graders served as Ss. A 3-part experiment was conducted to determine (a) if the parents would use such a system, (b) if the use would have any beneficial effects on learning, and (c) if the inclusion of nonacademic information would be of value. The results indicate the system was used extensively, the inclusion of academic information in the daily message resulted in improved academic performance by every S, and families complied with recorded teacher instructions of a nonacademic nature at a much higher rate than they did when these instructions were sent home with the child in memo form alone. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

1993. Branch, Robert C. (U Washington) **The interaction of cognitive style with the instructional variables of sequencing and manipulation to effect achievement of elementary mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4857.

1994. Britton, Gwyneth E. (Oregon State U) **Danger: State adopted texts may be hazardous to our future.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(1), 52-58. Reviewed 244 reading texts to determine the extent to which racial-sex role bias was dominant. It was found that illustrations were frequently cosmetic props to convince parents, teachers, and evaluators that some consideration was being given to the questions of minority and sexism. It is concluded that racism and sexism are being taught in the public schools through reading series and other materials. Children seem to be exposed for many hours each day to materials which suggest that the potential of some minority males and minority females is limited. Until publishers, parents, and teachers become aware of the hazard of promoting racism and sexism through school reading materials and take steps to eliminate it by substantial revision, then condoning and perpetuation of racism and sexism will continue.—*P. D. Leedy*.

1995. Brown, Elizabeth M. (U Houston) **The effects of a stressor on a specific motor task on individuals displaying selected personality factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4830.

1996. Brown, Frank & Dixon, John. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Characteristics of outstanding school programs.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 345-352.—Describes urban American special school programs judged to be outstanding in terms of student achievement, parental involvement, school mission, goal attainment, and pertinent staff development. Some findings were that special government funding supports most innovative programs, and that success is greater at elementary and secondary levels than in junior high. *B. Anthony*.

1997. Brown, Frank. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Assessment and evaluation of urban schools.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1978(Sum), Vol 44(3), 337-384.—Argues that assessment and evaluation of urban schools is very poor because input and output variables are poorly defined, and thrust variables related to curriculum and

teaching are largely ignored. It is held that schools are socialization agents, and output variables should therefore include (a) economic and social contributions by the school to the community; (b) student aspiration, discipline, and self-concept; and (c) accurately defined student skills in mathematics and reading. Student, teacher, and school input variables are defined and analyzed. The interpretation of statistically significant findings and the problems of defining and testing reading and mathematical skills are discussed. (19 ref) —B. Anthony.

7998. Bryant, Arthur L. (U Iowa) **A critical examination of the effect on achievement of students using programmed instruction (PI) in short concentrated management courses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3734.

7999. Caldwell, Florin L. (U Southern California) **Change among selected college student groups in awareness regarding the nature of prejudice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3901-3902.

8000. Carr, Jacquelyn B. (U Southern California) **Cognitive behavioral objectives for general psychology at the community college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3981-3982.

8001. Caskey, Sheila R. (Purdue U) **Influences of group and individual success-failure experiences in a throwing task on movement concept and level of aspiration of children in grades three, four and five.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4831.

8002. Chimento, Russell L. (U of the Pacific) **A comparative study of creativity in comprehensive and continuation high school students, grades eleven and twelve.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3983.

8003. Clahassey, Patricia A. (Ball State U) **The effects of an extended art experience on selected personality factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4858-4859.

8004. Cook, Donald H. (Wayne State U) **The learning resource laboratory versus tutorial teaching in achieving certain behavioral objectives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4551-4552.

8005. Copeland, Rodney E. (U Kansas) **The effects of principal implemented techniques on the behavior of pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3983-3984.

8006. Corwin, Carol G. (Columbia U) **Teaching strategies employed by pupils as tutors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2892.

8007. Cronbach, Lee J. & Webb, Noreen. (Stanford U, School of Education) **Between-class and within-class effects in a reported aptitude \times treatment interaction. Reanalysis of a study by G. L. Anderson.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 717-724.

Reanalyzed a study by G. L. Anderson (1941) which found an interaction of drill and meaningful methods of arithmetic instruction with student ability and achievement. Drill was superior for "overachievers" and meaningful instruction for "underachievers" in 18 4th-grade classrooms. Pretest measures were the Minnesota School Ability Test and the Compass Survey Test. In a

reanalysis to separate between- and within-class components of the outcome on aptitude regression, the Aptitude \times Treatment interaction finding disappeared. An apparent interaction in the between-class analysis was dismissed as unreliable. No interaction was found within classes. The importance of separating class, individual, and individual-within-class interaction effects is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8008. Darcy, James E. (U of the Pacific) **A comparative study of twelfth grade social studies using a student-activity method, a traditional method, and a combination traditional-activity method of instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3685.

8009. Davis, Vivian I. (Northwestern U) **An heuristic analysis of some features of teacher language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3904.

8010. Dawkins, Arthur C. (Catholic U of America) **The effects of music and instruction on auditory discrimination test scores of disadvantaged preschool students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4862.

8011. Denson, Teresa A. (U Southern California) **An experimental study of the effect of a listening skills training program in kindergarten on the development of pre-reading skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3986.

8012. Dinitz, Elaine C. (Hofstra U) **Frequency of reward, length of practice period and sex differences as related to a letter discrimination and alphabet sequencing task performance and task preferences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2279.

8013. Dreher, Edward R. (U Utah) **The effects of hatha yoga and judo on personality and self-concept profiles on college men and women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4833-4834.

8014. Eller, Ben F. (U Tennessee) **The effect of factual versus applied oral presentations on expressed opinions toward statistics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4863.

8015. Elliott, James M. (Rutgers State U) **Individualized instruction and personality as factors in accounting performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4082.

8016. Elsea, John E. (U Northern Colorado) **A comparison of achievement in elementary accounting between students taught by the self-paced method and students taught by the traditional method.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3614-3615.

8017. Erickson, Vera L. (U Minnesota) **Psychological growth for women: A cognitive-developmental curriculum intervention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3829-3830.

8018. Falender, Carol A. & Heber, Rick. (U California, Graduate School of Education, Los Angeles) **Mother-child interaction and participation in a longitudinal intervention program.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 830-836. Studied the effects of the child's participation in longitudinal intervention on the structured mother-child teaching interaction. Comparisons were between 21 Black 40-66 mo old experi-

mental children who were participants in intensive language and cognitive development stimulation from approximately 6 mo of age and their mothers, and 18 control children who were simply periodically tested and their mothers. Significant between-group differences in the children's behavior, task scores, and patterning of interaction were found and, when both mother and child received task instructions, in maternal behavior. Findings provide evidence of feedback effects from the experimental group children to their mothers. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

8019. Felker, Daniel B. (U Pittsburgh) **The effects of adjunct postquestions and advance organizers on problem solving behavior: Toward a technology for the design of adjunct programed instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3987.

8020. Fink, Alan M. (U Minnesota) **Application of social learning principles to a high school psychology of adjustment curriculum: Effects of extra-classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2302.

8021. Fisher, Maurice D.; Blackwell, Laird R.; Garcia, Angela B. & Greene, Jennifer C. (Research Triangle Inst. Ctr for Educational Research & Evaluation, Research Triangle Park, NC) **Effects of student control and choice on engagement in a CAI arithmetic task in a low-income school.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 776-783.—To investigate choice in a computer-assisted instruction (CAI) arithmetic task, 38 4th and 5th graders from a low-income school were assigned to either a choice or a yoked control condition. The choice condition allowed selection of arithmetic problems, while the yoked condition allowed no choices. Choice Ss showed significantly more task engagement. There were 2 distinctive choice patterns, with some Ss consistently choosing the easiest problems and others the most difficult ones. Problem difficulty and engagement were linearly related for all choice subgroups, with engagement highest for the easiest problems and lowest for the most difficult. Choice and yoked Ss differed significantly on 3 behavioral locus of control dimensions (stable-unstable, internal-external, and self-other attributions). While choice may be motivating, for some children it can result in poor academic performance. —*Journal abstract.*

8022. Fox, Barbara & Routh, Donald K. (North Carolina State U, School of Education, Raleigh) **Phonemic analysis and synthesis as word-attack skills.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 70-74.—40 4-yr-olds were randomly assigned either to a group that received phonic blend training or to a group that did not. Half in each group were proficient at segmenting syllables into individual speech sounds. After demonstrating their ability to discriminate among letterlike forms, all Ss were trained to read from left to right, then to associate a different sound with each of the letterlike forms, and finally were given 2 paired-associate lists in which stimuli were pairs of letterlike forms and responses were common English words with a 1:1 letter sound correspondence. Ss proficient at phonemic analysis performed better on both lists. Phonic blend training improved performance on the 2nd list only for Ss proficient at phonemic analysis.—*Journal abstract.*

8023. Frech, William P. (U Georgia) **An analysis of the effect of the Anthropology Curriculum Project material, *The concept of culture*, on the ethnocentric attitudes of fourth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3830-3831.

8024. Friedenson, Larry M. (Indiana U) **The response set in art learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4923-4924.

8025. Friedman, Mark J. (Purdue U) **The utilization of Bloom's cognitive taxonomy in evaluating individualized instructional systems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2987-2988.

8026. Gaenge, Donald E. (Miami U, OH) **A study of parent attitudes toward vocational education: A sociological analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4103.

8027. Gambrell, Linda B. (U Maryland) **The effects of student decision making upon spelling achievement and attitude toward the spelling curriculum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4558.

8028. George, Thomas W. (U Tennessee) **An investigation of teacher- vs. learner-control of learning activities: Effects on immediate achievement, progress rate, delayed recall, and attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4865-4866.

8029. Ghadially, Rehana. (Auburn U) **Evaluation of two preschool programs with verbal and motor tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2896-2897.

8030. Glover, John A. (U Tennessee) **The effects of three reinforcement contingencies on creative responding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4866-4867.

8031. Grant, Gloria W. (U Wisconsin) **The effect of text materials with relevant language, illustrations and content upon the reading achievement and reading preference (attitude) of Black primary and intermediate inner-city students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3832.

8032. Green, James I. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of participation in a professional early exposure program on students' attitudes, belief systems, and self concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4056-4057.

8033. Greene, Donald L. (U Southern California) **The effects of tangible and intangible reinforcement upon the performance of normal- and low-achieving, lower-class children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3989.

8034. Grobe, Robert P. & Pettibone, Timothy J. (Dallas Independent School District, TX) **Effect of instructional pace on student attentiveness.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(4), 131-134.—Conducted an observational study using 42 psychology undergraduates who met twice weekly for 50 min. Behavior was videotaped while lectures were presented at low, moderate, and fast instructional paces as defined by approximate syllabication rates. Videotaped student behavior was quantified, and the resultant data were subjected to multivariate and nonparametric analyses. Results indicate that observation techniques used had sufficient discriminative strength to serve as a sensitive

measure of the dependent variable and that instructional pace affects some aspects of "student attentiveness."—*Journal abstract.*

8035. Guice, William J. (U Southern Mississippi) **A study of the effect of methods of teaching educational psychology on student attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4619-4620.

8036. Halligan, William W. (U Virginia) **A study of cognitive objectives employed in certain American history classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3833-3834.

8037. Harlan, Margaret L. (Northern Illinois U) **Academic achievements of students enrolled in a 45-15 continuous school plan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4868-4869.

8038. Henderson, Donald H. & Washington, Alfonzo G. (U Pittsburgh) **Cultural differences and the education of Black children: An alternative model for program development.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 353-360.—Presents views of some Black social scientists that school behavioral problems of Black American children result from conflicts between school and community social control processes (SCP) because of insensitivity to the distinctiveness of Black culture. It is proposed that parents become significant within school SCP, and facilitating inter-related activities is suggested.—B. Anthony.

8039. Henry, Kermit M. (Oregon State U) **The effect of games on cognitive abilities and on attitudes toward mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4025.

8040. Hoehn, Larry P. (U Tennessee) **An experimental study of teaching a mathematical concept via positive and negative instances.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4870.

8041. Hohlfield, Joseph F. (Indiana U) **Effectiveness of an immediate feedback device for learning basic multiplication facts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4563.

8042. Hopkins, Robert M. (North Texas State U) **The impact of selected behavioral sciences upon introductory marketing courses at collegiate schools of business administration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4494.

8043. Hoyt, James R. (U Idaho) **Effects of an individualized reading program and communication skills through authorship on the language and reading experience of reluctant readers at the secondary level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4564.

8044. Hughes, Carol A. (U Utah) **A comparison of the effects of four teaching techniques of body conditioning upon physical fitness and self concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3957-3958.

8045. Ireland, David S. (U Toronto, Canada) **Problem solving, social class and motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4872.

8046. Johns, Robert (U Michigan) **The effects of a more and a less affective humanistic educational experience on student intrapersonal and interpersonal growth at the university level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4873.

8047. Johnson, Bonnie L. (Texas A&M U) **The effect of three visual perceptual programs on the readiness of kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3836-3837.

8048. Johnson, Hymon T. (Northern Illinois U, Office of Minority Studies) **Educational planning in the Black community: Basic considerations.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 335-344.—Discusses 5 factors which adversely influence the education of Black students in large American cities. Elements specific to Black life must be taken into account if the personal, social, and learning factors necessary for providing relevant, functional education for Blacks are to become operative. (17 ref)—B. Anthony.

8049. Johnson, Roger A. (U Georgia) **Differential effects of immediate versus delayed reward instructions on the creative thinking of two economic levels of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4873-4874.

8050. Johnston, Joyce A. (U Tennessee) **An exploration of the effects of three educational approaches on mental health of essentially normal adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4874.

8051. Jones, Carol D. (Mississippi State U) **A comparison of low socioeconomic students' self-concepts within Follow Through classrooms and within traditional classrooms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4745-4746.

8052. Jones, Wylie C. (U Georgia) **Some effects of tutoring experiences on tutoring and tutored elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4874.

8053. Keahey, Scott P. (Texas A&M U) **The relationship of self actualization and adjustment in retirement and the implications for curriculum development in adult education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3814-3815.

8054. Keenan, William W. (U Minnesota) **A comparative study of the motivational effects of a model schools experimental program at the junior high school level with a traditional junior high school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3766-3767.

8055. Kehoe, John W. (U Toronto, Canada) **An application of the principle of inconsistency to strategies for changing attitudes toward culturally diverse groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4700-4701.

8056. Kelley, Peggy L. (North Texas State U) **Effectiveness of a performance contracting program in reading and mathematics relative to educationally deprived secondary school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4567.

8057. Kennelly, Kevin & Kinley, Shirley. (North Texas State U) **Perceived contingency of teacher administered reinforcements and academic performance of boys.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 449-453.

Studied 49 male 6th graders to determine the relationships among perceived contingency of teacher administered reinforcements, locus of control (Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Questionnaire), and academic achievement. In general, Ss who perceived their

teachers as contingently punitive to boys were internal in locus of control and performed well on measures of academic achievement (GPA and Iowa Tests of Basic Skills). An internal locus of control was also predictive of academic achievement. Perceived contingency of teacher rewards was not related to locus of control or academic achievement. Results support the identity of learned helplessness and locus of control and the M. E. Seligman et al (1971) theory of learned helplessness.—*Journal abstract*.

8058. Kissler, Gerald R. (Washington State U) Comparison of real and simulated experiments in an introductory psychology laboratory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2969-2970.

8059. Kozłowska, Mary V. (Temple U) A study of the effects of racial attitudes of exercises in values clarification and identification in conjugation with the poetry of a Black poet and a White poet. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3695.

8060. Krumbein, Eliezer & Beck, Armin. (U Illinois, School of Education, Chicago Circle) The city as a center of learning. *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 391-405. Team and theme teaching and interdisciplinary study are emphasized as methods of using urban environments to enhance learning. Five criteria of good urban schools are suggested, successful instances of 5 types of urban schools are described, and the nature of a city is discussed. (23 ref)—B. Anthony.

8061. Landauer, Thomas K. & Ainslie, Kathleen I. Exams and use as preservatives of course-acquired knowledge. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 99-104.—Measured retention of material learned by 55 students in college-style technical courses by a repeated final examination given 1 yr later. Matched groups of Ss also repeated the final examination 6 wks or 6 mo after the end of the courses. The 6-mo group showed almost no loss over the year. The 6-wk group suffered about the same considerable loss as did a control group with no intervening examination. Questionnaire measures indicated that Ss who used over 10% of the examined material in their average monthly work also forgot very little. Course-acquired knowledge can be kept fresh over long periods by small amounts of properly spaced review activities.—*Journal abstract*.

8062. Lawson, Robert E. (Ball State U) A comparison of the development of self-concept and achievement in reading of students in the first, third, and fifth year of attendance in graded and nongraded elementary schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4702-4703.

8063. Lehan, Stephan S. (Columbia U) The comparison of two teaching strategies: A mediation and a reward strategy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3697.

8064. Lehman, Jerry D. (U Tennessee) The effects of empathy training involving modeling, feedback, and reinforcement on the ability of high school students to respond empathically in a tutoring situation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3993.

8065. Löfgren, Horst. [Measuring the effects of the UMT project's teaching system "Deutsch grade 8." (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1974(Dec), No

261, 27 p.—Conducted a study to determine the results of teaching with the UMT project's study material. UMT materials were compared with study materials used in the same grade. In addition, the data collected from all study materials were used for a description of how much students know after studying German for 2 yrs. Interclass differences in language proficiency are also discussed.—*English abstract*.

8066. Lyons, Louise B. (U Kentucky) The effects of simulation gaming and modified lecturing on open-mindedness. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3840.

8067. Mandelbaum, Joseph. (Temple U) A study of the effects, on achievement and attitude, of the use of the computer as a problem solving tool with low performing tenth grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3700.

8068. Martinez-Perez, Luis A. (Florida State U) A study of self-concept, attitudes toward science and achievement on a sample of seventh grade ISCS students versus seventh grade students in a non-individualized science class. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4029.

8069. Mayer, Michael J. (U Northern Colorado) Self-concept and the dropout-prone high school student: A study of a program for potential dropouts. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3880.

8070. Mayer, Richard E. (U California, Santa Barbara) Different problem-solving competencies established in learning computer programming with and without meaningful models. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 725-734.—In 3 studies, 176 nonprogrammers (undergraduates) learned a computer programming language by a method (model) that emphasized a diagram model of a computer expressed in familiar terms or by a method with no model (nonmodel) and then practiced on exercises and took a posttest. In learning and posttest performance, model Ss performed best on interpretation of programs and on problems requiring looping, while nonmodel Ss excelled on straightforward generation of programs. The model was especially helpful for low ability Ss. Practice in interpretation helped nonmodel Ss most and practice in writing simple programs helped model Ss most. The roles of the model in establishing a meaningful learning set, and of practice on mathemagenic activity, are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8071. McCord, Marie M. (Indiana U) Comparative effects of selected art experiences upon factors of visual perception. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4880-4881.

8072. McCoy, Karen M. (U Minnesota) The effectiveness of the Carrier Project method of learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3949.

8073. Mendenhall, Betty J. (U Colorado) Developing self-acceptance and reading achievement among second grade Chicano children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3842.

8074. Miller, Gordon P. (Columbia U) The impact of a decision-making curriculum on junior and senior high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4734-4735.

8075. Miller, Richard E. (U Pittsburgh) **The effects of a physical education program on perceptual development and reading readiness in kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4842.

8076. Moon, Aubrey R. (West Virginia U) **Teaching safe behavior to beginning drivers in simulated emergency driving situations through positive instruction, negative instruction, and a combination of negative and positive instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3705-3706.

8077. Moran, Edward J. (West Virginia U) **The effect of reflective-impulsive attitude on learning under two instructional treatments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3843.

8078. Morin, André F. (U Southern California) **An exploration of the effects of the factor of identification in the production of single concept instructional films on changing attitudes of Black students at two socioeconomic levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3706.

8079. Mosley, Beatrice B. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of language development programs on selected preschool children: A comparative study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4933.

8080. Munnely, Robert J. (Harvard U) **An evaluation of a strategy for teaching abstract social concepts to elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4087-4088.

8081. Neumann, Stanton H. (West Virginia U) **An analysis of selected relationships between sport skill and the modification of a social attitude.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3963-3964.

8082. Nixon, John T. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The relationship of openness to academic performance, critical thinking, and school morale in two school settings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3999-4000.

8083. Olsen, Marilou R. (U Utah) **A program of instructional activities for the development of listening skills in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3707-3708.

8084. Olszewski, Ronald W. (U Notre Dame) **The effect of a multiunit/open-space school structure on teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3780.

8085. Phillips, Charles A. (Temple U) **A study of the effect of computer assistance upon the achievement of students utilizing a curriculum based on individually prescribed instruction mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3710.

8086. Phillips, Wayne E. (Rutgers State U) **An application of the mathemagenic hypothesis in the presentation of verbal material via tape recorder.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4002-4003.

8087. Postma, Charles H. (Ball State U) **Simulation in high school social studies. Student cognitive retention and pupil teacher affective perceptions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4712-4713.

8088. Powell, Lois; Cameron, Howard K.; Asbury, Charles A. & Johnson, Eugene H. (Howard U, School of Education) **Some characteristics of a special urban educational program.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 361-367.—Studied program effectiveness and student characteristics for a subsample of 51 and the associated total sample of 40 females and 55 males randomly chosen from the 350 students at a Washington, DC, street academy established to foster the educational and economic welfare of disadvantaged high school dropouts. Instruments used were the MMPI, Personal Orientation Inventory, Revised Beta Examination, Quick Test, Stanford Diagnostic Reading Test, Stanford Diagnostic Arithmetic Test, and a specially constructed questionnaire for obtaining attitudinal and demographic data. Among the findings were the following: (a) Evaluation of the academy program was hampered by lack of student data from the public schools. (b) Academy students had dropped out of public schools involuntarily. (c) Reading scores of males and females, ranked at 50th and 36th percentiles respectively, while a reverse trend occurred for arithmetic. (d) Positive attitudes were related to arithmetic and reading achievement. (e) IQs of academy students ranged from 79 to 140.—B. Anthony.

8089. Prince, Max A. (Florida State U) **A comparison of three types of kindergarten programs in the Leon District schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3711-3712.

8090. Rice, Charles M. (Washington State U) **The effects of adjusting criteria for reinforcement on oral reading rate in five third grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2949-2950.

8091. Rickards, John P. & August, Gerald J. (Purdue U) **Generative underlining strategies in prose recall.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 860-865.—Used 90 undergraduates to compare S-generated vs E-provided underlining of sentences (1/paragraph) that were least or most important to the overall structure of the passage presented. Additionally, some Ss were instructed to underline any 1 sentence in each paragraph, while others were asked simply to read the passage. The former group of readers recalled significantly more nonunderlined material than any other group, thereby suggesting that idiosyncratic assimilation was maximized by this condition. On the other hand, those directed to underline the least important sentences evidenced severely debilitated performance apparently because the task demand associated with this condition was contrary to normal underlining activity. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8092. Rife, Frank N. (Ohio State U) **Modification of student-teacher behavior and its effects upon pupil behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4844-4845.

8093. Robinson, Randall S. (Temple U) **An investigation of the effect that a self-concept content and process approach in the social studies has on the self-concept of urban Black fifth grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3845-3846.

8094. Röhr, Gunilla. [A comparative study between some open plan and traditionally built schools in Malmö.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1975(May), No 269, 54 p.—Conducted a comparative study of results on standardized achievement tests in reading, writing, and mathematics given to 3rd and 6th graders in open-plan and traditional schools. Pupils were divided into groups approximately equivalent in ability. Results indicate only small differences between the 2 types of schools. There was a tendency towards better results in the traditional schools in the lower and medium ability groups. Results for pupils of higher ability are similar. (15 ref)—*English abstract*.
8095. Sager, Wilfred G. (U South Dakota) A study of changes in attitudes, values, and self concepts of senior high youth while working as full-time volunteers with institutionalized mentally retarded people. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4760.
8096. Sankar, Milton M. (Indiana State U) A comparison of two methods of increasing and maintaining reading speed, accuracy, vocabulary and comprehension among sixth-grade pupils in a culturally disadvantaged neighborhood. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4090-4091.
8097. Sanner, James W. (Indiana U) The relationship of color to the legibility of projected high contrast negatives. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4580.
8098. Sawyer, Ann R. (U Northern Colorado) The effectiveness of token reinforcement, modeling, and traditional teaching techniques on achievement and self-concept of underachievers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3888.
8099. Scharfenstein, Leslie L. (U Southern Mississippi) An investigation of the relative effectiveness of a controlled reading program used in conjunction with a basal reading program at the middle grades level. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3713-3714.
8100. Seifert, Lynne. Children as music makers. *High/Scope (Annual Report)*, 1975(Aug), Report 1974 75, 6-11. Describes a technique in which music is viewed as a generative process and as a way to sharpen children's thinking skills. The program was developed through the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, Ypsilanti, Michigan for preschoolers and elementary-age children. It is reported that this approach to music education proved to be an excellent way to develop creativity and reasoning skills in children and a meaningful addition to the cognitively oriented curriculum. J. S. Garnett.
8101. Shaw, Carl N. et al. (U Houston) A comparative study of students in alternative and traditional high schools. *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 28-35.—Investigated the effects of the alternative school on high school students' attitude toward school, career expectations and aspirations, compared with students attending traditional high schools. Ss were 390 students from 2 alternative high schools and 2 traditional high schools. A 50-item attitude scale was constructed using a Lickert-type procedure; a factor analysis indicated that 14 factors were contained in the scale. These factors were reduced to 5 (attitude toward school, career expectation, career aspiration, career self-esteem, and career risk) by an oblique solution. The comparisons between groups resulted in a significant F-ratio for Factor I for each comparison, but no significant differences on the other 4 except on IV and V which could only be attributable to differences in grade level. Results seem to indicate that the alternative school was having a positive effect on students attending this type of school.—*Journal abstract*.
8102. Shea, Robert A. (Washington State U) A study of the effects of contingencies of reinforcement on academic behavior of elementary school children in a regular classroom. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2953.
8103. Silverman, Helene J. (Fordham U) Design and evaluation of a unit about measurement as a vehicle for changing attitude toward mathematics and self-concept of low achievers in the intermediate grades. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4717.
8104. Smith, Emma D. (Indiana U) The effects of laboratory instruction upon achievement in and attitude toward mathematics of middle school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3715-3716.
8105. Stern, Stanley L. (U Southern California) Television and creativity: The effect of viewing certain categories of commercial television broadcasting on the divergent thinking abilities of intellectually gifted elementary students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3716-3717.
8106. Stolorow, K. Ann. (State U New York, School of Allied Health Professions, Stony Brook) Objective rules of sequencing applied to instructional material. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 909-912. Applied objective rules of sequencing to elementary-level instructional material to determine their effect on time, errors made during instruction, and posttest errors. 105 2nd grade pupils participated in the study, which required them to identify nouns, adjectives, and verbs embedded in sentences which were presented in a programmed instruction format. A multivariate analysis of covariance was performed with a 3-level independent factor of sequence type using mental age (Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test) and pretest performance as covariates. The groups differed significantly, with errors made during instruction and time to complete the programs being most affected by the sequence manipulations. Results are discussed in terms of the application of the rules to various types of instructional material.—*Journal abstract*.
8107. Stranix, Edward L. (Rhodes Middle School, Philadelphia, PA) A Philadelphia school study about attitude in inner city students. *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 95-100.—Investigated attitudinal changes toward school in inner city students after participating in an experimental action-oriented urban environmental studies program. A total of 60 7th and 8th graders, divided into equal experimental and control groups, received pre- and posttests using the School Mosaic Scale and a teacher-developed cognitive test. Results of the testing show that significant gains were attained by the experimental group in all 7 attitudinal areas tested. The

cognitive test results exhibited no significant differences between the 2 groups.—*Journal abstract.*

8108. Taylor, Christine L. (Iowa State U) **Factors of mathematical aptitude.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4011.

8109. Tennyson, Carol L. & Tennyson, Robert D. (U Minnesota) **Instructional objectives: Who needs them? Improving Human Performance Quarterly**, 1975(Spr), Vol 4(1), 12-16.—Reports that the research literature contains conflicting studies about the value of giving instructional objectives to students. Studies suggest that objectives (a) orient students to relevant information, (b) are more effective at the memorization and rule-using level, (c) are more useful in classes with objective content (e.g., mathematics and science), and (d) provide more help to students who are in the low and middle ranges of achievement in grades 3-9. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8110. Tennyson, Robert D. & Tennyson, Carol L. (U Minnesota, Coll of Education) **Rule acquisition design strategy variables: Degree of instance, divergence, sequence, and instance analysis.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 852-859.—Investigated 3 design strategies directly related to the development of instructional materials for rule learning. Ss were a total of 118 10th graders. In Exp I, the degree of divergence between instances showed that contrasting irrelevant features resulted in better performance than matching irrelevant features. Data from Exp II show that when the 2 contextually similar rules were learned simultaneously, performance was superior to that of Ss who learned the rules successively. When the Ss were provided with an analysis of how a given instance represented application of a grammatical rule, performance was better than without it. Results are discussed in relationship to a prescriptive theory of instruction. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8111. Tennyson, Robert D.; Steve, Michael W. & Boutwell, Richard C. (U Minnesota, Instructional Systems Lab) **Instance sequence and analysis of instance attribute representation in concept acquisition.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 821-827.—2 experiments with a total of 222 undergraduates tested the assumption that concept acquisition is facilitated by instructional design strategies that focus on the critical attributes of instances. 2 design strategy variables were investigated: (a) sequence, a presentation of instances according to a defined relationship of the stimuli (organized vs random); and (b) analytical explanation, a verbal statement presented with each instance which analyzed the presence or absence of the critical attributes. Results show that organized sequence was more effective than the random. In addition, the groups receiving the analytical explanation material achieved significantly higher mean scores and more efficient acquisition than the groups without it. *Journal abstract.*

8112. Thornton, Mervin F. (Wayne State U) **A psycholinguistic description of purposive oral reading and its effect on comprehension for subjects with different reading backgrounds.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3854-3855.

8113. Tilley, Don. (U Connecticut) **Perceived behavior of teachers who have observed and participated in**

the British informal school program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4069.

8114. Tobias, Sigmund & Ingber, Tsvi. (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Achievement-treatment interactions in programmed instruction.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 43-47.—Tested the hypothesis that level of instructional support is inversely related to students' prior achievement. 104 parochial elementary school students were randomly assigned to study an instructional program by constructed responding or by reading. Level of prior achievement was ascertained by pretest scores. Regression analysis confirmed the interaction between prior achievement and instructional support. Constructed responding was especially beneficial for students with low pretest scores.—*Journal abstract.*

8115. Tyrell, Robert M. (Indiana U) **A developmental investigation of the effects of cognitive organizer format and position on learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4586.

8116. Vickers, Kay S. (Harvard U) **Report of the effectiveness of a curriculum designed to teach decision-making as a cognitive skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3856.

8117. Watson, Dorothy J. (Wayne State U) **A psycholinguistic description of the oral reading miscues generated by selected readers prior to and following exposure to a saturated book program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4094-4095.

8118. Weis, Lynn; Bushell, Don & McLaughlin, T. F. (U Kansas) **The effects of various teacher contact ratios in programmed reading.** *Improving Human Performance Quarterly*, 1975(Spr), Vol 4(1), 23-36.—Results of a study with 1 teacher, 3 teacher's aides, and 6 kindergartners indicate that as the ratio of teacher contacts expanded, the rate of responding increased. The amount of uninterrupted reading time also increased as the contact ratio was expanded.

8119. West, Billie R. (U Georgia) **The influence of reinforcement upon the achievement and attitude of disadvantaged students using individualized learning packages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4722-4723.

8120. White, Alan J. (Mississippi State U) **The interrelationships between measures of physical fitness and measures of self concept of selected Mississippi State University male students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4849.

8121. White, Dennis W. (Arizona State U) **An experimental study of the effects of audible auditory stimulation on the autokinetic visual perceptual discrimination and values of college students as exemplified by watercolor paintings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4013.

8122. Whitehead, Robert K. (U Wyoming) **The effect of four feedback treatments on perception and performance during the early learning of a gross motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4850-4851.

8123. Whitmore, Joanne S. (Stanford U) **A leadership program designed to improve the attitudes and behavior of black elementary students: An action-research**

project. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3164.

8124. Wildman, Robert W., II & Wildman, Robert W. (Georgia State U) **The generalization of behavior modification procedures: A review—with special emphasis on classroom applications.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 432-448.—Reviews reports of the use of behavior modification in the classroom, with special attention being given to the question of whether generalization of the effects of the behavior modification programs was obtained. Those programs in which generalization across time, settings, or behaviors was observed differed from other programs in several important ways. These differences were utilized in formulating a set of 15 proposed "rules" for obtaining generalization of the effects of behavior modification procedures. It is suggested that these "rules" be used to make behavior modification more effective, both clinically and practically. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8125. Williams, David C. (Ohio State U) **Alienation and schooling: Toward noninstitutional curriculum designs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4723.

8126. Williams, Evelyn & Adams, Jane. (New Mexico State U) **Learning by the discovery and verbal reception methods in bilingual and unilingual children.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(4), 142-145.—Compared the 2 methods using 40 bilingual and 20 unilingual 70-80 mo olds. Unilingual Ss were taught in English, while bilingual Ss were taught in either their primary language, Spanish, or their secondary language, English. Results indicate that regardless of language or method of instruction, bilingual Ss took longer to acquire the conceptual rule than unilingual Ss. The retention and transfer performance of unilingual and bilingual Ss taught in their primary language was best when the verbal reception method was used. When taught in their secondary language, however, the retention of bilingual Ss was better following the discovery method. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8127. Williams, Fern C. (U Texas, Austin) **An evaluation of the effectiveness of three instructional methods in promoting speech sound discrimination and reading achievement with low SES primary grade children identified as having auditory discrimination disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4590-4591.

8128. Williams, Joanna. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Training children to copy and to discriminate letterlike forms.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 790-795. Assigned 40 Black low socioeconomic status 4- and 5-yr-olds (20 males and 20 females) to 4 training conditions: reproduction (copying), discrimination (matching-to-sample), a combination of reproduction and discrimination, and no-training control. 3 letterlike forms were used in training. Reproduction training improved performance only on the reproduction test; discrimination training improved performance only on the discrimination test. The effects of discrimination training were seen both on forms used in training and on other similar forms, while the effects of reproduction training were seen only on trained forms. Results are interpreted in terms of the specificity of the 2 types of

training. Implications for instruction in reading and writing are noted. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8129. Willis, Eva H. (U Northern Colorado) **"Sesame Street" viewing in early childhood in relation to readiness skills and achievement as measured by standardized tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2293.

8130. Wilson, Laval S. (Berkeley School System, CA) **Can an open space middle school meet the educational needs of minority youngsters?** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 368-376.—Discusses the racial overtones of the controversy surrounding the construction design of an open-space school in New York attended largely by Blacks and Hispanics aged 11, 12, and 13, and the school's subsequent program implementation and progress. Opponents alleged that housing 135-150 students in each of 6 rooms surrounding an open-space center would create audibility and behavioral problems. The 4 phases of teacher preparation for the program and the flexibility of instructional patterns are described. It is concluded that problems are being successfully solved, and that views of opponents have been proven incorrect.—*B. Anthony.*

8131. Wunsch, Alan P. (U California, Los Angeles) **Effect of simulation on interpersonal relations of high school business students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4117-4118.

8132. Young, Richard M. (Ohio State U) **The effects of various reinforcement contingencies on a second grade physical education class.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4852.

Academic Learning & Achievement

8133. Adams, Clarence L. (Yeshiva U) **A study of factors which may affect academic success among SEEK students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2275.

8134. Allen, Janie A. (U Southern Mississippi) **Ability of third-grade pupils to read nonsense words under four different systems of phonetic phonemic respelling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4544.

8135. Alpert, Judith L. (Columbia U) **The effect of a change in teacher behavior on pupil performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2275-2276.

8136. Baecher, Richard E. (U Michigan) **An exploratory study to determine levels of educational development, reading levels, and the cognitive styles of Mexican American and Puerto Rican American students in Michigan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4683.

8137. Bedotto, M. J. (New York U) **The effect of non-native speech upon the reading achievement of Spanish speaking students at different levels of intelligence and upon their ability to use syntactic clues to meaning in reading English.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3978-3979.

8138. Benowitz, Martin L. & Busse, Thomas V. (North Central Massacsetts Mental Health Ctr, Fitchburg) **Effects of material incentives on classroom learning over a four week period.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 81-82.—Assessed the effects of

material incentives on the learning of spelling words in typical classrooms over a 4-wk period. 14 4th grade classes with a total of 330 students participated. Seven classes were randomly assigned to a material incentive condition, and 7 to a normal, or social incentive, condition. Classroom means were used as the unit of analysis. Ss who were offered material incentives learned significantly more spelling words than did Ss not offered material rewards. Ss in the material incentive condition learned an average of about 6% new words during each week's lessons; Ss who were offered only social incentives learned an average of about 3 new words during each week. The substantial effects of the material incentives continued throughout the 4 wks.—*Journal abstract*.

8139. Berk, Ronald A. (U Maryland) **Individualizing instruction: The effects of student choice of sequence and method of instruction on the performance of specific tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4076.

8140. Cain, Joe L. (U Tulsa) **Decision making and disadvantaged college students: "A test of Holland's theory."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3862-3863.

8141. Camp, Bonnie W. & Zimet, Sara G. (U Colorado, Medical School, Denver) **Classroom behavior during reading instruction.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Oct), Vol 42(2), 109-110.—Compared the behavior observed in 45 1st graders during their reading periods to examine the relationship between poor reading achievement and behavior problems. Ss were divided into high, middle, and low reading groups. Reading instruction consisted of 30 min with the teacher in a small group, 30 min of seat work at individual seats, and 30 min at an assigned interest center. Behaviors which occurred with enough frequency to warrant further analysis included total deviant behavior, no deviant behavior, on task behavior (scored if on task at least 15 out of 20 sec), and total off task behavior (scored for any interruption however brief). Results indicate that instruction for children with less than optimal aptitude in a skill needs to be designed with aids for improving attention and concentration during the earliest learning phase.—*M. E. Pounsel*

8142. Carlson, Paul E. (U Massachusetts) **The cognitive significance of dialect variation in formal education: A survey of research and an analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4078.

8143. Clift, Jack L. (McNeese State U) **The effects of prenatal stress upon children's academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2964.

8144. Cobb, Patrick R.; Chisom, Brad S. & Davis, Myron W. (University of Southern California) **Relationships among perceptual motor, self concept, and academic measures for children in kindergarten, grades one and two.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 539-546.

Argues that most studies reporting correlations of psychomotor and cognitive measures deal with perceptual-training programs for the remediation of academic deficiencies. The present study provided additional information about the relationships of perceptual motor

ability and academic achievement, including self-concept, for 131 kindergartners and 1st and 2nd graders. A small positive relationship between perceptual-motor ability and academic ability was observed for all 3 grade levels on the 9 tests administered. There was little indication of any significant relationship between self-concept and academic ability, which provides no basis for the hypothesis proposing self-concept as an intervening variable in the relationship between the perceptual-motor and academic areas, at least for such young Ss. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8145. Cole, James L. (Northern Illinois U) **The relationship of selected personality variables to academic achievement of average third grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4860.

8146. Cook, Roger B. (West Virginia U) **The relationship between lateral dominance and music learning in college music majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3946.

8147. Danford, Harriet F. (Temple U) **The effect of purposeful reading upon comprehension of and interest in social studies materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4861-4862.

8148. Dexter, Hale G. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **A study of the relationship between selected grading criteria and the use of standardized test scores as predictors of grades.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3864.

8149. Dire, Robert A. (U Idaho) **A comparison of transfer and retention of selected balance skills on most able achievers, average achievers, and least able achievers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4920-4921.

8150. Etaugh, Claire & Michals, David. (Bradley U) **Effects on reading comprehension of preferred music and frequency of studying to music.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 553-554.—Listening to music of one's choice while reading interfered with the performance of female college students but not male. However, males reported studying to music more frequently than did females, supporting the hypothesis that unfamiliar sounds are more distracting than familiar ones. The more frequently students reported studying to music, the less music impaired their performance.

8151. Farrell, Mona. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **The predictive relationship of selected oral language variables to reading achievement in first-grade inner-city children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3986-3987.

8152. Fried, Helen C. (U Southern California) **Achievement of cognitive skills in Head Start as related to certain home environment factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3831.

8153. Gaffney, James P. (U Cincinnati) **The interrelationship of scholastic aptitude and selected personality variables to academic achievement at the college level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4617-4618.

8154. Gibson, John T. (U Colorado) **Educational attainment of cohort groups over time: Relationships to race and father's education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3751-3752.

8155. Goldberg, Frank. (Columbia U) **Imagery and incidental learning in fifth-grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2897-2898.
8156. Goodson, Floyd L. (U Arizona) **Factors related to success in reading by disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4559.
8157. Harner, David P. (U Mississippi) **A review of research concerning the thermal environment and its effects on learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4620.
8158. Harrington, Doris V. (St Louis U) **Psychological constructs as predictors of academic achievement: A study of high school minority students in a special setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4742-4743.
8159. Hensley, Bonnie L. (U Southern Mississippi) **The relationship of selected oral language, perceptual, demographic, and intellectual factors to the reading achievement of good, average, and poor first grade reading groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4562-4563.
8160. Jantz, Richard K. & Sciara, Frank J. (U Maryland) **Does living with a female head-of-household affect the arithmetic achievement of Black fourth-grade pupils?** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 468-472.—Studied the records of 1,073 Black 4th graders, of whom 300 were living with a female head-of-household and 773 with a male head-of-household. No significant differences were found in mean scores between male and female Ss on the Metropolitan Achievement Test. Significant differences were found favoring those Ss living with male heads-of-household, particularly for females and for Ss with Lorge-Thorndike IQs over 100. It is noted that findings should not be considered as simple cause and effect relationships but rather as indicative of potential difficulty for some pupils. (1 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.
8161. Johnson, Patrick B. (Kirkwood Community Coll) **Achievement motivation and self-reported grade point average.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 402-404. Examined the impact of achievement motivation on the accuracy of self-reported grades in 70 high school seniors. The prediction that Ss high in achievement motivation would be more likely to overestimate the degree of their success than low-need achievers was supported.
8162. Kellaghan, Thomas. (St Patrick's Coll, Educational Research Ctr, Dublin, Ireland) **Intelligence and achievement in a disadvantaged population: A cross-lagged panel analysis.** *Irish Journal of Education*, 1973(Sum), Vol 7(1), 23-28. A test of intelligence (Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale) and a test of achievement (Preschool Inventory) were administered to 59 preschoolers in a disadvantaged area when they were 3 yrs old and again when they were 5. Cross-lagged panel correlations between test performances were positive and substantial but did not differ significantly from each other. Findings do not provide evidence of a preponderance in causality one way or the other in the relationship between intelligence and achievement.—*Journal abstract*.
8163. Kizer, Dorothy J. (Iowa State U) **Cognitive interaction and learning in home economics classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4061-4062.
8164. Lewis, Ruth W. (U Virginia) **The relationship of self concept to reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3839.
8165. Liu, Han Chin. (U Minnesota) **Media use, academic performance and social-demographic background: A study of Taiwanese children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3994.
8166. Marken, Ralph D. (U Washington, Seattle) **The effects of item difficulty, cognitive complexity and format on student achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4880.
8167. Martinetz, Charles F. (Temple U) **Relationship of format organization and intelligence to the learning and retention of prose material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3996.
8168. McCarthy, John J. (New York U) **The relationship of student personality characteristics and organizational environment to achievement in secondary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4751-4752.
8169. McDaniel, Ernest D. (Purdue U) **Serial integration and early arithmetic achievement.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 586.—Significant correlations were obtained between a serial integration task and achievement in arithmetic of 1st and 2nd graders. Results are interpreted as supporting the notion that quantitative thinking depends in part on spatial abilities.
8170. McDonagh, Declan. (Inst of Public Administration, Dublin, Ireland) **A survey of reading comprehension in Dublin city schools.** *Irish Journal of Education*, 1973(Sum), Vol 7(1), 5-10.—Studied changes in the average level of attainment in English comprehension of 11-yr-olds in Dublin between 1964 and 1969. No significant difference between the 1964 and 1969 samples was found.
8171. Morris, Thomas L. (U Wyoming) **An experiment in predicting dropouts in one school district.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4755-4756.
8172. Papay, James P.; Costello, Robert J.; Hedl, John J. & Spielberger, Charles D. (Dallas Independent School District, TX) **Effects of trait and state anxiety on the performance of elementary school children in traditional and individualized multiage classrooms.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 840-846. Evaluated anxiety and performance on concrete and abstract criterion referenced mathematics tests for 267 1st and 2nd graders assigned to either individualized multiage programs (IMP) or traditional learning environments (TRAD). The State Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAI-C) was used to measure anxiety. Lower trait and state anxiety was associated with the IMP program, and anxiety reducing effects were greater for 2nd graders. High A-Trait 1st graders performed more poorly than low A-Trait 1st graders. Although IMP 1st graders were lower in A-Trait than TRAD children, they did not differ in performance. For 2nd graders, the IMP environment facilitated the performance of high A-

Trait children, but resulted in poorer performance for low A-Trait children.—*Journal abstract.*

8173. Parnes, Michael. (Temple U) **Differential effectiveness of direct and indirect praise and reproof on the performance of first grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4002.

8174. Penick, John E. (Florida State U) **The effects of two patterns of teaching on aspects of verbal and figural creativity in fifth grade science students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4029.

8175. Peskin, Marietta E. (Rutgers State U) **Interaction of dialect, SES, and ethnicity upon listening and reading comprehension of fifth-graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4578-4579.

8176. Pollio, Marilyn R. (U Tennessee) **The development and augmentation of figurative language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4712.

8177. Pricer, Ryness S. (U Southern Mississippi) **A study of student attitudes and other descriptive variables as predictors of academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4759.

8178. Render, Gary F. (Purdue U) **The relationship between locus of control, self-concept, self-actualization and cognitive and affective outcomes of instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4886-4887.

8179. Robbins, Gerold E. & Rogers, Donald E. (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) **Dogmatism and study time in high school students: Better to be wrong than long.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 120-121.—Dogmatic 11th and 12th graders (as determined by the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale) took less time to study, and this adversely affected performance. However, they tended to be more rather than less accurate in estimating their performance. Results are interpreted as a need to escape the situational anxiety created by the decision-making task. Implications for remedial education are discussed.

8180. Rothkopf, E. Z. & Billington, M. J. (Bell Lab. Murray Hill, NJ) **Relevance and similarity of text elements to descriptions of learning goals.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 745-750.—Determined whether similarity between incidental text elements and learning goals influences incidental learning. 192 undergraduates read a 1,010-word passage. A recall test followed. Goal-descriptive directions, provided during reading, differed among 8 experimental treatments in (a) number of assigned goals, (b) number of goals achievable from passage, and (c) resemblance between unachievable goals and certain text segments. Efficiency in goal-relevant learning was reduced by increasing numbers of assigned goals whether or not all goals could be achieved. More incidental learning was found for text segments resembling goals than for dissimilar text.—*Journal abstract.*

8181. Rude, Robert I. (U Wisconsin) **Sex, intelligence, and school reading curriculum as factors influencing summer retention of overall reading ability and specific reading skills of first-grade subjects.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3847.

8182. Schwartz, Judith A.; Singer, Joel & Macnamara, John. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **An analytic comparison of listening in two languages.** *Irish Journal of Education*, 1973(Sum), Vol 7(1), 40-52.—From an analysis of the listening skills of English-French bilingual university students it is concluded (a) that the meaning of words was determined more slowly in the weaker language; (b) that syntax was interpreted more slowly in the weaker language; and (c) that Ss were more inclined to fall behind in interpreting speech in the weaker language.

8183. Smith, Lyle R. (Texas A&M U) **Aspects of teacher discourse and student achievement in mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3716.

8184. Strickling, Gloria A. (U Maryland) **The effect of handwriting and related skills upon the spelling score of above average and below average readers in the fifth grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3717.

8185. Swenson, Ingrid & Fry, Maurine A. (Tempe Union High School District, AZ) **Intra- and intermodal word-recognition cues: A reassuring methodological note.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 603-606.—Administered a matching-to-sample task to 32 male and 32 female 1st graders under 2 intra- and 1 intermodal conditions. The correct response was selected most frequently in all conditions. A 2-factor (sex \times task) analysis of variance with repeated measures on the task factor was performed on the number of correct responses. The interaction was not significant, nor did number correct vary with sex. Number correct did vary with task condition ($p < .001$). Performance was significantly better in the visual-visual condition than in the auditory-auditory, visual-auditory, or auditory-visual conditions. Performance in all 4 was significantly related to reading achievement. The 5 cue types or stimulus alterations were not used differentially within condition. Proportional frequency of reversal-cue choice, as compared to other cues, did not appear to be affected by the change in instructions to include the correct response.—*Journal abstract.*

8186. Switzer, Earl L. (U Wyoming) **A longitudinal study comparing the academic achievement of boys and girls with respect to age at school entrance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4659.

8187. Szabo, Marylou C. (St John's U) **The relationship between certain expressed moral beliefs and certain school behaviors: A study of three cultural groups of low socioeconomic adolescents in a selected group of Catholic elementary schools in New York City.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3892.

8188. Vilhottl, Anthony J. (Fordham U) **A study of the relationships between components of the self-concept and specific reading skills in seventh grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4588-4589.

8189. Warren, David H.; Anooshian, Linda J. & Widawski, Mel H. (U California, Riverside) **Measures of**

visual-auditory integration and their relations to reading achievement in early grades. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 615-630.—Designed visual-auditory integration tests to represent the tasks that have been found to correlate with reading achievement in the early grades. The battery of tests was administered to 100 1st, 84 2nd, and 110 3rd graders. Several questions were posed: (a) Do tests of integration measure the same underlying ability, or are there separate abilities that are tapped by the various tests? (b) Are the tests correlated with reading because they tap a common integrative ability that is related to reading, or are there several abilities, each related to reading independently of the others? (c) To what extent are the relationships between the integrative abilities and reading separate from the relationship between reading and IQ? Results indicate that there are separate integrative abilities, and analyses showed that several of the integrative measures were correlated with reading independently of the other measures. Several of the measures accounted for significant reading variance beyond that accounted for by IQ tests. Results are discussed in the context of the need to differentiate adequately between various patterns of perceptual weakness in the diagnosis and remediation of perceptually based reading difficulties.—*Journal abstract*.

8190. Warren, Janet R. (Auburn U) **Learning modalities and instructional procedures in word identification-recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4094.

8191. Wilkinson, George R. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The application of differentiated small group processes to developmental learning in an educational setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2292-2293.

8192. Willis, Roe E. (U Colorado) **The impact on teacher behavior and pupil performance of an information feedback system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3858.

8193. Young, Courtney D. (Rutgers State U) **A study of the interaction of cognitive aptitudes with the sequencing of figural and symbolic treatments of mathematical inequalities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4096-4097.

8194. Zasloff, Barbara S. (Columbia U) **Learning strategies in numerical memory tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2293.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

8195. Appel, George D. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of the relationships of student ratings of teachers, achievement gains and the dogmatism of teachers and students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4853.

8196. Bellamy, G. Thomas. (U Oregon, Ctr of Human Development) **The Pygmalion effect: What teacher behaviors mediate it.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 454-461.—Noting that a teacher's expectancies for a pupil may in part determine the pupil's subsequent behavior, the ways in which such expectancies affect the teacher's own behavior are discussed, with the goal of determining what teacher

behaviors mediate the observed effect on the pupil. A model of this process is proposed. (25 ref)

8197. Bishop, Neil E. (U Oklahoma) **Cognitive dissonance as an indicator of undergraduate teacher education student attrition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4856.

8198. Bond, Frances T. (U Maryland) **Enhancement of self-concept through elicitation of positive self-assertive statements and positive social reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3979-3980.

8199. Bower, Thomas J. (U Colorado) **Effects of short term study abroad on student attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4772.

8200. Brolin, Donn; Durand, Richard; Kromer, Keith & Muller, Paul. (U Missouri, Education Coll, Columbia) **Post-school adjustment of educable retarded students.** *Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(3), 144-149.—In a follow-up study with form former educable mentally retarded students, 3 questionnaires were developed to determine postschool adjustment of Ss. 3 levels of vocational as a defined, and the criteria for each are presented. One of the principal findings of the study was that there was relatively better adjustment made by those students who had received some kind of work-study orientation. A recommendation is made for the implementation of career education programs at the secondary school level.—*Journal abstract*.

8201. Brown, Nina W. (Coll of William & Mary) **An investigation of personality characteristics of Negroes attending a predominately White university and Negroes attending a Black college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3980-3981.

8202. Carich, Pete A. (St Louis U) **Teacher self-disclosure: A study of student perceptions of teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4730.

8203. Cash, Thomas S. (Arizona State U) **Student-teacher incompatibility in a secondary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4550.

8204. Chauhan, D. S. (R. N. Coll. Banda, India) **Problems of education as felt by students.** *Teacher Education*, 1975(Apr), Vol 9(3), 37-44. Summarizes graduate students' attitudes toward quality of education at a major Indian university.—R. W. Covert

8205. Chiu, Lian-Hwang. (Indiana U, Kokomo) **The student teacher and discipline problems.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(2), 69-72.—Used the critical incident technique to study 85 student teachers' perceptions of and acts in dealing with discipline problems ("discipline problem" was not defined to Ss). Ss' behaviors or acts were analyzed and classified into 7 categories: (a) approval, (b) withholding disapproval, (c) threat to withhold approval, (d) disapproval, and (e) ignoring. Results show that 80% of the discipline problems were attributed to pupils' talking and aggressive behaviors, punishment (including withholding of approval) and threat of punishment were utilized to deal with discipline problems in more than

80% of situations; and approval was applied more frequently in effective situations, while disapproval was used more frequently in ineffective situations.—*Journal abstract*.

8206. Danico, Sandra B. (U Florida, Coll of Education, P. K. Yonge Lab School) **Sexual differences in the responses of elementary pupils to their classroom. *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 462-467.**—A study with 8-10 yr olds shows that males interacted with significantly more classmates than females and had significantly more friends among those of differing ages or races. Females maintained a tight clique structure. (18 ref)

8207. Darkenwald, Gordon G. (Columbia U, Teachers Coll) **Some effects of the "obvious variable": Teacher's race and holding power with Black adult students. *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 48(4), 420-431.**—Analyzed data from a questionnaire survey of 1,135 teachers of Black adults in basic education programs in 59 cities. Black teachers were more successful in preventing dropouts and maintaining high attendance than were White teachers. Black teachers, however, placed much greater emphasis on such functional subject matter as consumer and health education. To test the hypothesis that subject matter was partly responsible for differences in holding power, an index of nontraditional subject emphasis was constructed and introduced into the analysis. Results indicate that teachers who scored high on the index were more successful in holding Black students, and that high scoring Black teachers were more effective than high scoring Whites. It is suggested that sociocultural factors in the classroom, particularly factors relating to communication, underlie differential effectiveness.—*Journal abstract*.

8208. Dennis, Virginia C. (U Georgia) **Behavior patterns and dyadic intracommunication of teachers, student teachers, and pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3985-3986.**

8209. Dummer, Jean F. (U Nebraska) **A study of the relationships between secondary school students' perceptions of self-direction and two modes of instruction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4081.**

8210. Edeburn, Carl E. (U North Dakota) **An analysis of self concept in two elementary schools in relationship to sex, grade level, and teacher. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4554-4555.**

8211. Farris, George F. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Chickens, eggs, and productivity in organizations. *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Spring), Vol 3(4), 2-15.** Asserts that productivity in organizations is not simply the result of individual and organizational characteristics but their cause as well. Performance feedback loops (including the impact of performance on organizational and individual characteristics) create a need for a dynamic view of organizational behavior. Such a view considers multiple causal relationships among productivity, individual characteristics, organizational characteristics, and external factors, and it treats cycles of events as a central phenomenon of organizational behavior. Such a dynamic view of organizations has several corollaries relevant to managers. Among

them are momentum and inertia of high and low performers, early experience and career plateauing, managing the manager, lagged effects and unintended consequences, attribution theory and misperceived causes, and growth and stagnation of organizations and societies.—*Journal summary*.

8212. Fiedler, Martha L. (U Illinois, Inst for Child Behavior & Development, Champaign-Urbana) **Bidirectionality of influence in classroom interaction. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 735-744.**—Results of systematic observation of teacher-student interaction in 35 junior and senior high school classrooms indicate that students exert influence over classroom events and that they accurately perceive how much control they have (measured by Koenig and Hess's Origin Climate Questionnaire). In a subsample of classes, students' perceived influence but not their observed influence is positively and significantly related to their academic achievement (Iowa Test of Basic Skills). Thus, the unidirectional model of teacher-to-student influence reflected in previous classroom research is found inadequate to characterize patterns of interaction. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8213. Forward, John; Wells, Kathleen; Canter, Rachele & Waggoner, Melissa. (U Colorado) **Teacher control strategies and choice of educational objectives among college students. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 757-763.**—Studied effects of high vs low teacher control strategies on student educational objectives in a quasi-simulation university career game. 60 undergraduates, divided into 2 groups on the basis of scores on A. Mehrabian's measure of achievement motivation, were randomly assigned to high or low teacher control conditions. High-control Ss heard a 20-min lecture on choices available in a university career. Low-control Ss were invited to begin the simulation game immediately and explore alternatives as they proceeded. Results show that high-control Ss made significantly more goal choices for educational efficiency, while low-control Ss made significantly more choices favoring personal and social growth. Individual level of achievement motivation modified these overall results in predicted directions. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8214. Fry, P. S. (U Calgary, Canada) **Changes in youth's attitudes toward authority: The transition from university to employment. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 66-74.**—In 3 studies, 3 different samples of graduating male students, drawn from the faculties of engineering, education, and social sciences at a university ($n_s = 70, 70$, and 60, respectively) were tested before and after a period of full-time employment for changes in attitudes toward authority. Differences were reported between students who proceeded to graduate studies and those who entered employment. The hypothesis that negative attitudes would decline and liking and submissive responses would increase for Ss making the transition from university to employment was supported in all 3 studies in which a 1-yr follow-up was conducted. By contrast, students who continued in a university career showed very little decline in critical attitudes. Results are interpreted in the context of the permissiveness of the university environment, and implications for counselor

- functions and counseling concepts are discussed. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
8215. Gaarder, Larry E. (Ball State U) **Peer influence in figure drawing as related to age, sex, artistic prestige, and social prestige of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4865.
8216. Gilbert, Bennie R. (U Kansas) **Women's leisure-time associates at a small woman's college and a large coed university.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2897.
8217. Good, Lawrence R. (Middle Tennessee State U) **Attitude similarity and attraction to an educational institution.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 27-28. 51 university students completed an attitude survey on a heterogeneous set of topics, and later were given results of a bogus similar survey of faculty and administration attitudes. They also completed an institutional judgment scale. Results indicate that Ss' attitudinal similarity to the faculty and administration attitudes led to more attraction to the university than attitudinal dissimilarity. —R. Tomasko.
8218. Grant, Timothy A. (U Colorado) **An investigation of academic motivation among re-enrolling students who have alternative lifestyle experiences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3907.
8219. Gray, James U. (U Washington, Seattle) **A study to identify art teachers' classroom actions for location of statements directed at eliciting pupil value clarification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4083-4084.
8220. Green, Ben L. (U Southern Mississippi) **A study of achievement of selected students in Concordia Parish, Louisiana public school system before and after massive school desegregation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3689.
8221. Grobman, David E.; Forward, John R. & Peterson, Christopher. (U Colorado) **Attitudes, self-esteem, and learning in formal and informal schools.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 32-35.—Changes in expectations, self-esteem, and learning transfer over a 6-mo period were assessed with questionnaire data obtained from 151 6th graders in 3 formal schools and 68 6th graders in 3 informal schools. Informal school students showed more positive attitudes toward school and teachers and greater transfer of learning to nonschool settings than did formal school students. No differences were found for academic expectations, self-esteem, or performance. *Journal abstract.*
8222. Gundlach, Matthew F. (U South Dakota) **The influence of sex of observer, model, and adult reinforcer using various verbal reinforcement combinations on observation learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4867-4868.
8223. Haley, William L. (U South Dakota) **A preliminary study of relationships between individual expectations and selected personal social variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4868.
8224. Hardin, John E. (St Louis U) **What is the effect of the year-round school of personal adjustment and social adjustment of elementary children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4560-4561.
8225. Harris, Mary B. (U New Mexico) **Sex role stereotypes and teacher evaluations.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 751-756.—70 male and 80 female undergraduates read a description of a male or female teacher of engineering or nursing who used an active, masculine or a passive, feminine teaching style. Ratings were made of variables reflecting the teacher's ability and performance, his or her masculinity, and his or her status. Females generally rated the teacher's performance and academic rank higher than did males, and the teacher using the masculine mode of teaching was rated higher in performance, rank, and masculinity than the teacher using the feminine mode. The male teacher was rated as more masculine if he was in engineering rather than nursing. No evidence of perceived discrimination in terms of rewards to male and female teachers was found. —*Journal abstract.*
8226. Hauger, Bruce E. (U Southern California) **Arena of conflict: A study of perceptions regarding selected student discipline policies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3757-3758.
8227. Heller, Marc S. & White, Mary A. (William Paterson Coll) **Rates of teacher verbal approval and disapproval to higher and lower ability classes.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 796-800. To determine whether teachers' rates of verbal approval and disapproval vary with the ability level of a class, 5 social studies teachers and 5 mathematics teachers were observed teaching both higher ability and lower ability classes in an inner-city junior high school. Teachers emitted more disapprovals in lower ability classes than in higher ability classes, and the extra disapprovals in the former were predominantly of the managerial type (aimed at controlling social behavior). Also, in general, teachers almost never praised pupils for behaving well socially, but they did approve of instructional behaviors more frequently than they disapproved of these behaviors. Both teacher and pupil behaviors are discussed in terms of social learning theory. *Journal abstract.*
8228. Jackson, Roderick E. (Indiana U) **The attitudes of disadvantaged students toward mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3690.
8229. Jennings, Valdea D. (Temple U) **The effects of salience of racial group membership on changes in Black and White adolescent boys' attitudes toward Black studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4872-4873.
8230. Johnson, David W. & Ahlgren, Andrew. (U Minnesota, Coll of Education) **Relationship between student attitudes about cooperation and competition and attitudes toward schooling.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 92-102. Responses to the Minnesota School Affect Assessment made by approximately 2,400 students in grades 2-12 of a midwestern school district were submitted to correlational analyses of relationships between scales measuring attitudes toward cooperation and competition and scales measuring attitudes toward school personnel, motivation

to learn, involvement in learning, self-worth as student, other students, and restraints on student behavior. Attitudes toward cooperation and competition were virtually independent across grades. Cooperativeness was consistently related to a broad range of positive attitudes toward schooling experience at all grade levels. Competitiveness changed its pattern of correlates, showing relationships to several positive attitudes only in high school.—*Journal abstract.*

8231. Jones, Sara S. (U Oklahoma) **A comparison of teacher and student perceptions of interpersonal relationships and self-concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3873.

8232. Jurica, Carl A. (Cornell U) **Variables influencing eighth grade students' choice of high school curricula.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3766.

8233. Keeley, Donald L. (U Georgia) **Some effects of the label juvenile delinquent on teacher expectations of student behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4746.

8234. Kelly, Delos H. (State University Coll New York, Geneseo) **Tracking and its impact upon self-esteem: A neglected dimension.** *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 2-9.—Past theory and evidence indicate that not only does tracking appear to produce a corroding effect upon a student's self-esteem but further, this eroded self-esteem can give rise to such behavioral outcomes as school failure and delinquency. These notions were tested, using questionnaire data obtained from 1,227 male sophomores attending high schools in the Pacific Northwest. Analyses indicate that, although track position was associated with an erosion of academic self-esteem, this erosion played a relatively minor role in accounting for the outcomes selected for examination. The effect of social class was negligible. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8235. Kirsch, Dorothy I. (Hofstra U) **Current expressed reading interests of young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4085.

8236. Klar, Walter H. (U Connecticut) **An inquiry into the knowledge of and attitudes toward the law on the part of public school students in Connecticut.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3692-3693.

8237. Laosa, Luis M.; Swartz, Jon D. & Witzke, Donald B. (U California, Graduate School of Education, Los Angeles) **Cognitive and personality characteristics of high school students as predictors of the way they are rated by their teachers: A longitudinal study.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 866-872.—Studied longitudinally, over 6 yrs, the relationship between students' cognitive and personality characteristics, teacher judgments of students, and academic performance. Ss were 142 Caucasian students age 12 yrs, 8 mo originally and 17 yrs, 8 mo when the study was completed. Measures included teacher ratings of student traits, WISC and WAIS subtests, and the Personality Research Form. Results indicate that teacher ratings of students had differential meaning according to the grade level in which they were obtained. 2 possible explanations of the data are given: (a) in making judgments of students, teachers attend to different trait

configurations of students depending on the degree of evolution of the teacher-student relationship; and (b) findings may be a function of developmental factors in the students. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8238. Larkin, Ralph W. (Rutgers State U, Newark Coll of Arts & Science) **Social exchange in the elementary school classroom: The problem of teacher legitimization of social power.** *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 48(4), 400-410.—A study of teacher leadership styles and classroom climates in 75 elementary classrooms showed that teacher task and expressive orientations strongly influenced classroom morale. Teacher power orientation showed strong negative relationships to peer influence and peer group centrality. Classrooms were measured on morale, peer influence, and peer-group centrality. Teacher leadership that used high amounts of task and expressiveness tended to create high morale regardless of use of power, but when the teacher was low on task or expressive dimensions, increased use of power increased the probability of rebellious climates. Teachers scoring low on all 3 dimensions tended to have anomic class climates.—*Journal abstract.*

8239. Larson, Charles S. (Memphis State U) **An analysis of classroom questioning strategies in elementary science.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4569-4570.

8240. Lee, Hie Sung. (U Virginia) **International student's self-concept and its relationship to academic and non-academic adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4749.

8241. Logan, William R. (Temple U) **Personality variables of teachers which effect their being chosen as helping persons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3876-3877.

8242. Loss, Suzanne P. (Pennsylvania State U) **Analysis of physical nonverbal components of interaction in home economics classrooms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4878.

8243. Mark, Joseph T. (U Rochester) **Some academic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal dimensions of the pass-fail grading system at the University of Rochester.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2310.

8244. Marsh, Herbert W.; Fleiner, Howard & Thomas, Christopher S. (Evaluation, Testing & Research, Inc, Venice, CA) **Validity and usefulness of student evaluations of instructional quality.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 833-839.—The average of a total of 720 undergraduates' evaluations for each section of a computer programming course correlated positively with the average of student performance on a standardized final examination. Since alternative explanations were ruled out, results support the validity of the student evaluations. Half of the 18 instructors (feedback) were also given the results of student evaluations conducted during the term. Students in the feedback sections later rated their instructors as better teachers, but performed no better on the standardized final examination. Findings suggest student evaluations are valid measures of instructional quality and provide useful feedback to the instructor.—*Journal abstract.*

8245. Martin, Felix. (Gwinnett County Schools, Lawrenceville, GA) **Internal-external control among pre-delinquent and delinquent middle school pupils.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 24-26.—Studied locus-of-control orientation in 43 8th graders (36 male, 7 female), selected as pre-delinquent and delinquent, (i.e., being discipline problems, according to teacher's ratings), using the Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale for Children. Results indicate the Ss were more external than normal students. This suggests that programs designed to instill an internal locus-of-control orientation will reduce pupil behavior problems. (15 ref)—R. Tomasko.

8246. Mason, Graham A. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Deprived children: A ethnographic study of identity through the schooling process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4435-4436.

8247. Mein, Lillian A. (U Northern Colorado) **The difference in the level of anxiety for male and female undergraduate mathematics and non-mathematics majors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3703.

8248. Meredith, Gerald M. (U Hawaii, Academic Evaluation Office) **Toward a systems approach to student-based ratings of instruction.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 235-246. A system consists of interrelated and interacting components which are employed to function in an integrated fashion to attain predetermined outcomes. The systems view has important implications for planning and evaluation in higher education. The present studies focused on (a) components of a student-based instructional evaluation system and (b) input-output relationships. In Study 1, 46 ratings were obtained from 5,378 university students. Factor analysis yielded 5 identifiable components: instructor impact, efficient course management, interest-attention value, cognitive outcomes, and affective outcomes. In Study 2, 54 ratings were obtained from 7,280 Ss. Factor analysis yielded 6 identifiable components: instructor competence, intimacy, instructional expectations, general instructional outcomes, openness, and interest-attention value. Factor scores were computed and related to 3 output indices (morale, effort, and satisfaction). Findings are discussed in light of efficient classroom management and greater utilization of resources. The mechanistic view is rejected. The systems view has implications for both "hard" and "soft" outcomes of the teaching learning enterprise. (27 ref) *Journal abstract*

8249. Naylor, James N. (U Northern Colorado) **Factors for pupils' attitudes toward student teachers on selected criteria.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4063.

8250. Noble, Carol G. (Columbia U) **The relationship of student volunteering behavior to teacher questioning and feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2905.

8251. Olson, Curtis. (U Nebraska) **A comparison study involving achievement and attitudes of junior high school students from an open-concept elementary school and a self-contained elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3708-3709.

8252. Parish, Thomas S.; Maly, John & Shirazi, Annmarie. (Oklahoma State U) **Use of classical conditioning procedures to control aggressive behaviors in children: A preliminary report.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 651-658.—Hypothesized that classical conditioning would reduce children's aggression in the classroom. 25 4th and 5th graders who were shown pictures of aggressive scenes paired with the presentation of negatively evaluated words subsequently displayed significantly fewer aggressive responses than 40 controls who had not experienced these conditioning procedures. A significant Teacher \times Classroom effect was also found, which appeared to be a function of the level of the 3 teachers' permissiveness. Specifically, Ss' aggressive behaviors occurred more frequently in the classrooms where a permissive atmosphere prevailed than in the classroom where a more restrictive atmosphere was maintained. In those classrooms where a permissive atmosphere prevailed, the Ss who were the same sex as their teacher tended to display more aggressive responses than those who were the opposite sex from their teacher. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8253. Price, Joan A. (Arizona State U) **An analytic exploration of student-instructor perception and cognition based on Carl G. Jung's psychological types.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4884-4885.

8254. Reha, Rose K. & Nappl, Andrew T. (St Cloud State Coll) **Are your sex stereotypes showing?** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 76(2), 10-14. Examined sex stereotyping among 197 elementary school pupils, who accepted or rejected each statement of a 24-item checklist that indicated stereotyping. Stereotyping declined for each grade level, and the decline was more pronounced among girls than boys.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

8255. Rezmierski, Virginia F. (U Michigan) **An exploratory study of the nonverbal communication of teachers and children: Some theoretical and methodological considerations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4887.

8256. Richards, Arlene K. & DeCecco, John P. **A study of student perceptions of civic education.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(2), 111-121. Obtained questionnaire data from 6,466 junior and senior high school students concerning their perceptions of high school governance and analyzed them to provide a basis for comparing the ideals with the practice of civic education. Ss' statements about actual incidents involving problems in high school governance are discussed in terms of concepts from political science and psychology. Their statements are considered in terms of participation in decision making, dissent, due process, and equality. Ss' perceptions of other parties to the conflicts and of alternative resolutions to conflict are described, and implications for more effective civic education are given. *Journal abstract*

8257. Richey, Harold W. & Richey, Marjorie H. (U Missouri, School of Education, St Louis) **Applications of Heider's p-o-x balance model to classroom situations.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 473-481. Presents some selected principles of F. Heider's balance theory and expresses the p-o-x model in a theoretical framework for predicting responses to inter-

personal situations in which the participants are in attitudinal agreement or disagreement. Concrete classroom situations are cited in which application of the model provides the basis for suggestions concerned with adaptive patterns of interaction with students.—*Journal abstract.*

8258. Richey, Harold W. (U Missouri, St. Louis) **Role playing and modification of student attitudes.** *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 24-27.—Cites research which indicates that Ss who are induced to express attitudes opposed to their true opinions will, under some conditions, come to modify their opinions in the direction of what they have said. Suggestions are given for utilizing this principle as a technique for changing maladaptive student attitudes, such as dislike for an important subject.—*Journal abstract.*

8259. Rintoul, Betty E.; Cooper, Alita Y.; Schilmoeller, Kathryn J. & LeBlanc, Judith M. (U Kansas) **The effects of decreased teacher interaction and social primes on verbal peer interaction in a small group of preschool children.** *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 115-124.—Investigated the effects of decreasing teacher verbalization as well as increasing the use of social primes on preschoolers' verbal interaction. Verbal peer interaction increased the most when social primes were used and teacher verbalization was infrequent. Verbal peer interaction also increased, but to a lesser degree, when teacher verbalizations were reduced but social primes were not delivered.—*Journal abstract.*

8260. Robinson, Leo A. (Indiana U) **Teacher cognitive complexity and cognitive demands made upon perceived high and low achieving students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4044-4045.

8261. Rosenthal, Bailie A. (Wayne State U) **An ecological study of free play in the nursery school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4004-4005.

8262. Roweton, William E. et al. (Madison Coll) **Indices of classroom creativity.** *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(3), 151-161.—Measured the interrelationships among 3 creativity assessment procedures: student and teacher ratings of each others' performance, Forms B of the "Just Suppose" and "Incomplete Figures" subtests from Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking, and judges' ratings of student-produced classroom products. Data were obtained from 24 gifted 5th graders. Results indicate that (a) girls were superior to boys on most indices, (b) teacher and students judged artistic and academic creativity similarly, (c) the most pervasive associate of classroom product fluency and elaboration was student-teacher ratings, and (d) performance on the Torrance subtests was not highly indicative of either student ratings or classroom product fluency and elaboration.—*Journal abstract.*

8263. Rubenstein, Gerald; Fisher, Lawrence & Iker, Howard. (U Rochester, Medical School) **Peer observation of student behavior in elementary school classrooms.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 867-868.—Assessed the nature of conceptual schemas used by elementary school children in observing the behavior of peers and compared the dimensions to those derived from teacher observations of similar student

behaviors. Results suggest that while teachers are sensitized to the differences in classroom events reflecting academic achievement and those reflecting conformity to rules, students are more sensitive to phenomena reflecting social behavior.

8264. Rubin, Leonard; Weinstein, Eugene & Farberman, Harvey. (York Coll. City U New York) **Students and the politics of reality.** *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 48(4), 496-509.—Reports a 1969 study with 64 male undergraduates to determine the processes students use in negotiating for reality. Ss chose between an official and an unofficial definition of a situation. Unexpectedly, there was a strong tendency to accept the official version of reality.

8265. Rutkowski, Kathleen & Domino, George. (Fordham U) **Interrelationship of study skills and personality variables in college students.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 784-789.—Although training in improved study skills is an important function of counseling center personnel, study skills are typically perceived as cognitive skills unrelated to other aspects of functioning. This study was undertaken to determine the relationship of study skills (i.e., study habits and attitudes), as measured by the Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes, to personality variables, as measured by the California Psychological Inventory. Data from 201 freshmen (correlational, contrasted groups, and factor analyses) clearly indicate the complex interdependence of study skills with personality factors and the need to take the latter into consideration.—*Journal abstract.*

8266. Ryan, Joseph F. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The association of teacher-student interpersonal relationship and classroom verbal interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4089-4090.

8267. Scanlon, R. L. (St Patrick's Coll, Educational Research Ctr, Dublin, Ireland) **The perceptual press of classroom constraints.** *Irish Journal of Education*, 1973(Sum), Vol 7(1), 29-39.—Examines the classroom as a place where interpersonal perception occurs, and identifies the teacher's interaction goals. The kinds of pupil information instrumentally relevant to the achievement of these goals are suggested, and questions of category width, level of abstraction, and association of such attributes are considered. Factors likely to cause significant perceptual differences between teachers are outlined. It is concluded that knowledge of teacher-pupil behavior is considerably enhanced by an understanding of how teachers form impressions of their pupils. (24 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

8268. Silbergeld, Sam; Koenig, Gail R. & Manderscheid, Ronald W. (Mental Health Study Ctr, Adelphi, MD) **Classroom psychosocial environment.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(4), 151-155.—School administrators and teachers recognize the pertinence of perceived, classroom environment for student behavior and achievement. To evaluate this environment, the Class Atmosphere Scale (CAS) assesses quantitatively the perceptions held by teacher and students about their common class milieu. A sample of 30 classes, 6 teachers and 479 students aged 10-17 yrs. provided data to calculate percentile norms for each of the 12 CAS subscales. Further analysis suggested

4 discrete applications of subscale profiles. It is concluded that the CAS can be useful for future basic and applied research on classroom structure and behavior. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8269. Smith, Maureen B. (Columbia U) **Teacher-pupil questioning and approval/disapproval behavior in elementary social studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2290.

8270. Snyder, C. R. & Clair, Mark. (U Kansas) **Effects of expected and obtained grades on teacher evaluation and attribution of performance.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 75-82. 72 college students were randomly assigned to expect that they would perform at either the A, B, or C level on a subsequent exam. Ss then listened to a taped lecture, after which they took an exam on the lecture. Ss were then randomly assigned to believe that they had obtained either an A, B, or C grade. Finally, Ss evaluated the lecturer and indicated the degree to which they attributed their performance to themselves or to the lecturer. There were significant main effects of expected and obtained grades such that the lower the expected grade or the higher the obtained grade the more favorable the teacher evaluation. Ss who obtained an A attributed the causality for their performance most strongly to themselves, while Ss obtaining a C attributed their performance most strongly to the teacher. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8271. Stanford, Gene H. (U Colorado) **The effect of interaction exercises on the quality of class discussion in junior high schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4091.

8272. Steffen, Raymond J. (U Massachusetts) **Identifying and developing the basic skills of friendship building.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3853.

8273. Takeuchi, Stuart M. (U Colorado, Asian American Educational Opportunity Program) **Verbal skills and the Asian American student.** *Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel & Guidance*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 161-168.—Discusses the myth that Asian American students do not have academic problems. The passive behavior of these students should not be unquestioningly encouraged, because such behavior often signifies problems of verbalization resulting from a cycle involving the student's home and cultural background. Tendencies of Asian American students to score lower on verbal than math components of college entrance examinations are noted, and implications regarding career choice, graduate study, and self-direction are made. Freshman level courses especially designed to help develop the verbal skills of these students are described.—*R. Tomasko*.

8274. Thomas, Mark J. (Lakeshore Psychiatric Hosp, Toronto, Canada) **Realism and socioeconomic status (SES) of occupational plans of low SES Black and White male adolescents.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 46-49. Studied 118 low SES Black and White male high school students to clarify certain definitional problems related to the assessment of the occupational plans of low SES youth (using the Vocational Choice Inventory). Vocational choice realism was defined by the extent to which intelligence (Science

Research Associates Pictorial Reasoning Test) corresponded to the intelligence level recommended in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (1965). It was demonstrated that when given the opportunity, the students were able to distinguish between their aspirations and expectations. Further, low SES Blacks were not significantly more unrealistic than Whites in their occupational expectations, and both Blacks and Whites aspired to, preferred, and expected to enter occupations at similar SES levels. Especially with respect to low SES Ss, the importance of distinguishing among different levels of vocational plans on a fantasy-reality continuum is stressed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8275. Twedt, Gail M. (U Minnesota) **Personality and academic variables in college attrition: A discriminant function analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2321.

8276. Twine, Derek. (University Coll North Wales, Bangor) **Some effects of the urbanization process on rural schoolchildren.** *Educational Studies*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(3), 209-217. Previous studies comparing the influences of rural and urban environments on children in school have limited themselves to a straightforward dichotomy of community types, often based on locational factors. This study develops and employs a more meaningful model, a continuum based on life style and social behavior. The application of this model to the educational context reveals new information about the community education relationship—there was a curvilinear rather than a rectilinear relationship between the process of urbanization and attitudes, personality and ability, with a significant effect during the early stages of transition from a traditional rural community type. Classroom relationships were found to be a noteworthy intermediary factor. (33 ref)—*Journal summary*.

8277. Vinson, Arnold W. (U Minnesota) **An investigation concerning the influence of conceptual systems and classroom climate on self-concept and academic achievement of Afro-American school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4011.

8278. Voorhis, John R. (Montana State U) **An empirical study of the influence and implications of selected demographic factors on student value judgments and opinions in social studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4589.

8279. Voss, Elizabeth M. (U Northern Colorado) **A descriptive-comparative study of selected values of students from a private elementary school and students from the public schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4589-4590.

8280. Waters, Elinor B. (Wayne State U) **Exercising new options: Adult women compared with men and younger women at a community college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3896-3897.

8281. Waters, Virginia. (Columbia U) **Teacher differential approval and disapproval of boys and girls in the classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2916.

8282. Weinstein, Rhona S. (U California, Berkeley) **Reading group membership in first grade: Teacher**

behaviors and pupil experience over time. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 103-116.

—Examined the implementation of reading groups in 3 1st grade classrooms ($N = 60$) and its effects over the 1st 5 mo of the school year on pupil mobility, on patterns of teacher-child contact as measured by J. E. Brophy and T. L. Good's (1970) dyadic interaction system, and on pupil measures of reading achievement and related factors. Results indicate that relatively fixed membership in reading groups did not emerge until the end of the 1st month of school. Group membership was found to contribute a significant increment of 25% to the prediction of pupil reading achievement at midyear over and above initial readiness differences among the students. Differential teacher feedback favoring members of the highest reading group was not documented. Additional qualitative evidence suggested a reconceptualization concerning the mediation of the expectancy effect. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8283. Werlinich, Samuel. (U Pittsburgh) **Reported reasons for attending, withdrawal and return to college by a sample of females with a four year college withdrawal-two year college collegiate history.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3898.

8284. Westing, Marilyn B. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **Class achievement and the background and behavior of teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3719-3720.

8285. Williams, Reed G. & Ware, John E. (Southern Illinois U, Medical School) **Validity of student ratings of instruction under different incentive conditions: A further study of the Dr. Fox effect.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 48-56.—Investigated the validity of student ratings of instruction for different lecturer types. 212 undergraduates were divided into 12 equivalent groups. Groups viewed a lecture that varied in substantive teaching points covered (high, medium, low) and expressiveness of delivery (high, low). Half were offered an incentive to learn before the lecture; the other half after the lecture. Ss then rated lecture effectiveness and completed an achievement test. Higher achievement was associated with more content coverage and before-lecture incentives. Differences in lecture expressiveness did not affect achievement. Student ratings generally reflected inservice and continuing-education programs; differences in content coverage under low-expressiveness conditions, but were not sensitive to variations in content coverage when lectures were high in expressiveness. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8286. Williams, Trevor. (National Inst of Education, Washington, DC) **Educational ambition: Teachers and students.** *Sociology of Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 48(4), 432-456.—Investigated a postulated reciprocal relationship between the educational ambitions of students and the expectations held by teachers for students. A causal model was developed to include this reciprocal influence relationship at 3 points in time, corresponding to years 1, 2, and 4 in high school. The model was quantified separately by sex with panel data on approximately 6,000 Canadian high school students. Findings suggest that students influence teachers in this respect to a far greater extent than teachers influence students. In fact, the overall effect of teachers' expectations in the develop-

ment of students' educational ambitions appeared to be minimal. (63 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8287. Wilson, Sandra H. (U South Florida) **Teacher self-perception and the self-concepts of disadvantaged, preschool, gifted children: An experimental investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4939-4940.

Special & Remedial Education

8288. Buehler, Ronald G. (U Minnesota) **Pre-school assessment and three reading readiness intervention programs for high-risk learners at the kindergarten level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4031-4032.

8289. Calsyn, Robert J. (Northwestern U) **The causal relationship between self-esteem, a locus of control and achievement: A cross-lagged panel analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4076-4077.

8290. Clements, Joseph E. (U Kansas) **An investigation of the effects of tactile and positive verbal cues on the accuracy of performance and attending to task of a population of emotionally disturbed students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4033-4034.

8291. Cline, William P. (U Colorado) **A beginning German program for psychologically disadvantaged students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4229.

8292. Coley, Joan D. (U Maryland) **The relationship of self-concept growth to auding quotient, cognitive style, teacher assessment of pupil progress, and reading level/grade level index for boys who are remedial readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3683-3684.

8293. Cook, Jennifer M. (U Kentucky) **Programmed tutoring in reading: A study of the use of out-of-school Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees as tutors to low-achieving behaviorally disordered children in the regular classrooms of an inner-city elementary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4034.

8294. Dahl, Patricia J. (U Minnesota) **A mastery based experimental program for teaching poor readers high speed work recognition skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3984.

8295. Dubin, Renée, O. (U Southern California) **The effects of a trial teaching learning prescription upon the reading ability of educationally handicapped elementary school boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4035-4036.

8296. Ebner, Warren C. (U Southern California) **The diffusion, adoption, and implementation of a nationally recognized innovative program in special education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4036.

8297. Engleman, David. (Ohio State U) **Comparative study of adaptive behavior of Ohio educable mentally retarded and normal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4923.

8298. Goodman, William. (Florida State U) **A curriculum model for mobility behaviors in interrelated areas.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4037.

8299. Hardesty, Russell A. (U Oklahoma) **The use of the Modified Hand Test and Pictorial Study of Values to differentiate between successful and unsuccessful educable mentally retarded work-study students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4037-4038.

8300. Henry, Virginia M. (U Southern Mississippi) **A study of the counselor-consultant's role in developing programs for mentally retarded preschool and early elementary level children, based on selected variables in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4744.

8301. Holdridge, Elizabeth A. (Montgomery County Public Schools, Project Bridge, Rockville, MD) **Emotionally disturbed youngsters in a public school.** *Social Work*, 1975(Nov), Vol 20(6), 448-452. —Describes a pilot project in Montgomery County, Maryland, which indicates that youngsters with severe emotional disturbances can be placed successfully in the public schools and in some instances—can even join the regular classes of their peers. The cost per pupil is high but may not be greater than the cost of providing separate educational facilities for these youngsters. This project is considered applicable to more children than psychoanalytic or behavior modification techniques. —*Journal abstract*.

8302. Jones, Nancy M.; Loney, Jan; Weissenburger, Fred E. & Fleischmann, David J. (U Iowa) **The hyperkinetic child: What do teachers know?** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 388-392. —Asked 15 kindergarten and 1st-4th grade teachers to identify the 5 most hyperactive children in their classes. 66 teacher-identified hyperactive boys were rated significantly higher on the Hyperkinesis index of the Conners Teacher's Questionnaire than a group of nonhyperactive classmate control boys, but the mean Hyperkinesis index scores of teacher-identified hyperactives and clinic-diagnosed hyperkinetics did not differ from each other. The teacher-identified hyperactives were observed to be off-task 33% of the time in their classrooms, and the clinic-diagnosed hyperkinetics were off-task a comparable 37% of the time. It is suggested that if school personnel use their expertise to identify hyperactive children in the classroom and begin behavioral intervention programs at the earliest possible time, medical referral and treatment will be unnecessary for many children. (17 ref) *Journal abstract*.

8303. Jones, Neville J. **Emotionally disturbed children in ordinary schools: Concepts, prevalence and management.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 146-159. Suggests that it may be possible to help emotionally disturbed children in ordinary school who need specialized help without moving them to a special school or referring them to an agency, if use is made of a special adjustment unit. Some conceptual problems to maladjustment are discussed; reference is made to national surveys indicating a 14% prevalence rate of the problem; and a model of management for children in ordinary schools is outlined,

based on work carried out in Bristol, England, over the past seven yrs. (2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8304. Kahn, Michael S. (U Pittsburgh) **Reading interests of emotionally disturbed and nonemotionally disturbed boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4039-4040.

8305. Kakumoto, Junji. [A review of the teaching of children with learning disabilities from the psychoeducational standpoint.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 193-198. —Reviews and criticizes R. Ito's contention that learning disability should be studied on a neurological basis. It is suggested that it would be dangerous to refer all the problems of learning disabilities to neuropsychology without regard to other branches of science. The need for psychoeducational approaches is discussed against the background of past studies of disabilities and in terms of the present educational problems in Japan.—S. Choe.

8306. Kesler, E. Buford. (U Georgia) **The effects of a music training program on the music production skills and social development of severely and profoundly retarded institutionalized children and adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3991-3992.

8307. Klein, Nancy K. (Case Western Reserve U) **Acquisition and retention of classification skills in the trainable mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4928.

8308. Lahm, Thelma L. (Hofstra U) **A system of incentive reinforcement and reward preferences in modifying the reading behaviors of remedial readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3696.

8309. Lewis, Margaret A. (Rutgers State U) **Hyperactivity and variations in prevalence rates for assignment to special classes among Black, White and Spanish surnamed students in twenty-five urban and suburban school districts in New Jersey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4040.

8310. Lewis, Mary E. (U Michigan) **A comparison of self concept, academic achievement, attitude toward school and adaptive behavior of elementary school children identified as educable mentally retarded in four different school environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4929-4930.

8311. Marble, James M. (Mississippi State U) **An analysis of the effectiveness of individualized reading instruction upon self-concept of disadvantaged students with reading disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4571-4572.

8312. Maron, Sheldon S. (U Michigan) **The use of dimension-highlighting procedures to facilitate tactile discrimination learning in visually handicapped and mentally retarded adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4931.

8313. Martin, Nora M. (U Michigan) **The effects of training in visual constancy and role-playing on reading ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4931-4932.

8314. Matthews, Richard. (U Notre Dame) **A study of the modification of conceptual tempo in a group of**

educable mentally retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3997.

8315. McCabe, James J. (U Georgia) **The strength of IQ and creativity in predicting academic achievement among educable retarded students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3191.

8316. McLean, Linda P. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Acquisition of a nonvocal language form by developmentally delayed, nonverbal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4041.

8317. Nixon, Gladys R. (Temple U) **A follow-up study pertaining to the occupational adjustment of educable mentally retarded pupils in Philadelphia Public Schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4042.

8318. Okada, Akira. [The effect of legibility and readability on the oral reading of the partially sighted.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 23(3), 165-169.—Studied how size of print, length of line, writing style, contrast between letter and paper, and the ratio of Chinese characters used in Japanese language affected the oral reading of 25 partially sighted 6th graders (visual acuity less than 0.3) from schools for the blind. The oral reading was tape-recorded. 4 types of reading errors were identified. The number of reading errors was negatively correlated with legibility and readability. A positive relationship was found between the number of errors and reading speed.—S. Choe.

8319. Ousley, James C. (U Northern Colorado) **A study of the relationships between acoustically handicapped children's academic achievement, their parents' attitudes, and other selected variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4042-4043.

8320. Pepin, Bernadette. (St John's U) **The cloze technique combined with high-interest, low-readability reading materials and language experience reading materials to improve the word knowledge and selected comprehension skill abilities of pupils in corrective reading classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3843-3844.

8321. Pugmire, Dorothy J. (U Maryland) **Methods of classroom reintegration and peer acceptance of the emotionally handicapped child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4043.

8322. Roberts, Susan. (Barry Coll, School of Education) **Socio-economic status in relation to learning problems of students.** *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 81-84.—Administered individualized instruments (e.g., the Peabody Individual Achievement Test and selected subtests of the WISC) to 30 7-10 yr olds in a special public school for the emotionally disturbed to measure their intelligence, achievement, language ability, and behavior patterns. The socioeconomic status of the children's families was determined using the revised occupational measure of a scale developed by W. L. Warner et al (1960). Whereas no significant relationships were obtained between socioeconomic status and the educationally relevant variables, several highly significant relationships were found between the educationally relevant variables to one another. An additional number of noteworthy relationships observed between the varia-

bles have implications for teachers with regard to anticipating their children's needs and planning sequential remedial academic and social programs for them on a day-to-day basis.—*Journal abstract.*

8323. Rosenberg, Jerome J. (Temple U) **The effects of a summer work-training program on the self-concept of mentally retarded adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4935.

8324. Rouse, Bobby G. (Mississippi State U) **A comparison of intellectual functioning, academic achievement and self-concept of mentally handicapped children in three types of classroom placement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4935-4936.

8325. Ruiz, Chris C. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) **Tracing and accounting for individual change among junior high school students in Opportunity Hall.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4936.

8326. Sengstock, Wayne L.; Vergason, Glenn A & Sullivan, Margaret M. (Georgia State U) **Considerations and issues in a drug abuse program for the mentally retarded.** *Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(3), 138-143.—Examines the problem of drug abuse and the motivational forces generally found to be behind drug use. Current and past programs in this area have generally not been successful. The reasons for these failures are discussed, and suggestions to help the educator deal with this problem are presented.—*Journal abstract.*

8327. Shroyer, Edgar H. (U Pittsburgh) **A comparative analysis of the readability and reading rates of captioned films with comprehension levels and reading rates of deaf students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4936-4937.

8328. Springmeyer, Linda B. (U Utah) **Stimulus variation transition from behavior modification treatment to regular classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4009.

8329. Squires, Carl C. (U Northern Colorado) **A descriptive study of selected features of effective special education cooperative programs in the United States of America.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4046-4047.

8330. Stillwell, Robert J. (U Southern California) **A comparison study of the effectiveness of an experimental learning center program for mildly handicapped pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4047-4048.

8331. Tolliver, Billie. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Discrimination against minority groups in special education.** *Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded*, (Oct), Vol 10(3), 188-192. — Describes some of the elements which determine the placement of minority children into special education classes, specifically testing practices, language barriers, and books and materials. 3 sources of unfairness in test practices are discussed: (a) test control, (b) the conditions under which the tests are administered, and (c) the way in which scores are used (e.g., special education placement). The pros and cons of the methods used to modify the language administration procedures of standardized tests are also discussed.—M. E. Pounsel.

8332. Warschaw, Tessa A. (U Southern California) **The development and evaluation of a personal management program and its effects upon the self-concept and perceived locus of control of blind adolescent females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4048-4049.

8333. Waterman, Darwin E. (U Tulsa) **Remediation of word attack skills in slow readers by total body movement learning games.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4049.

Counseling & Measurement

8334. Aliotti, Nicholas C.; Britt, Morris F. & Haskins, Guy P. (State U New York, Albany) **Relationships among creativity, intelligence, and achievement measures in Upward Bound students.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 423-427.—Administered to 94 disadvantaged Upward Bound high school students a test battery of the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test; Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT); Expressional Fluency, Alternate Uses, and Consequences Tests of J. P. Guilford; and the Figural form of the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT). Significant sex differences favoring males were obtained for Otis, PSAT-Verbal, and PSAT-Quantitative. Females excelled males on the figural elaboration score from the TTCT. White disadvantaged students scored significantly higher than their Indian counterparts on Otis IQ and higher than their Black counterparts on the PSAT-Quantitative. Whites also scored significantly higher than Indians on the Consequences-Obvious measure. A varimax rotation of the correlation matrix resulted in a 2-factor solution defined by intelligence-achievement scores and figural creativity. Guilford creativity tests were more closely related to the intelligence-achievement factor, while the Torrance figural creativity test remained a distinct factor. —*Journal abstract*.

8335. Alston, Herbert L. & Doughtie, Eugene B. (U Houston) **Correspondence of constructs measured by the Kindergarten Screening Inventory by sex and ethnic group.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 428-429. Investigated whether the constructs measured by the Kindergarten Screening Inventory (KSI) were the same for males and females and for Anglo-American, Negro-American, and Mexican-American groups. Ss were 1,527 kindergartners. The factor-relating procedure proposed by H. F. Kaiser et al (1969) to determine the extent to which the same constructs were measured with different groups was used. The correspondence between the constructs measured by the KSI for males and females and for the Anglo-American and Negro-American and Mexican-American groups was very similar. Findings indicate that substantially the same constructs are being measured by the KSI for both sexes and all ethnic groups. —*Journal abstract*.

8336. Anderson, Barbara E. (U Connecticut) **The effects of test-wiseness upon mental ability assessment, achievement and deductive reasoning in a college sample: An instructional model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3975.

8337. Ash, Michael J.; Sattler, Howard E. & Zellner, Ronald D. (Texas A&M U, Coll of Education) **Measuring classroom behavior via stop action television.**

Perceptual & Motor Skills, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 594.—Data from a field test of a videotape recording system with stop action capabilities, used for 10 days with 4th graders engaged in arithmetic computation, support the use of such a technique for measuring the attending behaviors of individuals located within a group.

8338. Athay, Audrey L. (U Utah) **The relationship between counselor self concept, empathy, warmth, and genuineness, and client rated improvement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3976.

8339. Atlas, John W. (Oakland U, School of Education) **Consulting: Affecting change for minority students.** *Journal of Non-White Concerns in Personnel & Guidance*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(4), 154-160.—Discusses uses of a consulting strategy for work with minority group students. The consultant-consultee client model is presented as a way to promote positive attitudes and appropriate behaviors. Client groups considered include administrators, teachers, parents, and students. The role of consultation in establishing objects to use in evaluating educational programs is discussed, and the importance of the consultant working with adults vital to the life of the minority student is stressed. —R. Tomasko.

8340. Bardo, Harold R. & Cody, John J. (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale) **Minimizing measurement concerns in guidance evaluations.** *Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 175-179. Discusses the difficulties involved in conducting evaluations of guidance and counseling programs. Of the difficulties listed only those that deal specifically with measurement terms are discussed. Examples are also provided of alternative means to the traditional approaches of measurement related to evaluation in general and guidance in particular. A rationale from the literature is provided for the alternative means of measurement suggested. It is argued that if practitioners could overcome the greatest difficulties involved in conducting guidance evaluation, other difficulties would be minimized to the extent that guidance evaluation could at least be initiated. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8341. Baumgardner, Steve R. (U Wisconsin, Eau Claire) **The impact of college experiences on conventional career logic.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 40-45. Using interview data from 20 college students, the factors students consider in choosing a college major were scaled on an analytic-intuitive dimension, emphasizing a continuum of thinking orientations from logical, rational thought to a more intuitive, reflexive mode. Administration of a subsequently developed 27-item questionnaire containing these factors to 586 undergraduates revealed that differences in thinking orientation were associated with sex, area of study, and year in school. A dramatic difference between strongly analytic freshman and more intuitive sophomore thinking seemed to reflect a clash between the conventional wisdom of parents and counselors and the direct emotional experiences of college. Overall, the apparent lack of explicit rationality in student educational decisions appears to be adaptive, because the uncertainties surrounding career opportunities and the involvement of emotions and broad life goals in career choice may make fully rational career planning impossible and undesirable. (19 ref) *Journal abstract*

8342. Bennett, Dale E. (U Minnesota) **The differential predictive effectiveness of selected pre-reading measures of success in reading at the end of grade one under each of six major approaches to first-grade reading instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3680-3681.
8343. Bernkopf, Stanley; Hartley, Duane & Ware, William B. (Pioneer Cooperative Educational Service Agency, Cleveland, GA) **Developing a needs-based guidance system: A psychometric approach.** *Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 180-186.—Traditionally, the psychometric qualities of instruments used in guidance research are not reported, and concerns of validity are passed over lightly. The current article examines this problem by delineating instrument development from the identification of content through the initial validation processes. Procedures for item selection, item validation, and the determination of test validity are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.
8344. Blai, Boris. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **Guidance and counseling in a two-year college.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 54-58.—Stresses the importance of guidance and counseling staff members participating as qualified educators and being incorporated into their institution's educational program. Counselors are criticized for not providing clients with adequate information about vocational opportunities and requirements or about ways to make educational and value decisions. The philosophy of a women's junior college guidance program is discussed, and 7 of its services noted.—*R. Tomasko*.
8345. Bowman, Deanna H. (Auburn U) **A comparison of the effect of certain introspective activities on the self-concept of graduate students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3861.
8346. Bruemner, Rick. (Brigham Young U) **Academic differences and changes in major between female students enrolled in an orientation class and those not enrolled.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3862.
8347. Buckner, Eugene T. (Brigham Young U) **Accountable to whom? The counselor's dilemma.** *Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 187-192.—Developed and administered a questionnaire consisting of possible responsibilities for counselors to 25 counselors, 36 counselor trainees, 25 school administrators, and 37 high school students to reflect their differing perceptions. Items were also rated for their congruence with the policy for secondary school counselors established by the American School Counselor Association-Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. Substantial differences were found in the defined role of the counselor and the perceptions of counselors, trainees, teachers, administrators, and students. Recommendations for counselors and administrators are presented. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
8348. Caskey, William E. (Kent State U) **A comparison of a group Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test with the individual Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test with kindergarten children and the relationship of the two Bender Tests with IQ.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4032-4033.
8349. Copple, Carol E. (Cornell U) **The comparative ease of processing standard English and Negro non-standard English by lower-class Black children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2278.
8350. Cordell, Lonnie G. (Ohio State U) **The effect of structured group counseling on the self-concept, attendance, and achievement of absentee-prone high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4733.
8351. Cort, Charles C. (U Georgia) **Effects of a group approach emphasizing student development on the academic performance and social psychological adjustment of high risk college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4776-4777.
8352. Coveny, Thomas E. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The Perkins-Binet and verbal WISC as predictors of academic achievement for visually handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4034-4035.
8353. Curley, James F. (St Johns U) **Televised and conventional administrations of objective scales on a disadvantaged bilingual population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2893-2894.
8354. D'Andrea, Eugene M. (U Connecticut) **The effectiveness of a behavioral treatment program in alleviating test anxiety in college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2278-2279.
8355. Diana, James W. (Indiana U) **A study of the effects of a counseling and guidance program designed to foster career awareness in tenth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4735.
8356. Dore-Boyce, Kathleen; Misner, Marilyn S. & McGuire, Lorraine D. (U Santa Clara) **Comparing reading expectancy formulas.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(1), 8-14.—A review of several methods of predicting reading expectancy indicates that multiple regression, using all appropriate variables available, yields a significantly better prediction of reading expectancy than any of the 2-variable correlations obtained between expectancy scores of the various formulas and observed reading scores. There is reason to believe also that a breakdown on IQ would yield similar results in favor of multiple regression. While the stepwise procedure clearly indicates contributions of variables other than MA or IQ to predict reading, it may be substantially as accurate from a practical point of view, and possibly more "parsimonious" to use the single predictor of MA for the calculation of reading expectancy at the 4th and 5th grade levels. (16 ref)—*P. D. Leedy*.
8357. Downing, Jerome G. (U Northern Colorado) **The relationship of required counseling to the academic achievement of transfer students admitted to college on probation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2895.
8358. Downs, Richard R. (Ball State U) **A personality assessment of college seniors majoring in mathematically related fields.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4735-4736.
8359. Easterwood, Harold B. (U Southern Mississippi) **An investigation of the effectiveness of group versus group-individual counseling with potential high school**

dropouts. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3865.

8360. Engle, Annette. (Arizona State U) **The effects of child study activities on adolescent girls' attitudes toward child rearing practices.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3866.

8361. Evans, Marilyn K. (Indiana U) **The influence of vocational information on the occupational aspirations of students classified by levels of ability, need achievement, and extraversion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4863-4864.

8362. Fagan, Dennis M. (Arizona State U) **A cross-lagged panel analysis of pupils' cognitive acquisitions as a function of socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4864.

8363. Felt, Stephen S. (West Virginia U) **Career education and its impact on academic achievement and career development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3866-3867.

8364. Felder, Walter W. (U Southern Mississippi) **Unique contribution of certain variables to self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3747.

8365. Fischer, Robert J. (Columbia U) **The career development of high school seniors in 1955 and 1972.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2928.

8366. Frey, David H. (California State U, Hayward) **The anatomy of an idea: Creativity in counseling.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 22-27.—Suggests that many times technical skills are not enough in counseling and student personnel work. By redefining these activities as exercises in creativity, more resources are made available to assist clients. Creativity requires the transformation of the self through the coordination and integration of differing but complementary aspects of cognition, perspective, and thought processes, among other familiar facets of experience. These are briefly discussed. Specific suggestions are offered as to how the counselor can improve creativity in his work. (27 ref)—G. S. Speer.

8367. Gelsomino, Joseph. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Internal-external locus of control and a socially disadvantaged population: A comparison of intervention techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2896.

8368. Glover, Willie C. (Ohio State U) **Selected effects of individual and group counseling on disadvantaged elementary pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3869.

8369. Goldman, Roy D. & Hewitt, Barbara N. (U California, Riverside) **The Scholastic Aptitude Test "explains" why college men major in science more often than college women.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 50-54.—Used the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) to predict the major field choices of 20,809 undergraduates at 4 large universities. Major field was coded on a science-nonscience continuum, and it could be predicted almost as accurately as GPA. The SAT Mathematics subtest (SAT-M) received virtually all of the weight in the prediction equation. Semi-partial correlation was performed to determine if

the aforementioned prediction was a mere artifact of sex differences. Results suggest that (a) mathematical ability is an important determinant of major field choice, and (b) the male female difference in major field choice is largely mediated by the sex difference in mathematical ability. A remedy is suggested for female underrepresentation in science fields.—*Journal abstract*.

8370. Goldman, Roy D. & Slaughter, Robert E. (U California, Riverside) **Why college grade point average is difficult to predict.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 68(1), 9-14.—Many errors in the selection of college students are inversely related to the validity of the predictors employed. The generally weak validity with which GPA has been predicted gives rise to a substantial number of selection errors, including those that support charges of cultural bias. This situation has produced criticisms of standardized tests and a search for alternative models of fair selection. The present investigation with 254 undergraduates suggests that the problem has been misinterpreted. It is a criterion problem rather than a predictor problem. The investigation demonstrates high validity for predicting grades in single classes. Since single-class grades are components in the GPA composite, it seems paradoxical that GPA prediction is inferior to grade prediction in single classes. The explanation for this may reside in different standards of grading in different classes. Implications and remedies are also discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8371. Goodman, Leonard H. (U Virginia) **An analysis of reported counseling services in selected public community colleges located in the Southeastern United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3869-3870.

8372. Griffin, Robert S. (U Minnesota) **The direct involvement scale: A means of measuring the level of personal participation in a learning situation among students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3689-3690.

8373. Groome, Agnes J. (U Colorado) **Interaction effects of personological variables in dyads and simulation task upon role taking and career maturity of grade eleven students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3832-3833.

8374. Hamblin, D. H. (University Coll, Swansea, England) **The counsellor and strategies for the treatment of disturbed children in the secondary school.** *British Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(2), 172-189.—Argues that the most appropriate method of treatment for disturbed pupils within the secondary school lies in the development of special units in which these pupils can follow programs specially designed for each individual. Attention is drawn, however, to the way in which self-defeating strategies can be built into these programs and the deviant identity of these pupils reinforced unless a careful analysis is made of the relationship of the unit to the rest of the school. The programs should develop such skills as decision-making, cooperation, and self-control. The counselor's skills can be utilized in the diagnostic period which precedes the pupils' entry into the unit and are especially relevant in the construction of the individual programs and in orienting pupils toward the treatment process. The counselor should also intervene to insure that a

successful transition from the unit to the ordinary classroom is achieved (1½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8375. Hare, Betty A. (Temple U) **Construct validity of selected subtests of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4038.

8376. Hartzke, Joan E. (U Colorado) **Counselors' and students' perceptions of community college counseling staff role in the state of Colorado.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3871.

8377. Hayes, Janice O. (Middle Tennessee State U) **The development of a psychographic profile of the female health, physical education and recreation major.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3956.

8378. Helliwell, Carolyn B. & Jones, G. Brian. (American Inst for Research, Palo Alto, CA) **Reality considerations in guidance program evaluation. Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance**, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 155-162.—Discusses instruments and procedures used and problems encountered in a recent evaluation of changes in a school guidance program. A systematic approach to guidance was developed, including stating process and product objectives for the guidance program staff and developing and assisting in the implementation of objectives-based, classroom guidance units for students at all 3 academic levels. Evaluation activities focused on determining whether staff achieved their objectives and whether the guidance units were effective in helping students achieve goals and objectives derived from a district-wide needs assessment. Data on attainment of objectives; attitudes of staff, student participants, and parents of students; and positive and negative unanticipated program effects were collected.—*Journal abstract*.

8379. Helwig, Loren D. (U Georgia) **Differences in creativity among homogeneous groups of students using the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking and the Welsh Figure Preference Test.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 491-494.—79 5th graders, comprising 3 intact groups of low, middle, and high ability (from scores on the Metropolitan Achievement Test), were given the Torrance and Welsh tests to assess creativity. Middle ability Ss scored higher on fluency, flexibility, and "origence" than the other 2 groups.—*Journal abstract*.

8380. Henderson, Theodore W. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **The impact of role modeling upon Black client evaluation of their counselors and the indepth relationship formation between Black clients and non-Black counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3872.

8381. Hornsby, June G. (U Southern Mississippi) **The relationship between verbal responses, reading achievement, intelligence, and performance ability for academic and vocational junior college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4563-4564.

8382. Hyde, Elizabeth M. (John Carroll U) **School psychological referrals in an inner city school.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 412-420.—Investigated the number and nature of school psychological referrals in a Black, lower socioeconomic inner-city

school system. Results show that 139 students, or 2% of the student body, were referred for school psychological services, a percentage not significantly different from that reported in earlier studies. Unlike earlier investigations, however, results demonstrate significant sex and/or developmental differences in stated reason for school psychological referrals. Referrals included 91 males and 48 females. 57% of all students referred were referred exclusively for "academic" problems and 30% for "emotional" problems. Suggestions for the training of school psychologists and theoretical issues in urban education are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8383. Ignatz, Milton. (Florida State U) **An investigation of the relationship between test scores of selected structure-of-intellect factors and performance on a unit test in project physics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4084.

8384. Jacobson, M. Victoria. (U Minnesota) **A linguistic feature analysis of verbal protocols associated with pupil responses to standardized measures of reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3690-3691.

8385. Johnstone, Julie P. (U Virginia) **Convergent and discriminant validity of a scale to measure attitudes toward school subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4566.

8386. Kaspi, Moshe. (U Pittsburgh) **Consistency of results in measuring growth patterns of school achievement in longitudinal studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3991.

8387. King, Ruth E. (Temple U) **A workshop method for improving self-concept of Black youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4876.

8388. Kodroff, Judith K. (Temple U) **The effect of three-dimensional and verbal modes of test presentation on conditional reasoning abilities of primary grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4876-4877.

8389. Krieg, Fred J. (Ohio State U) **Perceptual skills and cognitive skills as predictors of academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4928-4929.

8390. Kula, Judith A. (Indiana U) **An analysis of selected personality traits as predictors of success in self-instruction in art at the college level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4702.

8391. Labrentz, Helmut L. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of humor on the initial client-counselor relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3875.

8392. Little, Dolores M. (Texas A&M U) **The effects of modeling of career counseling and sex of counselor on interest in nontraditional occupations for women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3994.

8393. Loesch, Larry C. (Kent State U) **An instrumental approach to the investigation of client nonverbalized feelings in the counseling relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3875-3876.

8394. Mader, Paul E. (U Southern Mississippi) **Differential effects of immediate and delayed feedback in role-playing counseling sessions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3878-3879.
8395. Mahaffy, Robert H. (U Connecticut) **An evaluation of the reliability and validity of a revision of the School Attitude Inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3699-3700.
8396. Makinde, Isaac O. (U Massachusetts) **A proposal for guidance and counseling in Western Nigerian high schools utilizing the indigenous approach with the addition of Western approaches.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3879.
8397. Martin, Samuel D. (U Pittsburgh) **The effects of group counseling on selected senior high school students who demonstrate negative attitudes and behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3996.
8398. Mauger, Paul A. & Kolmodin, Claire A. (U South Florida) **Long-term predictive validity of the Scholastic Aptitude Test.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 847-851.—Studied the ability of the Scholastic Aptitude Test-Verbal (SAT-V) and Quantitative (SAT-M) scores to predict achievement over the entire period of college attendance. In Exp I which used a sample of 318 students who earned a mean of 71.6 credits before terminating their college careers, the correlations of terminal GPAs and SAT-V and SAT-M were .52 and .43, respectively. Correlations of .26 and .22 were found between cumulative GPAs and SAT-V and SAT-M scores for 520 graduating seniors in EXP II. The lower correlations in the senior group were attributed to a restriction in range of the grades. Correlations of the Undergraduate Record Examination Field Tests and SAT-V (.47) and SAT-M (.43) were also reported for the senior group.—*Journal abstract*.
8399. McLeod, Michael A. (St Louis U) **Orienting ninth grade students to counseling services: A study of counselor self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4754.
8400. Miller, LaMar P. (New York U) **Testing Black students: Implications for assessing inner-city schools.** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 406-420.—Reviews the controversy over testing Black American students and discusses developments designed to eliminate abuses in testing minorities. Views on the influence of heredity on IQ, and of schooling and mandatory busing on achievement are presented and criticized. Relationships between testing and Congressional legislation and other legal action are described. 18 questions are posed as examples of the problems involved in developing criteria for acceptable testing programs. The main issue is the use of test scores of Black children to rationalize public policy harmful to the children. (18 ref)—*B. Anthony*.
8401. Mitchell, George W. (Wayne State U) **Effectiveness of short-term group counseling led by disadvantaged peer counselors on a group of disadvantaged freshmen at Oakland Community College.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3882-3883.
8402. Moore, Franklin D. (U Denver) **The role of the senior high school counselor in working with learning disabled students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3883-3884.
8403. Moser, Kathryn. (Indiana U) **Preventative psychotherapy: Implementation of an intervention strategy to raise self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4756.
8404. Munro, Bruce K. (U Oklahoma) **The development of norms on educable mentally retarded and intellectually bright adolescents on a Modified Hand Test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4933-4934.
8405. Murray, Joseph N. (Kent State U) **The marginal child: Which way will he go?** *Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 96(1), 68-77.—Describes the marginal child as one who is experiencing several potentially serious problems which, if not attended to, will move him or her into the pre-delinquent or delinquent categories. Results of research designed to learn more about the significant perceived problems of junior and senior high students are reported and contrasted to the parents' perceptions of those same children's problems. Suggestions are given, by way of describing a teacher-counselor program in a midwestern school system, as to how the marginal child can be helped by minimal intervention on the part of teachers.—*Journal abstract*.
8406. Newcomer, Phyllis L. (Temple U) **Construct validity of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4041-4042.
8407. Novak, Carl D. (U Nebraska) **An empirical investigation of multiple matrix sampling in an elementary school setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4000.
8408. O'Connor, James R. & Wigtil, James V. (Ohio Dept of Education, Div of Guidance & Testing, Columbus) **Guidance program evaluation: A follow-up of effectiveness and value.** *Measurement & Evaluation in Guidance*, 1975(Oct), Vol 8(3), 163-168.—Evaluated the effectiveness of the procedures and instruments of a guidance program evaluation used in Ohio secondary schools. It was found that of the 357 recommendations made to the 20 evaluated schools, nearly 1/3 were fully implemented within 1 yr of the evaluation, another 1/3 were in the process of implementation, and the remaining 1/3 had not been acted on. Reasons for recommendations not being implemented and opinions concerning the values of the evaluation activities used are analyzed.—*Journal abstract*.
8409. O'Sullivan, Ellen P. (Ball State U) **Selection, development and analysis of a test instrument in critical thinking for children in grades three, four and five.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4577-4578.
8410. Parker, Chester C. & Huff, Vaughn E. (Middle Tennessee State U) **The effects of group counseling on rigidity.** *Small Group Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(4), 402-413.—Investigated the effect of a group counseling program on rigidity. 86 psychology students were given the Breskin Rigidity Test (BRT), the F scale of authoritarianism, and a semantic differential instrument for rating self-concept, as pre- and posttest measures. After the program, the experimental and control groups differed significantly on the BRT and F scale, suggesting

that group counseling can decrease rigidity in the attitudes and behavior of college students.—J. Rubin.

8411. Pentecoste, Joseph C. & Nelson, Norbert J. (Indiana U Northwest, Gary) **Effects of small group counseling on cognitive growth of bright underachievers in an atypical educational situation.** *Education*, 1975 Vol 96(1), 89-94.—120 randomly selected bright underachievers (as measured by the Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test, level 4AN) were divided into 2 experimental groups and 2 control groups. The independent variables were teaching methodologies and small group counseling. It was hypothesized that both experimental groups would display significant cognitive gains over the control groups, and that the experimental group exposed to small group counseling would exhibit significant gains over the experimental group not exposed to counseling. Findings do not support the hypotheses. This is explained in terms of the program time element, the lack of control over counseling methodology, and the noninvolvement of parents in the counseling procedure. However, when data were controlled on race, significant differences were found in the noncounseled group.—*Journal abstract*.

8412. Plon, Herta B. (Temple U) **The establishment and evaluation of a group counseling program for ninth and tenth grade students transferring from parochial to public school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3887.

8413. Podel, Bernice M. (Indiana U) **An investigation of the relationship between group counselor functioning and the group participants' perception of the college environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4758-4759.

8414. Rasmussen, Norman H. (U South Dakota) **The effects of violating WISC standard administrative procedures on the performance of third-, fourth-, and fifth-grade children of normal and borderline intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4886.

8415. Rhem, Thomas N. (Memphis State U) **Rotation scores of the Minnesota Percepto-Diagnostic Test as a predictor of reading achievement in emotionally disturbed boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4714.

8416. Salvia, John; Ysseldyke, James E. & Lee, Michael. (Pennsylvania State U) **1972 revision of the Stanford-Binet: A farewell to the mental age.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 421-422.—Reports that inspection of the 1972 revised norms for the Stanford-Binet demonstrates that the average mental age for a particular CA no longer numerically corresponds to that CA. Mental ages derived from the test can no longer be interpreted as mental ages. A table of test ages based on the 1972 norms is provided.

8417. Sassenrath, J. M. (U California, Davis) **Theory and results on feedback and retention.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 67(6), 894-899.—Reanalyzed data from 3 previous studies by J. M. Sassenrath (1972) and J. M. Sassenrath and G. D. Yonge (1968, 1969) to obtain 2 types of ratio scores: (a) the change from a wrong response on Test 1 (W_1) to a right response on Test 2 (R_2) and (b) the change from a right response on Test 1 (R_1) to right response on Test 2 (R_2).

Feedback was either immediate or delayed between Test 1 and Test 2. Delayed feedback produced a higher R_2-W_1 score than did immediate feedback, making the interference-perseveration theory preferable to the verbal rehearsal theory. Immediate feedback did not produce a higher R_2-R_1 score than did delayed feedback, indicating that immediate feedback does not act as a reinforcer of R_2-R_1 , but as information to change R_2-W_1 .—*Journal abstract*.

8418. Schleuter, Stanley L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **An analysis of the use of the "in doubt" response by university students on the Musical Aptitude Profile and the Iowa Tests of Music Literacy.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 481-483.—Administered the Musical Aptitude Profile (MAP) and 4 levels of the Iowa Tests of Music Literacy (ITML) to 78 university non-music majors to investigate the use of the "in doubt" test item response. The "in doubt" response was not used indiscriminately by Ss on either test battery, and it appeared to function in a similar manner to use by public school students. The incidence of use of the "in doubt" response on ITML levels suggested that Ss felt quite confident of their answers on the achievement test levels and that this confidence remained stable throughout a semester of training. No reason to suspect the process validity of MAP or of ITML when used with university students was found.—*Journal abstract*.

8419. Silliman, Benjamin D. (U Kansas) **The interbattery relationships between the domains of personality and interest as assessed by selected scales of the MMPI and SVIB.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3889.

8420. Smith, Robert L. & Troth, William A. (East Texas State U) **Achievement motivation: A rational approach to psychological education.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 22(6), 500-504.—Investigated the achievement motivation training component of psychological education, using 54 late-adolescent pupils as Ss. Ss were stratified and randomly placed into control and experimental groups. In addition to a reduction of test anxiety, the experimental training program had as its objectives an increase in academic achievement motivation, internal feelings of control, and school performance. Results indicate that significant differences existed between experimental and control groups in achievement motivation and internal feelings of control.—*Journal abstract*.

8421. Soethe, James W. (U Colorado) **An analysis of judgments made by four groups of professional educators and their student counterparts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4009.

8422. Stangel, Gretchen F. (U California, Los Angeles) **Intervention procedures in reading underachievement: The development of a teacher-school psychologist consultation model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3891.

8423. Stephens, Phil A. (U Southern California) **The effect of a simulation gaming technique and supplementary activities on modification of occupational interests toward congruence with aptitudes of ninth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3891-3892.

8424. Stewart, Mary E. (Northern Illinois U) **Item factor analysis of the STS Junior Inventory, Form G.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4010.
8425. Stonecypher, William W. (Mississippi State U) **The effect of an occupational guidance program upon the self-concept of high school students in vocational and non-vocational curricula.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4762-4763.
8426. Swails, Richard G. (Pennsylvania State U) **The effects of three group approaches on the aptitude and attitude dimensions of vocational development of ninth grade high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4763-4764.
8427. Tam, Peter T.-K. (Florida State U) **A multivariate experimental study of three computerized adaptive testing models for the measurement of attitude toward teaching effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4010-4011.
8428. Tangeman, James A. (U Wyoming) **An investigation of the effect of two classroom guidance programs on self-concept and achievement of third grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4764.
8429. Taylor, Anne R. (Oregon State U) **The graduate school experience.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Sep), Vol 54(1), 34-39.—Presents selected passages from essays by 3 graduate students describing their lives in graduate school. It is felt these can be helpful to counselors working with graduate students.—G. S. Speer.
8430. Thomas, Jack D. (Texas A&M U) **Effectiveness of a group counseling procedure in changing work values of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3893.
8431. Thompson, William R. (U Southern Mississippi) **A comparison of the relative effectiveness of two different group approaches with sixth grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3893-3894.
8432. Vellon-Rios, Wilfredo. (Purdue U) **The sequential differences in general ability of a sample of Puerto Rican students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2291.
8433. Waugh, R. P. (U Oregon, Coll of Education) **The I. T. P. A.: Ballast or bonanza for the school psychologist.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Fall), Vol 13(3), 201-208. Discusses rationale, reliability, factorial validity, and educational usefulness of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (ITPA). The ITPA is a serious attempt to identify specific sensory processing abilities. It is assumed that deficits can be remediated and that instruction can be matched to students' strengths and weaknesses. The ITPA is not a test of psycholinguistics since it does not yield information about the units of natural language. The subtests have good internal consistency and the composite score is reliable over time periods most applicable for instructional planning. Reliability of individual subtests are too low to guide remediation. Factor analytic studies indicate the ITPA is primarily a measure of verbal intelligence. Remediation directed toward strengths and weaknesses in sensory or perceptual processing has not been effective. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
8434. Webster, Waymon T. (Texas A&M U) **An analysis of occupational aspirations of early adolescent Black students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3897-3898.
8435. Wells, Robert A. (U Georgia) **The probabilistic interpretation of test scores calibrated by the Rasch model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4012.
8436. Winsor, Robert D. (U Southern Mississippi) **Reading achievement of fourth graders under anxiety-arousing situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4592.
8437. Wood, R. & Naphthali, W. A. (U London, England) **Assessment in the classroom: What do teachers look for?** *Educational Studies*, 1975(Oct), Vol 1(3), 151-161.—Explored the idea that teachers look for different behaviors to reward when making assessments of students' achievement. Using a repertory grid technique, 16 secondary school teachers of geography and mathematics were asked to name the attributes they look for and to rank them in order of importance; data were collected on 355 students. Cognitive attributes were generally predominant but there was a class of attributes, termed "motivational," which appeared to exert considerable moderating effects. It was in their response to sets of behaviors like "industry" and "perseverance" that teachers showed greatest individual differences in rating performance. Suggestions are made for bringing greater systematization into assessments although it is recognized that there is likely to be a limit to what it is possible to do. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.
8438. Zirkle, Kenneth E. (Pennsylvania State U) **Two residence hall staffing approaches to the development of maturity in male freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4767.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

8439. Abrams, Stanley. (Permanente Clinic, Portland, OR) **The validity of the polygraph technique with children.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 310-311.—Investigated the validity of the polygraph technique with 8 children each from Grades 4-8, randomly divided into experimental (lying) and control groups. Results show that the technique was accurate from the 6th grade (or 11 yr olds) upward, but that accuracy was poor below this level. R. J. Albery.
8440. Antonelli, Douglas C. (North Carolina State U) **An analysis of the keying behavior of skilled operators: Some implications for a model of short term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2960.
8441. Aranya, N. & Jacobson, D. (Tel-Aviv U, Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration, Israel) **An empirical study of theories of organizational and occupational commitment.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 97(1), 15-22.—Empirically examined the theories on organizational and occupational commitment developed by H. Becker (1960, 1965) and by G. Ritzer and H. Trice (1969). The relationships between commitments and between commitments and various background indicators of the number of side-

bets, were examined in regard to system analysts in Israel. 228 questionnaires returned by members of the Israeli Association of System Analysts were analyzed. While the study gave little support to hypotheses based on Becker's theory, those based on Ritzer and Trice's theory were fully accepted in that commitment was positively correlated with age and salary, organizational commitment was positively correlated with occupational commitment, and the sole indicator of high occupational commitment was entry job.—*Journal abstract.*

8442. Benel, Russell A. & Storm, William F. Neptune: Modifications and current applications. *USAF School of Aerospace Medicine*, 1975(Aug), Vol 75(20), 39 p.—Presents recent modifications of the Neptune (neuropsychiatric test unit) psychomotor test apparatus and a brief description of individual vigilance, problem solving, short-term memory, and compensatory tracking tasks. Currently available system workload program listings and typical learning data under these workloads are discussed. Standardized instructions for the Neptune operator console are provided. Previous Neptune use is documented in an annotated bibliography.—*Journal abstract.*

8443. Brooks, Andrew J. (Chicago Police Dept., Criminalistics Div, IL) Frequency of distribution of crime scene latent prints. *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 292-293.—Presents 4 yrs of latent fingerprint identification data showing that right- and left-hand prints are equally probable, and that the order of frequency of single fingerprints is thumb, middle, and index.—*R. J. Albers.*

8444. Douthitt, Nathan. (Southwestern Oregon Community Coll) Enforcement and nonenforcement roles in policing: A historical inquiry. *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 336-345.—Gives a comprehensive history of the development of police professionalism from 1920 to the present. During the 1920s and 1930s, a "war on crime" atmosphere fostered many scientific, administrative, and technological changes in police work, but discouraged the development of police programs in social service, crime prevention, and community relations. Early police crime prevention programs centered on juvenile and adult female offenders. Nonenforcement roles of police are receiving more attention now, due to racial conflict, traffic congestion, and high juvenile delinquency rates.—*R. J. Albers.*

8445. Estes, Richard J. (U California, Berkeley) The unemployed professional: The social, psychological and political consequences of job displacement among educated workers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4403-4404.

8446. Fernex, Frederick J. (Suffolk County Police Dept, Administration Bureau, NY) Attitudes of certain criminal justice personnel toward drug laws and drug offenders. *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 354-362.—Investigated the attitudes of 85 police recruits, 140 veteran policemen, 26 assistant district attorneys, and 30 probation officers regarding drug laws and drug offenders, using a self-administered questionnaire. The police recruits were surveyed before and after academy training and were found to move in the direction of police officer attitudes. All 4 respondent groups agreed that courts have too much discretionary

power, and that drug laws are not effective deterrents. However, district attorneys and probation officers held softer, more liberal attitudes than police on all other questions. Results are interpreted in the light of the attitudinal conflicts among the elements of the criminal justice system.—*R. J. Albers.*

8447. Heaukulani, David. (Honolulu Police Dept, HI) The normal distribution of crime. *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 312-318.—Presents the thesis that the amount of crime is dependent upon factors which are normal in the social order, such as greater population density, more autos, residences, etc. Therefore, as urbanization and attendant opportunities for crime increase, the amount of crime can be expected to increase. A path analysis model and a linear regression model are presented as techniques to estimate the expected increase in crime. These techniques are recommended to criminal justice planners who must set realistic goals for crime control programs.—*R. J. Albers.*

8448. Matoušek, Oldřich & Zastávka, Zdeněk. [Proposal for classification and evaluation of operators' activities.] (Czech) *Syntéza*, 1973(Jun), Vol 6(3), 86-96.—Discusses the effect of technological change on classifying the job of operator. An analysis of the interaction of man, the means of production, and the object of the work produced a hypothetical 5 type-level job description with algorithmic signs having skill significance. (English, French, Russian, & German summaries)—*P. Babarik.*

8449. Pym, Denis. (U London, Graduate School of Business Studies, England) The demise of management and the ritual of employment. *Human Relations*, 1975(Oct), Vol 28(8), 675-698.—Discusses the links between the condition of employment and the issues of alienation, the overconsumption of scarce resources, and pollution. A return to the pursuit of emancipation as a primary concern in reexamining the relationship between man, work, and employment is recommended.

8450. Wildman, Kim S.; Phillips, Valerie A. & Thornton, John I. The quantitative estimation of the strength of associations in *modus operandi*. *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 301-304.—Presents an association coefficient that is appropriate for contingency tables, especially for applications in forensic science, such as *modus operandi* resemblances.—*R. J. Albers.*

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

8451. Blum, Stuart H. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York, School of Education) The desire for security in vocational choice: A comparison of men and women. *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 277-281.—The Attitudes in Vocational Choice inventory, designed to measure the degree of emphasis placed upon a desire for security in choosing a job or an occupation, was completed anonymously by 102 male and 91 female 17-52 yr olds. The difference between the mean security score of the males when compared to that of the females was not statistically significant. However, statistically significant differences were found between mean scores of subsamples of 26 males and of 22 females with the occupational orientation of business when compared

with mean scores of subsamples of 25 males and of 21 females, respectively, in education. Results imply that consideration of security aspects is appropriate to vocational decisions, but not on a differential sex basis. It is suggested that if present societal trends continue, intrasex differences in vocational choice could be expected to become more evident than intersex differences.—*Journal abstract.*

8452. Bogdan, Arthur R. (Rutgers State U) **Relationships among vocational interests, personal needs, and personality characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3860-3861.

8453. Brooks, Lois P. (Wayne State U) **The sex-role stereotyping of occupational perceptions by sixth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3862.

8454. Deabler, Herdis L.; Harl, Emil M. & Willis, Constance A. (VA Hosp, New Orleans, LA) **Physique and personality: Somatotype and vocational interest.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 382. —Correlation of 300 males' scores on the SVIB for Men with somatotypes (using W. H. Sheldon's concepts and measurement techniques) resulted in many significant relationships.

8455. Farmer, Helen S. (U Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) **Career counseling.** *New Directions for Higher Education*, 1975(Aut), No 11, 61-78. Suggests ways in which counselors can increase the career potential of women by providing information, questioning traditional attitudes, and teaching work-related skills. Issues discussed related to the counseling needs of a variety of women include individual or group counseling, assessment and diagnosis, self-information resources, planning for multiple roles, and career motivation. Emphasis is placed on ways of increasing the available options, and the special needs of reentry women, Blacks, divorcees, widows, and career changers are considered. (58 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

8456. Gandy, Gerald L. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **A review of sex of sibling studies related to vocational interest.** *Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 15-19.

Demonstrates that the relationship between sex of sibling and vocational interest tends to be inconsistent and contradictory. Some research indicates that opposite sex siblings acquire gender characteristics from each other which influence their vocational interests. Other research suggests that an opposite sex sibling becomes even more firmly identified with his own sex in terms of vocational interest. Moreover, there is research which disputes the fact that sex of sibling has any relationship to vocational interest. It appears that this relationship is dependent on a complex interaction of variables (e.g., sex and age of siblings, birth order, age spacing and family size, socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds, and parents' personalities) relevant to social psychological development. (17 ref)—*Journal summary.*

8457. Hazel, Joe T.; Stacy, William J. & Burtch, Lloyd D. **Assignment location preferences of airmen.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-50, 50 p.

Administered a survey to 4,670 airmen about assignment location preferences for 150 locations in the continental US. Results show that most preferred locations were concentrated in Florida, California, and Colorado and least preferred locations in "northern tier"

states; that variability in base preference ratings increased with an increase in level of desirability; and that airmen may have a low level of awareness of certain geographical-environmental characteristics for US locations.

8458. Mattis, Noémi P. (Columbia U) **Subjective importance of future career as a function of ideal age and attitude towards time.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2904.

8459. McGrory, Joseph E. (Temple U) **Locus of control, occupational aspiration level, and vocational interest preferences of male college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3880-3881.

8460. Miller, Michael F. (New York U) **Effects of information complexity and vocational maturity on pre-decision information seeking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3882.

8461. Mulroy, John P. (U Wyoming) **A comparison of differential modes of interpretation of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank with high school juniors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4756-4757.

8462. Phalen, William J. **Comprehensive occupational data analysis programs (CODAP): Ordering of hierarchically grouped case data (KPATH) and print KPATH (PRKPTH) programs.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Aug), No 75-32, 27 p. —Presents a technical report for occupational analysts, occupational research personnel, and personnel managers on the functions and utilities of Comprehensive Occupational Data Analysis Programs (CODAP) Examples of applications of the Ordering of Hierarchically Grouped Case Data (KPATH) and Print KPATH (PRKPTH) programs which facilitate the identification of background variables having similar values for all or most cases in any hierarchical group are presented.

8463. Tinsley, Joyce R. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **The differential effects of an audio program learning tape and open group discussion on women's attitudes toward women and work.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3894.

8464. Treiman, Donald J. (U California, Ctr for Policy Research, Los Angeles) **Problems of concept and measurement in the comparative study of occupational mobility.** *Social Science Research*, 1975(Sept), Vol 4(3), 183-230. Argues that there is almost no firm knowledge about societal differences in the rates, patterns, and processes of occupational mobility. Insufficient attention has been paid by previous researchers to the problem of standardizing the measurement of occupational status. As a result existing cross-national comparisons of mobility are virtually invalid. A Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale is proposed as a basis for valid cross-national comparison. Properties of the scale are discussed, and results achieved with the scale are compared to those based on other occupational scoring procedures. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Personnel Selection & Training

8465. Brown, James E. & Rust, Steven K. **Undergraduate pilot training task frequency study.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Aug), No 75-19, 57 p.

—Determined the number of task repetitions required for an undergraduate pilot training (UPT) student to become proficient in each UPT task and total number of task repetitions that UPT students receive for each maneuver. Results of 2 studies are presented which show the development of data collection procedures for an operational UPT program and the implementation of these procedures, and implications for syllabus development are discussed.

8466. Duncan, K. D. & Shepherd, A. (U Hull, England) **A simulator and training technique for diagnosing plant failures from control panels.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 627-641.—Devised and tested a simulator which uses back-projection to life size of slides of control panel mock-ups by a random access projector. Under an adaptive cumulative part regime, 17 undergraduates trainees saw an average of 89 failure arrays in 30 min, an obvious advantage over the operational situation. In a test 24 hrs after training, consisting of the 8 faults each presented 4 times in random order, 4 out of 17 Ss made only 1 error in 32 diagnoses; the other Ss performed perfectly. Ss' reports indicated very different solution strategies (e.g., recognition of alarm patterns, and serial instrument checking determined by heuristics of plant functioning). Several features of performance were consistent with the view that trainees use a minimal number of dimensions for correct discrimination and that these change as the number of different fault arrays increases. It is argued that this training regime should reduce stress. In particular it is argued that, according to current theories of stress, the fewer dimensions needed for diagnosis, the more robust will be diagnostic performance in dangerous environments. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

8467. Eddowes, Edward E. & King, Norman W. (Flying Training Div, AFHRL, Williams AFB, AZ) **Self-perceived problems of student pilots eliminated from undergraduate pilot training.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75(8), 28 p.—Describes how students eliminated from undergraduate pilot training (UPT) perceived the circumstances leading to their elimination. Personal interviews with 117 eliminees provided information on the similarities and differences among 5 categories of attrition (self-initiated elimination (SIE), manifestation of apprehension (MOA), flying deficiency (FD), medical deficiency (MD), and academic deficiency (ACAD). When major problem areas identified were related to learning how to land the aircraft and with student-instructor pilot interactions, inability to acquire pilot skills was not as important a basis for elimination from UPT as were other categories of elimination, such as SIE and MOA, both of which were associated with a variety of psychological attributes. It is concluded that eliminees' perceptions of training problem areas can provide useful information for training program management and can suggest areas for training research.—*Journal abstract*

8468. Eddowes, Edward E., McRee, Phillip L., Matheny, W. Guy & Crowder, Norman A. (AFHRL, Flying Training, Williams AFB, TX) **Preliminary operational evaluation of an audiovisual instrument trainer.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-49, 21 p.

—Reports the results of an evaluation of the audiovisual instrument trainer (AVIT) which uses multi-media instruction in aircraft instrument scanning, interpretation, and flight path error correction procedures. Results indicate the AVIT-trained students made significantly more correct responses than student pilots not trained on AVIT.

8469. Girtton, Lyda G. (Indiana U) **A comparison of the characteristics of enrollees who participated in the work incentive and concentrated employment programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4741.

8470. Hakel, Milton D., Klimoski, Richard J. & Wood, Michael T. (Ohio State U, Research Foundation) **Management of social incentives in Air Force technical training: A field experiment.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Sep), No 75-11, 181 p.—Describes a field experiment which explored the use of social incentives in Air Force technical training. Data from Ss in a resident training avionics course show that none of the 4 experimental conditions ("Hawthorne effect" control condition, leader attitude training system, leader recognition system, and classroom behavior development system) had any appreciable effect on performance, although 1 system did have a significant positive effect on student attitudes toward other trainees.

8471. Kennedy, T. C. (North-East Thames Regional Health Office, Southend Hosp, Essex, England) **Some behavioural factors affecting the training of naive users of an interactive computer system.** *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 817-834.—A large sample of clerical and secretarial staff provided 50 hrs of observation and measurement of man-machine interaction. Analysis of test results required the development of new measures of performance for recording behavioral variables, conceptualization of the system, and level of ability. Results indicate that it is possible, with a self-teaching computing system, to train "computer-naive" clerical staff to a high degree of competence in a very small number of short training sessions. Behavioral patterns are examined with regard to their influence on the design of command structures.—*Journal abstract*.

8472. Kron, G. J. (Singer-Simulation Products Div, Binghamton, NY) **Advanced simulation in undergraduate pilot training: Motion system development.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-59(11), 72 p.

—Describes the development and preliminary implementation of a computerized pilot training kinesthetic simulator which contains a motion math model permitting E to vary widely the resultant motion information and thereby contribute to the determination of a relationship between the amount and scope of motion information and training value.

8473. Matheny, W. G. (Life Sciences, Inc, Hurst, TX) **Training research program and plans: Advanced simulation in undergraduate pilot training.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-26(11), 102 p.—Surveyed 12 experts in pilot training to determine the important training research problems to be undertaken in order to increase training effectiveness in beginning pilot training. The highest priority problems were examined in the light of the research equipment

capabilities of the US Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Flying Training Division, and administrative constraints. Initial experiments in training methodology and training simulator requirements are recommended and outlined, and the performance equivalence approach to research in these areas is described. Studies are suggested designed to evaluate the concept and its use in training research. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8474. Pina, Manuel. **Training line simulator (enhanced version): Revised user's manual.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-25, 146 p.—This revised manual describes system functions and modules and gives user instructions for the training line simulator (T.L.S.). It is noted that the T.L.S. has been reprogrammed to run on the AFHRL UNIVAC 1108 and that this version of the manual reflects the reprogramming.

8475. Roberts, William B. **Group decision-making and problem-solving.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 36-39.—Advocated participation training as a specific method of giving staff members practice in working together to solve problems. Human understanding, acceptance, and commitment can be learned in small group discussions focused on topics of interpersonal interest.—*R. L. Sulzer*.

8476. Ross, M. Gerlene. (U Pittsburgh) **The effect of a reduced number of sentence transformations on test performance for two cultural groups (Blacks and Whites) as measured by the original and some revised versions of a New York State civil service examination of reasoning ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2356.

8477. Taylor, John E. et al. **Establishing the concepts and techniques of performance-oriented training centers: A summary report.** *HumRRO Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-21, 44 p.—Describes a 3-yr effort by Work Unit ATC-PERFORM to review, evaluate, and refine performance-based training in the all-volunteer US Army. The operation of the program and its accomplishments in 6 specific areas are described. (2 p ref)

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

8478. Christal, Raymond E. **Systematic method for establishing officer grade requirements based upon job demands.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-36, 39 p.—Interim results of a study developing a management engineering methodology indicate that US Air Force manpower and management engineering personnel can accurately apply Officer Grade Requirements determination procedure for positions based on job content and responsibilities. (15 ref)

8479. Corporan, Chuck. **What do you say after you say "Good morning"?** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(11), 44-47. Because selling success is dependent upon accurately reading other people, it is suggested that the salesman can benefit by applying the principles of transactional analysis. Study of these principles, thought, and introspection are required if the salesman is to become more open in his dealings and is to read reactions confidently. Prospecting for business and closing the sale are crucial and difficult areas of selling where knowing the client's ego state and responding to it appropriately will keep communication going.

Success requires that someone know what is happening in the transaction, and that "someone" should be the salesman.—*R. L. Sulzer*.

8480. Fogus, Donald L. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) **Evaluating the forester in the environmental age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2392.

8481. Hammerton, M. (U Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England) **The use of same or different sensory modalities for information and instructions.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 683-686. Conducted a study in which 57 19-27 yr old Royal Navy ratings acted upon incoming information in accordance with instructions which were altered from time to time. Five conditions were examined: instructions heard, information seen; instructions seen, information heard; both seen; both heard; and both randomly mixed. Performance was markedly superior in the 1st condition. It is concluded that this should be the form of information presentation to be recommended where possible. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

8482. Hennigan, James K. & Wortham, A. W. (Texas A&M U) **Analysis of workday stresses on industrial managers using heart rate as a criterion.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 675-681. Evaluated the impact of job activity on heart rates (HRs) of 24 27-55 yr old males. EKGs were obtained during a normal workday to determine the effect of industrial work conditions during 2 6-10 hr periods, giving 48 possible data-days, of which 45 were used in this study. Ss were analyzed according to age, type of company, and organizational situation. Activities of the day, having been recorded in personal diaries, were compared to HR records obtained during the same period. The period of highest daily HR occurred 70% of the time during nonphysical work activities specifically identified by the Ss. Results indicate that situations identifiable by Ss as potentially stressful can cause high HR, and conversely high HR can lead to the identification of industrial situations stressful to the employee. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

8483. Hogan, Robert & Kurtines, William. (Johns Hopkins U) **Personological correlates of police effectiveness.** *Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 91(2), 289-295. Conducted a study with the Police Department of Oakland, California, which supports results obtained earlier with the Maryland State Police concerning the personological correlates of competent police work. With use of California Psychological Inventory protocols for 229 male police officers and trainees, evidence is provided on 3 points (a) the modal personality of police, (b) the personality characteristics associated with persistence in police work, and (c) the personality correlates of effective performance. These samples of American police were found to be masculine, self-confident, and socially effective. Good police are characterized by functional intelligence, achievement motivation, and social poise. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8484. King, Robert J. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **An experimental study of the value of utilizing tests, training, and biographical data to differentiate between production workers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2989.

8485. Kissiah, Carl W. (U Georgia) **The development of an objective rating instrument for campus police officers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2902.

8486. Middlemist, Robert D. (U Washington) **An examination of the effects of including and changing a comparison co-worker in an induced inequity situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4499.

8487. Murrell, G. A. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **A reappraisal of artificial signals as an aid to a visual monitoring task.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 693-700.—Three groups of male naval ratings ($N = 53$) performed a visual search and detection task on an inherently noisy display. One group was given real signals only, in a random 0.1 of the trials, without knowledge of results (KR). The 2nd group was given artificial signals, identical with the real signals, on a further 0.05 of the trials, increasing the apparent signal rate by 50%. The 3rd group was similarly given artificial signals and also immediate KR on the trials in which artificial signals occurred. Ss with artificial signals detected on average 75% of the real signals against 63% detected without, but also made 22% compared with 12% false alarms. This indicates a difference in response criterion even greater than normatively expected for the difference in signal probabilities, but there was no difference at all in discrimination efficiency. No benefit was conferred by KR, probably because, with variable signals, no single form could be learned to serve in their discrimination. (French & German summaries) (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

8488. Otto, Mary L. (Indiana U) **A comparison of the effectiveness of para-professional indigenous helpers and non-indigenous helpers in the placement of unemployed enrollees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4757.

8489. Repko, John D. (U Louisville) **Behavioral effects of prolonged exposure to continuous and intermittent noise.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2345.

8490. Schulz, Russel E.; FlitzGerald, Barbara K. & Prophet, Wallace W. **UH-1 Helicopter Mechanic (MOS67N20) Job Description Survey: Performance of specific maintenance tasks.** *HumRRO Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-13, 302 p.—Presents the 2nd of 2 reports on a worldwide survey of the maintenance activities of over 5,000 helicopter mechanics. Detailed data on the performance tasks by combat job incumbents in Vietnam, and a comparison of job performance by organizational and direct and general support level mechanics are discussed.

8491. Shanthamani, V. S. (Indian Inst of Science, Bangalore, India) **A comparative study of aptitude of engineers of various groups using the Mechanical Reasoning and Space Relations tests.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 25-33.—Studied differences in engineering aptitude between groups of engineers, using 2 tests from the Differential Aptitude Test as measures. Ss were 95 unemployed and 85 employed engineering graduates and 148 unemployed and 85 employed engineering diploma holders. A comparison of the above groups with the

performance of American students and other related groups in India was also conducted. Results reveal that the employed groups were superior to the unemployed groups. Graduates scored higher than the diploma holders. The performances of other related groups in India and American students were better than the unemployed groups in both the tests of aptitude. Performance of the employed groups in comparison with the above groups was better only in the Mechanical Reasoning Test.—*Journal abstract.*

8492. Thomas, D. Ralph. (U Washington) **Managerial bias: The effects of interpersonal expectations in a work group situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4506.

8493. White, Herbert L. (New York U) **The structure of intellect model as a basis for cross cultural analysis of tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3720.

Management & Management Training

8494. Baukus, Erwin J. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **The relationship between synthetically derived job profiles and a personality inventory profile of first line supervisors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2350.

8495. Čech, Vladimír. (Vysoká škola strojni a elektrotechnická, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia) [Sociology in the Soviet science of management.] (Czech) *Sociologický Časopis*, 1974, Vol 11(1), 16-25.—Notes that Marxist sociology differentiates between 2 aspects of management, the technical-organizational and the socioeconomic. Only the principles of the 1st type are considered generally valid. However, since the theory and practice of management are mainly determined by the 2nd type, the principles of socialist management are qualitatively different from those of capitalist management. (Russian & English summaries) (27 ref)—V. S. Fischmann.

8496. Connell, Kenneth F. (Ohio State U) **An evaluation of the use of management-by-objectives meetings as an organizational development strategy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2351.

8497. Davidson, Leth W. (U Santa Clara) **The management styles of hospital administrators.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4488-4489.

8498. Eden, Dov & Leviatan, Uri. (Tel Aviv U, Israel) **Implicit leadership theory as a determinant of the factor structure underlying supervisory behavior scales.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 60(6), 736-741.—Examined implicit leadership theory (preconceptions about the patterning of leadership variables) in 235 college students. Ss completed the Survey of Organizations questionnaire on a fictitious "Plant X" about which they were given little information. Factor analysis, performed on the items purported to measure 4 leadership factors, resulted in the conceptualized factor structure. Since no information was given regarding supervisory behavior in Plant X, the factor structure was attributed to an implicit leadership theory. Factor analysis on subsamples indicated the factor structure could not be attributed to either experience in organizations or previous instruction in management. It is

suggested that responses to questionnaires regarding organizational variables may be contaminated by implicit theory and that multitrait-multimethod procedures may be required to validate questionnaires.—*Journal abstract.*

8499. Falcione, Raymond L. (Kent State U) **A correlational analysis of communication variables and satisfaction with immediate supervision in a large industrial organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4460.

8500. Ghosh, P. K. & Manerikar, V. V. (U Bombay, J. B. Inst of Management Studies, India) **In search of personality characteristics of the Indian managers.** *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 1-6.—Administered the 16 PF (Form C) to 13 personnel managers, 22 bank managers, and 45 general managers to determine if common personality characteristics exist among various types of Indian managers. Findings indicate that Indian managers in different functional areas have greater similarities than differences. The hypothesis that Indian managers in functional areas would have personality characteristics similar to Indian general managers was partially supported by the results. Among the common characteristics which emerged from the 3 group profiles were dominance, casualness, sensitivity, realism, adaptability, practicality, confidence, conservatism, and group dependence.—*Journal abstract.*

8501. Greer, William W. (George Washington U) **Leadership styles and leader characteristics in bureaucratic organizations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4491.

8502. Harrison, Frank. (Illinois State U, Business Coll) **Bureaucratization: Perceptions of role performance and organizational effectiveness.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 319-326.—Tested the hypothesis that the more bureaucratic the system of management in an organization, the lower the perception of both organizational effectiveness and role performance. Lower and middle management personnel from 2 law enforcement organizations were administered a questionnaire measuring bureaucratization, organizational effectiveness, and perceived role performance. Results show that both organizations were highly bureaucratic. Supervisors from all levels perceived organizational effectiveness as low and saw their own role performance negatively. *R. J. Albers.*

8503. Hesseltine, Glen C. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Human relations training for industrial supervisors as related to their attitude and behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2352.

8504. Hora, Štefan. [On the problem of low participation by women in managerial activities.] (Slovak) *Synéza*, 1973(Jun), Vol 6(3), 81-86. Studied the barriers to female promotion of management by surveying a sample of 2,000 females in heavy industry, commerce, education, and administration in Slovakia. The additional family-household role load produced a 30% refusal rate to offers of promotion. Affirmative political action raised female management participation from the national 5% level to 30% (English, French, & German summaries)—*P. Babarik.*

8505. Monat, Jonathan S.; Patton, Robert T. & Elias, Dean C. (Western Washington State Coll) **Improving management training using apprenticeship principles: Interpreting proper training design elements.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 20-26.—Discusses tests of management training, appropriate training methods, and the responsibilities of management in this area.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

8506. Nowlin, Joseph C. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **The effects of sets of reinforcements on a leader's reinforcing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4501.

8507. Stacy, William J. & Hazel, Joe T. **A method of determining desirable task experiences for first-line supervisors.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Aug), No 75-23, 22 p. -1,261 accounting and finance supervisors rated 254 journeyman-level tasks in 8 areas on the importance of a supervisor knowing how to perform those tasks. The findings that many supervisors had limited experience in the desirable journeyman-level tasks and that most had spent their career time within few of the 8 work areas indicate that persons in the present Air Force accounting and finance work management unit may not have enough experience to rate the tasks.

8508. Waters, Elmer E. (City U New York) **The relationship between a leader's opinion of his least preferred coworker (LPC score) and the leader's cognitive complexity: An experimental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3638.

8509. Wiley, Llewellyn N. **Familiarity with subordinates' jobs: Immediate versus secondary supervisors.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jun), No 75-7, 22 p. Tested the hypothesis that only immediate supervisors know enough about their subordinates' job activities to render job performance ratings. Pairs of supervisors who rated the quality of performance of Supply airmen had identified themselves as immediate supervisors and other-than-immediate supervisors. These pairs, working independently, rated the same airmen on how well they performed individual tasks. Each supervisor was asked to rate each task that he was sure the subordinate did, but he was not told which tasks the subordinate had identified. The selections of tasks were tallied against the responses made by the incumbents on the same inventory. An incumbent's responses were relative time spent ratings. Tasks were classified by a scale of percent time spent, and 2 supervisory levels were compared in terms of percentage of tallies ("agreements") with the incumbents. The tallies were greater for tasks on which the airmen spent more time, but there was no detectable difference between immediate and other supervisors.—*Journal abstract.*

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

8510. Abbott, Helen L. (Georgia State U) **Human relations skills of beginning office workers in occupational adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4543.

8511. Barnowe, J. Thad. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Leadership and performance outcomes in research organizations: The supervisor of scientists as a source of assistance.** *Organizational*

Behavior & Human Performance, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(2), 264-280.—Examined associations between a multifaceted measure of several forms of assistance leaders might provide to subordinates, a measure of closeness of supervision, and a criterion measure of 2 types of organization-level research outcomes (contribution to scientific knowledge and contribution to applied practices). Leadership measures were collectively able to explain 18% of the variation in the applied scientific contribution of 81 subunits of a large research organization. Several factors moderated the importance of leader behavior, including isolation from the scientific community and scientists' length of service. There were indications that 1st-level supervisors of scientists serve as sources of help or assistance on which scientists do not always rely. Where scientists were in some way disadvantaged, leader behavior was more strongly related to research outcomes than where conditions were more advantageous. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8512. Bowers, David G.; Franklin, Jerome L. & Pecorella, Patricia A. (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research, Ctr for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge) **Matching problems, precursors, and interventions in OD: A systematic approach.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 391-409.—Develops a framework for systematic organizational development, including a model for matching interventions with problem causes using concepts from social systems theory and medical pathology. At the foundation of the framework are 3 basic principles of change applicable both to physical and social systems: (a) Interventions designed to change leadership behavior must be selected to fit properties of the system. (b) Certain areas or aspects of systems are predisposed to successful change. (c) Change occurs indirectly through a series of cause-effect successions. Systematic organizational development is presented as a process of identifying and matching problem behavior, precursors, and appropriate interventions. Implications for practitioners are presented, along with illustrations suggesting the advantages of this approach. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8513. Carruth, Carl. (U Texas, Arlington) **A study of the comparative effects of motivators and hygiene factors on performance in the "expectancy" motivation model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2985.

8514. Cizancas, Victor I. & Feist, Fritz. (Menlo Park Police Dept CA) **A community's response to police change.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 284-291.—Reports the results of a 1974 community attitude survey in Menlo Park, California, where police uniforms and departmental organization had been changed in 1969. A 4% random sample of residents was chosen from a city directory and 62% of these were reached. Results show that a large proportion of respondents felt positively toward the police and approved of the direction the department was taking. All results are consistent with this interpretation, except for the predominantly Black area of Belle Haven, where the results were just the opposite.—*R. J. Albers*.

8515. Connolly, Richard A. (Michigan State U) **Communication and group cohesiveness in the organi-**

zational work group. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2986.

8516. Cusack, Andrew T. (St John's U) **Job satisfaction and personality characteristics of the Diocesan priesthood of the State of Connecticut.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3984.

8517. Dank, Martin I. (New York U) **Satisfaction with a religious role pursued occupationally or recreationally: A study of American Jewish cantors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2894.

8518. Dawis, René V. & Lofquist, Lloyd H. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **Personality style and the process of work adjustment.** *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 23(1), 55-59.—Extends the theory of work adjustment to include description of the work adjustment process in terms of the concepts of work personality and work environment styles. The work personality style dimensions deduced from the theory of work adjustment are flexibility, activeness, reactivity, and celerity. These dimensions are described conceptually, and examples of data for their assessment are given.—*Journal abstract*.

8519. Denyer, Tom; Callender, Robert & Thompson, Dennis L. (State U New York, Binghamton) **The policeman as alienated laborer.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 251-258.—Describes work alienation in policemen and ascribes its etiology in part to the lack of appropriate training. Components of police training which should increase later job satisfaction are suggested.—*R. J. Albers*.

8520. Dowling, William F. **To move an organization: The Corning approach to organization development.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Spring), Vol 3(4), 16-34.—Reports that the experiences of 2 divisions of the Corning Glass Works Corporation in organizational development show the need for a clear agreement on strategy and tactics and for commitment by top divisional management. Effective technology requires a shifting battery of both structural and process interventions. Continuing favorable feedback, and the courage to make needed changes are necessary for successful organizational development.—*A. Debons*.

8521. Flanagan, Michael F. (Purdue U) **Role inconsistency theory: An organizational view.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2987.

8522. Frank, Linda L. & Hackman, J. Richard. (Manufacturers Hanover Trust, New York, NY) **A failure of job enrichment: The case of the change that wasn't.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 413-436. Describes a change to semiautonomous workgroups undertaken in a bank stock transfer department. The goals of increased job satisfaction, higher motivation, and greater productivity were not met, because the job enrichment planned for was not carried out. (21 ref)

8523. Gillo, Martin W. (U Kansas) **Studies on the nature of the relationships between job and life satisfactions: Towards a comprehensive model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2897.

8524. Hautaluoma, Jacob E. & Gavin, James F. (Colorado State U) **Effects of organizational diagnosis**

and intervention on blue-collar "blues." *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 475-486.—Describes interventions of feedback, supervisory skills training, and process observation conducted by a team of organizational psychologists in a small manufacturing company. The effects of the interventions are discussed in terms of changes in turnover, reduced absenteeism, and more positive attitudes toward work, the company, and supervision. (28 ref)

8525. Jackson, John H. (U Colorado) **Conceptual systems and organizational climate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3628.

8526. Kotte, N. V. & Supe, S. V. (National Inst of Community Development, Rajendranagar, India) **Motivator and hygiene factors in job satisfaction of agricultural extension officers.** *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 1973, Vol 10(2-3), 41-47.

The advent of the motivation-hygiene theory generated a series of research attempts from researchers who, in their attempt to test the postulates of the theory empirically, indulged at times in a wordy warfare rather than arriving at fruitful conclusions. In this study an approach similar to that of F. Herzberg et al (1959) was followed. It was found that the theory was not methodologically bound as has been concluded by many workers. Responses of Agriculture Extension Officers were obtained with the help of a structured questionnaire. Responsibility, achievement, work itself, ability utilization, promotions, independence, recognition, relations with supervisor and co-employees, policy and administration, technical supervision, job security, personal life, salary, and job status were the job features that were studied with respect to their contribution to both feelings of satisfaction and dissatisfaction for the job. No factor was found to be unipolar in nature; that is, the factors were found to contribute both to feelings of satisfaction and dissatisfaction for the job. Except the postulate on dimensional independence of feelings of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, no other postulate was found to be valid. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8527. Martin, Haywood H. (National Training Laboratory Inst, Rosslyn Station, VA) **How we shall overcome resistance.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 29(9), 32-34.—As suggested by cognitive dissonance theory, resistance to implementation of change may be overcome if individuals perceive that they are exercising choice. R. L. Sulzer.

8528. McMahon, Anne M. & Camilleri, Santo F. (Stanford U) **Organizational structure and voluntary participation in collective-good decisions.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 40(5), 616-644.—Voluntary participation in collective-good decisions is formulated as an exercise of individual choice within a context determined by the authority structure and the agreement structure of an organization. A choice model is used to examine empirically, with simulated organizations, the nature of a collective-good decision. Implications with respect to considerations of size, efficacy, and structural complexity are discussed.

8529. Meyer, Marshall W. (U California, Riverside) **Organizational domains.** *American Sociological Review*, 1975(Oct), Vol 40(5), 599-615.—Argues that intangible claims to domain affect the behavior of administrative

bureaus. It is suggested that the structure of whole local governments which links bureaus with one another and removes them from their constituents explains this behavior.

8530. Mills, D. Quinn. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Sloan School of Management) **Managing human relationships among organizations: Theory and practice.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Spr), Vol 3(4), 35-50.—Discusses the nature, importance, and hazards of interorganizational relationships. Many common managerial approaches to problems of these relationships are of limited usefulness. Guidelines for dealing with such problems are offered, including the following: understanding the other group; recognition of the real priorities; careful planning of procedures; correct timing of contacts; offering problems rather than solutions; use of persuasion rather than power; revealing priorities, as a method of dealing with possible secondary effects of change; and conducting interorganizational discussions in a manner that will facilitate agreement, taking precautions that experience has proved necessary.—A. Debons.

8531. Munoz, Mona. (City U New York) **Job satisfaction in policemen and its relation to locus of control, ego strength, and performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2946-2947.

8532. Reppetto, Thomas A. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **The influence of police organizational style on crime control effectiveness.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 274-279.—Tested the hypothesis that the style of police department organization had no effect on the control of crime. One modern professional department and one traditional department was chosen in 2 socio-demographically matched cities. The difference in police style in the 2 cities was as large as possible. Comparison of the homicide, auto theft, and crime clearance rates showed that the professional department was superior. This interpretation is considered tentative because of other possible explanations, but results suggest that organizational style has a major effect on crime control.—R. J. Albers.

8533. Rubin, Ira S. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The consistency of beliefs concerning interorganizational control in federal research and development contracting environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2990.

8534. Russell, Kevin J. **Variations in orientation to work and job satisfaction.** *Sociology of Work & Occupations*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(4), 299-322. Examines the issues resulting from a bipartite analysis of job satisfaction. The phenomenon of job satisfaction is conceptualized, and the proposition that the I. Herzberg hypothesis is an oversimplification of the relationship between variables because it fails to take account of variations in orientation to work relative to the work situation was tested, using 50 manual labor trainees. Results indicate the hypothesis is an oversimplification. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8535. Schaefer, Susan D. (Stanford U) **Some cognitive factors influencing interpersonal choice in task**

situations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2990.

8536. Suggs, John P. (Rutgers State U) **A study of the relationship between the job satisfaction of printers and their self and role concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(7-A), 4115.

8537. Swank, Calvin J. (U Alabama, Birmingham) **The police in 1980: Hypotheses for the future.** *Journal of Police Science & Administration*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(3), 294-300.—Discusses societal forces which affect the evaluation of organizational behavior and applies the concept to police organizations. The thesis is presented that such organizations will become less traditional and more democratic.—R. J. Albers.

8538. Szura, John P. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **The effects of defensiveness self-actualization and locus-of-control on a Herzberg replication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2991.

8539. Vessey, Thomas M. (U Minnesota) **A longitudinal study of the prediction of job satisfaction as a function of the correspondence between needs and the perceptions of job reinforcers in an occupation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2352-2353.

Human Factors Engineering

8540. Ackren, William B. & Korkan, Kenneth D. (AFHRL, Advanced Systems Div, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) **Design option decision tree: A method for systematic analysis of design problems and integration of human factors data.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-9, 19 p.—Describes a graphical format, the Design Option Decision Tree (DODT), which displays various design options available at each decision point in the design process. Examples of DODTs for aircraft design problems are outlined, and procedures for developing a DODT, a method for using the DODT to resolve a design problem, and the use of human factors data as an evaluation parameter are discussed.

8541. James, George R.; Bergquist, Andrew O. & White, Doyle D. **A miniature environmental monitor.** *USAF School of Aerospace Medicine Technical Report*, 1975(Aug), TR-75-29, 10 p.—Describes a portable measuring device for monitoring cockpit and cabin conditions during aircraft flight. Components of the small (suitcase-sized) device are described; arrangements of subunits and sensors is flexible. Results are useful in designing life support systems and in judging physiological stresses of flight.—J. Davis.

8542. Pattie, Currell L. (Purdue U) **Simulated tractor overturnings: A study of human responses in an emergency situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2989.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

8543. Carp, Frances M. (Wright Inst, Berkeley, CA) **Ego-defense or cognitive consistency effects on environmental evaluations.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 30(6), 707-711.—Numerous investigators have commented upon the sanguine evaluations of their living environments which are given by elderly people. The discrepancy between residents' and observers' evaluations suggests the involvement of ego defense or

dissonance reduction. Insofar as this is true, old people's evaluations should become more negative when their efforts to move to a more desirable setting meet with success. This hypothesis was tested with the original group of applicants to one housing project for the elderly and cross-validated 9 yrs later with the original group of applicants to a different project. In both cases the hypothesis was supported. Applicants who were selected to move to new housing became more negative in their evaluations of housing than applicants who were not selected to move.(19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8544. McClannahan, Lynn E. (U Kansas) **Design of living environments for nursing home residents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2972.

8545. Poulton, E. C.; Hunt, J. C.; Mumford, J. C. & Poulton, Joanna. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **The mechanical disturbance produced by steady and gusty winds of moderate strength: Skilled performance and semantic assessments.** *Ergonomics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(6), 651-673.—Two groups of 11 19-59 yr old paid females were filmed walking into a wind tunnel with inked pads on the soles of their feet. They also attempted to walk on their own footmarks and performed other tasks in the wind. Ss then made semantic assessments of their experiences. The wind was either 4 or 8.5 m/sec (force 2-3 or 4-5 on the Beaufort wind scale), with 0.5 or 12% turbulence. Each group received both levels of turbulence at a single windspeed, order being balanced over the group. Increases in both windspeed and turbulence reliably degraded performance on most tasks. Ss were blown off course on first entering the wind and sometimes lost their balance for a moment. The semantic assessments paralleled the measures of performance. However, the correlations between an S's performances and her corresponding assessments were not different from chance. This suggests that the assessments were based on what the Ss thought ought to happen, rather than on what did actually happen. Two assessments showed reliable asymmetrical transfer between the 1st and 2nd conditions; none of the measures of performance did so. The asymmetrical transfer invalidated the semantic assessments of the conditions performed second. (French & German summaries) (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8546. Simon, Thomas W. (U Florida) **Control systems and teleological systems.** *Behavioral Science*, 1975(Sep), Vol 20(5), 325-330.—Establishes a systems conception for problems of the environment which serves as the foundation for 11 recommendations upon the ways in which research and development efforts in this area may beneficially be redirected. It is argued that scientific and management approaches to the environment have become fettered by a narrowness of perspective.

Marketing & Advertising

8547. Beckwith, Neil E. & Lehmann, Donald R. (Columbia U) **The importance of halo effects in multi-attribute attitude models.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(3), 265-275.—Data was gathered by mailed questionnaire from 2,000 heterogeneous individuals concerning 20 TV shows. A simultaneous equation model was used to explain both the

overall attitude of 1,203 respondents towards the shows and also their beliefs about the shows on 6 relevant attributes. It is concluded that the halo effect may be the primary reason for the usually good descriptive results of the multiattribute model. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8548. Bose, Sukumar & Ghosh, Amitava. (Calcutta, U, India) Efficacy of psychogalvanoscopic readings to rank appealing advertisements concurrent to preferences of "ad" readers. *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1974(Jan), Vol 11(1), 7-11.—34 postgraduate students selected 10 magazine advertisements to be used as stimuli. 20 of the Ss assigned their preferences for the advertisements, using a rank-order method, and psychogalvanoscopic readings were taken during the task. Results show a significant relationship between advertisement preferences and psychogalvanic skin response. Significant sex differences were also found in the responses. A set of advertising appeals, such as parental affection and pleasant home life, was perceived by the Ss in their evaluation of the advertisements. *Journal abstract*.

8549. Bush, Ronald F. (Arizona State U) An experiment to assess the sales response of White consumers to Black models displayed in promotional material. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4485-4486.

8550. Chevalier, Michel. (INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France) Increase in sales due to in-store display. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 426-431.—Variables related to growth or competitive structure had a significant effect on sales for different product characteristics, while market share of the test item in the product category, level of price cut, and advertising to sales had no effect on the impact of a display.

8551. Deering, Barbara J. (Purdue U) Product evaluation as a function of number of product cues and number of cue intervals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2986-2987.

8552. Ferguson, Clara J. (North Texas State U) An investigation of preadolescent children's attitudes toward television commercials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4489-4490.

8553. Gazda, Gregory M. (Arizona State U) A study of the attitudes of businessmen, consumers, and consumerists toward consumerism. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4490.

8554. Grablowsky, Bernie J. (Ohio State U) A behavioral model of risk in consumer credit. *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4490-4491.

8555. Hsu, Jende. (U Colorado) Effects of multi-car ownership on use of public transit. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 369-370.—Survey results indicate that multi-car owners made fewer transit trips after the purchase of additional cars, although they gave transit more consideration as a transportation alternative before the purchase.

8556. Kanuk, Leslie & Berenson, Conrad. (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) Mail surveys and response rates: A literature review. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 440-453.—A review of empirical studies concerned with increasing response rates to mail questionnaires reveals the limited evidence upon which most widely accepted techniques are based. The only techniques which seemed to be consistently effective in increasing response rates were follow-up letters and monetary incentives with the mail questionnaires. (85 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8557. Shoemaker, Robert W. & Shoaf, F. Robert. (New York U) Behavioral changes in the trial of new products. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 104-109. The theory of perceived risk suggests that consumers can reduce the consequences of trying a new brand by buying a smaller quantity on the trial purchase than is normally bought. This study, based on longitudinal analysis of 1,480 individual new brand buyers, found that initial purchase quantities were smaller, as predicted.—*Journal Abstract*.

8558. Srinivasan, V. (Stanford U, Graduate School of Business) A general procedure for estimating consumer preference distributions. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 377-389. Presents a general procedure for estimating consumer preference distributions without having to prespecify their forms. Using linear programming, it minimizes the sum of absolute errors between observed and predicted proportions of consumer choices in paired comparison tests. (18 ref)

8559. Winter, Frederick W. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) Laboratory measurement of response to consumer information. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 390-401. Results of a study using laboratory experimental procedures and objective measures of information adoption suggest that (a) information adoption is facilitated when the information is perceived as new by consumers and is presented in a simple format and (b) time cost plays a significant role in information adoption.

BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX

Index terms represent the literature covered in the last six issues of *PA*. Where there are no phrases associated with a term, See and See also references have been generated to lead the user to related areas of interest. Index entries with no listings indicate that no relevant subject matter content was contained in original documents covered in this volume.

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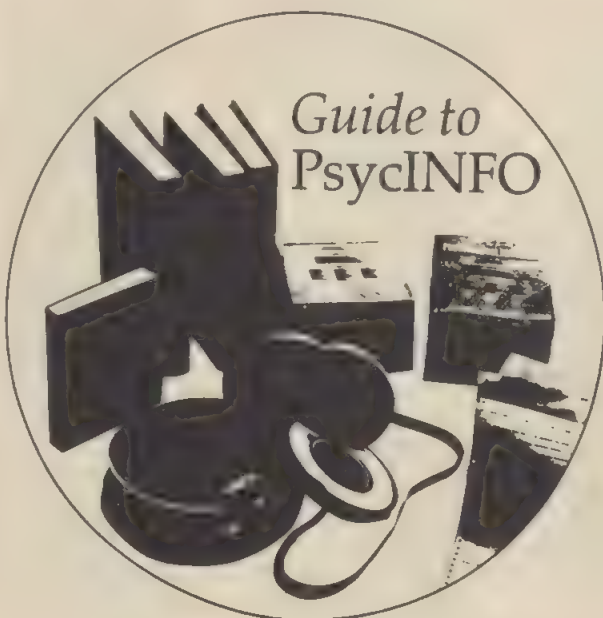
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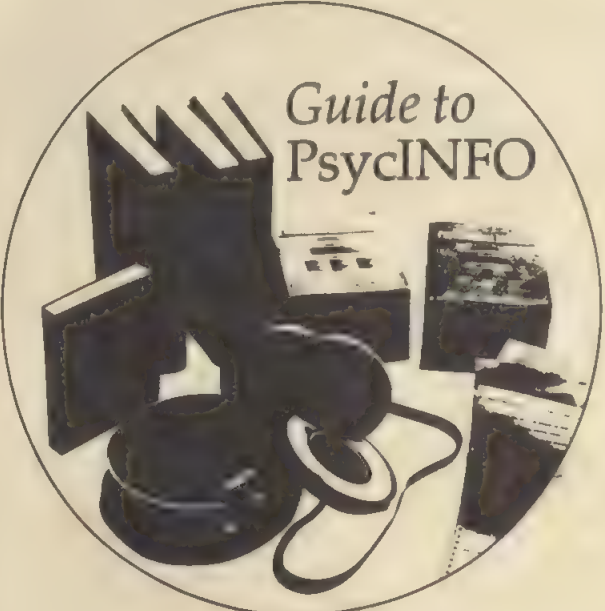
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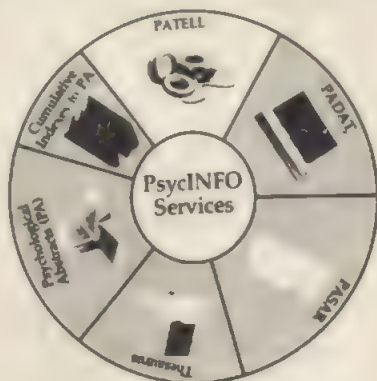
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Psychological Abstracts

Nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines

Volume 55

May 1976

Number 5

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS 1976 CHANGES

Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

Dissertation Abstracts International. In 1976, *PA* will resume coverage of *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)*. Since coverage was suspended in mid 1973, there will be a period of catching up to insure that all material will be included in the 1975-1977 Cumulative Index and that no gaps will appear in the retrospective data base. The relevant dissertations for the last half of 1973, all of 1974 and 75 will be cited in the 1976 issues of *PA*. In 1977, all relevant dissertations from 1976 and 77 will be covered. The 1978 issues will include *DAI* as one of the regularly scanned journals on a current basis.

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Issue. The monthly issues contain abstracts listed under 16 major classification categories, with some categories having subsections, as shown in the Table of Contents. Under each classification heading, the abstracts are arranged alphabetically by first author. Abstracts are numbered consecutively in the two volumes produced each year.

Indexes. An author and brief subject index appear in the issues. An expanded and integrated Volume Index is published every six months. Three-year cumulative indexes are also available.

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KEY TO THE TEXT

The examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

¹1271. ²Conger, Anthony L. & Cole, John D. (Duke U) ⁴Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." ³*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 43(2), 179-182. — ⁶Reanalyzed data reported by T. S. Langner et al (see PA, Vol. 52:8150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences. ⁸ (15 ref.) — ¹⁰*Journal Abstract*.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 4—Article title, including subtitles: If the original article is in a foreign language, the translated title is given in brackets and the language of the original article is indicated in parentheses.
- 5—Primary publication title and bibliographic data.
- 6—Text of abstract.
- 7—Reference to a previous entry in *Psychological Abstracts*. If an abstract number is unavailable at time of publication, the issue number is given. Consult the Author Index of the PA issue noted in order to determine the record number for the article.
- 8—Summaries included in the primary publication are listed when in language(s) other than that of the article.
- 9—Number of references is included when there are 15 or more listed.
- 10—Abstract source.

BOOK CITATION

¹1703. ²Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) ³*The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. ⁸xvii, ¹⁰286 p. ¹¹\$13.50. ¹²

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Designation of editor.
- 4—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only.
- 5—Book title. If the book is in a foreign language, the original title is given followed by a translated title and the language of the book is indicated in parentheses.
- 6—Place of publication.
- 7—Publisher.
- 8—Year of publication.
- 9—Prepagination.
- 10—Total pagination.
- 11—Price.
- 12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

¹1641. ²Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) ³Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy. In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. ⁸xvii, 286 p. ¹¹\$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed; if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author only.
- 4—Chapter title.
- 5—Referral to the whole book and its bibliographic data.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: PA has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPPS	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iran	= Iranian
Alba	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Polh	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Slov	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slok	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Srcr	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukrn	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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* For this issue, there were no articles abstracted under this category.

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GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

8560. Coles, Robert. (Harvard U. Health Services) **The mind's fate: Ways of seeing psychiatry and psychoanalysis.** Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co, 1975. xvi, 282 p. \$10.—Presents a collection of articles by a child psychiatrist-social scientist. The work of Sigmund and Anna Freud and other theorists is discussed; relations between psychiatry and literature are explored; the risks and rewards of psychohistory are examined; and child development is discussed as it is affected by the political, economic, and social activities of various levels of government.

8561. de Mey, Marc. (Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Katholieke Hogeschool Tilburg, Netherlands) **[Unity in the growth of knowledge: Specializations and their development.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(7), 539-571.—Discusses the organization of scientific data. It is asserted that knowledge grows exponentially and depends on the development of novel outstanding specializations. Several stages in the growth and decline of a discipline are suggested: a pioneer phase, the consolidation of previously obtained findings, the development of internal criticism, and senility. An organization dealing with a specific temporary problem goes through the phases of emphasis on content, social relations, institutionalization, literary production, and methodological approaches. (51 ref)—A. J. Ter Keurst.

8562. deMause, Lloyd (Ed). **The new psychohistory.** New York, NY: Psychohistory Press, 1975. 313 p.—Presents a collection of articles which attempt to define psychohistory through illustrative examples. The articles follow 3 main divisions: history of childhood, psychobiography, and group psychohistory.

8563. Lockowandt, Oskar. (Paedagogische Hochschule, Bielefeld, W Germany) **Present status of the investigation of handwriting psychology as a diagnostic method.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 4-5.

8564. Windes, James D. (Northern Arizona U) **Intentionality, behavior, and identity theory.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 156-161. Intentionality is regarded as a behavioral attribute and is analyzed in terms of discriminative behavior. It is noted that mental states can be regarded as intentional—as having reference to other things—to the extent that they are likely to result in discriminative behavior appropriate to the presence of other things.—S. M. Levin.

Parapsychology

8565. Nelson, Marie C. **Psi in the family.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(4), 279-285.—Case material illustrates the primitive transfer of information, or the occurrence of psi phenomenon, within families. Based on the material presented, an argument is made for treating families as a unit rather than focusing on a symptomatic family member.—S. R. Stein.

History & Philosophies & Theories

8566. Agonito, Rosemary. **Hayek revisited: Mind as the process of classification.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 162-171.—Describes the theoretical psychology of F. Hayek and discusses its implications. The activity of mind is classification, which is the differentiating activity of the organism whereby experienced events are interrelated. Classification is determined by a functional system of neural connections established on the basis of past experience.—S. M. Levin.

8567. Bancroft, Mary. **Jung and his circle.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 114-127.—Presents the personal reminiscences of an American woman who met Jung in Zürich in the 1930s, was psychoanalyzed by him, and remained a life-long friend. Jung's comments on other public figures (A. W. Dulles, H. B. Gisevius, Hitler) are included in the anecdotes.

8568. Carlton, Peter L. (Rutgers State U, Medical School, Piscataway) **On neurochemistry and behavior.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1793-1795.—Briefly outlines some of the historical antecedents of biological psychiatry and behavioral pharmacology. The criticism that biological psychiatry is too biological and insufficiently social is refuted, using schizophrenia as an example. Three major outcomes of the discovery of chlorpromazine are identified, and the resultant knowledge of chemical and behavioral processes is examined. The contemporary relevancy of these 2 interrelated disciplines is also emphasized.—L. Gorsey.

8569. Catania, A. Charles. (U Maryland, Baltimore) **The myth of self-reinforcement.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 192-199.—Analyzes the concept of self-reinforcement and concludes that because of internal logical contradictions, self-awareness is a more accurate term. The essential component of situations typically cited as instances of self-reinforcement is not the involvement of self-administered reinforcement but rather the establishment of self-discrimination or self-awareness; the organism must discriminate some aspect of its own behavior which preceded the reinforcement. Consider the student who supposedly rewards himself for completing an assignment by going to the movies. The essential aspect

of the situation is not that the student is engaging in self-reinforcement. Instead, he must discriminate the adequacy with which the assignment has been completed. (26 ref)—S. M. Levin.

8570. Cox, Alice M. (Indiana State U) **The origins and development of school psychology in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3457-3458.

8571. Douglas, Robert J. & Marcellus, Daniel. (U Washington, Seattle) **The ascent of man: Deductions on a multivariate analysis of the brain.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(3-4), 179-213.—Investigation of taxonomic and phylogenetic relationships among brain measurements for 63 species produced findings which are in good agreement with traditional ideas, including conclusions that tree shrews were ancestral to prosimians and that simians are derived from a tarsoid ancestor. By present measures the human brain is more like that of an American woolly or spider monkey than like that of either the chimpanzee or gorilla. (16 ref)

8572. Fabre, Nicole. [Marie-Clotilde four years later.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychopathologiques*, 1975(Sep), No 21, 185-189.—Reviews the contribution made by R. Desoille in publishing the famous case of Marie-Clotilde.—F. Auld.

8573. Giorgi, Amedeo. (Duquesne U) **Convergences and divergences between phenomenological psychology and behaviorism: A beginning dialogue.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 200-212.—Convergences between phenomenological psychology (PP) and behaviorism include opposition to dualism between the physical world and mental representations, and between a real visible man and an "inner" man with conscious states of which he alone is aware. Additionally, both views favor cautious use of theories, especially those which utilize hypothetico-deductive methodology, and a careful, descriptive, rather than inferential approach to behavior. Behaviorism and PP also share opposition to physiological reductionism. The 2 viewpoints diverge regarding their understanding of science. PP is more sensitive to the difference between natural and human phenomena and contends that the latter cannot be adequately dealt with by means of the scientific approach applicable with the former. Rather, a broader and more naively descriptive approach must be adopted. A further difference is that PP accepts intentionality in man's viewpoint of the world while behaviorism accounts for man strictly in terms of external relations. Finally, the phenomenologist is more likely to eschew the language of control in describing man and, instead, emphasize a careful description of the meanings man imposes on his world. —S. M. Levin.

8574. Hannum, Hunter G. **Mann's Joseph novels: A journey toward individuation.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 163-175.—Examines the similarities between Jung's "path of individuation" and the journey through the stages of separation, initiation, and return followed by the hero of T. Mann's tetralogy. The work is seen as a rich mingling of myth and psychology and as sharing other themes with Jungian thought.

8575. Hinckley, Joyce A. (U Massachusetts) **A theoretical alternative to the present sanity-insanity dichotomy: Supersanity, from a multidisciplinary per-**

spective. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6448.

8576. Holland, John L. & Gottfredson, Gary D. (Johns Hopkins U) **Using a typology of persons and environments to explain careers: Some extensions and clarifications.** *Center for Social Organization of Schools Report, Johns Hopkins U*, 1975(Oct), No 204, 43 p.—Demonstrates how J. L. Holland's theory of careers can be used to explain several vocational questions concerning (a) personal and environmental characteristics which lead to vocational choice and career achievement, (b) characteristics which lead to stability of the kind and level of work a person performs, (c) characteristics which lead to change or instability, and (d) the fact that some people make choices that are congruent with their vocational assessments and that others do not. (8 p ref)

8577. Huk, Jerome E. (U Colorado) **Pre-empirical considerations for a behavioral science.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3466.

8578. Kirsch, Hildegard. **Crossing the ocean: Memoirs of Jung.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 128-134.—Discusses "Jung the human being" and his profound influence on the writer's life and on the lives and thoughts of others. His honesty, his dedication to the self, and his ability to make contact equally with peasants and philosophers, were among his outstanding traits. The ceremonies celebrating his 80th birthday are described.

8579. Knudsen, Harald. (Deutsche Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Berlin, W Germany) **[Ego-psychological aggression theory from the viewpoint of the philosophy of history.]** (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(5), 273-289.—Considers E. Bloch's philosophical views regarding the formulation of metatheories in science and attempts to discover what these views imply for psychoanalysis. The systematic retrogression in examining drive formation on the basis of historical categories (when dealing with ego identity and relating this formation to a primary group) may free patients from distorted drive formation and turn them towards health and creativity. This may be applied to either individual or group therapy.—H. Bruml.

8580. Kreinheder, Albert. (Private practice, West Los Angeles, CA) **Alchemy and the subtle body.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 135-143.—Describes the psyche, psychological procedures, and certain phases of psychoanalysis (especially Jungian concepts) in terms of the principles, beliefs, and practices of alchemy.

8581. Krupp, Gary J. (U Southern California) **R. D. Laing in historical and philosophical perspective.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3502.

8582. Lagache, Daniel. **[Psychoanalysis as an exact science.]** (Fren) *Psychologie Française*, 1974(Dec), Vol 19(4), 217-246.—Speculates that to consider psychoanalysis as an exact science is to yield to the myth of objectivity. The conducting of psychoanalysis is compared to the steps of the scientific method. Psychoanalysis may be an exact science at least in part. The appearance of inexactitude derives principally from the enormous amount of material to be dealt with and the overestimation of its unreality. The satisfaction an analyst finds in exactitude is a protection against

unproductive theorizing and guarantees more efficiency in therapy. This satisfaction is achieved by the process of sublimation in action. (21 ref.)—*K. J. Hartman*

8583. Lombardo, Thomas J. (U Minnesota) J. J. Gibson's ecological approach to visual perception: its historical context and development. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3534-3535.

8584. Malone, John C. (U Tennessee, Knoxville) William James and B. F. Skinner Behaviorism, reinforcement, and interest. *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 140-151.—Discusses similarities and differences between James and Skinner and criticizes Skinner for failing to provide an adequate description of complex behaviors. Similarities include opposition to a dualistic approach in which mind and body are seen as qualitatively different, and to the notion that mental phenomena are causal entities. In addition, there is agreement that mental events are actions and not copies of external reality. Skinner is criticized for providing an oversimplified account of complex phenomena and translating such a description to operant terms. James is seen as being more painstaking in his description and more cautious in applying general principles. In particular, James's account of the concept of interest is seen as being more cognizant of the subtleties and complexities involved, whereas Skinner's translation of the concept to operant reinforcement is faulted as too narrow. (29 ref.)—*S. M. Levin*

8585. McDowell, J. J. (State U New York, Stony Brook) Behavior modification's existential point of departure. *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 214-220.

Argues in favor of the hypothesis that behavior modification developed out of an existential world-view. If this were true, then such a view is an appropriate basis for the clinical practice of behavioral modification. The essential components of the existential view—emphasis on sheer existence; phenomenology, or focus on the lived world of immediate experience, being-in-the-world, and relational truth, or emphasis on subjective rather than objective truth—are shown to be compatible with and characteristic of behavior modification. The concept of existence corresponds to behavior in the behavior modification system. The centrality of phenomenology in the existential system corresponds to the behaviorist's concern with antecedent stimuli, stimulus consequences, and the manifest phenomena of behavior rather than with inferred psychodynamic processes. Being-in-the-world and relational truth are also seen as being consistent with basic principles of behavior modification. The former corresponds to the behaviorist's emphasis on a reciprocal interaction between behavior and the environment, while the latter is correlated with the behavior modifier's focus on the client's actual experience of the world. (24 ref.)—*S. M. Levin*

8586. McPeak, William R. (Syracuse U, School of Social Work) Family interactions as etiological factors in mental disorders: An analysis of the American Journal of Insanity, 1844-1848. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1327-1329.—A review of the first 4 volumes of the *American Journal of Insanity* indicated that the primary etiological factor noted by authors during that period was disturbed brain functioning, although emotional factors were often

mentioned as additional explanations for mental illness. The influence of familial factors and interactions on the development of mental illness was not mentioned. It is concluded that psychiatry at this time did not yet recognize the importance of the biological and environmental factors which today are central to psychiatric theory.

Journal abstract

8587. Mellick, David C. (Ola, State U) The metaphysics of behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5251.

8588. Moore, Jay. (U California, San Diego) On the principle of operationism in a science of behavior. *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 120-138.—Contrasts the conventional interpretation of operationism with the radical behavioristic interpretation. According to the former, the meaning of a linguistic symbol is reducible to a set of public observations designed to establish agreement regarding the symbol's referent. The radical behavioristic interpretation states that operationism consists of assessing the extent to which external stimulus conditions and the person's response influence the psychologist's verbal description of a behavioral event. The conventional interpretation is seen as having been subverted to support mentalistic analyses of behavior in which inner events attain causal status. While this interpretation allowed mental phenomena to be described in physicalistic terms, the underlying concept of man remained that of an organism who operates in 2 dimensions and whose behavior is nothing more than a manifestation of internal, autonomous events. The behavioristic position is that private stimuli, while presenting the problem of limited accessibility, are not qualitatively different from other stimuli and can be regarded as part of the stimulus complex that occasions overt behavior. (21 ref.)—*S. M. Levin*

8589. Pavio, Allan. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) Neomentatism. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 263-291.—Discusses the resurgence of interest in the concept of mentalism which began in North American psychology during the 1960's. Neomentatism is defined as the objective study of the structure, functions, and development of mental representations. It differs from old introspective mentalism in that it relies on objective, behavioral methods. It differs from behaviorism, old and new, in its emphasis on the study of mental representations. It differs from other varieties of contemporary cognitive psychology in its relative emphasis on operational approaches as opposed to rationalism, and on the use of metaphors drawn from psychology rather than the digital computer. Recent evidence supports the theoretical and heuristic value of the neomentalmistic approach and challenges the sufficiency of behavioristic and cognitive alternatives. (French summary) (3/p ref.)—*Journal abstract*

8590. Parry, Thomas A. (Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, CA) The triumph of Eros: The prospects for community after Freud. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5315.

8591. Powell, Robert C. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) Mrs. Ethel Phelps Stokes Hoyt (1877-1952) and the Joint Committee on Religion and Medicine (1923-1936): A brief sketch. *Journal of*

Pastoral Care, 1975(Jun), Vol 29(2), 99-105.—Sketches the life of Mrs. Hoyt, an early worker in clinical pastoral education, who supported the formation of the Council for the Clinical Training of Theological students, and the Federal Council of Churches' Commission on Religion and Health. (53 ref)—*B. Smith*.

8592. **Salcey, Dennis.** (U Texas, Graduate School of Social Work, Arlington) **A proposal to merge humanist and behaviorist perspectives.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 468-479.—Proposes a synthesis of humanist and behaviorist perspectives, starting with the theory that man is the creator of meaning and incorporating behaviorist methods within this view. (49 ref)—*M. W. Linn*.

8593. **Simonton, Dean K.** (U Arkansas, Fayetteville) **Invention and discovery among the sciences: A PR-technique factor analysis.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 275-281.—Explored how discoveries and inventions in 9 scientific disciplines cluster over time in Western culture. The transhistorical sample consisted of 12,761 major scientific contributions tabulated into 44 time-units (full, half, and quarter centuries) extending from 800 BC to 1900 AD. A factor analysis was executed on the correlations among the 9 measures after partialing out 3rd-order polynomial time trends. Three orthogonal factors appeared: concrete (chemistry, physics, and biology), abstract (astronomy and mathematics), and applied (technology, geography, and geology) clusters. Medicine loaded moderately on the concrete and abstract clusters. Three types of explanations are discussed—personological, interpersonal, and sociocultural—with suggestions for how they might be tested. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8594. **Van Geert, Paul.** **The structure of scientific activity: A small investigation of a concept.** *Communication & Cognition*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 23-43.—Considers concepts needed to describe the nature of scientific activity; and presents a questionnaire based on these concepts, which provide a basis for determining conflicting opinions about the structure of scientific activity.—*R. L. Cook*.

8595. **Vargas, Ernest A.** (West Virginia U) **Rights: A behavioristic analysis.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 178-190.—In a behavioristic analysis, a rights statement is an assertion about the use of one's self, others, or things to obtain reinforcement or avoid punishment. The individual making the assertion mediates the reinforcement or punishment. In other words, consent is obtained from the person to proceed with some action concerning him. Rights statements can be functionally analyzed in the same manner as other behavior, with the aim being to denote the controlling variables which give the statements meaning. The focus is on the reason people make rights statements rather than on their validity. The traditional ethical framework regards rights as being based on the notion that man is free to make choices, while the radical behaviorist regards every action of the individual as the result of his history and his current situation. A significant problem is that criticism coming from ethical communities emphasizing free choice, if readily acceded to, could inhibit the growth of a powerful and useful behavioral technology.—*S. M. Levin*.

8596. **Wexler, David B.** (U Arizona, Coll of Law) **The surfacing of behavioral jurisprudence.** *Behaviorism*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 172-176.—The recent emergence of behavioral jurisprudence has resulted from the influence of behaviorism on legal scholarship. Legally-trained individuals are recognizing the usefulness of contingency analysis in dealing with legal problems. Defining legal concepts in behavioral terms is seen as preferable to the cognitive and inherently vague terms traditionally employed.—*S. M. Levin*.

8597. **Widlocher, D.** (U Paris VI, France) **[The identity of psychology and psychoanalysis in the work of Daniel Lagache.]** (Fren) *Psychologie Française*, 1974(Dec), Vol 19(4), 247-254.—Reviews achievements of Daniel Lagache (1903-1972) as a psychologist, psychoanalyst, and psychiatrist. Lagache has attempted to find a point of convergence of the 3 orientations. His search has led him from phenomenology, through psychologism, to reverie. Lagache sought to reduce the tension existing between the orientation of the sciences of nature and of the nature of man and thus between experimental and clinical methods.—*K. J. Hartman*.

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

8598. **Blackburn, I. M. et al.** (MRC Brain Metabolism Unit, U Edinburgh, England) **Infrared time lapse photography: A technique for analysing night movement in affective patients.** *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(2), 69-72.—Describes the use of infrared time lapse photography to record the number and types of movements during the night in 5 depressed and 2 manic patients and in 7 controls. All Ss were given 120 mg sodium amytal at 10 PM. Manic patients had the greatest number of movements and depressives the fewest ($p < .05$). Depressives and normals did not differ in the total number of movements, but normals rotated more often than depressives ($p < .01$). The age difference between controls and patients was significant ($p < .01$). All patients showed irregular bursts of movement, but controls were not consistent in this sleep pattern. Patients showed more fragmentary activity than controls, whose turning movements were more organized. No systematic attempt was made to assess the effect of drugs or sleep on the amount and type of night activity. The use of infrared time lapse photography provides an objective and easily scorable technique for night activity and should prove useful in future studies of dyskinesias.—*J. Sorokac*.

8599. **Brightman, Donald E.** (Hofstra U) **Experiment-er bias effect as a function of task ambiguity and expectancy controls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4623.

8600. **Břoušek, Ján.** (Výskumný ústav detskej psychológie a patopsychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[The development of apparatus techniques in experimental psychology.]** (Slok) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 277-282.—Notes that new developments in experimental psychology, electronics, automation, and miniaturization require the use of specific instruments and equipment for programming, neuropsychological measurements, registration, and data process-

ing in order to keep up with research and diagnosis.—*Journal summary.*

8601. **Brůžek, Ján.** (Výskumný ústav psychologie a patopsychologie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) [An apparatus to indicate a correctly pronounced "R" sound.] (Slovak) *Psychologická Patopsychologická Práca*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 79-84.—Describes a device based on the principle of a double frequency filtration of 24 Hz, the characteristic of the correct articulation of the "r" sound (in Czech). This is modulated to higher voice frequencies and through further amplification and filtering it is translated into lighting a bulb whenever the correct sound is pronounced. This apparatus is used in remedial speech lessons with children who do not differentiate sufficiently for correct pronunciation or who have a lowered hearing discrimination.—*H. Bruml.*

8602. **de Zeeuw, G. & Soudijn, K. A.** (U Amsterdam, Netherlands) [The justification of investigative strategies.] (Dutch) *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(7), 621-647.

Questions the validity of several research strategies often used in the social sciences, e.g., statistical approaches, which are felt to lack predictability. A substitute approach, in the form of a Darwinian concept of viability, is suggested and described (64 ref).—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

8603. **Gregory, Robert J.** (U Idaho) **Computerized interpretation of brain impairment tests: Preliminary results.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 17.

8604. **Irwin, John V. & Wong, Seok P.** (Memphis State U) **Compensation for maturity in long-range intervention studies.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(4), 33-45.—Presents the rationale and techniques for computing a compensate "post hoc" developmental age value in long-range studies of intervention. Restrictions, uses, and examples are given.—*M. Cynamon.*

8605. **Kren, George M.** (Kansas State U) **Psychohistory: A progress report.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(6), 578-585. Discusses the development and objectives of psychohistory as a new methodology in evaluating history. Psychohistory assumes that the traditional modalities of understanding history are inadequate, and that the proposed viewpoints usually along psychoanalytic lines are no more than provisional truths. Several examples of recent publications are cited.—*J. Z. Elias.*

8606. **Perrott, Louis A.** (Duquesne U) **Research on research: A human science investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6247-6248.

8607. **Slama-Cazacu, Tatiana.** (U Bucharest, Lab of Psycholinguistics, Romania) **Laboratory experiment in psycholinguistics: I. A device for the study of verbal stimuli in experimental complex situations.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 4, 71-81. Presents 5 suggestions for designing controlled experiments in psycholinguistics, and describes a modified tachistoscopic apparatus for presenting visual stimuli. Evaluative data from experiments with the device are briefly reported, and theoretical implications of experimental psycholinguistics are discussed. (French & Russian summaries) (15 ref)

8608. **Totthmitt, Frank J. & Hammond, Ian J.** (Max Planck Inst für biologische Chemie, Göttingen, W Germany) **Single cell recordings from the visual cortex of a computer.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 65-80. The visual Y-system which is believed to mediate scanning and focusing control of the eye movements was simulated in part by a computer model consisting of a receptive matrix, neural nets, and a series of gates. These were fed into a topographical record of the place, velocity, and direction of the stimulus material on the receptive matrix. These informational components happen to be the necessary requirements to enable the monitor of the eye muscles, presumably the superior colliculus, to generate motor commands for the ocular scanning and focusing activities.—*R. Gunter.*

8609. **Van Slieden, P. J.** (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands) [Toward a methodology of empirical thinking in the social sciences.] (Dutch) *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(7), 601-619. Discusses the relationship between the regulative and the predictive cycles of scientific thinking in the social sciences. Regulative thinking is characterized by research into the practical and empirical aspects of social living. Predictive thinking is characterized by the development of laws and theories. The barriers that prevent regulative thinking from becoming predictive are discussed. The attempt to make social science a set of conceptual and methodological tools for understanding reality has blurred the differences between the two types of thinking, when their complementary relationship is understood, the professional community may develop into a scientific one (46 ref).—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

8610. **Zimmerman, John; Reke, Martin & Stoyva, Johann.** (U Colorado, Medical Ctr, Denver) **A device for inverting the visual field of animals.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Sep), Vol 7(5), 455-458.—Describes a device for inverting the visual field of small animals in which visual lenses are mounted in a lightweight, aluminum frame secured to a surgically attached, dental acrylic skull cap. The construction of the device and its usefulness when simultaneous electrophysiological recordings are desired is illustrated with a cat. (24 ref)

PSYCHOMETRICS

8611. **Airasian, Peter W.; Madaus, George F. & Woods, Elinor M.** (Boston Coll) **Scaling attitude items: A comparison of scalogram analysis and ordering theory.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 809-819. Compared an ordering-theoretic method of identifying item hierarchies with scalogram analysis in the evaluation of an 8-item attitude measure which assessed progressive and traditional views of education. Data were collected in a survey of a random sample of 178 parents of public school children. The scalogram analysis revealed that the items did not form a unidimensional and cumulative hierarchy. The ordering-theoretic analysis identified a branched, nonlinear hierarchy which had higher reproducibility and scalability than the linear hierarchy identified by the

scalogram analysis. Results support the use of ordering theory in defining item hierarchies in attitudinal measures. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8612. Allan, Lorraine G. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Canada) **Temporal order psychometric functions based on confidence-rating data.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 369-372.—Psychophysical tasks involving confidence judgments allow the simultaneous generation of a family of psychometric functions. S. Sternberg et al (1975) have demonstrated the power of the multiple-function approach in evaluating models concerned with specifying the source of errors in judgments of simultaneity and temporal order. In the present experiment with 6 paid Ss data from a temporal order task requiring confidence ratings were examined, and a number of models for successiveness and order judgments were evaluated.—*Journal abstract*.

8613. Awuoloye, Ezekiel O. (U Illinois) **A screening index for selection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4619.

8614. Bernardin, H. John; LaShells, Mary B.; Smith, Patricia C. & Alvares, Kenneth M. (Bowling Green State U) **Behavioral expectation scales: Effects of developmental procedures and formats.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 75-79.—Compared differences in developmental procedures and formats for behavioral expectation scales for effects on interrater reliability, leniency error, rating variability across dimensions, and discriminability. Two different sets of scales were developed using critical incidents that were placed on one dimension category either 50-60% of the time or 80% or greater of the time. In one procedure, Ss first placed each incident into a dimension category and then rated the desirability of each incident in the context of that category on a scale from 1 to 7. In another procedure, Ss placed incidents into categories and another group of Ss rated their desirability. Ratings were made on either continuous or noncontinuous 7-point scales, scales with or without definition-clarification statements, and were scored by either a summary rating procedure or a method which required the rescaling of new incidents. Results from a series of studies involving 258 raters and 81 ratees indicate that there are optimal developmental procedures and formats for behavioral expectation scales.—*Journal abstract*.

8615. Brennan, Robert L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **The calculation of reliability from a split-plot factorial design.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 779-788.—Examines how the reliability of school (or classroom) means should be estimated when persons are nested within schools (or classrooms). The use of variance components in the estimation of reliability from a randomized block (RB) design is reviewed. This rationale is then extended to the estimation of reliability (or generalizability) coefficients in a split-plot factorial (SPF) design with persons nested within schools. Through the use of variance components from the SPF design, estimates of reliability for schools and for persons within schools are derived, and the reliability for persons within schools from an SPF design is compared with the reliability for persons from an RB design. The reliability for schools from an SPF design is

then compared with the reliability for school means from an RB design.—*Journal abstract*.

8616. Chandra, Subhas. (U South Pacific, School of Education, Suva, Fiji) **Some patterns of response on the Queensland test.** *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 185-192.—The Queensland Test of General Cognitive Ability (QT), developed for cross-cultural research, was studied in Fiji. No racial differences were found between the performances of Indians and Fijians, supporting the claim that the test is culture fair. Urban Ss scored higher than rural Ss. On the Pattern Matching subtest, administered to 150 Indian and Fijian children aged 8-13 yrs, Fijian females scored lower than Indian females. This was attributed to cultural differences. (15 ref)—J. C. Figurelli.

8617. Crockett, Bruce K.; Rardin, Max W. & Pasewark, Richard A. (U Wyoming) **Relationship between WPPSI and Stanford-Binet IQs and subsequent WISC IQs in Headstart children.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 922.—18 males and 24 females were tested on 2 IQ tests in the concluding weeks of a Head Start program in 1968-1969 and were retested on the WISC in 1972. In comparison to the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence, the Stanford-Binet seems better able to predict WISC scores.

8618. Ford, David L. (U Texas, Dallas) **Predicting group decision strategies: The effect of rating-scale use bias on accuracy of prediction.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 3.

8619. Girard, Roger A. (U Southern California) **A Monte Carlo evaluation of interactive multidimensional scaling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4017.

8620. Hendel, Darwin D. (U Minnesota, Measurement Services Ctr) **Paired comparisons intransitivity: Trends across domains of content and across groups of subjects.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 865-868.—Investigated the extent to which intransitivity, as measured by the total circular triad (TCT) score in the method of paired comparisons, varies across different domains of content and across different groups of Ss. 3 paired-comparisons instruments were administered to 276 senior high school students and to 358 undergraduates. Results indicate statistically significant ($p < .001$) correlations among the 3 TCT indices for both groups of Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

8621. Jagacinski, Richard J. (U Michigan) **Describing multidimensional stimuli by the method of adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4083.

8622. Jones, Phillip D. & Kaufman, Gary G. (Internal Revenue Service, Cincinnati, OH) **The differential formation of response sets by specific determiners.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 821-833.—Attempted to determine if both position- and alternative-length specific determiners cause a differential formation of response sets on tests in high and low scoring groups. A 46-item vocabulary test with 10 alternate forms varied by type and frequency of specific determiners was administered to 1,000 undergraduates. Results indicate that as the frequency of specific determiners increased, they formed increasingly

strong but differential guessing response sets in high and low scoring groups; however, the magnitude of the effect was much stronger for position-specific determiners. Results are interpreted in terms of differing frequencies of appearance in existing tests and the actual nature of the responses examinee makes to multiple-choice items. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8623. Lundberg, Ulf & Devine, Bernard. (U Stockholm, Sweden) **Negative similarities.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 797-807. Exp I, with 150 psychology students, exactly replicated G. Ekman's (see PA, Vol 30:4077) study, where the Ss had been requested to estimate positive similarity between pairs of emotional terms. Exp II, with a 2nd group of 150 Ss, was carried out in the same way except that the Ss were also requested to give negative estimations when they considered that a pair of words described feelings which were opposite to each other. Using factor analysis it was found that the negative estimations obtained in Exp I were represented as zero ratings in Exp I. Exp II also yielded some additional information which was considered to be psychologically meaningful. A reanalysis of Ekman's data gave almost exactly the same result as Exp I in the present study. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8624. Pieper, William J.; Pinkus, Allen L. & Thomas, Donald L. (Applied Science Assoc. Denver, CO) **Computer-generated troubleshooting trees: Application and tryout.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 271.

8625. Powell, Charles V. (U Georgia) **Bipolarity, depolarization, and response style in the semantic differential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4711-4712.

8626. Siegel, Arthur I. & Federman, Philip J. (Applied Psychological Services, Inc. Wayne, PA) **Prediction of human reliability: I. Development and test of a human reliability predictive technique for application in electronic maintainability prediction.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 270.

8627. Steinberg, Edward A. (U Denver) **Clinical judgment and the validation of the DAP.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3511.

8628. Wakefield, James A. (U Houston) **Eysenck's personality dimensions: A theoretical model for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6204.

Test Construction & Validation

8629. Ashton, Steven G. (U Oregon) **In response to Jackson's challenge: Item writers versus the correlation coefficient.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4649-4650.

8630. Bayroff, A. G.; Ross, Robert M. & Fischl, M. A. (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) **Development of a programmed testing system.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 270-271.

8631. Cairns, E. & Harbison, Joan I. (New U of Ulster, Colvaane, Northern Ireland) **Impulsivity: Self-report and performance measure.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 327-329.

—98 males, aged 11-12 yrs, completed the Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory (JEPI) and were individually administered Kagan's Matching Familiar Figures test of reflection impulsivity. Four groups were formed on the basis of median splits on 2 indices of impulsivity, and a 2 way analysis of variance was completed against Eysenck's personality dimensions and an additional impulsivity factor derived from the same inventory. The fact that no main effects or interactions were obtained for any self-report measure is discussed with reference to other failures to validate the JEPI. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8632. Cancy, Timothy J. (U Notre Dame) **The development of a leadership orientation scale on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for Women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3457.

8633. Conger, Anthony J. & Conger, Judith C. (Ctr for Educational Research & Evaluation, Research Triangle Park, NC) **Reliable dimensions for WISC profiles.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 847-863. Measures of multivariate reliability are calculated for profiles of WISC subscales on 3 age groups (7, 10, and 13 yrs old). Profile dimensions based on reliability considerations are also established and matched across age groups and with factor analytic dimensions. While all possible differences among individual subscales are quite unreliable (about .51), a reduced set of 5 uncorrelated dimensions can be found with a more satisfactory reliability (about .87). In unrotated form, the maximally reliable dimension is essentially total IQ, and the 2nd maximally reliable dimension closely resembles a verbal-performance contrast. 4 of the 5 rotated dimensions give a good match across age groups and with verbal comprehension, relevancy, perceptual organization, and maze-specific factors. Guidelines for the interpretation and use of WISC subscale profiles are provided for both clinical and research uses. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8634. Coolidge, Frederick L. (U Florida) **Discriminant and factor analysis of the WAIS and the Satz-Mogel Abbreviated WAIS on brain-damaged and psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 153.—Used a multivariate approach to compare diagnostic classification (brain-damaged vs psychiatric) of the abbreviated and the standard WAIS, using 118 brain-damaged and 55 psychiatric patients. Results show that in terms of hit rates, agreement, and subtest accuracy, there is a fair degree of similarity between the short and standard WAIS.

8635. Dansereau, Donald F.; Long, Gary L.; McDonald, Barbara & Atkinson, Tomme R. (Texas Christian U) **Learning strategy inventory development and assessment.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 1.

8636. Deiker, Thomas & Lan hier, Ivy J. (Central Louisiana State Hosp, Pineville) **Construct validation of the Tennessee Self Concept Scale (TSCS) with emotionally disturbed adolescents.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 287.

8637. Ebert, Ronald K. (Temple U) **The reliability and validity of a mailed questionnaire for a sample of entering college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3462.

8638. Elton, Charles F. & Rose, Harriett A. (U Kentucky) **A vocational interest test minus sex bias.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 207-214.—Vocational Preference Inventory (VPI) responses from 110 males and 180 females were subjected to a Rasch item analysis, 1 of a class of latent trait models. After elimination of 22 items which did not fit the model, a sex-free form of the VPI was obtained. Group interest scale scores are presented for each of the J. L. Holland scales, and data are produced which indicate that no violence was done to the Holland coding system.—*Journal abstract*.
8639. Evans, Roy; Ferguson, Nell; Davies, Pat & Williams, Phillip. **Reliability of the Draw-A-Man Test.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 32-36.—Examined 3 reliability characteristics of D. Harris's revision of F. L. Goodenough's Draw-A-Man Test when used with 5-yr-old school entrants. The test was individually administered to 90 Ss on 2 occasions, with an average time-separation of 2 wks. Three persons administered and scored the drawings, and the reliability coefficients associated with temporal stability (same tester), temporal stability (different testers), and marker error were examined. Results indicate that when experienced testers are used, the reliability of the scale is of the same magnitude as that reported in previous studies involving older children. It is also suggested that with school entrants, the influence of different trained testers on the final rank order of scores is *probably* quite small. Results also show that with drawings of 5-yr-olds there is less likelihood of the scorer developing a consistent subjective marking standard than is the case with drawings of older children. The test is considered more useful for the comparison of groups than for individual school entrants.—*Journal abstract*.
8640. Fairbanks, Ronald R. (U Southern California) **A validation study for the Feshbach and Roe (1968) test for empathic ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3463.
8641. Fishburne, Francis J. (Ohio State U) **The concurrent validity of two measures operationalizing Holland's theory using a sample of non-professional workers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4016.
8642. Goebel, Ronald A. & Satz, Paul. (U Florida) **Profile analysis and the abbreviated Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale: A multivariate approach.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 780-785. The abbreviated WAIS by P. Satz and S. Mogel, while yielding high correlations with the standard WAIS scales, has been criticized for introducing sufficient subtest unreliability to prohibit profile interpretations. Using multivariate profile analytic techniques (R. B. Cattell's r , and hierarchical grouping analysis) and sampling from both brain-injured and psychiatric populations (n s = 118 and 173, respectively), these forms were compared in terms of overall pattern similarity and actuarial classification agreement. For both populations, results provide strong evidence that the Satz-Mogel abbreviated WAIS may be substituted for the standard WAIS for both general IQ assessment and global profile analysis. It is argued that the multivariate techniques of the present study provide statistically more reliable inferential base for WAIS profile analysis than does the comparison of individual subtests. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
8643. Jensema, Carl. (Gallaudet Coll, Office of Demographic Studies) **Reliability of the 16 PF Form B for hearing impaired college students.** *Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf*, (Jan), Vol 8(3), 14-18.—Reports that the 16 PF Form B, designed for low-literate adults with normal hearing, demonstrates poor reliability with hearing-impaired college freshmen, and this must be taken into account when interpreting this test with such populations.—*A. Barclay*.
8644. Klapprott, Jürgen. (U Erlangen-Nürnberg, Social Science Research Ctr, W Germany) **[Short report on a Machiavellianism scale.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 143-147.—Reports preliminary data obtained with a new German scale, constructed on the basis of R. Christie's 1970 definition. 94 rationally formulated Machiavellianism items and 29 filler items were administered to 230 students and factor analyzed. A final scale of 42 items is presented. Each item had a high loading on the 1st factor, and high content saturation, and was independently judged to fit the definition. 28 of the 29 filler items had near-zero content saturations. For 2 samples, alpha reliabilities of 0.89 and 0.93 were obtained with the final scale. The sex differences reported were insignificant, but significant differences were found between sociology and economics students, and between these 2 groups of students and students of education.—*M. Morf*.
8645. Lachar, David; Klinge, Valerie & Grisell, James L. (Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, MI) **Relative accuracy of automated MMPI narratives generated from adult norm and adolescent norm profiles.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 20-24.—Studied the effect of patient and interpretive narrative characteristics on the judged accuracy of pairs of automated narratives generated by 2 types of norms using MMPI protocols of 100 adolescent psychiatric patients. 25 raters (clinicians and advanced psychiatry residents) were naive as to which narrative was generated by which set of norms and received computer printouts in which all nonnarrative portions (scale scores, critical items, clinical profile) were omitted. Narratives generated from adolescent norm profiles were rated as significantly more accurate than narratives generated from adult norm profiles. Only 1 variable (narrative length) was related to judged accuracy within a norm group, though 2 variables (age and sex) affected the relative accuracy of narrative pairs. Narratives generated from adolescent norms were rated as significantly more accurate for younger patients and for females than were those generated from adult norms.—*Journal abstract*.
8646. Langfeldt, Hans-Peter & Fingerhut, Walter. (Pädagogischen Hochschule Rheinland, Seminar für Psychologie, Bonn, W Germany) **[Development of a teacher-attitude questionnaire (LEF-3).]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 16-23. Describes construction of a questionnaire, consisting of the following 3 scales obtained by factor analysis which proved consistent in tests with 2 samples of elementary school teachers: Scale 1 measures conservative and authoritarian atti-

tudes concerning classroom behavior; Scale 2 measures emotionally unstable and unplanned classroom behavior; Scale 3 measures general cultural interests. Objective scoring procedures are reported. Initial investigations revealed satisfactorily high coefficients of reliability. Similarities to other inventories are interpreted as evidence of content validity. Construct validity is inferred from intercorrelations between the LEF-3 and measures of extraversion, neuroticism and rigidity, age, and sex of teachers. (15 ref)—*English summary.*

8647. Lindstrom, Lorel & Kahn, Marvin W. (U Arizona) **Discriminative effectiveness for two psychiatric screening instruments for a gerontological population.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 151-152. Evaluated the ability of 2 screening instruments for geriatric psychiatric patients: one by A. Simon et al and the other by R. D. Savage and P. G. Britton. The overall correctness in discriminating was 66% for the Simon et al scale and 74% for the Savage and Britton scale, although the former misidentified normals as impaired, and the latter misidentified impaired Ss as normal.

8648. Lombardi, David A. & Cohen, Stanley H. **Differential reliability and validity of two selected Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children short forms.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 2.

8649. McGlashan, T. H. & Cleary, Patricia A. (NIMH, Psychiatric Assessment Section, Bethesda, MD) **Clinical laboratory test standards for a sample of schizophrenic.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 281-285. Details an effort to establish normal ranges for chronic schizophrenic patients indigenous to a particular laboratory facility. The techniques, implications, and results are discussed, which generally confirm the finding of increased variability in schizophrenic laboratory test data noted in the past. (27 ref)

8650. Mead, Michael D. (U Northern Colorado) **The construction and testing of a scale for measuring visual perception: A pilot study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3469-3470.

8651. Myers, Georgia J. (U Minnesota) **A defensiveness scale for the Personality Inventory for Children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3504-3505.

8652. Newton, Darren; Engquist, Gretchen & Bois, Joyce. (U Virginia) **Reliability of a measure of behavior perception.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 5-6.

8653. Nowakowska, Maria. (Akademia Nauta, Zaklad Prakseologii, Warsaw, Poland) **[A contextual test.]** (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Jan/Feb), Vol 17(1), 16-32. Discusses a new process of test construction. The test consists of 4 stimuli which occupy different positions on the continuum. The stimuli are presented in pairs and from each pair the S chooses the preferred stimulus. The process is plotted on a graph to identify the S's personal preferences.—H. Kaczowski.

8654. Pearson, Algene A. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Empirical results using the Rasch item analysis model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6458.

8655. Peterson, Rolf A. & Gorski, Sally. (U Illinois, Chicago, Circle) **A primary grade retarded trainable children's referral and behavior rating form: Expectation and referral data.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 2-3.

8656. Plumice, Lynette B. (US Civil Service Commission, Washington, DC) **A short guide to the development of performance tests.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 270.

8657. Russell, Elbert W. (VA Hosp, Miami, FL) **A multiple scoring method for the assessment of complex memory functions.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 800-809. Describes a new memory scoring method. Using the Wechsler Memory Scale as its base, it takes into consideration recent developments by scoring lateralized verbal and figural memory and long- and short-term memory. Six independent memory scales were developed: verbal short term, verbal long term, verbal % retained, figural short term, figural long term, and figural % retained. Studies of 105 Ss (30 normal, 75 brain damaged) demonstrated that these scales are reliable and valid. They were quite sensitive to brain damage in general and are affected by lateralized damage. Norms were related to the Halstead-Reitan Impairment Index, so that memory impairment scores are directly comparable to scores for subtests in that battery. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8658. Shearer, Eric. (School Psychological Service, Cheshire County Council, England) **A restandardization of the Burt-Vernon and Schonell Graded Word Reading Tests.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 67-73.—Reports results of a large-scale restandardization of the 2 tests to produce reliable norms and to standardize administration and scoring procedures. The data were recorded in such a way as to enable the production of revised orders of words to reflect contemporary usage and to relate reading attainment, as assessed by the tests, to sex, school organization, and socioeconomic status.

8659. Strnadová, Marie. (FN-Motol, Ofalmopedický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[A tactile block test for blind children.]** (Czec) *Psychologia a Patopsychologia Dieťa*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 151-164. Norms based on the performance of blind children (29 girls and 28 boys) 6-13 yrs old were established for a tactile block test using the experience of Wechsler, Kohs, and Gesell. The test includes 4 smooth blocks and 9 with tactually different surfaces, and a set of 9 models with different surfaces. Norms were also developed on 50 children with residual vision. It is suggested that these tests may help to assess mental levels of minimal brain dysfunction in the blind.—*Journal summary.*

8660. Thomas, Randall L. (Mississippi State U) **Group administration of the Bender Gestalt test: A reliability study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6202-6203.

8661. Urry, Vern W. (US Civil Service Commission, Washington, DC) **Computer-assisted testing: The calibration and evaluation of the verbal ability bank.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 271-272.

8662. Vance, Hubert R. (Ohio State U) **A scale analysis of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children**

with different groups of disadvantaged children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4644-4645.

8663. Vaughn, John P. (Mississippi State U) A factor analytic evaluation of construct validity of the ITPA with White children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4895-4896.

8664. Wakefield, James A.; Bradley, Peggy E.; Doughtie, Eugene B. & Kraft, Irvin A. (U Houston) Influence of overlapping and nonoverlapping items on the theoretical interrelationships of MMPI scales. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 851-857.—Scored 100 adults' MMPI protocols for (a) items appearing only on 1 scale (nonoverlapping) and (b) items appearing on more than 1 scale (overlapping). The correspondence of these 2 sets of scales to a theoretical structure composed of neuroticism, psychoticism, and extraversion dimensions was considered using a method presented by J. A. Wakefield and E. B. Doughtie (see PA, Vol 51:8049). The correspondence of the scales composed of nonoverlapping items with the theoretical structure was insignificant. The correspondence of the scales composed of overlapping items conformed extremely closely to the theoretical structure. Results indicate that neuroticism, psychoticism, and extraversion factors found in the MMPI are due to items that appear on more than 1 scale. It is argued that the factors attributable to the overlapping items validly represent the similarity of the criteria against which the scales were validated. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8665. Warren, Virginia M. (U California, Los Angeles) Retest reliability of the Rorschach. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3479-3480.

8666. White, Linda A. (U Texas, Austin) The predictive validity and reliability of the First Grade Readiness Scale for low socio-economic preschool children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4899.

8667. White, Mary F. (Fordham U) A comparison of the hypothetical and operational objectives of the Nelson Biology Test, Form E 1965 and the New York State Regents Examination in Biology, June 1972. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4899-4900.

Statistics & Mathematics

8668. Abend, Rochelle. (New School for Social Research) A mathematical scale-of-measurement model for the risky-shift effect in small groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3514.

8669. Boldt, Robert F. (Educational Testing Services, Princeton, NJ) An approximately reproducing scoring scheme that aligns random response and omission. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 269-270.

8670. Burros, Raymond H. Complementary properties of binary relations. *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 177-183.—Presents theorems which are intended to be a preliminary step toward the construction of a general theory of elementary properties of binary relations, applicable to statistical decision theory.

8671. Doherty, William J. (U Southern California) A rotational approach to psychological invariance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3461.

8672. Feather, N. T. (Flinders U South Australia, Bedford Park) Factor structure of the conservatism scale. *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 179-184. Reports the results of a factor analytic inquiry into the structure of the Conservatism Scale, which consists of 50 items related to concepts such as the death penalty, apartheid, disarmament, hippies, and the theory of evolution. Data came from a 1972 survey of 515 children and adults (14 yrs old and older) who completed the scale. Of the 1st 4 unrotated factors, General Conservatism accounted for 35% of the variance, Colored Immigration for 13%, Divorce for 11%, and Mixed Groups for 7%. Varimax rotation yielded 11 factors, including Religious Fundamentalism, Artistic Bohemianism, Attitude to Youth, and Sexual Freedom. Results support a general factor of conservatism underlying social attitudes, plus some complex bipolar factors. They also support a multiple factor solution involving different group factors depending on one's view of factor analytic procedures.—*J. C. Figurelli*.

8673. Galanter, Eugene. (Columbia U) Utility scales of monetary and nonmonetary events. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 273.

8674. Geissler, H.-G. (Humboldt U, Berlin, W Germany) Towards a new reconciliation of Stevens' and Helson's approaches to psychophysics: A tentative solution of the Stevens-Greenbaum puzzle. *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 417-426.—Proposes an explanation of the well-known differences between the Stevens-exponents revealed by estimation vs production methods. The formal derivations are based on R. Teghtsoonian's (see PA, Vol 51:4174) description of intramodal range effects and on a modified version of H. Helson's (1964) theory, which works on the level of "stimulus ratios. Besides other applications of the presented theory, the definition of an invariant exponent is possible, which can be thought of as a solution of what is called the S. S. Stevens-H. Greenbaum puzzle (see PA, Vol 41:3747).—*Journal abstract*.

8675. Higginbotham, Thomas F. (Auburn U) A Monte Carlo study of tests for differences between correlated correlations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4629.

8676. Huck, Schuyler W. & Sutton, Cary O. (U Tennessee) Some comments concerning the use of monotonic transformations to remove the interaction in two-factor ANOVA's. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 789-791.—In his discussion of 2-factor experiments, B. J. Winer (1971) points out that it may be desirable to remove the interaction (and thus obtain additivity of effects) through a monotonic data transformation. The present authors extend A. Lubin's (see PA, Vol 36:5AE07L) discussion of ordinal and disordinal interactions by introducing the concept of "dual-ordinal." This concept is important since a transformation cannot bring about additivity of effects unless the interaction dual-ordinal in nature. For the applied researcher, a simple rule-of-thumb is set forth which allows one to determine, through visual inspection

of a single interaction graph, whether or not an interaction is dual-ordinal.—*Journal abstract.*

8677. Klein, Donald F.; Rom, Donald C. & Feldman, Sydney. (Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Ctr, Hillside, NY) Analysis and display of psychopharmacological data. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1978(Apr), Vol 12(2), 125-147.—Six major points are presented: (a) The assumptions underlying analysis of covariance (ANOCOVA) are reviewed and their relationship to psychopharmacological data distributions stated. An alternative method of analysis that makes fewer assumptions, such as partition of contingency tables, is considered desirable. (b) J. Cohen's (see PA, Vol 48:8090) K (κ) provides a suitable basis for an alternative method. (c) An a priori method of searching for drug-typical changes is described. This method of defining drug-typical and placebo-typical pre- to postsymptom change patterns by maximizing K is demonstrated. (d) The necessary formulas for calculating K may be interpreted, under certain common circumstances, as the proportion of drug-treated patients who actually benefit from drug treatment rather than placebo treatment. (e) Examples comparing ANOCOVA with maximization of K and an alternative partitioning method are presented and similarities and differences in results pointed out. (f) The value of this method for easy comprehensible display of drug effects is emphasized. (23 ref) *Journal summary.*

8678. Korth, Bruce A. (U Illinois) Analytic and experimental examination of factor matching methods. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4633.

8679. Koslowsky, Meni & Bailit, Howard. (U Connecticut, Health Ctr) A measure of reliability using qualitative data. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 843-846. Notes that, in many research activities, the data are unordered or qualitative. In such circumstances, interrater reliability is usually measured by calculating a percentage of agreement score between judges. The present paper expands on an equation first introduced by L. A. Goodman and W. H. Kruskal (1954) for obtaining a reliability measure of 1 item. This formula determines inter-rater reliability for a series of items across many Ss. The statistic that results is easily interpreted and in many ways is analogous to the conventional reliability for quantitative data. *Journal abstract.*

8680. Levy, Kenneth J. (State U New York, Buffalo) Comparing the variances of several treatments with a control. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 793-796. C. W. Dunnett's (1955) procedure for comparing several treatment means with a control is applied to the problem of comparing several treatment variances with the variance of a control. Appropriate critical values are specified, and an example is provided.—*Journal abstract.*

8681. McQuitty, Louis L. & Koch, Valerie L. (U Miami, FL) Highest entry hierarchical clustering. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 751-766.—Develops and illustrates the most rapid method yet reported for hierarchically clustering the n objects of a matrix which portrays the interrelation of every object to every other object, where n equals any

number up to 1,000 and even larger. Results compare favorably with those from other excellent methods.

Journal abstract.

8682. O'Brien, Ralph G. (U Virginia) Comment on "Some problems in the nonorthogonal analysis of variance." *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 72-74.—M. I. Appelbaum and E. M. Cramer (see PA, Vol 52:8956) described ignoring tests of main effects as "irrelevant" when 1 eliminating test is significant in a 2-way nonorthogonal analysis of variance. It is stated by the present author that such tests are not irrelevant, however, because there are situations when A eliminating B is significant and A ignoring B is nonsignificant making it reasonable to include B in the model, even though the eliminating test for B is nonsignificant. An example is given, and the necessary modifications to the Appelbaum and Cramer procedure are proposed. In addition, another ignoring-eliminating significance pattern is shown to be impossible.—*Journal abstract.*

8683. Pandey, Tej N. (U Wisconsin) The robustness of interval estimation for coefficient alpha using the jackknife procedure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6457.

8684. Passmore, David L. Theory and applications of Rasch measurement models: A bibliography. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 4.

8685. Raffeld, Paul C. (U Oregon) The effects of Guttman weights on the reliability and predictive validity of objective tests when omissions are not differentially weighted. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6459-6460.

8686. Redburn, F. Stevens. (Youngstown State U) Q factor analysis: Applications to educational testing and program evaluation. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 767-778. Discusses and illustrates the potential use of Q factor analysis for evaluating and designing educational and clinical programs. Advantages of this technique in comparison to normative measurement employing prevalidated or a priori scales include additional richness of theoretical insight, discovery of the structure as well as the content of the individual's thinking, relative independence from prior conceptualization, and efficiency in gathering detailed information quickly. Q factor analysis is most appropriate for use in clinical or educational situations where available typologies or scales seem inadequate, where the psychological dynamics of learning or treatment are not well understood, or where it is desirable to avoid anticipating the precise direction and character of program impact.—*Journal abstract.*

8687. Ross, N. Phillip. (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) A model for using qualitative variables as covariates in the analysis of covariance. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 3-4.

8688. Sloan, Helen C. (U Alabama) A simplified procedure for estimating the factor structure of large data matrices. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6465.

8689. Thorngate, Warren. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) Support tests of dispersion and location differences in frequency tables. *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 76-81.—Defined 2

kinds of differences in frequency distributions: dispersion differences (differences in the entropy or variance of distributions) and location differences (differences in the central tendency of distributions). Support tests, derived from likelihood ratios, were developed for each in accord with A. W. Edwards' (1972) method of support. Illustrations of the potential utility of these tests for analyzing social psychological phenomena are provided.—*Journal abstract.*

8690. Von Winterfeldt, Detlof & Edwards, Ward. (U Southern California, Social Science Research Inst) **Error in decision analysis: How to create the possibility of large losses using dominated strategies.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 269.

8691. Wendt, Dirk. (Christian-Albrechts-U. Inst für Psychologie, Kiel, W Germany) **Some criticism of stochastic models generally used in decision making experiments.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 197-212.—The general model of expectation maximization widely used in decision making experiments is criticized for several reasons: (a) It may not be considered appropriate as a normative rational model by the S in a variety of situations. (b) In all its consequences, it may be too complicated to be used by a human S, a simpler strategy might be more adequate. (c) Some of the conditions of the model, like independence of cues for probability revision and for utility assessment, are hardly ever tested and probably difficult to meet at all. (d) It is questioned whether deterministic models are not too strict to predict human behavior, such that they should be replaced by probabilistic ones. The emphasis of this paper, however is not to doubt the applicability of the model in principle but rather to highlight problems where more research is needed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8692. Whalen, Vincent J. (U Alabama) **A study of the joint application of univariate and multivariate techniques to a select set of data.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6470.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

8693. Antes, James R. (Iowa State U) **Eye fixations as a function of informativeness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3515.

8694. Casella, Michael A. (U Utah) **A functional and operational analysis of behavior contrast.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3520.

8695. Cooper, Lynn A. (Stanford U) **Internal representation and transformation of random shapes: A chronometric analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4689-4690.

8696. Drillings, Michael. (U Connecticut) **Repetition effects in a variable map choice reaction time task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4691.

8697. Duane, William J. (Washington U, St Louis) **The comparative effect of brief relaxation procedures and a verbal operant-feedback technique in relaxation training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6207-6208.

8698. Flaherty, Eugenie W. (New School for Social Research) **Two issues: (1) The effect of attention on relative intensity: (2) Lateralization of the cerebral hemispheres.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3526.

8699. Hines, David. (Pennsylvania State U, Hershey Medical Ctr, Hershey) **Independent functioning of the two cerebral hemispheres for recognizing bilaterally presented tachistoscopic visual-half-field stimuli.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 132-143.—Bilateral tachistoscopic presentation of verbal stimuli produces a significantly larger right visual half-field (VHF) superiority than does unilateral presentation, when fixation is controlled by a center digit. This experiment with 83 students and university employees tested whether the increased asymmetry was due to (a) Ss attending the right VHF and ignoring the left VHF or (b) interference between the hemispheres due to competition for the left hemisphere language areas. Words, shapes, and pictures of faces were presented bilaterally to each VHF, with fixation controlled by a center digit. In 3 conditions, the same type of stimuli was presented in each VHF. In 2 conditions, words were presented to 1 VHF and nonverbal stimuli to the opposite VHF. It was found that the stimulus pairings did not affect VHF asymmetry for any stimulus. Words showed a large right VHF superiority in all conditions. Shapes showed a significantly smaller right VHF superiority in all conditions. It is concluded that attentional factors were not important since shapes could be recognized accurately from the left VHF without lowering verbal recognition from the right VHF. Thus the low recognition accuracy from the left VHF was specific for verbal stimuli rather than attentional. The interference hypothesis was not supported since all the right VHF stimuli were associated with low recognition of words from the left VHF.—*Journal summary.*

8700. Kaplan, Janet M. (U Kansas) **Locus of control and skill versus chance conditions as determinants of information seeking in social influence and problem solving situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6212-6213.

8701. Kleber, Ed W. (Pedagogical U Saarland, Saarbrücken, W Germany) **[The influence of external factors on the concentration and resistance to stress of preschoolers.]** (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 235-243.—Tested the non-verbal intelligence of 130 6 yr old kindergartners, using the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale. Ss were divided into parallel groups of different sizes. On the test, all relevant concrete objects (e.g., birds, houses, trees) had to be crossed out and a dot had to be placed next to each irrelevant object. When free to stop at any time, the 1st student ceased work after 8 min. All Ss were able to work for 20 min when prodded. When working in groups of 2 and without pressure, 90% of Ss persisted for 20 min; when working in groups of 7, 70% worked the full 20 min. Standard deviation and mean of achievement were higher in a noise condition but not in a dark condition, but the percentage of errors increased. There were now significantly more errors when abstract instead of concrete objects had to be crossed out. (English abstract) —W O Horn

8702. Lincoln, Peter G. (New York U) **Distractibility and the variables of introversion-extraversion, cognitive style and anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6215.

8703. Louviere, Jordan J. (U Iowa) **A psychophysical-experimental approach to modeling spatial behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4441.

8704. Markle, Allan I. (Georgia State U) **Effects of eye color and temporal limitations on self-paced and reactive behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4023.

8705. Newell, Karl M. (U Illinois) **Knowledge of results and motor learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4709-4710.

8706. Noma, Elliot & Baird, John C. (U Michigan) **Psychophysical study of numbers: II. Theoretical models of number generation.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 81-95.—Presents 3 theoretical models to predict the numbers generated by Ss in an experiment described by Baird and Noma (1975). The models (digit, base, and quarter) are each grounded on a different assumption about the process underlying number generation. A combination of models seems necessary to adequately predict number generation.—R. Gunter.

8707. Riley, Terry M. (Iowa State U) **Habituation of the orienting response as a function of inter- and intramodal transfer of conceptual information.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3541-3542.

8708. Rinn, Roger C. (Georgia State U) **An application of Capaldi's theory of partial reinforcement to classical GSR conditioning: Location of interpolated-UCS trials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4096.

8709. Rosen, Jeffrey J.; Curcio, Frank; Mackavey, William & Hebert, John. (Boston U) **Superior recall of letters in the right visual field with bilateral presentation and partial report.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 144-154.—Attempted to determine whether a right visual field effect would emerge under conditions of bilateral letter presentation and partial report. Tachistoscopic trials consisting of 8 letters, 4 in each field, were presented for 100 msec to 20 right-handed adults. Ss were instructed to report the content of only 1 field on each trial. Under these conditions, a right field superiority was obtained, as well as an interaction between field and stimulus position. The field asymmetry appears to reflect the operations of cerebral dominance, while the interaction suggests the influence of mnemonic factors. (28 ref)—*Journal summary*.

8710. Sanders, Michael G. (Texas Tech U) **Personality variables as predictors of performance on a prolonged monitoring task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4717.

8711. Schick, Constance J. (Texas Tech U) **The effect of exposure on categories of stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4718.

8712. Sjöberg, Hans. (U Stockholm, Sweden) **Relations between heart rate, reaction speed, and subjective effort at different work loads on a bicycle ergometer.** *Journal of Human Stress*, 1975(Dec), Vol 1(4), 21-27. Tested the hypothesis concerning an inverted-U

relationship between activation and performance by comparing the performance of 25 male 21-34 yr old Ss in a choice-reaction task at 5 different work loads on a bicycle ergometer. Heart rate was used as an index of activation. Results support the hypothesis, with performance being more efficient at a medium activation level than at high and low levels. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8713. Taub, John M. & Berger, Ralph J. (U Virginia, Medical School, Charlottesville) **The effects of changing the phase and duration of sleep.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 30-41.—Studied the relative effects of extended sleep, reduced sleep, and shifts of habitual sleep time on subsequent performance and mood (assessed by the Activation-Deactivation Adjective Check List and a multifactorial adjective checklist by M. Lorr et al). 10 healthy male university students who regularly slept 9.5-10.5 hrs were the Ss. Measurements were obtained from a 45-min auditory vigilance task, a 5-min E-paced addition task, and a mood measure 30 min after awakening, at midday, and in the evening following 5 EEG-monitored nights of sleep. The experimental treatments comprised a 9.5-10.5 hr habitual sleep condition and 4 conditions in which the regular sleep period was lengthened, reduced, delayed, and advanced by 3 hrs. Following each 3-hr altered condition of sleep there was an equivalent decline in vigilance performance and in subjective arousal as measured by the mood scales. Results support the hypothesis that acute disruption of the 24-hr sleep-wakefulness cycle produces degradations in human performance largely independent of total sleep time. (70 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8714. Taylor, James L. (U Miami, FL) **Perseverative errors as a function of the uncertainty error rate in the prediction of homogeneous runs of binary events.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4101.

8715. Turnbull, William. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A theoretical and empirical analysis of the actor's perception of personal control, with special reference to implicit theories of chance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4644.

8716. Weissmann, Stephen M.; Hollingsworth, Samuel R. & Baird, John C. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Psychophysical study of numbers: III. Methodological applications.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 97-115.—Compared the psychophysics of numerical stimuli with the psychophysics of other physical attributes, such as sound and light. 4 experimental paradigms yielded results comparable to those obtained with standard psychophysical stimuli. Findings suggest that Ss employ cognitive strategies with numerical stimuli similar to those used with ordinary stimuli, thereby lending support to the underlying assumptions of several psychophysical theories.—R. Gunter.

Perception & Motor Processes

8717. Aikin, Lynn C. (Brown U) **A comparison of reaction time and magnitude estimation methods for scaling brightness and loudness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4683-4684.

8718. Albertson, Larry M. (U Georgia) **Retention of a kinesthetic positioning response acquired under supple-**

mentary auditory and visual feedback. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3951-3952.

8719. **Apkarian-Stielau, Patricia & Loomis, Jack M.** (Pacific Medical Ctr, Smith-Kettlewell Inst of Visual Sciences, San Francisco, CA) **A comparison of tactile and blurred visual form perception.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 362-368.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 9 young adults to assess the similarity of tactile form perception and visual form perception under conditions of extreme visual blurring. In Exp I resolution and relative localization tasks were performed under both tactile and blurred visual presentation. Results were the same for the 2 modalities. In Exp II all 26 block letters were presented to each S in 2 distinct methods of presentation, using both tactile and blurred visual displays. In one method, the full-field letter was flashed for 1.0 sec; in the other, a vertical slit scanned the letter from left to right. For all method comparisons, a strong similarity was found between the patterns of correct responses as a function of letter. Also, there was a similarity between the 2 modalities in terms of which letters improved in recognizability in the change from the full-field to the slit mode of presentation. However, the overall superiority of the slit method found for tactile recognition was not obtained visually. Results indicate that recognition with blurred vision is similar to recognition using the intact cutaneous sense, although some differences remain. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8720. **Bosshardt, H.-G.** (Ruhr-U Bochum, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **The influence of visual and auditory images on visual and auditory word identification.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 1-22.—Presents a theory regarding the production of imagery and describes empirical tests conducted to examine its implications. The sensory quality of imagery and its independence from the outer stimulus situation are taken as the prominent and defining characteristics of images. The main hypothesis of the study was that imagery of a certain modality produces attenuation of the lower-level processing units belonging to that modality. This was tested by measuring the influence of visual and auditory images on the identification of words presented visually or acoustically to 18 Ss, with a low signal-to-noise ratio. The hypothesis of modality-specific attenuation was extended by also assuming modality-specific delay of identification. The different susceptibility of the acoustical and the visual identification tasks to the experimental conditions is accounted for by the different decay rates of the visual and auditory registers.—*R. Gunter*.

8721. **Colquhoun, W. Peter.** (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, U Sussex, Brighton, England) **Evaluation of auditory, visual, and dual-mode displays for prolonged sonar monitoring in repeated sessions.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 425-437. Using a task which closely simulated the actual output from a sonar device, the performance of 12 Ss was observed for 115 hrs in repeated prolonged monitoring sessions under auditory, visual, and dual mode display conditions. Despite an underlying basic superiority of signal discriminability on the visual display and the occurrence of long-term practice effects, detection rate was consistently and

substantially higher under the auditory condition, and higher again with the dual-mode display. Results are consistent with the notion that auditory displays have greater attention-gaining capacity in a "vigilance" situation. In an "alerted" situation, where the possible occurrence of a signal was indicated by a warning stimulus in the alternative sensory (auditory or visual) mode, 10 Ss were observed for 57 hrs. Performance was clearly superior with the visual display. Cross-modal correlations of performance indicated the presence of a common factor of signal detectability within Ss. It is concluded that where efficiency both in the initial detection of targets and their subsequent identification and tracking are equally important, the best solution is to retain both auditory and visual displays and to ensure that these are monitored concurrently. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8722. **Garvill, Jörgen & Molander, Bo.** (U Umea, Sweden) **A note on information processing in cross-modal matching.** *Umea Psychological Reports*, 1975, No 95, 10 p.—Conducted a study with 40 undergraduates to test the hypothesis that differences in accuracy between modality conditions found in earlier experiments were due to differences in rate of information pick-up between the visual and tactual modalities. The modality conditions were visual standard or tactual standard and visual comparison or tactual comparison. Ss made paired comparisons of 3-dimensional "nonsense" objects and were allowed to inspect the stimuli for as long as they wanted. The time was measured for the standard object and the comparison object. It was found that the visual modality had a higher rate of information pick-up than the tactual modality. However, the differences in accuracy between the modality conditions were not eliminated despite the differences in presentation time. Other possible explanations of the differences in accuracy are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8723. **Garling, Tommy; Book, Anders & Lindberg, Erik.** (U Umea, Sweden) **Orientation performance in two-segment and three-segment route tasks during blindfolded and sighted walking.** *Umea Psychological Reports*, 1975, No 94, 14 p.—Investigated whether inaccuracy of performance in 2- and 3-segment route (SR) tasks could be accounted for by inaccuracy of perception. 16 undergraduates with and without blindfolds walked along a prescribed path having 90° angles of turns, at 11 points on the path Ss were asked to estimate the distance walked from the preceding point (WD task) and the lengths and angles of turn of earlier sections of the route (2- and 3-SR tasks). Blindfolded Ss systematically underestimated WD, which may have accounted for distance errors in the 2- and 3-SR tasks. Sighted Ss had similar distance errors in the 2- and 3-SR tasks but estimated WD more accurately. When compared to results for verbally presented tasks, results suggest that inaccuracy of distance perception contributed to inaccuracy of performance in the 2- and 3-SR tasks for sighted Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

8724. **Gilbert, Christopher D.** (Michigan State U) **Relations among handedness, hemisphere localization, and perceptual skills of the right hemisphere.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(12 B), B-14, 62 p.

8725. **Gonzalez, Fernando A.** (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Effects of schedules of reinforcement and drugs on handwriting behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4694.

8726. **Hedge, A. & Marsh, N. W.** (U Sheffield, England) **The effect of irrelevant spatial correspondence on two-choice response-time.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 427-439.—J. R. Simon et al (1969, 1970, 1973) demonstrated a general effect in 2-choice reaction time tasks involving laterally disposed responses, and a succession of stimuli presented unpredictably at either of 2 laterally disposed positions, the stimulus positions being irrelevant in deciding the response. Reaction times are faster for trials in which the spatial loci of stimulus and response correspond than for trials in which they counter-correspond. The present experiment with 40 male students investigated the dependence of this effect upon spatial orientation and upon the logical character of the task. The effect was found not only for laterally disposed pairs of stimulus positions and responses but also for vertical dispositions. The effect was critically dependent upon the logical character of the task, such that it could readily be produced in a reversed form. Results can be well described by considering the logical characters of the recordings of the relevant and irrelevant attributes of stimulus and response. The special status formerly attributed to the processing of spatial information is questioned.—*Journal abstract*.

8727. **Hostetter, Dorothy.** (Michigan State U) **The function of instructed speech in young children's performance of a task presented by instructions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4698.

8728. **Kaiser, Charles F.** (U Houston) **An analysis of variables affecting acquisition and decay of adaptation to lateral prismatic displacement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4084.

8729. **Konečný, Robert & Osecký, Pavel.** (Ceskoslovenská Akademi Věd, Psychologická laboratoř, Brno) **[Problems of voluntary restraint.]** (Czec) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 217-228.—A modification of Rey's method of voluntary restraint was applied to 202 10-yr-old children, who were asked to draw 3 lines in a zone 60 cm long, first at their own natural speed and then at a restrained rate. Comparison of this study with others done in Geneva and Morocco confirm's Rey's theory of constancy of the voluntary restraint of movement. An alternative, more objective method of measuring is suggested.—*Journal summary*.

8730. **Korte, John R.** (Purdue U) **An attempt to improve perceptual role-taking abilities during middle childhood.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4701.

8731. **MacNeillage, Peter F.; Sussman, Harvey M. & Stolz, Walter.** (U Texas, Austin) **Incidence of laterality effects in mandibular and manual performance of dichoptic visual pursuit tracking.** *Cortex*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(3), 251-258.—Examined the utility of a visual analog of dichotic auditory pursuit tracking tasks in which Ss matched the vertical position of a continually moving horizontal line (target) presented on one side of their point of fixation, with a 2nd line (cursor) presented on the other side of their fixation point. Two predictions

were confirmed for 12 right-handed college students with normal vision: (a) that there would be no laterality effect for articulatory (jaw) tracking because previous auditory tracking findings were speech related, and (b) that there would be as significant laterality effect (cursor right field-left hemisphere) for right hand tracking because of the development of a specialized sensorimotor integration mechanism for eye-right-hand coordination in the left hemisphere. Alternative explanations for the right-hand tracking results and for the nonsignificant trend toward a laterality effect for left hand tracking are discussed.—*Journal summary*.

8732. **Markle, Allan.** (Lake Forest Coll) **Eye color and motor behavior.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 6-7.

8733. **Mednick, Murray S.** (New York U) **The effect of verbal labels on taste sensitivity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4052.

8734. **Norman, Kent L.** (U Iowa) **Dynamic processes in stimulus integration theory: The effects of feedback on the averaging of motor movements.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4710-4711.

8735. **Ornstein, Robert E.** (U California, Medical Ctr, San Francisco) **On the experience of time.** Baltimore, MD: Penguin, 1975. 126 p. \$2.95.—Reports results of a series of experiments on the experience of time, especially duration. The idea that the duration experience is determined by "storage" size and data on the lengthening of duration under LSD, the effects of a successful or a failure experience on duration perception, and coding processes and time perception are discussed. (6 p ref)

8736. **Pittenger, John B. & Shaw, Robert E.** (U Rhode Island) **Aging faces as viscal-elastic events: Implications for a theory of nonrigid shape perception.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 374-382.—Proposes a theory for the perception of events using the concepts of transformational and structural invariants. This approach involves the application of a method of spatial coordinate transformations to characterize the remodeling of faces by growth. By construing growing faces to be viscal-elastic events, the perception of the relative age level of faces is made amenable to the proposed event perception analysis. Shear and strain transformations are compared as alternative formulations of growth-produced changes in the shape of human profiles. 3 experiments were conducted with a total of 110 Ss. These studies indicate that profiles transformed by strain elicit more reliable rank-order age judgments than those transformed by shear, although shear had a small significant effect. It is also shown that Ss are highly sensitive to small changes in strain and that perceived identity of a shape is preserved under the strain transformation. The explanatory adequacy of the event perception theory of age information is compared to that of more traditional feature analytic theories.—*Journal abstract*.

8737. **Pohlmann, Judith L.** (Purdue U) **The effect of individual and simultaneous cue presentation on the learning of a novel gross motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4094-4095.

8738. Robinson, Gordon H. & Bond, Jeffrey R. (U Wisconsin, Madison) Visual dynamics when interrupting a control task to search for a peripheral target. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 28.

8739. Robinson, Gordon H.; Koth, Bruce W. & Ringenbach, John P. (U Wisconsin, Madison) Dynamics of the eye and the head during an element of visual search. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 6.

8740. Snyder, Rita E. (Indiana U) Vibrotactile masking: A comparison of psychophysical procedures. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3544.

8741. Spittler, Margaret. Games for development of pre-orientation and mobility skills. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(10), 452-456.—Describes the basic concepts and skills necessary for mastering the techniques of orientation and mobility for 12 games which are useful in teaching both sighted and visually impaired children, from nursery to junior high school. The games include What's Your Name?, The Rabbit and the Fox, Simon Says, The Game of War, In and Out the Windows, Relay Races, Hit the Bucket, and Call Ball. —*Journal abstract*.

8742. Van Horn, Laurel A. (U Oklahoma) Locus of control: A unifying concept affecting visual perceptual motor achievement and compensation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4895.

8743. Vanderhei, Sharon L. & Loeb, Michel. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst) Effects of bilateral and unilateral continuous and impact noise on equilibrium as measured by the rail test. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 123-126.—Determined whether C. S. Harris's (1966, 1972) finding that unbalanced stimulation of the 2 ears impairs the ability to stand on rails with eyes open would hold in a natural free-field situation. A preliminary study (Exp I) with 18 male undergraduates standing with eyes open or closed in bilateral or unilateral noise indicated that there were no effects of noise on equilibrium. Exp II, which involved monaural stimulation of 10 Ss under identical conditions to one of Harris's experiments, also indicated no impairment by noise. Explanations for the inconsistent findings are briefly discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

Visual Perception

8744. Ardnt, Robert H. (U Wisconsin) Adaptation to modifications of the eyemovement-retinal image feedback system. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3516.

8745. Avis, Walter E. (U Toronto, Canada) An application of the theory of signal detectability to an after-effect and an illusion. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4012-4013.

8746. Bradley, Drake R. (New School for Social Research) The circle illusion: An analysis of the effects of eye movements on the apparent size of the path traversed by a circularly moving target. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3518.

8747. Brauner, Joel D. (Southern Illinois U) Visual latency as measured by apparent depth displacements of the Mach-Dvořák phenomenon and the Pulfrich phenomenon. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4687.

8748. Bross, Michael & Zubeck, John P. (Concordia U, Montreal, Canada) Effect of auditory deprivation on visual resolving power. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 340-347.—Conducted 2 experiments in which changes in the critical flicker fusion (CFF) were determined during and after auditory deprivation (silence). In Exp I, 36 male undergraduates were exposed to 1 wk of auditory deprivation, measurements of the CFF being taken at daily intervals and at Days 1, 2, 3, and 7 after the termination of the experimental condition. Results show that the experimental group exhibited a significant progressive improvement in visual resolving power as a function of auditory deprivation and, following its termination, a gradual decline towards the pre-experimental baseline. On the other hand, 2 control conditions, a group of confined Ss, and a non-confined group showed no systematic changes in the CFF. In Exp II with 6 new Ss, the period of auditory deprivation was extended to 14 days. Results again reveal a progressive improvement on the CFF during the 1st wk of silence followed by an asymptotic performance during the 2nd wk.—*Journal abstract*.

8749. Brussell, Edward M. (New School for Social Research) Brightness contrast and assimilation: The influence of the relative area of the portion of the visual field which captures the attention. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3519-3520.

8750. Claxton, Guy L. (U London, Inst of Education, England) Sources of information in word perception. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 292-301.—Disyllabic words were presented tachistoscopically to a total of 16 undergraduates in 2 experiments, and report of the words was required. In Exp I, word frequency was varied but the frequencies of the constituent syllables were held constant. In Exp II, syllable frequency varied while word frequency remained constant. The prime determinant of perceptual accuracy was word frequency, but an analysis of partial errors showed that some discriminability effects at both the word and the syllable level were present. There was a slight advantage for the 1st syllable over the 2nd within a word. There was no overall improvement with practice, but errors on high frequency words became fewer and on low frequency words correspondingly more frequent. Results suggest that word perception involves extraction and resynthesis of information about components of several different sizes within a word. (French summary) —*Journal abstract*.

8751. Clymer, Arthur B. (Columbia U) The effect of seen motion on the apparent speed of subsequent test velocities: Speed tuning of movement aftereffects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3521-3522.

8752. Dennis, Paul M. (New School for Social Research) Selective attention in peripheral vision. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3523-3524.

8753. Favreau, Olga E. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **A two-process theory of motion aftereffects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6236.

8754. Fogler, William A. (Tufts U) **Perception of form and depth as a function of retinal stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4078-4079.

8755. Fraser, Alistair B. & Mach, William H. (Pennsylvania State U) **Mirages.** *Scientific American*, 1976(Jan), Vol 234(i), 102-111.—Presents a description of several types of mirages which may be seen on the sea or land. Each illusion is explained in terms of the optical properties of the atmosphere, the effect of temperature gradients, and human visual perception.—P. Tolin.

8756. Fried, Aharon H. (New School for Social Research) **Convergence as a cue to distance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3527.

8757. Gentry, Thomas A. (Brandeis U) **The perception of color and contour: Experiments on the backward masking of chromatic grating targets.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3528.

8758. Goff, David P. (Michigan State U) **Cross-field visual masking by tachistoscopic presentation of target and noise patterns to opposite cerebral hemispheres.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4694.

8759. Greenspan, Steven B. (Illinois Coll of Optometry) **Behavioral effects of children's nearpoint lenses.** *Journal of the American Optometric Association*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(10), 1031-1037.—Reviews the literature on behavioral effects of nearpoint lenses, particularly in children, and notes that research has now demonstrated such effects upon particular types of performance on a short-term basis under experimental conditions with minimal adaptation. Long-term effects remain to be investigated. The studies have suggested a critical lens power for optimal effects, with such a lens power predictable for individuals on the basis of the Monocular Estimate Method dynamic retinoscopy technique. Comparisons of various clinical techniques remain to be studied. It is suggested that the underlying behavioral processes which are modified by lenses, to affect performance changes, may relate to accommodation and magnification. Further research is needed regarding the actual mechanisms of the effects. (58 ref) *Journal summary.*

8760. Growney, Ronald; Weisstein, Naomi & Cox, Sue I. (U Connecticut) **Measurement of metacontrast.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Nov), Vol 65(11), 1379-1381. Results of a metacontrast experiment, in which the luminance of a comparison stimulus was varied, were quite different from those obtained by T. Flaherty and H. H. Matteson (1971), but highly similar to the masking functions obtained by other methods. It is concluded that variation of comparison-stimulus luminance may be as easy a method to use as variation of test-stimulus luminance and does not involve theoretical difficulties of interpretation.

8761. Hearty, Paul J. & Mewhort, D. J. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Spatial localization in sequential letter displays.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 348-359. Conducted 2 experi-

ments with a total of 26 undergraduates to investigate the ability to locate letters presented successively along a horizontal row. The letters were displayed for 5 msec. and the inter-letter interval varied between 0 and 200 msec. In Exp I, localization decreased as the inter-letter interval was increased to 50 msec. With further increments in inter-letter interval, performance improved. However, there was a correlation between the positions of the letters in space and in time. Exp II indicated that the recovery in spatial localization with inter-letter intervals greater than 50 msec is spurious (i.e., it does not occur if the correlation is minimized). (French summary) —*Journal abstract.*

8762. Henderson, Leslie. (Hatfield Polytechnic, England) **Do words conceal their component letters? A critique of Johnson (1975) on the visual perception of words.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 648-650.—N. F. Johnson (see PA, Vol 54:2317) presents 2 arguments in support of the idea that word perception does not result from a prior stage of letter perception and that letter analysis must await identification of a word as a unit. It is shown that Johnson's experiments lack necessary controls and that there already exist empirical reasons to believe that the uncontrolled factors contribute to his effects. In addition, the implications to which Johnson commits prior-letter-processing models are shown not to hold under a variety of plausible assumptions.—*Journal abstract.*

8763. Hertz, Barbara G. (U Pennsylvania) **Frequency-adaptation in the human visual system: Effects on perceived contrast of supra-threshold gratings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6240-6241.

8764. Kelly, D. H. (Stanford Research Inst, Menlo Park, CA) **No oblique effect in chromatic pathways.** *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1975(Dec), Vol 65(12), 1512-1514. —Experimental results are consistent with the physiological finding that luminosity cells in the striate cortex are generally orientation selective, whereas opponent-color cells are not. (23 ref)

8765. Kleinknecht, Richard E. (U Oregon) **The metric of color space.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4701.

8766. Lewis, Marc S. (U Cincinnati) **The determinants of visual attention: A psychophysical approach to saliency and ecological validity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4704.

8767. Lowe, Douglas G. (Trent U, Peterborough, Canada) **Processing of information about location in brief visual displays.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 309-316. Within the context of the selective masking effect, as advanced by P. M. Merikle et al (1971), a series of 5 experiments employing a total of 46 undergraduates investigated the utility of bar-marker probes as a poststimulus sampling procedure for partial report of brief visual displays. It was demonstrated that bar markers are inadequate as partial-report cues because Ss cannot properly locate the positions of the probes. An improved bar-marker procedure was developed which removed this problem of cue localization. Furthermore, it was shown that Ss, when given the opportunity, were able to report much more from brief visual displays than the bar-marker

procedure typically permits. It is suggested that Ss' ability to employ bar-marker probes is governed by quite different factors than their capacity to report the contents of brief visual displays.—*Journal abstract.*

8768. Lowenhaupt, Sara B. (U Virginia) **Sensitization in photopic vision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4088-4089.

8769. Mattson, Dorothy L. (San Jose State U) **Visual reaction times during prolonged angular acceleration parallel the subjective perception of rotation.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception & Performance*, 1975(Nov), Vol 104(1)(4), 404-410.—Investigated the effect of prolonged angular acceleration on choice reaction time to an accelerating visual stimulus, using 10 commercial airline pilots as Ss. The pattern of reaction times during and following acceleration was compared with the pattern of velocity estimates reported during identical trials. Both reaction times and velocity estimates increased at the onset of acceleration, declined prior to the termination of acceleration, and showed an aftereffect. Results are inconsistent with the torsion-pendulum theory of semicircular canal function and suggest that the vestibular adaptation is of central origin. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8770. Pola, Jordan R. (Columbia U) **The relation of the perception of visual direction to eye position during and following a voluntary saccade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6248.

8771. Pomerantz, James R. & Schweitzer, Steven D. (Johns Hopkins U) **Grouping by proximity: Selective attention measures.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 355-361.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 22 young adults to examine the role of element proximity in perceptual grouping in tasks requiring speeded discrimination of 2-element visual patterns. Grouping of 2 elements was defined as the failure of attention to be focused on 1 element selectively in filtering tasks where only that element was relevant to the discrimination. Failure of selective attention was measured by the interference caused by variation of the irrelevant element. Grouping diminished monotonically as the spacing between 2 elements was increased. Grouping could be reduced or eliminated by the introduction of a 3rd element into the stimulus field, presumably because this addition triggered a reorganization of the perceptual field into a new grouping structure. Grouping appeared to facilitate performance on condensation tasks requiring distributed attention, to the degree that the condensation tasks were easier than the filtering tasks at close proximities. Paradoxically, for some tasks, moving an irrelevant element away from a relevant one impaired performance, suggesting that paying attention to irrelevant information could be beneficial. It is suggested that grouping be conceptualized not as an automatic process under preattentive control but as an optional process under strategic control.—*Journal abstract.*

8772. Putz-Osterloh, Wiebke & Lürer, Gerd. (U Dusseldorf, Psychology Inst, W Germany) **[Information processing elicited by a test of spatial perception.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 166-181.—Re-evaluated Subtest 8 of W. Horn's Leistungsprüfungssystem (1962) to determine whether it reflects ability to visualize

problems in 2-dimensional space or, as maintained by Horn, in 3-dimensional space. 42 Ss were tested on the items of Subtest 8 and on a new set of items designed to elicit a 3-dimensional approach. As predicted, the Subtest 8 items were solved as 2-dimensional problems and the new items were solved as 3-dimensional.—*M. Morf.*

8773. Quina, Mary K. (U Georgia) **A structural analysis of the Poggendorff illusion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4712.

8774. Ramachandran, V. S. (U Cambridge, Psychological Lab, England) **High spatial frequencies dominate perception.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 611-612.—Describes an effect which suggests that very high spatial frequencies may "mask" low spatial frequencies. The effect cannot be interpreted in terms of "critical band masking" and is probably due to the higher spatial frequencies dominating our attention.—*Journal abstract.*

8775. Salvatore, Santo. (U Rhode Island) **Peripheral motion thresholds, stimulus size, and stimulus complexity.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 275.

8776. Sjöström, Kristen P. (U Georgia) **Short-term fixation effects of the Delboeuf illusion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4099.

8777. Sparks, Jerry D. (Indiana U) **The role of context in recognition memory for pictorial material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5000.

8778. Strickland, Edward H. (New York U) **Matching response to spatial sinusoidally modulated light.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6252.

8779. Swanlund, Terry L. (Brandeis U) **Prism-exposure variables and apparent head posture as factors in adaptation to optical tilt.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3545.

8780. Tartaglione, Antonio; Goff, David P. & Benton, Arthur L. (U Iowa, Neurosensory Ctr) **Reaction time to square-wave gratings as a function of spatial frequency, complexity and contrast.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 111-120.—Measured visuomotor reaction time (RT) of 13 normal right-handed undergraduates to briefly presented square-wave bar patterns. The pattern varied with respect to magnitude and number of spatial frequencies (1 cycle/degree of visual angle, 3 cycles/degree, and both combined) with each spatial frequency stimulus presented at 3 levels of contrast. Space-average luminance was held constant. RT increased with the higher spatial frequency and was intermediate in value for the combination stimulus at each level of contrast. RT increased with decreasing contrast levels for each spatial frequency stimulus. There was no interaction between the 2 parameters. Findings indicate that a behavioral response measure can be employed to study the multiple channel hypothesis of human vision. (15 ref) *Journal abstract.*

8781. Van Tuijl, H. F. (U Nijmegen, Netherlands) **A new visual illusion: Neonike color spreading and complementary color induction between subjective contours.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 441-445.—Describes a new visual illusion. Spreading of

an actually present color as well as spreading of a complementary color appear to be possible. Spreading of brightness can be demonstrated also. 2 related classes of illusions are mentioned, and some indications of central factors involved in the effect are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8782. Wade, N. J. (U Dundee, Scotland) **Fragmentation of monocular afterimages in individuals with and without normal binocular vision.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 328-330.—Generated monocular afterimages of a vertical line in each eye of 6 binocularly normal Ss and 8 Ss lacking binocular single vision or stereopsis as a consequence of childhood strabismus. Fragmentations and disappearances of the afterimages occurred less frequently in strabismic in normal Ss; they were also less frequent in the dominant (nonamblyopic) eyes of the strabismics than in their amblyopic eyes. The afterimages remained visible longer when presented to the dominant eyes of the strabismic Ss, and a similar effect was found between the sighting dominant and nondominant eyes of normal Ss.—*Journal abstract*.

8783. Wilson, William H. (Vanderbilt U) **The influence of complexity on visual selection: Implications for a meaning-processing model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3547.

8784. Young, Richard A. (New York U) **The perception of color with temporal pulse-count coding of electrical stimuli applied to the eye.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4103-4104.

8785. Zusne, Leonard. (U Tulsa) **Form perception bibliography: 1968-1973.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 272.

Auditory & Speech Perception

8786. Blakeslee, Edward A. (Indiana U) **Comparison of detectability and discriminability of tones of different durations under homophasic and antiphasic conditions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3517.

8787. Bothe, Gary G. (Florida State U) **Particle velocity sensitivity in the human auditory system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3517.

8788. Deutsch, Diana & Roll, Philip L. (U California, San Diego) **Separate "what" and "where" decision mechanisms in processing a dichotic tonal sequence.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 23-29. 44 right-handed undergraduates were presented with a dichotic tonal sequence which consisted of 3 800-Hz tones followed by 2 400-Hz tones on one channel and simultaneously 3 400-Hz tones followed by 2 800-Hz tones on the other. All tones were 250 msec in duration and separated by 250-msec pauses. On any given stimulus presentation, most Ss reported the sequence of pitches delivered to one ear and ignored the other. They further tended significantly to report the sequence delivered to the right ear rather than to the left. However, each tone appeared to be localized in the ear receiving the higher frequency, regardless of which ear

was followed for pitch and regardless of whether the higher or lower frequency was in fact perceived. (27 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

8789. Erney, Harold L. (U Texas, Austin) **Duration effects in homophasic and antiphasic tonal detection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4691-4692.

8790. Gol'dburt, S. N.; Osmanov, M. A. & Shchekanov, E. E. (Leningrad Zhdanov State U, USSR) **[Human capacity for absolute judgment of short sound durations.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 321-327. Studied the identification of auditory images by human Ss. Results corroborated the theory of the persistence of auditory sensation. Ss could not estimate the duration of a sound lasting only 130-170 msec.—*L. V. Majovski*.

8791. Hallsten, Lennart. (U Stockholm, Inst of Applied Psychology, Sweden) **Interval estimates by means of a magnitude production technique for loudness and area.** *Report from the Institute of Applied Psychology, U Stockholm*, 1975, No 59, 13 p. 10 paid students gave point and interval estimates of perceived loudness and circle area, respectively, by means of magnitude productions. Each stimulus called for 3 different estimates: one corresponding to the lowest value conceivable as appropriate to the subjective magnitude of the stimulus, another representing the highest possible value, and the 3rd corresponding to "the most reasonable" value. The order in which the S was requested to give these estimates was varied. It was found that the ratios between the lowest and the highest estimates increased with the stimuli and that the overall ratio level was higher for area than for loudness. The interval estimates had an equivocal relationship to ratings of perceived difficulty. In many instances the Ss gave productions which were inconsistent with the order information in the multiple estimates, probably due to a contrast effect and/or too high a mental load. Multiple responses are concluded to offer further possibilities for evaluating scaling behavior, in terms of validity and consistency, in psychophysical experiments.—*Journal abstract*.

8792. Hodge, David C. (US Army Human Engineering Lab, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) **A descriptive model of negative temporary threshold shift from impulses.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 301-302.

8793. Lakey, John R. (U Texas, Austin) **Temporal masking-level differences: The effect of mask duration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4701-4702.

8794. Miyawaki, Kuniko et al. (U Tokyo, Japan) **An effect of linguistic experience: The discrimination of [r] and [l] by native speakers of Japanese and English.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 331-340.—Tested 21 Japanese and 39 American adults on discrimination of a set of synthetic speech-like stimuli. The 13 stimuli in this set varied in the initial stationary frequency of the 3rd formant (F3) and its subsequent transition into the vowel over a range sufficient to produce the perception of [ra] and [la] for American Ss and to produce [ra] (which is not in phonemic contrast to [la]) for Japanese Ss. Discrimina-

tion tests of a comparable set of stimuli consisting of the isolated F3 components provided a "nonspeech" control. For Americans, the discrimination of the speech stimuli was nearly categorical (e.g., comparison pairs identified as different phonemes were discriminated with high accuracy, while pairs identified as the same phoneme were discriminated relatively poorly). In comparison, discrimination of speech stimuli by Japanese Ss was only slightly better than chance for all comparison pairs. Highly accurate performance on nonspeech stimuli, however, was virtually identical for Japanese and American Ss. Results suggest that the effect of linguistic experience is specific to perception in the speech mode. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8795. Rizey, Edward F. (Fordham U) **Pitch, loudness level, and repetition rate as determinants of multidimensional channel capacity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4096-4097.

8796. Sherman, Gary L. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **Studies of the temporal sequence of speech perception at different linguistic levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6251-6252.

8797. Stevens, Kenneth N. & Blumstein, Sheila E. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Quantal aspects of consonant production and perception: A study of retroflex stop consonants.** *Journal of Phonetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 215-233.—Explored the acoustic properties and perceptual characteristics of retroflex stop consonants to determine (a) if there is an area of acoustic stability which defines the articulatory dimension "retroflexion" and (b) if the range of acoustic characteristics spanning dental to retroflex to velar consonants can be described in terms of discrete properties that are perceived categorically. Acoustic properties were determined and interpreted in terms of acoustic theory. The effectiveness of acoustic attributes as cues for identification of retroflex stop consonants was tested by generating consonant-vowel syllables on a terminal analog speech synthesizer. The bursts and formant transitions of the syllables were systematically altered to encompass a range of sounds that included dental, retroflex, and velar consonants. The stimuli were presented for identification to 8 Hindi-speaking Ss. Three discrete acoustic ranges of stimuli were identified; these are considered in relation to quantal theory, auditory property detectors, and theoretical notions of markedness. (28 ref) *Journal abstract*.

8798. Umeda, Noriko; Harris, Marion & Forrest, Karen. (Bell Lab, Murray Hill, NJ) **The placement of auditory boundaries in fluent speech.** *Journal of Phonetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 191-196.—Notes that boundaries in running speech carry information to the listener about the syntactic and semantic structure of the message. However, not all boundary signals are equally obvious acoustically, and every speaker has his own way of manipulating acoustic parameters to form boundary signals. Listeners often respond to a very obscure acoustic feature as a boundary signal. Among the eventual goal of defining the boundary acoustically and establishing its relevance to the higher level structure of the message, the present study examined the present of auditory boundaries. The reliability among 4 listeners, the agreement among 4 speakers (1 professional and 3

amateur) as judged by the listeners, and the placement of boundaries with respect to the syntactic structure of the sentence are reported.—*Journal abstract*.

8799. Waryas, Carol L. & Waryas, Paul A. (Parsons State Hosp & Training Ctr, Research Ctr, KS) **The "preference procedure" as an instrument for speech reception assessment and training.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(4), 83-100.—Suggests a new procedure for assessing and training receptive speech skills. Its reported advantage over more traditional procedures are analyzed, and methodological issues in the study of receptive skills are discussed. Possible applications of this procedure in test construction and administration and in research on receptive skills are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

8800. Wingfield, Arthur & Wheale, John L. (Brandeis U) **Word rate and intelligibility of alternated speech.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 317-320.—A continuous speech message alternated between the left and right ears retains generally good intelligibility, except at certain critical rates of alternation of about 3-4 switching cycles/sec. In the present experiment, 16 undergraduates heard speech alternated between the 2 ears at 8 different switching frequencies and at 4 different speech rates. Results support an earlier contention that the critical intelligibility parameter in alternated speech is average speech content per ear segment, rather than absolute time per ear. Implications are discussed both in terms of critical speech segments in auditory analysis and in neural processing of binaural auditory information. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Cognitive Processes

8801. Aaronson, Doris & Scarborough, Hollis S. (New York U) **Performance theories for sentence coding: Some quantitative evidence.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 56-70.—A study with 48 undergraduates showed that patterns of word-by-word reading times differ for Ss who must later recall a sentence and Ss who must simply comprehend it. The data suggest that these 2 retrieval tasks induce different perceptual coding strategies. The recall Ss had slower reading times and smaller practice effects than the comprehension Ss. Their reading times reflected the syntactic structure of the sentence, with prolonged pauses at phrase boundaries and bowed reading time curves within phrases. Data for comprehension Ss, on the other hand, reflect the semantic content. Prolonged reading times occurred at important content words, reading times decreased as contextual redundancy increased, and more coding time was used at the ends of causal than noncausal sentences. It is concluded that the performance data are determined by both the linguistic structure of the stimulus and the cognitive demands of the task. (21 ref) *Journal abstract*.

8802. Aaronson, Doris. (New York U) **Performance theories for sentence coding: Some qualitative observations.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 71-85.—Further evidence for the reading strategies used by Ss in sentence recall and comprehension is presented. Ss read sentences and recalled them, or read them and comprehended them. The reading times were recorded for each word in the sentence. The results show that the reading times for recall Ss were more sensitive to the syntactic structure of the sentence than the reading times for comprehension Ss. The results also show that the reading times for comprehension Ss were more sensitive to the semantic content of the sentence than the reading times for recall Ss. The results suggest that the reading times for recall Ss are determined by the syntactic structure of the sentence, while the reading times for comprehension Ss are determined by the semantic content of the sentence.

sion demands, and emphasis on these different properties induces different coding strategies. The task demands systematically affect the S's coding procedure or algorithm and also the resultant linguistic representation of the stimulus. In particular, the memory and comprehension demands influence the direction of coding, the structural units involved, and the time course of coding over the sentence. These task demands also influence the linguistic level, the amount, and the classes of stimulus information that are preserved by the S. (1½ p ref)
—*Journal abstract.*

8803. Arslan, Carlo & Legrenzi, Paolo. Interpretation and falsification of rules as a function of the nature of the task. *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 36(1), 7-15.—Ss were to complete the color of as many cards as possible to falsify the rule "each card with a red triangle has a blue circle." The variability of the results raises questions as to whether this form of nonverbal rule training is equivalent to the situation where Ss formulate the rule verbally.—*L. L'Abate.*

8804. Ash, Michael J. (Arizona State U) The relation between discrimination shift performance and three related tasks: Some parameters of the Kendler model of optional shift behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6439.

8805. Baddeley, Alan D. et al. (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) Cognitive efficiency of divers working in cold water. *Human Factors*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 446-454.—Studied the cognitive efficiency of 14 divers during a 1-hr exposure to water of 40°F and 78°F. Reasoning ability was tested using a sentence comprehension task presented at the beginning and end of each test session. Vigilance was tested by requiring Ss to detect the onset of a faint peripheral light during the performance of a 2-man pipe assembly task. Memory was tested by requiring Ss to learn a number of "facts" during the dive, with retention tested by recall and recognition on land, after a 40-min delay. Despite a mean drop in rectal temperature of 1.3°F, neither reasoning nor vigilance was impaired. Memory performance did deteriorate, though it is suggested that this may reflect a peripheral context-dependent memory effect. It is concluded that a well-motivated S may be cognitively unimpaired despite a marked drop in deep body temperature.—*Journal abstract.*

8806. Badre, Albert N. (U Michigan) On hypotheses and representational shifting in ill-defined problem-situations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4068.

8807. Bamber, Donald; Herder, Joseph & Tidd, Kate. (VA Hosp. Research Service, St Cloud, MN) Reaction times in a task analogous to "same"-"different" judgment. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 321-327. 5 young adults responded "yes" if 2 16(8)-length strings of letters contained a common letter in a common position, otherwise they responded "no." Thus, the task was to judge whether all or not all of the letters in 1 string differed from the letter occupying the corresponding position in the other string. Conversely, in "same"-"different" judgment, the task is to judge whether all or not all of the letters in 1 string match the corresponding letter in the other string. Thus, common-

letter judgment and "same"-"different" judgments are symmetrically related, with "no" analogous to "same" and "yes" analogous to "different." The response "same" is often faster than the response "different." However, in the common-letter task, "no" was slower than "yes." More specifically, both the "yes" and "no" reaction times were consistent with a serial self-terminating search. This is precisely what would be expected from D. Bamber's (see PA, Vol 44:1693) 2-process model. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8808. Ballista, Edward S. (New York U) Bayesian decision processes and revisions of subjective probabilities in relation to conditional independence. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6228-6229.

8809. Behrens, Maurine G. (Claremont Graduate School) Effects of global-analytic style, female role orientation, and fear of success on problem-solving behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3517.

8810. Borch, Karl. Probabilities of probabilities: A comment. *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 155-159.—Argues that the question of whether it makes sense to talk about the "probability distribution of a probability" is relevant only when there is firm knowledge of the mechanism which generates the probabilities studied. Methods of examining this mechanism are outlined.

8811. Campbell, Donald S. (Indiana U) A study of text processing and intrinsic individual differences in conceptual organization. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4073.

8812. Cowan, Catharine L. (U Iowa) Classification behavior in kindergarten children as a function of range of test stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3522.

8813. Cox, Gary F. (U Oregon) Component processes analysis of reading disabilities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4690.

8814. Cunin, Bertha H. (U Montana) Effects of rewarded practice and decreased reward on the acquisition and use of problem-solving strategies. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3523.

8815. Donnelly, Margaret E. (Fordham U) Atmosphere effect and accuracy in syllogistic reasoning in relation to cautionary directives, academic-major, and selected personality traits. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4015.

8816. Feldhusen, John F.; Hobson, Sandra & Treffinger, Donald J. (Purdue U) The effects of visual and verbal stimuli on divergent thinking. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 19(3), 205-209, 263. Examined the effects of verbal and pictorial stimuli on divergent thinking test scores. The stimuli were words or pictures drawn from a list of remote or original responses for each of 4 tasks of Guilford's Consequences Test. Ss were college students who were exposed to the stimuli at the beginning of each task or midway through it. Control Ss received no stimuli. Ss who were exposed to verbal stimuli scored higher than controls on originality but not fluency. Pictorial stimuli and the time when stimuli were introduced had no consistent effects.—*J. C. Gowan.*

8817. **Fingerman, Paul W.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Methods of measuring hypotheses: Verbal reports and blank trial probes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6236.

8818. **Fischler, Ira S.** (Stanford U) **Detection and identification processes in simulated visual search.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4692.

8819. **Gologor, Ethan.** (New School for Social Research) **Backward thinking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3529-3530.

8820. **Hamacher, Jane H.** (Cornell U) **The role of case in sentence comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3531-3532.

8821. **Hamill, Bruce W.** (Johns Hopkins U) **A linguistic correlate of sentential rhythmic patterns.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 71-79.—Examined 2 hypotheses concerning the notion that the rhythmic schema of an utterance contains information which delimits its syntactic form: (a) a pattern difficulty hypothesis that temporal patterns differ in their ease of processing and (b) a word distribution hypothesis that high-information (content) words occupy longer duration positions in temporal patterns than do low-information (function) words. Patterns consisted of combinations of 100- and 500-msec 1,000-Hz tones. In Exp I 10 male undergraduates constructed utterances of monosyllabic words to fit patterns. The word distribution hypothesis held more strongly for easy patterns than for difficult patterns, although the word distribution effect was strong across the entire set. In Exp II 10 new male undergraduates selected the best fitting multiple-choice alternative for each pattern. The word distribution hypothesis held very strongly across all patterns, having no interaction with pattern difficulty. The possibility that words were assigned to tones on the basis of vowel length was not substantiated. Results support an information processing model of speech production.—*Journal abstract.*

8822. **Hansson, Robert O.** (U Washington, Seattle) **The effects of test anxiety, birth order, and a confident or anxious role enactment on intellectual task performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4019-4020.

8823. **Henderson, A. I.** (U Southampton, England) **A note on the interference between verbal output and a cognitive task.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 495-497.—Verbal output has been shown to depress cognitive performance. Durations of speech and silence in a secondary verbal task were examined, using 20 Form 6 girls. Results that the the processing load even of practiced speech is sufficient to limit the parallel processing of a cognitive task forcing serial processing during the silent gaps in speech.—*Journal abstract.*

8824. **Jackson, Mark D. & McClelland, James L.** (U California, San Diego) **Sensory and cognitive determinants of reading speed.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 565-574.—Six fast readers and 6 average readers (undergraduate and graduate students) were tested on 4 tasks. Neither peripheral letter identification nor susceptibility of foveal letter identification to patterned masking differed be-

tween the 2 groups. However, fast readers picked up more information per fixation on structured textual material, as indexed by a forced-choice test. The average fast reader had a greater span of apprehension for unrelated elements. It appears that faster readers are able to encode more of the contents of each fixation, whether or not higher order linguistic structure is present. Results are inconsistent with the view that reading speed is dependent solely on the reader's ability to infer or fill in missing information. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8825. **Kaplan, Harold A.** (U Kansas) **Intuitive preference, conditions of arousal and their effects on intuitive problem-solving.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6212.

8826. **Keen, Robert H.** (New York U) **Reading rate and the number of words used to express meaning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4084-4085.

8827. **Kleiter, Gernot D.** (Universität Salzburg, Psychologisches Inst, Austria) **Estimating the planning horizon in a multistage decision task.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 37-64.—A modified multistage betting game was used to estimate the number of stages contained in the planning horizon while performing a decision task. Depending on the number of anticipated stages, different suboptimal policies may be distinguished. In 2 experiments, a total of 100 Ss were investigated under 4 experimental conditions. The medians for the estimates of the length of the planning horizon were around 2 stages. The efficiencies of the corresponding suboptimal policies were determined by a sensitivity analysis and were found to be approximately 90%.—*R. Gunter.*

8828. **Kovarsky, Yaakov.** (U California, San Diego) **A model of human game playing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4086.

8829. **Kron, Aleksandar & Milovanović, Veselin.** (U Belgrade, Filozofski fakultet, Yugoslavia) **Preference and choice.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 185-196.—Develops a theory of preference and choice based on that of G. H. von Wright (1963, 1972) whereby the choice of a state of affairs is determined by preferences between pairs of them. The method used is letting preferences eliminate states of affairs from the choice set according to axiomatized rules. Formal properties of extensions of von Wright's preference logic are investigated.—*Journal abstract.*

8830. **Legate, Peter M.** (U Toronto, Canada) **Effects of the timing and level of increases in arousal on performance and learning in problem solving.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4702-4703.

8831. **Levi, Isaac.** (Columbia U) **Newcomb's many problems.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 161-175.—Cites W. Newcomb's paradox which rests on 2 arguments, one appealing to the principle of maximizing expected utility and one appealing to dominance in order to generate conflicting recommendations in certain kinds of choice situations. In the present paper, it is argued that applications of the principle of maximizing expected utility and of the dominance principle are fallacious and that the specification of the decision problem is too indeterminate to render a verdict between

the 2 options considered. It is shown that if R. Nozick's (1969) case for invoking the dominance principle is taken seriously, it leads to contradictions.—*Journal abstract.*

8832. **Ley, Ronald & Tesiny, Edward.** (State U New York, Albany) **Associative reaction time, meaningfulness, and pronunciability ratings of 382 words and paralogues.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(6), 645-648.—Assessed 75 consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel-consonant (CVCVC) words and paralogues for associative reaction time, meaningfulness (a', rated association frequency), and pronunciability. Ss were 104 undergraduates. Uncorrected split-half reliability coefficients of correlation were, respectively, .97, .89, and .90. Intercorrelations were consistent with those of a list of 319 CVCVCs previously assessed for associative reaction time, meaningfulness (a'), and pronunciability. 63 of the 75 CVCVCs were added to the list of 319. Intercorrelations among the assessment variables for the combined list of 382 CVCVCs were highly consistent with the intercorrelations based on the list of 319. This larger alphabetically ordered single list of 382 CVCVC words and paralogues containing all 3 assessment values will facilitate selection of units for purposes of research.—*Journal abstract.*

8833. **Liu, In-Mao & Shieh, Pei-Ching.** (National Taiwan U, Taipei) **[An experimental test of strategy-selection theory in attribute identification.]** (Japn) *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 63-68.—Conducted 2 experiments in which a total of 24 college students were given the attribute-identification task of unidimensional and conjunctive concepts under a condition in which a list of attributes instead of an array of stimulus patterns was available. Ss tested their strategies by selecting 1 attribute (unidimensional concepts) or 2 attributes (conjunctive concepts) at a time. Since a correct strategy was chosen by the E in advance, an appropriate feedback could be given depending on Ss' selecting a correct, a wrong, or an irrelevant strategy as specified by the strategy-selection theory. In comparison with a control condition in which an array of stimulus patterns was shown, Ss took a greater number of trials to reach the criterion. It is concluded that Ss seemed to process information quite efficiently by comparing the stimuli selected on the successive trials to arrive at the correct strategy in the usual condition of attribute identification. This means that the selection probabilities of a correct, a wrong, or an irrelevant strategy may change suddenly in the course of the task.—*Journal abstract.*

8834. **Malin, Jane E.** (U Michigan) **An analysis of strategies for solving certain substitution problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4089-4090.

8835. **Marschak, Jacob et al.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Personal probabilities of probabilities.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 121-153.—By definition, the subjective probability distribution of a random event is revealed by the S's choice between bets—a view expressed by F. Ramsey, B. De Finetti, L. J. Savage, and traceable to E. Borel and, it can be argued, to T. Bayes. Since hypotheses are not observable events, no bet can be made, and paid off, on an hypothesis. The subjective probability distribution of hypotheses (or of a parameter,

as in the current Bayesian statistical literature) is therefore a figure of speech, an "as if," justifiable in the limit. Given a long sequence of previous observations, the subjective posterior probabilities of events still to be observed are derived by using a mathematical expression that would approximate the subjective probability distribution of hypotheses, if these could be bet on. This position was taken by most, but not all, respondents to a Round Robin initiated by the author after M. H. DeGroot's talk on Stopping Rules presented at the Interdisciplinary Colloquium on Mathematics in Behavioral Sciences. Other participants are K. Borch, H. Chernoff, R. Dorfman, W. Edwards, T. S. Ferguson, G. Graves, K. Miyasawa, P. Randolph, L. J. Savage, R. Schlaifer, and R. L. Winkler. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8836. **McFarland, K. & Ashton, R.** (U Queensland, St Lucia, Australia) **A developmental study of the influence of cognitive activity on an ongoing manual task.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 447-456.—Investigated developmental changes in the lateralized effects of concurrent cognitive activity on the performance of a manual task. 16 Ss aged 9, 10, 11, and 12 yrs were required to press a key continuously for 15 sec while engaging in 3 conditions involving cognitive activity (spatial, verbal, and mixed spatial-verbal problem solving) and a control condition. The nature of the concurrent cognitive activity produced differential effects on left- and right-hand performance with spatial-cognitive activity being a more effective disruptor of an ongoing, left-handed manual task at the age of 9 yrs. Above that age verbal and spatial activity appear to have comparable disruptive effects.—*Journal abstract.*

8837. **McGrath, Diane.** (U Illinois) **Expected outcome schedule and revision of belief in a hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6245-6246.

8838. **Moran, Joseph J.** (Emory U) **The effects of grouping, strategy training, and memory aids on the half-split strategy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3470-3471.

8839. **Opačić, Gordana.** (U Illinois) **Natural order on cognizing and clause order in the sentencing of conjoined expressions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6198-6199.

8840. **Potts, George R. & Scholz, Karl W.** (Dartmouth Coll) **The internal representation of a three-term series problem.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 439-452.—Traditionally, researchers interested in examining the psychological processes involved in solving a 3-term series problem have presented the 2 premises (e.g., Tom is worse than Dick, Dick is worse than Sam) and the question ("Who is best?" or "Who is worst?") simultaneously. Overall solution time was measured. The present 3 experiments with a total of 104 undergraduates were designed to obtain separate estimates of the time required to encode the premises and the time required to generate an answer from the resulting internal representation. Ss were given the premises to study prior to being asked the question. Both premise study time and question reaction time were measured. Under these circumstances it appears that marked and unmarked adjectives were stored in the same form and that Ss integrated the 2 premises into a unified

representation rather than simply storing the functional relations underlying each of the 2 premises. (25 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

8841. Rips, Lance J. (U Chicago) **Inductive judgments about natural categories.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 665-681.—Examined the effects of semantic structure on simple inductive judgments about category members in 3 experiments with a total of 404 undergraduates. For a particular category (e.g., *mammals*), Ss were told that one of the species (e.g., *horses*) had a given property (an unknown disease) and were asked to estimate the proportion of instances in the other species that possessed the property. Results indicate that category structure—in particular, the typicality of the species—influenced Ss' judgments. Results are interpreted by models based on the assumption that when little is known about the underlying distribution of a property, Ss assume that the distribution mirrors that of better-known properties. For this reason, if Ss learn that an unknown property is possessed by a typical species (i.e., one that shares many of its properties with other category members), they are more likely to generalize than if the same fact had been learned about an atypical species. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8842. Ross, Bruce M. & Gurney, Robert. (Catholic U of America, Ctr for Research in Thinking & Language) **The deduction of concept instances with and without rules.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 273.

8843. Roth, Susan H. (Northwestern U) **The effects of experimentally induced expectancies of control: Facilitation of controlling behavior or learned helplessness?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4640.

8844. Rödding, Walburga. (U Dortmund, W Germany) **Aggregation of individual preferences by voting.** *Theory & Decision*, 1975(May), Vol 6(2), 231-235.—Notes that, although K. Arrow's (1951) impossibility theorem has been accepted as a negative answer to the question of the possibility of aggregating individual preferences by voting, many experts have attempted to develop systems to establish under which conditions majority decisions are possible or not. The present paper constructs a collective preference ordering, called an "optimal compromise," that is accepted by not fewer individual decision makers than any other preference orderings among the alternatives under consideration. A voting procedure is used as an aggregation mechanism to obtain a compromise. Computer programs have been sketched to test the accuracy and economy of the algorithm by means of examples.—*B. McLean.*

8845. Schultz, Roger F. (U Utah) **The role of logic relations in the integration process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6250.

8846. Shaffer, David R. (U Georgia) **The effects of cognitive style upon the inconsistency process.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 283.

8847. Shapira, Zur. (U Rochester) **Measuring subjective probabilities by the magnitude production method.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 314-320.—Used the magnitude

production method to determine how subjective probability estimates are formulated. 40 paid male undergraduates assessed the subjective probabilities of different uncertain events by providing 2 responses: a verbal numerical estimate and a corresponding exerted force on a handgrip. The Ss' responses were related by an ogival function. This function differed significantly from a power function that is frequently found in magnitude production studies and that was also obtained for the control group in the present study. Further implications of the ways people estimate subjective probabilities and the possible utilization of psychophysical methods for the study of subjective probability are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

8848. Shaver, Phillip; Pierson, Lee & Lang, Stephen. (New York U) **Converging evidence for the functional significance of imagery in problem solving.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 359-375.—Two kinds of explanations have been offered for the process by which 3-term series problems are solved, one in terms of linguistic principles and the other in terms of visual-spatial imagery. Two experiments ($N = 80$ university students) are reported in which 3 different classes of operations were examined: (a) Manipulation of stimulus attributes (characteristics of problems), (b) manipulation of variables that selectively encourage or inhibit the use of imagery (facilitating instructions and the suppression of visualization by reading), and (c) measurement of relevant individual differences (spatial-reasoning ability). Results indicate that imagery plays a functional but not a necessary role in the solution of 3-term series problems. It is suggested that imaginal representation is functional because it reduces the load on memory. An adequacy explanation of problem solving will have to address certain general issues, such as the diversity of forms of cognitive representation and differences within and between individuals in the choice of problem-solving strategies (French summary) (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8849. Singer, Murray. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Processes of linguistic inference in the comprehension of sentences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4098-4099.

8850. Smith, Thomas H. (U Colorado) **A method for improving human judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3475.

8851. Speedie, Stuart M. (Purdue U) **A factor analytic study of specific cognitive abilities related to human problem solving.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4891-4892.

8852. Spoehr, Kathryn T. (Stanford U) **Linguistic processes in the perception of letter strings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4720-4721.

8853. Staudenmayer, Herman. (U Colorado) **Understanding reasoning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6252.

8854. Terbovic, Natalie J. (U Oregon) **Self-evaluation in an information processing framework: A comparison of three models.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4643-4644.

8855. Tiedge, James L. (McGill U) **Clarifying the concept of distraction.** *Perceptual Organization Quarterly*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 314-320.—Used the magnitude

1975(Sum), Vol 39(2), 178-188.—Examines the facilitative or inhibitive effects of distraction upon persuasion in information processing. Measurement factors necessary to avoid bias are described.—*M. K. Phifer.*

8856. **Wagner, Ingeborg & Cimolli, Elmar.** (Ruhr U Bochum, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) [Hypothesis testing by impulsive and reflective children: Problem-solving strategies as shown by eye movements.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 1-15.—Filmed eye movements as Ss responded to the Matching Familiar Figures Test, to explore the process of hypothesis testing in 40 cognitively impulsive and 40 reflective 8-10 yr olds. The test requires Ss to identify a standard out of a display with 5 variants. Results revealed that visual search behavior of reflective and impulsive Ss differed even in the 1st 4 sec, with reflectives more conformity-oriented. They systematically compared variants either with the standard or with the other variants. They checked all variants and finally concentrated on the correct one, which they rechecked with the standard several times before responding. Impulsives failed to employ standard systematic search strategies, preferring variants which were in a middle or a right-hand part of the display. Findings are discussed in the context of cognitive control of visual search behavior. (27 ref) —*English summary.*

8857. **Zagorski, Michael A.** (Memorial U, Newfoundland, Canada) **Risky decision: Attention effects or masking effects?** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 487-494.—The bid procedure of J. Marshak (1950) shows that more money is required to induce an S to exchange gamble *a* for gamble *e* and then *e* for *b* if *e* differs from *a* only in the winning amount and differs from *b* only in the probability of winning, rather than if *e* differs from *a* only in the probability of winning. This is contrary to most theories of risky decision-making which imply that the amount of money necessary to effect a 2-step exchange between *a* and *b* should be independent of the intermediary gamble. One might attempt to explain the effect by saying that the S attends to the dimension which is different between gambles. But the explanation is untenable if one assumes that states of attention are defined as weightings of the dimensions. An alternative explanation is put forward which basically assumes that winning amounts mask differences in probability of winning, more than vice versa. An experiment was conducted with 18 Ss from a university pool. The formalization of the theory is given in terms of Fechnerian integration over imperfect differentials. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Learning & Memory

8858. **Aamiry, Arwa.** (U Louisville) **The learning of hierarchically structured concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4067.

8859. **Aarons, Louis.** (Illinois Dept of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities, Chicago) **Sleep-assisted instruction.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 1-40.—The question of learning from materials presented during sleep has been answered positively by Soviet studies and negatively by Western studies. However,

procedural differences among studies have been confounded with the absence of an established criterion for sleep. The present paper reviews 11 studies in sleep learning for the potential practical value of sleep-assisted instruction (SAI). A strategy of optimizing compatibility between learning and sleep variables to support SAI is proposed within the context of both wake and sleep research on attention, perception, and memory. Age, sex, health, wake learning capacity, and suggestibility are important moderating variables in SAI. The individual's motivation and set, meaningful-relevant learning material, activation of low-voltage EEG sleep patterns and coordinated wake learning with extended training are tentatively deduced as necessary conditions in applied SAI. (11½ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8860. **Alfonso, Sylvia F.** (U Mississippi) **The effect of instructions inconsistent with response consequences on discrimination training in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4067-4068.

8861. **Arinder, Max K.** (U Southern Mississippi) **The retroactive effects of acoustic similarity across conceptual categories: A test of the phonemic model of short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4068.

8862. **Baddeley, Alan D.; Thomson, Neil & Buchanan, Mary.** (MRC Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England) **Word length and the structure of short-term memory.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 575-589.—Conducted 8 experiments with a total of 76 Ss (undergraduates, graduate students, and members of an applied psychology subject panel) to test the hypothesis that immediate memory span is not constant, but varies with the length of the words to be recalled. Results show that (a) memory span is inversely related to word length across a wide range of materials; (b) when number of syllables and number of phonemes are held constant, words of short temporal duration are better recalled than words of long duration; (c) span could be predicted on the basis of the number of words which the S can read in approximately 2 sec; and (d) when articulation is suppressed by requiring the S to articulate an irrelevant sound, the word length effect disappears with visual presentation, but remains when presentation is auditory. Results are interpreted in terms of a phonemically-based store of limited temporal capacity, which may function as an output buffer for speech production and as a supplement to a more central working memory system. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8863. **Baggett, Patricia.** (U Colorado) **Memory for explicit and implicit information in picture stories.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 538-548.—The nature of the memory representation of 2 types of information in picture stories was examined: surface information, arising directly from pictures which occur in the stories, and conceptual information, easily inferable when integrating the pictures into a connected story, but arising potentially also from pictures not in the stories. 3 experiments were conducted with a total of 75 undergraduates. Differences in accessibility to these representations were inferred from reaction time differences. Results indicate that while viewing, the observer made inferences necessary to

form a coherent story, that he rejected improbable pictures, that for at least 3 days he could separate pictures whose meaning fit the story but which he had not seen from pictures he actually saw, and that he answered written questions about the story's meaning from a conceptual rather than a surface memory representation.—*Journal abstract.*

8864. Bahrck, Harry P. & Gharrity, Katherine. Interaction among pictorial components in the recall of picture captions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 103-111.—In a study with 108 undergraduates, single-word captions were presented with each of 30 composite pictures consisting of background and human figure components. The purpose was to infer interactions among the encoding processes which link the picture components to the captions. This was done by testing the components of the pictures as retrieval cues for the captions. Captions were selected so that they became equally strongly associated with the 2 components or so that the association to one of the components was stronger than the other. Both figure and background components were effective retrieval cues for captions, but the entire picture was less effective as a retrieval cue than would be expected on the basis of independent contributions of the components. This was especially true for captions which were more strongly associated with either the figure or the background component. The more weakly encoded component was an effective retrieval cue only in those instances in which the stronger component was also effective. Data are accounted for by a mediation interpretation.—*Journal abstract.*

8865. Bansal, Kamlesh. (U Virginia) Bases for rapid same-different judgments of letters. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4069.

8866. Blackburn, Donald L. (Northern Illinois U) Stimulus modality as an encoding category in short-term memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4071.

8867. Bouchard, Camil & Corson, John A. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) Heart rate regulation with success and failure signals. *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 69-74. Studied the effects of success and failure signals on performance of 32 male undergraduates attempting heart rate regulation. Ss were assigned to 2 groups, one speeding and the other slowing, half the Ss in each group were signalled for their successes only, and the other half for their failures only. The session consisted of 3 phases, feedback, no feedback, and feedback. Data show that (a) Ss receiving success signals increased their heart rate significantly more than those receiving failure signals, (b) Ss receiving failure signals decreased their heart rate significantly more than those receiving success signals, and (c) there were no differences between the feedback and no feedback phases (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8868. Broder, Paul K. (Northwestern U) Multiple-choice recognition as a function of the relative frequencies of correct and incorrect alternatives. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3518.

8869. Brudie, Delbert A. & Prytulak, Lubomir S. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) Free recall curves:

Nothing but rehearsing some items more or recalling them sooner? *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 549-563.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 132 undergraduates to investigate the hypothesis that free-recall curves reflecting the effects of serial position, presentation time, and delay of recall are attributable to Ss' pattern of rehearsal. In Exp I unrestricted overt rehearsal during list learning revealed that a list item's rehearsal time and item retention interval (the interval between an item's last rehearsal and the signal to begin recall) produced a multiple correlation of .86 with probability of recall. In Exp II Ss' spontaneous pattern of rehearsal was disrupted with instructions to either rehearse items equally, or to selectively rehearse beginning, middle, or terminal items. Although free-recall curves were grossly altered, the multiple correlation remained high (.89). Exps III and IV showed that better-than-predicted recall of beginning items in certain conditions in the 1st 2 experiments was largely attributable to Ss' overt rehearsal underestimating concurrent covert rehearsal of beginning items. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8870. Budz, John C. (Adelphi U) Recognition reaction time for complex pictures. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4687.

8871. Call, Richard J. & Switzky, Harvey N. (Tennessee State U) Effects of auditory and pictorial-auditory stimulus enrichment on the verbal abstracting abilities of low-SES children. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 256-265.—64 7-9 yr old low-socioeconomic status (SES) Caucasian children with high- and low-intellectual ability (Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices), were given a verbal similarities task. 32 Ss (control group) received nonenriched items (2 exemplars of each concept on Presentation 1, which were repeated on Presentation 2), and the other 32 Ss (experimental group) received enriched items (2 exemplars of each concept on Presentation 1 and 4 exemplars on Presentation 2). Stimuli were presented in either the auditory or pictorial-auditory mode. The low ability experimental group achieved abstracting gain scores greater than those of the low ability control group and greater than those of the high ability experimental group. The low ability experimental group achieved scores equivalent to those of the high ability group under the pictorial-auditory enriched condition. Implications for academic performance of educable mentally retarded children are discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8872. Chance, Paul B. (Utah State U) Increasing resistance to the negative effects of set. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6191.

8873. Cheung, Robert C. (West Virginia U) Reduction of A-B, A-C paired-associate interference through imagery and verbal mediation instructions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3520-3521.

8874. Cohen, Alan R. (Hobbs U) The effect of verbal conditioning in psychological test performance in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3490.

8875. Crooks, William H. (U Illinois) Varied and fixed error limits in automated adaptive skill training

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4690.

8876. Darley, Charles F. (Stanford U) **Effects of memory load and its organization on the processing of information in short term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6234.

8877. Dawson, Michael E. & Furedy, John J. (Gateways Hosp., Andrew Norman Research Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **The role of awareness in human differential autonomic classical conditioning: The necessary-gate hypothesis.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 50-53.—Proposes a "necessary-gate" hypothesis regarding the relationship between awareness of the CS-UCS relationship and autonomic classical conditioning. The hypothesis holds that awareness is a necessary but not sufficient condition, and a gate but not analog condition, for human differential autonomic classical conditioning. Evidence in support of the hypothesis is reviewed, and directions for future research and theory development are suggested. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8878. Dillon, Richard F. & Bittner, Leslie A. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Analysis of retrieval cues and release from proactive inhibition.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 616-622.—144 undergraduates, divided into 6 groups, received 4 Brown-Peterson trials with recall triads from a common encoding category (e.g. cities). Items on the 1st 3 trials were from a common subset (e.g., eastern Canadian cities). On Trial 4, the subset was either shifted or not. No subset cue, or a subset cue at presentation or at recall, was provided to different groups on Trial 4. A subset shift resulted in improved recall, and a subset cue enhanced performance whether there was a shift or not. Results indicate that the cue influenced response generation, not response selection, and that there is no evidence that subset information was encoded when items were presented.—*Journal abstract*.

8879. Dillon, Richard F. & Thomas, Heather. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **The role of response confusion in proactive interference.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 603-615.—In 2 experiments, with a total of 120 undergraduates, using the Brown-Peterson memory paradigm, various instructions to guess had small effects on recall, but sizable effects on the incidence of prior list intrusions. Subjective confidence ratings indicated that prior list intrusions were generally known to be incorrect. In Exp III, 24 Ss, who were required to recall items from the present and immediately preceding trial on each of 16 trials, recalled present trial items at the same level as Ss under normal conditions. Correlation analyses, intrusion analyses, and confidence rating analyses indicated no relation between recall of present and previous trial items. Results indicate that proactive interference is primarily the result of inability to generate correct items, rather than confusion between present and previous items. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8880. Donnell, Michael L. & du Charme, Wesley M. (Rice U) **The effect of Bayesian feedback on learning in an odds estimation task.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 305-313. —Provided 24 paid male undergraduates with 60 feedback trials in an odds revision task using normal

distribution data generators. Learning and transfer were tested by comparing pre- and posttraining odds estimates for data generators differing in diagnosticity (higher and lower) and kind (binomial) from those used in training. Ss showed rapid learning and a moderate amount of transfer. What Ss seemed to do after training was to increase their initially too small odds by some factor related to the perceived diagnosticity of the data generators. The fact that transfer of training is so closely tied to the actual stimuli used during feedback poses problems for training operators of real world diagnostic systems.—*Journal abstract*.

8881. du Boucheron, Geneviève B. (U Poitiers, Lab de Psychologie, France) **Learning of lists of properties related to familiar objects.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 411-416.—4 groups of 10th graders simultaneously learned 6-word lists that indicated common objects' properties. Words of each list either all corresponded to the same object (highest homogeneity level) or, inversely, corresponded to 6 different objects (highest heterogeneity level), with 2 intermediate situations in between. Results indicate that the homogeneity of lists had a main effect upon learning. It is hypothesized that the object corresponding to the words of a list is used, when it is detected, as a federator for these words, and thus facilitates their recall. It is concluded there is a certain similarity between word lists corresponding to several properties of an object and taxonomic lists.—*Journal abstract*.

8882. Dunn, Anna M. (U Southern Mississippi) **Serial ordering, clustering, and total recall with three recall conditions in two racial groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4078.

8883. Eckert, Richard E. (U Oklahoma) **Associative interference in the retention of frequency information.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4691.

8884. Epstein, Leonard H. (Ohio U) **Comparison of reinforcement control and stimulus control effects on imitative behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6236.

8885. Evans, James D.; Good, Susan M.; Lintzenich, Patricia & Francis, Nanette C. (Lindenwood Coll) **Level of processing, type of processing, and the repetition effect in free recall.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 327-339.—Conducted 2 experiments, involving 45 high school and 60 college students, on the possibility that the effect of repetition on the long-term retention of common nouns depends upon the form of study being used. In Exp I, 3 levels of processing were combined factorially with 3 degrees of repetition in an incidental-learning task. Results indicate that semantic processing yields a larger repetition effect than "minimal" structural processing. Exp II, which entailed the factorial crossing of level of processing with type of processing, also showed that level of processing interacts with repetition to determine long-term retention. Type of processing, however, failed to have any effect. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

8886. Eysenck, Michael W. (U London, Birkbeck Coll, England) **Extraversion, verbal learning, and memory.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 75-90.—Reviews the literature relating extraversion and

human learning and memory. There appear to be several replicable differences in learning and memory between introverts and extraverts. Current theorizing emphasizes the concept of arousal and indicates that most of the obtained results are consistent with the notion that introverts are more chronically aroused than extraverts. While this approach appears to be a valuable one, several difficulties with such theorizing are noted. A major inadequacy in the work in this area is seen as the relative failure to use current advances in our understanding of the processes of storage and retrieval in the design of experiments and the subsequent interpretation of the results. (2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8887. Fisk, Leonard W. (U California, Irvine) **Modality effects and release of proactive interference in short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3525-3526.

8888. Flaten, Richard C. (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology, Pasadena, CA) **Responses of children exposed to variations in the number of different amounts of reinforcement under concurrent schedules.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3526-3527.

8889. Forbach, Gary B. (Oklahoma State U) **Functional differences in the storage of words and nonwords in long-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4692-4693.

8890. Garland, Richard M. (U Kansas) **Temporal analysis of retrieval plan components in the organization of memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6236-6237.

8891. Gehring, Robert E. (U Colorado) **Relative forgetting of pictures and words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3527-3528.

8892. Glass, Arnold L. & Holyoak, Keith J. (Stanford U) **Alternative conceptions of semantic theory.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 313-339.—Argues that theories of semantic memory have diverged in a manner that parallels current linguistic controversy concerning the representation of meaning. The feature-comparison model of E. E. Smith, E. J. Shoben, and L. J. Rips (see PA, Vol 52:09188) applies the linguistic theory of G. Lakoff (1972) to predict people's reaction times to verify sentences, while the marker-search model, described here, used the type of semantic representation outlined by J. J. Katz (1972) to explain a similar range of data. The 2 models are described, and the evidence for each is reviewed. Available evidence supports the marker-search model, but disconfirms a major prediction of the feature-comparison model. It is argued the feature-comparison model is in principle inadequate as a model of semantic representation, unless its conception of semantic components is substantially altered. (French summary) (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8893. Godolphin, Barry W. (U California, Los Angeles) **Reinforcing properties of the orienting reflex in grade school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6238.

8894. Goldsmith, Bruce J. (U South Dakota) **A relational study of anxiety, conditionability, and locus of control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4039.

8895. Goodwin, C. James. (Florida State U) **Proactive inhibition and practice effects in single-trial free recall.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3530.

8896. Granger, Robert C. (U Massachusetts) **Children's noun-pair learning as a function of subject-generated or experimenter-provided strings and response measure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6446.

8897. Grimmitt, Sadie A. (Indiana U) **Pilot study of the effects of prior free recall on secondary organization of fourth graders.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 9.

8898. Haines, James R. (U Kansas) **The effects of stimulus pretraining and pronunciability on cue selection in the paired-associate learning of 4th and 6th grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6239.

8899. Haney, Barry M. (U California, San Diego) **The effects of social reinforcement on response systems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4081.

8900. Harvey, Richard T. (U Arizona) **Effects of vicarious social punishment and reward, and differential instructions to subjects, in suppressing a rule governed response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4081.

8901. Hayes-Roth, Barbara & Hayes-Roth, Frederick. (Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ) **Plasticity in memorial networks.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 506-522.—Proposes an adaptive network model to represent the structure and processing of knowledge. In 3 experiments 35 paid female undergraduates formed artificial knowledge structures through controlled storage and retrieval events. The accessibility of stored information was measured as reaction time for verifying relations between memorized concepts, before and after systematic manipulation of Ss' retrieval experiences. Results indicate relationships among (a) the frequency of verifying a test relation, (b) the number of other relations involving the concepts used to evaluate the test relation, (c) the recency and frequency of verifying those other relations, and (d) reaction time to verify the test relation. Ss' judgments of distance between pairs of memorized concepts were used to produce a theoretically reasonable spatial representation of the acquired knowledge structure. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8902. Head, John T. (Indiana U) **Imaginal, verbal, and repetitive learning strategies for cued and noncued recall of adjective-noun phrases.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4987-4988.

8903. Healy, Alice F. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Coding of temporal-spatial patterns in short-term memory.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 480-495.—In 4 experiments with a total of 96 paid young adults, short-term retention of temporal and spatial order information were compared using the distractor paradigm. Whereas Ss employed phonemic coding when they recalled the temporal order of letters, they coded information about temporal-spatial patterns for spatial order recall. When phonemic coding was eliminated by forcing the Ss to pronounce irrelevant

items during the presentation of the letter string. Ss employed the pattern strategy even in temporal order recall. Distractor tasks involving digit shadowing were effective at disrupting temporal order recall but caused little disruption of spatial order recall. However, distractor tasks involving the processing of spatial order information did interfere with spatial order recall. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8904. Hiles, David R. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Visual encoding in short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6241.

8905. Hinton, Patricia T. (U Southern Mississippi) **Discrimination learning and shift performance as a function of overt participation and observation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3533.

8906. Humphreys, Michael S. (Northwestern U) **The derivation of endpoint and distance effects in linear orderings from frequency information.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 496-505.—Both endpoint and distance effects have been observed in the protocols of Ss learning linear orderings. It is suggested that these could be produced by Ss learning the frequency with which words occur as the greater member of a pair or relationship. In 2 experiments with a total of 126 undergraduates, it was found that when Ss learned verbal discrimination lists constructed from a 5-term linear ordering, both effects were obtained. The pattern of errors appeared to be essentially the same on Trial 1 as it was on all trials, and did not differ as a function of whether or not the Ss were informed about the linear ordering. Furthermore, the end of the order, which was most difficult, varied in accordance with frequency predictions. A modification of the original frequency analysis was made to include the learning of the frequency with which words occur as the lesser member of a pair or relationship.—*Journal abstract*.

8907. Jastrzembski, James E. & Stanners, Robert F. (Oklahoma State U) **Multiple word meanings and lexical search speed.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 534-537.—Performed 2 experiments with a total of 60 undergraduates to investigate whether the recognition of words requires an individual to use information about the words stored in long-term lexical memory. Ss were required to make a word-nonword decision to a visually presented item. The dependent measure was decision latency. The items were words with either a high or a low number of meanings and lawful nonwords. Results indicate that words with a high number of meanings produced reliably shorter decision times. The interpretation of the results is that words with multiple meanings have multiple memory entries, and the search process terminates with detection of 1 of the entries.—*Journal abstract*.

8908. Karan, Orv C. (U Wisconsin, Waisman Ctr) **Self-reinforcement: An evaluative review.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 280.

8909. King, Dennis R. & McDonald, Roy D. (California State U, San Diego) **Hypnotic susceptibility and verbal conditioning.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 29-37.

—Studied 18 undergraduates highly susceptible to hypnosis and 18 refractory to hypnosis in a verbal conditioning task modeled after the one used by C. Taffel (see PA, Vol 31:2490). Results indicate that the highly susceptible group showed significantly greater conditioning than the low group. Awareness of the reinforcement contingency by S was not related to the learning task nor to hypnotic susceptibility. A measure of S's attitude toward the reinforcement cue during learning showed that the highly susceptible group had a more positive set toward the cue, whereas the low group tended to respond to it in a neutral or negative manner. Results are interpreted in terms of the theoretical nature of hypnotic susceptibility. (German, French & Spanish summaries) (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8910. Kopfsstein, Joan H. (Georgia State U) **Need for approval, expectancy for consequences, and behavior in Gestalt experiments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4048.

8911. Laughlin, Patrick R. & Wong-McCarthy, William J. (U Illinois) **Social inhibition as a function of observation and recording of performance.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 560-571.—256 college students solved 3 concept-attainment problems in an orthogonal design. The variables were (a) number of observers (an additional observer or the E alone); (b) videorecording (yes or no); (c) audiorecording (yes or no); and (d) task complexity (4, 6, 8, or 10 total attributes in the problems). Each videotaping, filming, and audiotaping condition resulted in poorer performance than the control condition, with no differences between these 3 recording conditions. The presence of an additional observer had no effect on performance. Pulse measures indicated that the presence of an additional observer increased arousal, but covariance analysis indicated no association between differences in performance and arousal. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8912. Layton, Pamela & Simpson, Adrian J. (U Sheffield, England) **Surface and deep structure in sentence comprehension.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 658-664.—16 19-25 yr old students were presented with sets of sentences expressed in either the active or passive voice. There were 1, 2, 4, or 8 sentences in a set. After a few seconds, an active or passive question was asked about 1 of the sentences. When 1 sentence was presented, less errors occurred when sentence and question voice were the same than when they differed; but for 4 and 8 sentences, less errors occurred when the question was active rather than passive. Results suggest that the surface form of a single sentence is retained for question answering, that both surface and deep structures are retained following 2 sentences, and that only the deep structures of sets of 4 and 8 sentences are retained.—*Journal abstract*.

8913. Lee, Catherine L. (Tufts U) **Interference with visual imagery processes: Conflict or confusion?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4088.

8914. Lee, Catherine L. **Short-term recall of repeated items and detection of repetitions in letter sequences.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning &*

Memory, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 120-127.—In 2 experiments in which strings of 9 letters were presented at a rapid rate to a total of 42 young adult Ss, the lag between presentations of the members of a critical pair was varied. The critical letters could be a repetition or a pair of nonrepeated letters, and retention was tested by a recall or a detection procedure. The probability of recalling a repeated letter (at least once) was independent of lag, but the probability of recalling both of its presentations was a decreasing function of lag. For a nonrepeated pair, both measures were independent of lag. Exp II indicated that the probability of detecting a repetition depended on lag, but the conditional probability of recalling the repeated letter once it had been detected did not. A dual-coding system for repeated letters is proposed in which memory for a repeated letter and the tag for a "repetition event" can be independent. —*Journal abstract.*

8915. Liu, In-Mao; Jeng, Chung-In & Chang, Ying-Quei. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) **One—many paired-associate learning.** *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 19-24.—Studied 114 college students to determine (a) whether the consecutive presentation of pairs with the same stimulus member facilitates the acquisition of a one—many paired-associate list or (b) whether this procedure produces a detrimental effect. One—many paired-associate lists were constructed by pairing several responses to the same stimuli. When those pairs having the same stimulus were presented consecutively during study trials, better recall was obtained on test trials than otherwise. Presumably, the former condition allowed Ss to form vertical associations among those response members paired to the same stimulus as well as horizontal associations between the stimulus and response members of pairs. The finding that more intralist intrusion errors were obtained in the one—many than in the one—one paired-associate learning also supports the above reasoning. —*Journal abstract.*

8916. Loftus, Elizabeth F. (U Washington, Seattle) **Leading questions and the eyewitness report.** *Cognitive Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 560-572.—A total of 490 college students, in 4 experiments, saw films of complex, fast-moving events, such as automobile accidents or classroom disruptions. The purpose was to investigate how the wording of questions asked immediately after an event may influence responses to questions asked considerably later. It was shown that when the initial question contains either true presuppositions (e.g., it postulates the existence of an object that did exist in the scene) or false presuppositions (e.g., postulates the existence of an object that did not exist), the likelihood is increased that Ss will later report having seen the presupposed object. Results suggest that questions asked immediately after an event can introduce new—not necessarily correct—information, which is then added to the memorial representation of the event, thereby causing its reconstruction or alteration. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8917. Macht, Michael & Scheirer, C. James. (State U New York, Binghamton) **The effect of imagery on accessibility and availability in a short-term memory paradigm.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 523-533.—In 2 experiments with a

total of 112 undergraduates' a variant of L. R. Peterson's (see PA, Vol 34:5499) paradigm was used to investigate retrieval of single pairs of items varying in imagery value. After being presented with a single pair, the S recalled an item either in the presence or absence of the other item. Latency to respond showed that as long as 1 item of the pair was concrete no differential retrieval speeds were found. This result is interpreted as support for an organizational view of imagery. Results of Exp II suggest that retrieval effects were confined to permanent memory (long-term store). (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8918. Macmillan, Deborah L. (U Pennsylvania) **Similarities and dissimilarities in learning with and without imagery instructions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6243-6244.

8919. Manning, Barbara A. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Analysis of two mnemonic techniques in learning and recalling abstract and concrete words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6244-6245.

8920. Marslen-Wilson, William & Tyler, Lorraine K. **Memory and levels of processing in a psycholinguistic context.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 112-119.—A level of processing approach to memory was directly tested in a well defined processing context by varying the depth to which spoken prose material could be processed. A total of 20 undergraduates served as Ss in 2 experiments. The effects of successively removing the semantic and the syntactic levels of analysis produced decrements in immediate recall that were structured according to the clausal segmentation of the material. Results correspond closely to the joint predictions of a theory of sentence processing integrated with levels of processing memory theory. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8921. Matthews, W. A. & Waring, A. J. (U Southampton, England) **Organisational processes in free recall.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 457-468.—In a free-recall task with 72 undergraduates, homogeneity of semantic reference and strong associative connections facilitated the recall after a 20-sec filled interval of lists of 18 words. Facilitation in the recall lists consisting of 3 sets of 6 related words when compared with 6 sets of three related words was also obtained. The organization present in the recalled sequences is reported using various clustering measures, and differences between the measures are indicated and discussed. Difficulties in the use of such measures in evaluating an hypothesis about the relationship between recall and organization are illustrated and the general theoretical issue of selecting between alternative measures of organization is considered. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

8922. Mayer, Richard E. (U Michigan) **Acquisition and resilience under test stress of structurally different problem solving procedures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4091-4092.

8923. Meunier, Clement P. (U Washington, Seattle) **The auxiliary effects of S-responding in the discrimination learning of preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3536-3537.

8924. Milech, Dan. (Indiana U) **Task-free transfer: The similarity of serial patterns which can be encoded**

hierarchically. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3537.

8925. Milles, Kenneth P. (Kent State U) **An investigation of unitization and spatial grouping in short-term recognition memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3538-3539.

8926. Mills, Harry L. (U Southern Mississippi) **Covert conditioning of an incidental response during paired associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4053.

8927. Mizokawa, Donald T. (Indiana U) **Deep structural components of long-term sentence memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6246.

8928. Mondani, Michele S. (U Colorado) **Changes in use and effectiveness of imaginal and verbal mediators as a function of learning materials and instructions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3539-3540.

8929. Montgomery, John M. (U Oregon) **Interference effects in short-term motor memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4709.

8930. Moody, Mark A. (U Colorado) **Facilitation of cross-dimensional transfer of relational concepts by preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3470.

8931. Neisser, Ulric & Hupcey, John A. (Cornell U) **A Sherlockian experiment.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 307-311.—To investigate memory of materials which Ss had learned on their own time and for their own reasons, 10 members of a Sherlock Holmes society were presented with 27 sentences taken from the Holmes stories. Ss were asked to identify the story and the immediate context from which the sentence was drawn. Concrete sentences relevant to the story's themes proved to be the most effective cues; descriptions and proper names were ineffective. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

8932. Nelson, Douglas L.; Wheeler, Joseph W. & Brooks, David H. **Meaning and the elimination of sensory interference.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 95-102.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 416 undergraduates to extend the range of conditions under which the sensory interference effect might persist and to incorporate the findings within a levels-of-processing framework. In Exp I a single study-test trial was given on 20 high-imagery pairs. Stimulus similarity, instructional set, and rate of presentation were manipulated, and responses were either associatively related or associatively unrelated to their stimuli. In Exp II, multiple-trial practice was given on the unrelated pairs with imagery instructions. Similarity and rate of presentation during study and during test were varied. In Exp III, pairs were acquired under a neutral instructional set. Results indicate that sensory interference could be nullified, but only when meaning attributes were processed during study trials paced at a slow, 5-sec rate. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8933. Parsons, Joseph A. (U Illinois) **Development and maintenance of arithmetic problem-solving behavior in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6247.

8934. Pellegrino, James W. (U Colorado) **The role of multiple word attributes in long-term retention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3541.

8935. Pollatsek, Alexander & Bettencourt, Harold O. **The spaced-practice effect in the distractor paradigm is related to proactive interference but not to short-term store.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 128-141.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 169 undergraduates, using the Brown-Peterson distractor task. In Exps I and II, recall was better (a) when 2 presentations of an item (a word-triple) were separated by a 22-sec interval of distracting activity rather than by a 7-sec interval (the spaced-practice effect); and (b) when a single presentation of an item was preceded by a 27-sec interval of distracting activity rather than by a 12-sec interval (decay of proactive interference). However, Exp III revealed that the spacing of 2 presentations produced no effect when decay of proactive interference was controlled. Further analysis revealed that neither effects (a) nor (b) were likely to be related to decay of traces from short-term store (as inferred from forgetting curves). Results also show that while rehearsal of an item had large effects on recall probability of that item, it had no effect on the proactive interference upon subsequent items. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8936. Purtle, Ronald B. (U Miami, FL) **A comparison of techniques in analyzing shifted generalization gradients: An extension with multidimensional stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3541.

8937. Razel, Carol S. (New York U) **The effects of list length and serial position on reaction time in recognition retrieval from LTM and STM.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4095-4096.

8938. Richardson, J. T. & Baddeley, A. D. (Brunel U, Uxbridge, England) **The effect of articulatory suppression in free recall.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 623-629.—When Ss are required to utter a series of redundant speech sounds while memorizing lists of words, performance is impaired and the effect of phonemic similarity is reduced. If the recency effect in free recall is based upon phonemic coding then it should be very susceptible to the effects of such a procedure. Two experiments with a total of 40 undergraduates therefore explored the influence of articulatory suppression on performance in free recall. Both produced reliable effects of suppression, but neither showed the predicted interaction between suppression and serial position. It is suggested that the recency effect does not reflect a short-term phonemic store. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8939. Roediger, Henry L. & Crowder, Robert G. (Purdue U) **The spacing of lists in free recall.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 590-602.—In 2 studies with a total of 43 undergraduates, spaced presentations of 12- and 15-word lists were better recalled when no task or an easy task, rather than a demanding task, intervened between the presentations, contrary to the results of R. A. Bjork and T. W. Allen (see PA, Vol 45:5481). When no task intervened between

spaced presentations, recall was better than when presentations were massed (Exp I). Results indicate a lack of generality of Bjork and Allen's findings, often considered crucial to general understanding of spacing effects and suggest a need for a 2-factor theory of the spacing effect. Data appear to be the first evidence for a spacing effect when lists are considered as the unit of repetition. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8940. Roenker, Daniel L. (Kansas State U) **The role of rehearsal in long-term retention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4714.

8941. Rose, Robert J. & Rowe, Edward J. **Effects of orienting task and spacing of repetitions on frequency judgments.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 142-152.—Examined frequency judgments of words repeated 2, 3, and 5 times in a list with 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, or 16 items intervening between repetitions under different instructional sets. In Exp I, separate groups of a total of 144 undergraduates were given 1 of 3 types of instructions prior to list presentation: that a frequency judgment test would follow (intentional instruction), that a memory test would follow (nonspecific instruction), or that they were simply required to rate each word on its connotative strength with no mention of the ensuing test (incidental instructions). Both judged frequency and the effect of spacing were highest for the incidental condition and lowest for the nonspecific condition. In Exp II, 144 undergraduates received incidental orienting instructions designed to produce a graphemic, acoustic, or semantic level of processing. Both the frequency and spacing effects were enhanced by the acoustic and semantic instructions. Results are related to a levels-of-processing view of memory. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

8942. Rubenstein, Herbert; Richter, Martin L. & Kay, Edwin J. (Lehigh U) **Pronounceability and the visual recognition of nonsense words.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 651-657.—Presents additional evidence from a recognition experiment with 32 undergraduates for the hypothesis that visual word recognition may involve recoding into phonemic form. Specifically, the hypothesis that less pronounceable nonsense words are recognized as nonsense faster than more pronounceable nonsense words was confirmed. It is proposed that differences in pronounceability produce their effects during the sequencing of the neural instructions associated with each phoneme.—*Journal abstract*.

8943. Sanders, Nicholas M. & Tzeng, Ovid. (Pennsylvania State U) **Type-of-test expectancy effects on learning of word lists and prose passages.** *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 1-11.—Conducted 2 experiments to determine whether differences in expectations of tests on specific information items or on interrelationships among those items would lead to differences in performances on the 2 types of tests. In Exp I, 30 undergraduates were led by instructions and prior experience to expect either free recall or serial recall of word lists. Test expectancy effects were obtained for both types of tests ($p < .01$). In Exp II, no test expectancy results were obtained for 60 undergraduates expecting to be tested on either specific statements or logical implications of those statements from textual

materials. The contrasting results may imply that test expectancy effects occur only when tests represent clearly conflicting task requirements, though methodological difference between experiments provides an alternative explanation.—*Journal abstract*.

8944. Sanford, James F. (Kansas State U) **Examination of the locus of organization in free recall.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4717-4718.

8945. Schane, Sanford A.; Tranel, Bernard & Lane, Harlan. (U California, San Diego) **On the psychological reality of a natural rule of syllable structure.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 351-358.—Maintains that if natural rules in phonology, such as the rule which deletes a word-final consonant before a consonant, are frequently found in unrelated languages, it must be because they tap universal features of production and/or perception. The present experiment with 31 undergraduates employed a learning task to see whether naive Ss have a predisposition for the natural rule as opposed to its converse (consonant deletion before a vowel). Ss first learned 4 novel words (nouns)—2 beginning with a consonant, 2 with a vowel—as paired associates to English "translations". Three novel adjectives were then combined with each of the 4 nouns, following the natural rule for one group of Ss, the unnatural rule for the other. The 12 phrases were cued by their English translations and the S had to respond to each with the phonologically correct sequence of adjective and noun; confirmation followed each response. Ss learning the unnatural corpus had a strong tendency to give natural responses, whereas the converse was not true. Consequently, they made many more errors en route to mastery than their natural counterparts, even when the operative rule was displayed on the 1st trial by presenting in turn each adjective with its 4 following nouns. It appears that Ss had implicit knowledge of the natural rule, even though it does not operate to any significant extent in English. (French summary)—*Journal abstract*.

8946. Schuster, Günter. (Universität Graz, Inst für Psychologie, Austria) **Functional aspects of information processing in human memory.** *Psychological Research*, 1975, Vol 38(1), 23-36.—Used a reaction-time task to test the 2-storage theory of human memory, which postulates that information, after being preprocessed in a sensory register, is directly transferred into a short-term storage system. Results indicate that search and/or decision processes were affected by associative factors; i.e., by the contents of long-term memory. The functional relation between sensory register and short-term storage, postulated in 2-stage models of memory, is questioned. An alternative model is proposed which is compatible with the experimental data.—*R. Gunter*.

8947. Shearer, Paul W. (Ohio State U) **The effect of first-half and second-half of the night sleep on single list retention, resistance to retroactive inhibition, and spontaneous recovery of verbal material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4097-4098.

8948. Sheikhan, Mehdi. (Indiana U) **Complexity and rehearsal in pictorial information processing and**

memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4719.

8949. Siebold, James R. (U Iowa) **Response familiarity as a determinant of imitation in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4719-4720.

8950. Singer, Robert N. & Gaines, Leonide. (Florida State U) **Effects of prompted and problem-solving approaches on learning and transfer of motor skills.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 395-403.—Investigated the transfer effects produced by cued and trial-and-error learning of a serial motor task. Cued learning involves prompted or directed learning which does not provide for the S making errors, and is therefore identified as errorless in the present study, while trial-and-error learning is errorful. Ss were 20 male and 17 female graduates and undergraduates who were randomly assigned to the cued or trial-and-error learning conditions. The cued group received heavy prompting during the initial learning of a sequence. Transfer trials followed learning trials. Trial and time to criterion were the 2 dependent variables. Cued Ss learned the sequence in significantly less time and with fewer errors. Both groups performed similarly on the transfer task, but the trial-and-error learners took significantly less time to reach criterion. It is concluded that cued conditions favor learning a new task, but in transfer learning, performance is enhanced when initial learning has been by trial-and-error. (21 ref)—E. J. Mason.

8951. Sipoš, Ivan. (Slovenska Akadémie Vied, Ustav experimentálnej psychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[Contemporary approaches to the problem of memory.]** (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 201-216.—Discusses recently adopted theoretical and experimental approaches to the problem of memory. Terms are defined and measures of recall and recognition are analyzed. Also considered are other measures and their modifications, different kinds of memory, criteria for classification, and the dual concept of memory.—English summary.

8952. Slamecka, Norman J. (U Toronto, Canada) **Intralist cueing of recognition.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 630-637.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 42 undergraduates to test for effects of intralist cues on recognition probability. A forced-choice technique was used instead of the yes-no method of previous studies to avoid confounding with a possible response bias. Categorized and random lists were each tested on 2 trials, with targets appearing in the presence of 0, 1, or 3 intralist cues. Both experiments showed substantial effects of trials and list type, but no effect of intralist context. Findings do not support a direct connections assumption of item storage, but are consistent with D. Rundus's (1973) model where items are connected only to superordinate control elements. (27 ref)—Journal abstract.

8953. Smith, Robert F. (U Alabama) **The effects of presentation method and gender on short-term memory of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6467.

8954. Snodgrass, Robert D. (U Virginia) **Semantic relations and sentence memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4099-4100.

8955. Southall, Stephen D. (U Virginia) **The incidental memory for spatial location in prose.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4100.

8956. Standing, Lionel & Smith, Philip. (Bishop's U, Lennoxville, Canada) **Verbal-pictorial transformations in recognition memory.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 316-326.—Conducted 2 experiments in which a total of 68 undergraduates learned either pictures or descriptions of pictures and were then tested for recognition with either pictures or descriptions, in all 4 combinations. Recognition was best in the picture-picture condition, intermediate in the picture-word and word-word conditions (which did not differ significantly), and worst in the word-picture condition. The extra number of errors added by changing to a transformation condition (picture-word or word-picture) from the corresponding non-transformation condition (picture-picture or word-word respectively), was the same in either case. A model for recognition memory is proposed which postulates that both pictorial stimuli and descriptive verbal stimuli are encoded in a pictorial (or functionally equivalent) form to which subsequent transformations may be applied as required by the experimental task. The possibility of dual processing of verbal and pictorial stimuli was also examined by employing both pictures and descriptions simultaneously in the learning session and/or the test session. Evidence suggesting 2-channel operation was obtained in 3 out of 5 experimental conditions. (French summary) (22 ref)—Journal abstract.

8957. Summerlin, Robert G. (Auburn U) **The effect of age, race, and instruction upon verbal learning ability and psychomotor performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3511.

8958. Ternes, Willi. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Interference and coding processes in verbal and visual short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6252-6253.

8959. Thurman, Clarence. (Baylor U) **The effect of hypnosis on learning meaningful material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6253.

8960. Tzeng, Ovid J. (Pennsylvania State U) **An empirical study of the difference between components of a dual-memory system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4894-4895.

8961. Urda, Michael A. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The processing of negative instances in simple concept identification problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3545-3546.

8962. Walker, Jan C. (Temple U) **The effects of corrective feedback and temporal interval on retention for different methods of assessing partial knowledge on a multiple-choice test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4897-4898.

8963. Weeks, Robert A. (U Connecticut) **Allocating processing capacity to short-term and long-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3546.

8964. Wetherick, N. E. (U Aberdeeen, England) The role of semantic information in short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1974, Vol 14(5), 471-480.—Conducted a study with 138 undergraduates to examine immediate recall when 11 semantic categories were used. Short-term memory for words was found to be negatively related to the number of semantic categories from which the words were drawn (1, 2, 4, or 8). This remained true when Ss were required to recall items in the order of presentation. This result is considered in the light of current theories of short-term memory and judged to be consistent with F. I. Craik's (1973) proposed framework for memory research and inconsistent with any theory postulating a separate short-term store that takes no account of semantic factors. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*

8965. Yuille, John C. & Ternes, Willi. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Attention and modality specific interference as determinants of short-term verbal and visual retention. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 360-374.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 240 undergraduates to investigate short-term retention of verbal and visual information as a function of interpolated activities, varying along the dimensions of attention and modality specific interference. Results show that retention losses due to competing attention demands were comparable in verbal and visual coding conditions, regardless of the modality of the interpolated activity. In addition, retention losses were larger when the same modality was involved in processing the memory and interpolated tasks. Results demonstrate a clear separation of short-term losses due to (a) attention diversion, and (b) modality specific interference, with attention diversion accounting for a larger part of total retention losses. It is proposed that the maintenance of information for short intervals relies on the availability of central attentional processes, with modality specific coding processes determining the most appropriate coding mode for a given stimulus situation. (French summary) (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*

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8966. Bernstein, Daniel J. (U California, San Diego) Structure and function in response repertoires of humans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4070-4071.

8967. Borden, Betty L. (U Arizona) Resistance to extinction as a function of schedules of direct or vicarious reinforcement and amount of acquisition training. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4033-4034.

8968. Coker, Charles C. (Bowling Green State U) Preparation and safety in relation to the behavioral aftereffects of predictable and unpredictable aversive situations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4076.

8969. Cotter, Patrick D. (U South Dakota) The immediate and enduring effects of punishment as a function of alternative responses, schedule of punishment, and intensity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4076-4077.

8970. Erskine, James A. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) The effects of task characteristics and monetary payments on the persistence of behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4105

8971. Goodlett, Ruth C. (U Mississippi) The effect of partial satiation on the selection of delayed reinforcers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4080

8972. Hammer, W. Clay & Foster, Lawrence W. (Northwestern U) Are intrinsic and extrinsic rewards additive: A test of Deci's cognitive evaluation theory of task motivation. *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 398-415.—Expectancy theory and reinforcement theory of task motivation have assumed that the effect of extrinsic and intrinsic reinforcement are additive in nature. E. L. Deci (1971, 1972a, 1972b, 1972c) has recently presented tentative evidence that reportedly shows that contingent monetary rewards actually reduced intrinsic task motivation. The present experiment reexamined the evidence presented by Deci and then tested his cognitive evaluation theory explanation in both a boring and nonboring task setting with 98 undergraduates. The data presented here along with a reexamination of Deci's previous findings indicate that contingency monetary payments that are not delayed have an additive effect with intrinsic rewards on task motivation. Results are discussed in relation to their implications for management. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*

8973. Herrell, James M. Sex differences in emotional responses to "erotic literature." *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 921.—32 males and 32 females read either a chapter from C. Willingham's *Eternal Fire*, an erotic and essentially exploitative passage, or a series of sections from *Lady Chatterly's Lover* which were modified to portray a clearly positive sexual experience for Lady Chatterly. Data from the Differential Emotions Scale and the Sexual Arousal Scale indicate that sex differences in response to erotic literature are complex and depend on the interpersonal as well as the erotic content of the passages.

8974. Heywood, Lloyd A. (U Wisconsin) Some physiological accompaniments of recreative experience. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4481.

8975. Keck, Jonathan W. (Washington U, St Louis) The role of vicarious processes in the instrumental learning paradigm. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4699.

8976. Keith-Lucas, Timothy. (Duke U) Avoidance learning to stimulus objects presented following shock. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4700.

8977. Lambert, Edward W. (Indiana U) Methods of threat reduction: An experiment in the prevention of stress. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3502.

8978. Nadler, Arie. (Purdue U) Delay of gratification: Review and suggestions for future research. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 279.

8979. Oskamp, Stuart & Scalpone, Russell. (Claremont Graduate School, CA) The exposure effect versus the novelty effect: An experimental comparison. *Repre-*

- sensitive Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 119-125. 11 refs. (D. E. Berlyne, 1975, in R. W. Zuckerman (1968) *Psychology of Aesthetics: The Aesthetic Effect and the Aesthetic Process*, R. W. Zuckerman, ed., presents simple and complex stimuli mixed together and a pre-post exposure rating. When Zuckerman presented stimuli of similar complexity and only 1 postexposure rating of stimuli, 72 undergraduates rated the pleasantness of repeatedly exposed simple and/or complex stimuli (color slides of paintings by old masters). Results show a contrast effect even on the initial presentation: complex stimuli were preferred to intermingled simple stimuli but were not consistently better liked than simple stimuli when they were not intermingled. In the Berlyne paradigm, but not in the Zajonc paradigm, a strong positive effect of novelty was found in the final postexposure ratings, apparently due to reduction caused by the regular pattern of repetition of stimuli in the Berlyne design. Neither the typical novelty nor exposure effects were supported consistently across all of the experimental conditions, suggesting that they are influenced by rather minor and subtle methodological variations.—*Journal abstract*
8980. Owens, Jerry M. (Texas Tech U) **Effects of incentive, value, and task load on multitask performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4711.
8981. Reid, Elaine B. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Response preference in children as a function of stimuli correlated with reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4713-4714.
8982. Rule, Brendan G.; Nesdale, Andrew R. & Dyck, R. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Objective self-awareness and differing standards of aggression.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 82-88.—Studied the relative effects of provocation and differing standards for aggressing on aggression when persons were either objectively self-aware or self-unaware. 64 female undergraduates participated as a teacher who was either insulted or not insulted by a learner. Ss administered shocks whose increasing intensity either helped or hindered learning and did so in the presence of a video monitor which was on or off. As expected, more aggression was expressed when the prosocial value of the response was emphasized than when the hostile value of the response was emphasized, particularly under conditions of self-awareness. No differences in aggressive behavior were found between insulted and non-insulted Ss. Results reflect a flight rather than fight response, primarily when a strong emotional component is involved.—*Journal abstract*.
8983. Stafford, Kathleen D. (Hofstra U) **Influence of instructional set, locus of control, and reward contingency on children's performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4643.
8984. Stern, David J. (Hofstra U) **Effects of schedules of reinforcement and peer behavior on temporal persistence and on expectancy of success estimates in sixth grade male students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3477.
8985. Taber, Thomas D. & Sobel, Robert S. (U Michigan) **Cognitive theories of motivated behavior: Analysis and extensions.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1974(Sum), Vol 5, 280-281.
8986. Tom, Gill & Rucker, Margaret. (U California, Davis) **Fat full and happy: Effects of food deprivation, external cues and obesity on preference ratings, consumption, and buying intentions.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 32(5), 761-766.—Studied the influence of internal and external cues on behavior of 80 obese and normal undergraduates in a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design with 2 levels of weight (obese and normal), 2 levels of stomach condition (empty and full), and 2 levels of external stimuli (food and nonfood). Obese Ss were more reactive than normals to external cues as indicated by their eating more and intending to buy more food after viewing food slides as opposed to scenery slides. However, their behavior also changed in response to food deprivation, becoming more negative. The obese Ss showed lower food consumption, lower buying intentions, and lower ratings of both food and nonfood slides in the empty condition compared to the full condition.—*Journal abstract*
8987. Wetter, Berwyn D. (U Wyoming) **The effects of three reinforcement combinations on discrimination learning of lower and middle socioeconomic children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4031-4032.
8988. Wickle, James J. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Psychological stress reactions to a simulated disability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4647-4648.
8989. Wiederanders, Mark R. (U Colorado) **Toward a further differentiation of the level of aspiration concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4032.
8990. Winnubst, Jacques. (Katholieke U, Psychologisch Lab, Nijmegen, Netherlands) **[Delay of gratification: an excessively promising consideration? From psychoanalysis toward social learning theory.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Jun), Vol 30(4-5), 413-451.—Examines psychoanalytic theory and the social learning theory as explanations for the various personal and cultural reactions to the delay of gratification (DG). Under psychoanalytic theory, DG is explained in terms of hypothetical internal events in the form of ego organization and energy-binding ideations. Under social learning theory, DG is viewed as manipulatable social-stimuli events which A. Bandura and W. Mischel (see PA, Vol 40:2388) consider the critical determinants of self-controlling behavior. It is suggested that the Freudian and non-Freudian approaches to psychoanalytic theory have clouded the meaning of that theory. Various studies are presented which indicate that social learning theory is too ambiguous for exact analysis. Further interpretations are necessary to bridge the gap between the sociological approach and the intrapersonal psychoanalytic interpretations. (166 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.
8991. Zlatchin, Carl. (New York U) **Accuracy and inaccuracy in the recognition of facial effects and the relationship to personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6228.

Attention & Consciousness States

8992. **Bach, Michael.** (Oklahoma State U) **Stream of consciousness: Affective content.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4685.

8993. **Bush, Marshall.** (Mt Zion Hosp & Medical Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **Sex differences in the relationship between impaired auditory selective attention and the variables of anxiety, psychopathology, and defense in normal subjects.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 287-288.

8994. **Bush, Marshall; Korchin, Sheldon J.; Beall, Lynnette & Kiritz, Stewart.** (Mt Zion Hosp, San Francisco, CA) **Sex differences in the relationship between trait anxiety and auditory selective attention.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 1-20. —Administered a series of selective listening tests, Bendig's shortened version of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, the Embedded Figures Test (EFT), and the Stroop Color-Word Test to 16 male and 15 female undergraduates. Trait anxiety was associated with impaired selective attention in males and enhanced selective attention in females. Small but significant differences in favor of males were found on one group of listening tests and on the EFT. The EFT was not significantly correlated with the listening tests. (36 ref) —*Journal summary.*

8995. **Carson, Neill M.** (U Tennessee) **The effect of hypnosis on response to social reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4034.

8996. **Coe, William C.; Baugher, Robert J.; Krimm, William R. & Smith, Jerry A.** (California State U, Fresno) **A further examination of selective recall following hypnosis.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 13-21. —Tested 29 college students for posthypnotic amnesia using the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale, Form C (SHSS:C). They rated each item for emotional tone (pleasant-unpleasant) and judged whether or not they had passed or failed it. There was some support for the notion that failed items are judged more unpleasant than passed items, but the emotional tone of an item was not related to its being recalled posthypnotically. There were minimal findings to suggest that Ss recall items which stand out in their experience. Discrepancies with earlier findings and the possible role of processes associated with normal memory are discussed. (German, French & Spanish summaries) —*Journal abstract.*

8997. **Karnilow, Aaron.** (Michigan State U) **A comparison of oedipal and peer sex through the use of hypnotically implanted paramnesias.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6213.

8998. **Lewis, Marc S.** (Case Western Reserve U) **Determinants of visual attention in real-world scenes.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Oct), Vol 41(2), 411-416. —Examined the saliency of size, movement, and human content variables in visual selective attention. 48 undergraduates named stimuli present in motion pictures of real world scenes or in animated cartoon controls during a 15-sec exposure period. Regardless of the type of presentation that they saw, Ss tended to name large and/or moving stimuli more often than small and/or nonmoving stimuli. Small human stimuli were named more frequently than small nonhuman stimuli, while

there were no differences between the frequencies with which large human and nonhuman stimuli were named. The order in which Ss named stimuli was not related to either the size, movement, or human content variables. Results are discussed in terms of the generalizability of the results of previous studies to conditions simulating the real world. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

8999. **Lewis, Richard F.** (Syracuse U) **The effect of stimulus color and degree of realism on attention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6453.

9000. **Marron, Jay P.** (Colorado State U) **Transcendental meditation: A clinical evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4051.

9001. **Nimmer, William H.** (U Cincinnati) **The effects of a nurturant model upon the processes of attention and recall in observational learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4053-4054.

9002. **Ornstein, Robert E.** (U California, Medical Ctr, San Francisco) **The psychology of consciousness.** Baltimore, MD: Penguin, 1972. 269 p. \$1.95. —Discusses the concepts of reason and intuition as approaches to the study of knowledge and consciousness. The idea of consciousness as expressed in the traditional esoteric psychologies (e.g., meditation) and the concept of a synthesis between the rationale and the intuitive are examined in light of psychological research and theory.

9003. **Shiffrin, R. M.; McKay, D. P. & Shaffer, W. O.** (Indiana U) **Attending to forty-nine spatial positions at once.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 14-22. —In Exp I with 5 undergraduates, simultaneous attention to 49 spatial positions resulted in the processing of threshold information from one of those positions essentially identical to the processing when the S knew in advance that that position would be tested. Data from 4 other male Ss show that this held true when the task consisted of detection of the presence of a briefly presented dot (Exp II). In Exp III with 5 new male Ss, the same result held true for 9 spatial positions when the task consisted of report of the briefly presented letter in the target position. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9004. **White, Royce M.** (U Florida) **The lengths of sleep.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 274.

9005. **Wickens, Christopher D.** (U Illinois, Champaign) **The effects of divided attention on information processing in manual tracking.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 1976(Feb), Vol 2(1), 1-13. —Six right-handed male undergraduates performed a manual tracking task concurrently with each of 2 secondary tasks: an input task (auditory signal detection) and an output task (application of a constant force). A feedback-control analysis of tracking performance was utilized to analyze the time-sharing decrements observed in mean squared error, in terms of components due to processing delay, addition of internal processing noise, and change in response bias (tracking gain). Results indicate that only the parameters measuring noise and gain were sensitive to time-sharing conditions, and these only to concurrent performance of the force application task. It is concluded that limits of attention in dual-task performance are

more severe in output than in input stages of processing, but that these limits are not necessarily those of a single-channel bottleneck. A broader conception of attention is proposed that includes changes in processing noise and shifts in response bias as attention-related phenomena. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9006. Wohlwill, Joachim F.; Nasar, Jack L.; DeJoy, David M. & Foruzani, Hossein H. (Pennsylvania State U) **Behavioral effects of a noisy environment: Task involvement versus passive exposure.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 67-74.—Compared the effects of noise under active task involvement as opposed to passive exposure, using 80 undergraduate Ss who were assigned to 1 of 4 conditions representing 2×2 combinations of task vs no task and noise vs quiet. Performance on a dial-monitoring task was unaffected by noise. Ratings of interest and tenseness were significantly higher under the task condition; tenseness was also higher under noise. On a posttest of resistance to frustration, both noise groups, regardless of task condition, showed a smaller degree of persistence on insoluble puzzles than the no-noise groups. Results suggest that aftereffects of noise are not dependent on the power of noise to disrupt task performance.—*Journal abstract*.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

9007. Bailey, Bruce E. (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of early cold stress on emotionality in mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4685.

9008. Bhatnagar, Kunwar P. (U Louisville, Medical School) **Olfaction in *Artibeus jamaicensis* and *Myotis lucifugus* in the context of vision and echolocation.** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(7), 856.—Anatomical study enabled the calculation and comparison of retinal and olfactory areas in 2 fruit bats (*Artibeus jamaicensis*) and 2 brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus*). The fruit bats, which are not as adept in echolocation as brown bats, have more retinal and olfactory surface areas than the brown bats, which use echolocation extensively. It is suggested that the more sophisticated echolocation of the brown bat is related to diminished importance of vision and olfaction.—J. L. Andreassi.

9009. Cliett, Charles E. (U Georgia) **An auditory evoked response measure of frequency sensitivity in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3521.

9010. Collerain, Ira J. (Texas Christian U) **Hurdle-jump responding in the rat as a function of amount and kind of conspecific odor.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4688-4689.

9011. Cyrulnik, B. (La Salvate, Le Revest-les-Eaux, France) [Ethology.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 255-258.—Discusses ethology, particularly the method of studying animal behavior exemplified by the work of J. Goodall, who became a sort of "honorary chimpanzee" in order to study the social life of the species. The essence of this method is to observe behavior in a natural setting and especially without modifying the behavior by the observer's presence. The observations are then

analyzed by methods suggested by physiology.—K. J. Hariman.

9012. Graham, Dee L. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **A functional analysis of behavioral rhythmicity in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3530.

9013. Krishna, Veerapaneni J. (Kansas State U) **Effects of inbreeding on cattle performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4228.

9014. Mates, John W. (U Oregon) **Patterning of eye movements in the chameleon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4219.

9015. McIntire, Kenneth D. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Conflict and the structure of behavior: A multibehavioral analysis of the laboratory rat over extended time periods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3536.

9016. Zucchi, H. & Bergmann, H.-H. (Philipps-U Marburg, Fachbereich Biologie, W Germany) **Long-term habituation to species-specific alarm calls in a songbird (*Fringilla coelebs* L.).** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(7), 817-818.—Under laboratory conditions, chaffinches habituated to a species-specific alarm call pattern. The usual response (freezing) decreased with the number of presentations and was attributed to lack of reinforcement. This type of behavioral adaptation has been reported in attempts to acoustically control flocks of birds at airfields and farms. While complete habituation to an alarm call has little adaptive value, it is believed that it would not occur to this same extent in the field. (German summary)—J. L. Andreassi.

Learning & Motivation

9017. Baker, William M. (Duke U) **The effect of discrimination training and number of reinforced stimuli on stimulus control in the pigeon.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3516.

9018. Barowsky, Ellis I. (City U New York) **The effect of timeout locus and duration on fixed ratio responding in a multiple schedule.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4070.

9019. Bauer, Richard H. (U California, Los Angeles) **Shuttlebox avoidance: Developmental changes in male and female rats.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 276.

9020. Behrend, Erika R. (U Pennsylvania) **Some experiments on learning in fish.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6230.

9021. Benedict, James O. (U Massachusetts) **Response-shock delay as the controlling mechanism in avoidance behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4686.

9022. Benefield, Robert L. (Southern Illinois U) **The role of sequential contrast effects and drive level in operant and runway behavioral contrast effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4686.

9023. Best, Michael R. (U Virginia) **Conditioned inhibition in taste aversion: A test of the learned safety theory of baitshyness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6231.

9024. Blanchard, Ray M. (U Illinois) **The role of the negative stimulus in the maintenance of observing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4686-4687.

9025. Brodigan, David L. (U Minnesota) **Blocking of excitatory appetitive classical conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3519.

9026. Cohen, Steven L. (U Maine) **Concurrent second-order schedules of reinforcement: The effects of different units of behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6233-6234.

9027. Crowell, Charles R. (U Iowa) **The role of shock-induced emotionality in the reinforcing effects of response-contingent shock-rate reduction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4690-4691.

9028. Deleray, John E. (Baylor U) **The effects of component duration on performance in a multiple schedule of reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3523.

9029. di Regolo, Jerold A. (U Arizona) **The effects of delayed target availability on extinction-induced aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4038.

9030. Dmitriev, Yu. S. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) **[Influence of different stimulation modes on the rate of formation of two conditioned reflexes.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 407-408. —Studied the influence of 2 types of conditioned reflexes (CRs) on the higher nervous activity of 48 rats; specifically, how various modes of stimulation influenced the rate of formation of the 2 CRs. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

9031. Dyck, Dennis G. (U Oklahoma) **Punishment of appetitively reinforced instrumental behavior: Factors affecting response persistence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4078.

9032. Eck, Kenneth O. (U Colorado) **Training method, problem difficulty and performance level as factors in the transfer of discrimination training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6235.

9033. Eisenberger, Robert W. (U California, Riverside) **Long-term increment in low-deprivation performance produced by high-deprivation runs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3525.

9034. Engberg, Larry A. (U Colorado) **Dimensional stimulus control following negative automaintenance training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6235.

9035. Falkenberg, Virginia P. (Baylor U) **The effect of ionized air on acquisition of Sidman avoidance behavior by rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4692.

9036. Foree, Donald D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The reinforcer as a determinant of stimulus control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4693.

9037. Goldberg, S. R.; Kelleher, R. T. & Morse, W. H. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Second-order schedules of drug injection.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1771-1776.—Reports a series of

studies using 2nd-order schedules for keypress responding of squirrel monkeys which produced iv injections of cocaine. Under 2nd-order schedules, drug injections occur only when the monkey has completed a sequence of schedule components. This is a useful technique for analyzing sequences of drug-seeking behavior because it is possible to investigate the ways in which scheduled stimulus presentations affect responding in the sequence, without changing the frequency of drug injection. Results demonstrate that brief environmental stimuli that have been associated with drug injection can control rates and patterns of behavioral responding that are strikingly similar to those initially maintained by the cocaine injections themselves. 2nd-order schedules provide a valuable technique for the experimental study of environmental factors involved in drug dependence. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9038. Goyette, Charles H. (Kansas State U) **Transfer of training, general attention, and learned response tendencies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4694-4695.

9039. Gruber, Mary A. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Reinforcing effect of information about unavoidable shocks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3531.

9040. Hendersen, Robert W. (U Pennsylvania) **Compounds of conditioned fear stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6240.

9041. Ivanova, N. G. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) **[Conditioned connections in the structure of the instrumental avoidance reflex.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 265-271.—Studied the structure of complex instrumental avoidance reflexes, comprising a defensive conditioned reflex of one limb and the instrumental movement of the other, in 5 dogs. Results show that in the course of formation of complex reflexes along with a conditioned connection, a direct conditioned connection is also formed between the "cortical focus" of the exteroceptive stimulus and the structures which control the instrumental movement of the left limb of the S. Both connections apparently function in the process of achieving this type of reflex. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

9042. Kello, John E. (Duke U) **Observation of the behavior of rats running to reward and nonreward in an alleyway.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4700-4701.

9043. Lavin, Michael J. (Northern Illinois U) **The establishment of the sensory preconditioning effect using distinct flavors as sensory preconditioning stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4702.

9044. Levison, Moshe J. (Indiana U) **Pavlovian and instrumental contingencies in the acquisition and maintenance of the conditioned nictitating membrane response in rabbits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4703.

9045. Levitt, Lynn. (Colorado State U) **The effects of crowding under different rearing conditions on emotionality and perceptual learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4703-4704.

9046. Looney, Thomas A. (Florida State U) **Subject-produced time-outs from fixed-interval schedules of positive reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3535.

9047. Marrazo, Martin J. (Kent State U) **Learned resistance to punishment of aversively motivated behavior in weanling and adult rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4704-4705.

9048. McCleary, Patricia G. (Texas Christian U) **Retention of the acquisition and extinction of an instrumental running response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4706.

9049. McCoy, James F. (Memphis State U) **Inhibitory functions of an errorful and errorless S-.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4092.

9050. Mekhedova, A. Ya. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow) **[Neurotic states in dogs induced by a substitution of regular reinforcement of conditioned signals by a probabilistic one.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 243-251.—Studied the effects when probabilistic reinforcement replaced continuous (regular) reinforcement of conditioned signals in 6 dogs. The independent variable consisted of 2 amounts of food of different areas. Results show that the magnitude of conditioned reflexes produced maximal secretory reactions in 2 Ss; in 3 Ss, response to probabilistic reinforcement was the same as response to the regular small reinforcement. Results obtained on changes in the vegetative components of the CR, e.g., cardiac component, were confounded and therefore, nonsignificant. Parameters studied and lack of correlatable results are discussed. (English summary) (31 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9051. Miller, David B. (U Miami, FL) **A comparative analysis of detour behavior in ring doves (*Streptopelia risoria*) and rock doves (*Columba livia*) as a function of barrier mesh density.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3538.

9052. Moss, Donald E. (Colorado State U) **Puromycin and memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4709.

9053. Riley, Donald A. & Leith, Charles R. (U California, Berkeley) **Multidimensional psychophysics and selective attention in animals.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 138-160.—Notes that the hypothesis that animals selectively attend developed mainly in explanations of certain conditioning and discrimination learning phenomena. This hypothesis of selective attention is evaluated against a continuity (nonattentional) theory, and most, if not all, facts of simple learning can be accounted for by a nonattentional analysis. Thus, the usefulness of selective attention as an explanatory notion remains in doubt, and few phenomena can be regarded as exemplars of selective attention. In contrast, many examples of selective attention phenomena have been discovered in human information processing experiments. Emphasis in these experiments is on instructional and stimulus variables as they affect steady-state performance rather than response learning. Recent research with animals, modeled on human steady-state tasks, promises to provide similar instances of selective

attention effects in performance. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9054. Rose, Charles T. (Lehigh U) **Peak shift in the pigeon as steady state behavior during an instrumental discrimination task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4715.

9055. Rose, Stav S. (Lehigh U) **Effects of incentive motivational stimuli on the acquisition of a runway response, choice behavior and heart rate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4715-4716.

9056. Tortora, Daniel F. (Michigan State U) **The effect of incentive size on response amplitude during acquisition and extinction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4721-4722.

9057. Wallace, Robert F. (U California, San Diego) **Conditioned reinforcement and choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4101-4102.

9058. Wilson, Gary K. (U Oklahoma) **A re-examination of the role of perceptual contrast in CS intensity dynamism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4648.

9059. Zakher, Yu. Ya. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[Comparative stability of conditioned reflexes of bears to relative and absolute cues.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 252-259.—Studied differentially conditioned reflexes (CRs) in 3 bears (*Ursus actorus*) to a circle of prescribed size, using relative and absolute cues in the following paradigm: reinforcement on a relative cue, an absolute cue, any cue, and a relative cue again. Four more Ss were conditioned but with a reversal of this reinforcement process involving the signal cueing of the initial pair of circles. In the 2nd series, involving cue reversal, only 1 S demonstrated a successful transition from the reflex to a relative cue. These results are compared with findings of similar experiments with monkeys. Carnivora show a more stable relative cue reflex related to the initial differential CR. (English summary) (17 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

Social & Instinctive Behavior

9060. Alderson, Jack & Johnston, Robert E. (Cornell U) **Responses of male golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*) to clean and male scented areas.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 505-510.—The effects of odors from male golden hamsters on the exploration of an unfamiliar area by male conspecifics were tested in 2 experiments. A total of 22 experimental Ss and 6 normal and 3 glandectomized odor donors were used. Ss entered an area with a greater latency when conspecific male odors were present than when the area was unscented. This effect waned with repeated trials. Ss entered the area more slowly and spent less time there when it was scented with odors from a normal donor than when it contained odors from a flank glandectomized donor. The significance of these results in interpreting the communication functions of the flank gland is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

9061. Anson, John E. (Stephen F. Austin State U) **Effect of dominancy on self-punitive behavior.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 7.

9062. Archer, John. (U Sussex, Brighton, England) Comments on Harmatz, Boelkins, and Kessler (1975): Habituation not primer pheromone reduces attack in odor-exposed mice. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 519-520.

9063. Carina Erickson, E. I. & Moller, A. R. (International Ctr of Insect Physiology & Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya) Tsetse fly *Glossina morsitans morsitans* produces ultrasound related to behavior. *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(7), 788-790.—Ultrasonic components (30-70 kHz) produced by the tsetse fly were found consistently different in mating and feeding behavior. It is hypothesized that ultrasonics are important for communication in the tsetse fly.—J. L. Andreassi.

9064. Cheal, Marylou. (U Michigan) Reproductive behavior: Regulation in *Trichogaster trichopterus*, an anabantid fish. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4074-4075.

9065. Daly, James M. (U Toronto, Canada) Behavioral development, early experience, and maternal behaviour in golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3669.

9066. Davis, Roger E. (U Michigan) Readiness to display in the paradise fish *Macropodus opercularis*, L., *Belontiidae*: The problem of general and specific effects of social isolation. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 419-433.—Previous studies have shown that readiness to perform species typical social displays and readiness to startle in reaction to novel stimuli are increased in socially isolated paradise fish. In the present 4 experiments, males that were kept in large bisexual populations or were socially isolated for a few hours showed low display and low startle readiness. Reactivity was increased following 1 day of social isolation, and a further increase was obtained by prolonging the isolation up to 4 days. Males that received continuous visual stimulation from a conspecific male or from a goldfish for 4 days showed reduced display and reduced startle readiness. Social isolation appears to have general effects on behavior, increasing reactivity to various kinds of stimuli in addition to social. It is proposed that isolation-induced increases in display readiness are largely a result of the low level of external stimulation. Social isolation may or may not have specific effects on social display readiness. (47 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9067. Davison, Bettye C. (U Georgia) Grooming in the golden hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4077.

9068. Dewsbury, Donald A. (U Florida) Diversity and adaptation in rodent copulatory behavior. *Science*, 1975(Dec), Vol 190(4218), 947-954.—A 9-yr research project has indicated that copulatory patterns of muroid rodents are an ideal locus for comparative behavioral research. Such patterns are highly stereotyped within and between individuals of a given species, variable across species, and readily elicited in the laboratory. Detailed behavioral comparisons of a broad range of muroid species have revealed extensive behavioral diversity not anticipated from research on laboratory rats. Various muroid species display postejaculatory copulations without sperm transfer, locking, thrusting, and other behavioral patterns. This behavioral diversity appears

not to be the result of a simple linear pattern of evolutionary history, but rather to have evolved repeatedly in response to particular selective pressures acting on particular species.—*Journal summary*.

9069. Dudley, Doni. (U California, Irvine) Paternal behavior in the California mouse, *Peromyscus californicus*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3565-3566.

9070. Eyer, Jerry C. & Ratner, Stanley C. (Huron Coll) Effects of Bobwhite calls and repeated testing on tonic, defensive, immobility of Bobwhite quail. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 491-496.—Chase, capture, and restraint of Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*) typically lead birds to become immobile. In Exp I time to capture a bird (chase time), duration of immobility, and rate of respiration during immobility were measured on 2 successive tests with 12 Ss. Chase time was significantly related to duration of immobility. Duration of immobility, the most commonly used measure of the response, was a reliable index of it. In Exp II aspects of the predator-defense interpretation of immobility were investigated in 22 Ss. Covey calls, alarm notes, pure tones, and quiet were imposed on Ss during repeated tests of immobility. Covey calls led to significant decreases in durations of immobility as compared with the other conditions. Prior research showed that visual stimulation during immobility affected its duration; these results show that a biologically relevant auditory stimulus affects duration.—*Journal abstract*.

9071. Gaulin, Steven J.; Kurland, Jeffrey A. & Strum, S. C. (Harvard U) Primate predation and bioenergetics. *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4224), 314-317.—Notes that S. C. Strum (1975) has explained the high frequency of predation by baboons as the result of social tradition. The present paper suggests that ecology, and bioenergetic considerations in particular, are fundamental in determining whether such behavior can arise and be maintained. Limitations of the social tradition concept are noted, and a theoretical energy analysis of growth, maintenance, and reproduction activities is presented. It is predicted that a stable equilibrium in the frequency of predation will be reached as interference competition with conspecifics progressively negates the benefits gained in taking animal prey. Comparisons of baboon behavior with that proposed for early hominids are discussed, and the importance of bioenergetics and feeding strategy to adaptation is emphasized. A reply by Strum is included.—L. Gorsey.

9072. Greenberg, Neil B. (Rutgers State U) Behavior studies of the blue spiny lizard. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3567.

9073. Hendricks, Daniel E. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) Comparative studies of juvenile social behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4629.

9074. Johnson, Sara J. (Montana State U) Reproductive success and post-fledging behavior of red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) in the Gallatin Valley, Montana. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4129-4130.

9075. Kinser, Glenn W. (Indiana U) Ecology and behavior of the cardinal *Richmondia cardinalis* (L.), in

southern Indiana. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3569.

9076. Martinez-Vargas, Marie C. (Duke U) **The induction of nest building in the ring dove (*Streptopelia risoria*): Hormonal and social factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4705.

9077. Mitchell, G. (U California, Davis) **Attachment potential in rhesus macaque dyads (*Macaca mulatta*): A sabbatical report.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 7-8.

9078. Pollak, Edward I. & Sachs, Benjamin D. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Excitatory and inhibitory effects of stimulation applied during the postejaculatory interval of the male rat.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 449-461.—The male rat's sexual responsiveness to stimuli applied during the postejaculatory interval (PEI) was examined in 2 experiments with a total of 48 Long-Evans rats. Exp I was a test of the hypothesis that sexual behavior could be facilitated by presenting a novel female to a male during the final portions of the PEI. Although female variation is known to rearouse a sexually sated male, the same manipulations performed either early or late in the PEI, but prior to sexual exhaustion, were without effect. In Exp II Ss' responses to mild electric shocks applied at different points in the PEI were studied. Shocks delivered soon after ejaculation (during the hypothetical absolute refractory period) delayed the resumption of copulation. Stimulation applied later in the PEI (during the relative refractory period) facilitated a resumption of sexual behavior. It was determined that the facilitative consequences of shock are transitory, persisting for a matter of seconds; the inhibitory effects may be evident for several minutes. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9079. Porter, Richard H. & Etscorn, Frank. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers, John F. Kennedy Ctr for Research on Education & Human Development) **A primacy effect for olfactory imprinting in spiny mice (*Acomys cahirinus*).** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 511-517.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 90 spiny mouse pups in which, following 60 min of exposure to 1 olfactory stimulus on the day of birth and 60 min of exposure to a 2nd odor on Day 2, Ss were found to prefer the olfactory stimulus experienced on the day of birth. However, when the period of exposure to the Day 2 odor was 2 or 4 times as long as the length of exposure to the Day 1 odor, no preferences were subsequently found for either stimulus. Since Ss with no prior Day 1 treatment responded preferentially to an odor to which they had been exposed on Day 2, the data indicate that a primacy effect will occur following equal periods of olfactory exposure during the sensitive period for olfactory imprinting. This primacy effect is not immutable, however, for it can be precluded by increasing the relative length of exposure to the recency stimulus. Results are considered analogous to those of comparable studies of avian imprinting.—*Journal abstract*.

9080. Smith, W. John; Chase, Julia & Liebllich, Anna K. (U Pennsylvania) **Tongue showing: A facial display of humans and other primate species.** *Semiotica*, 1974, Vol 11(3), 201-246.—Reports an extensive preliminary study of tongue-showing behavior. Observations on American

nursery-school children, on all age groups in Philadelphia and in Panama and the Canal Zone, on captive gorillas and orangutans suggested the hypothesis that tongue-showing signifies unwillingness to interact by an individual engaged in demanding activity. Informal experiments elicited tongue-showing from nursery-school children who were approached by adults while performing difficult or absorbing tasks. In some contexts, such as mild reprimand (by the tongue-shower) the social aversion component seemed primary. In other instances involving a demanding task but little probability of interruption, the "otherwise engaged" meaning seemed primary. A quantitative study ranked 6 pool players on ability, and compared tongue-showing on hard and easy shots. Good players tongue-showed more on hard than on easy shots, but overall tongue-showed less than poor players, who tongue-showed during both hard and easy shots. The ontogeny of the gesture is discussed in terms of food rejection by infants. (28 ref)—C. A. Sherrard.

9081. Thomas, Pushpamangalam T. (New York U) **An analysis of the picking up of eggs by the African black-chinned mouthbreeding fish *Tilapia melanotheron*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3669-3670.

9082. Wilson, Edward O. (Harvard U, Museum of Comparative Zoology Lab) **Enemy specification in the alarm-recruitment system of an ant.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4216), 798-800.—Many kinds of ants use odor trails to recruit nestmates to food discoveries and new nest sites; minor workers of the myrmicine *Pheidole dentata* also use them to recruit major workers (soldiers) to the vicinity of intruders. Experiments were conducted which show this newly discovered alarm-recruitment system to be narrowly specific. Only fire ants and other members of the genus *Solenopsis*, which include some of the potentially most dangerous enemies of *Pheidole*, evoke the response when present as single scouts or small invading forces. The glandular source of the *Pheidole* trail pheromone and the cues by which *Pheidole* recognize *Solenopsis* have been experimentally determined.—*Journal abstract*.

9083. Wise, Larry A. (U Montana) **The effects of social experience, protein deprivation, and social coalitions on social dominance of rhesus monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3547-3548.

9084. Zucker, Naida D. (U Illinois) **Social behavior in the tropical fiddler crab *Uca terpsichores*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt1), 6277.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

9085. Broušek, Ján. (Výskumný ústav detskej psychológie a patopsychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[A differential evaluative registration technique in neurophysiology.]** (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 173-180.—The differential method utilizes comparative amplifiers to evaluate differences of 2 electrical signals whereby, in addition to the 2 recordings of the signals, a 3rd recording of the resulting differences of both signals is made. The 2 signals may be compared to all their parameters such as phase,

amplitude, width of impulse, or only some of them. This method may be useful for the interpretation of electric brain potentials recorded for both hemispheres, for comparisons of associated movements of 2 hands, or differences in tremor.—*Journal summary.*

9086. Hartman, Boyd K. & Margolis, Frank L. (Washington U, Medical School, St Louis) **Immunofluorescence localization of the olfactory marker protein.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 176-180.—Presents preliminary results of the isolation of a low molecular weight acidic protein from the olfactory bulb of the mouse and rat brain. The restricted localization of the protein to the olfactory epithelium, olfactory nerves, and synaptic glomeruli in the bulb, and its absence from other areas in the bulb or brain indicated that the protein is exclusively associated with the primary olfactory chemoreceptor neurons.

9087. Ray, Oakley S. & Barrett, Robert J. (VA Hosp. Nashville, TN) **Behavioral, pharmacological, and biochemical analysis of genetic differences in rats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 391-417.—Conducted a series of experiments, begun earlier by the authors (see PA, Vol 44:16211) with Holtzman albino, Long-Evans black-hooded, Fisher CDF, and Zivic-Miller CD albino rats, and continued in the present study with Fisher 344, WF/f Mai, BUF/f Mai, and AC1/f Mai inbred rat strains. All strains showed clear behavioral differences in activity and in shock avoidance behavior. Intensive study of 2 behaviorally very different strains, Fisher 344 and Zivic-Miller, showed that their differences in shuttle box avoidance acquisition is genetic and is based on their activity response to shock stress rather than to a difference in general learning ability. Drug administration and lesion studies suggested that the behavioral differences were due to differences in brain monoamine responses to shock stress. Biochemical studies of brain serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine turnover following stress support this concept. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Neurology & Electrophysiology

9088. Barry, Robert J. & Beh, Helen C. (U New South Wales, School of Education, Australia) **EEG correlates of the afterimage of visual stimulation.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 75-80.—Studied occipital EEG alpha activity following visual stimuli of varying intensity with particular reference to the visual afterimage. 20 male undergraduates each received 3 stimuli of differing intensity under 2 conditions: with and without reporting of afterimage onset and offset required. A 3rd condition controlled for possible reporting effects on the EEG. Findings indicate that visual afterimages are a significant determinant of the duration of EEG alpha desynchronization following visual stimulation and that where visual stimuli are employed, the duration of EEG alpha blocking is unsuitable as an indicator of the orienting response to such stimulation.—*Journal abstract.*

9089. Bechtere, N. N.; Syka, J. & Altman, J. A. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) **Responses of cerebellar units to stimuli simulating sound source movement and visual moving stimuli.** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(7), 819-821.—Experiments were performed on cats immobilized by Diplacin

(a muscle relaxant with effects similar to dextro-Tubocurarine). Clicks and trains of clicks were used for auditory stimulation, while light spots and black targets were used for visual stimulation. It is concluded that cerebellar units from Areas VI and VII respond to moving visual stimuli and acoustic stimuli simulating movement of the sound source. Information about movement of visual and acoustic stimuli is important to the cerebellum. (German summary)—J. L. Andreassi.

9090. Briggs, Gary G. & Nebes, Robert D. (U Pittsburgh, Western Psychiatric Inst & Clinic) **Patterns of hand preference in a student population.** *Cortex*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(3), 230-238.—Assessed the handedness of 1,599 undergraduates using a modification of M. Annett's (1967) inventory. A strength of preference scale was added to make the "mixed" classification a better indicator of ambidexterity than in the original measure by eliminating Ss who showed preference for the same hand for nearly all tasks. Contrary to previous studies, sex was not significantly related to handedness. A family history of left handedness was significantly related to S's handedness. It is concluded that this modified form of the Annett inventory provides an easily scorable measure of handedness for large groups as well as individual testing situations. The ease with which data may be transferred by keypunch operators before special analysis or sorting procedures is pointed out.—*Journal summary.*

9091. Chang, Wei-ning C. (U Houston) **Physiological correlates of human pattern perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4074.

9092. Cholewiak, Roger W. (U Virginia) **A comparative description and analysis of single unit neural responses to simple and complex stimuli in three populations of mechanoreceptors in the hairy skin of the cat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4075-4076.

9093. Colnaghi, George L. (Princeton U) **Saccular potentials and their relationship to hearing in the goldfish.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4076.

9094. Davidson, Richard J. & Schwartz, Gary E. (Harvard U) **Patterns of cerebral lateralization during cardiac biofeedback versus the self-regulation of emotion: Sex differences.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 62-68.—Compared changes in cerebral asymmetry during self-control of heart rate (HR) with changes during the production of affective imagery, and studied sex differences in hemisphere function during performance of these 2 tasks. HR and bilateral parietal EEG filtered for alpha were recorded from 20 right-handed male and female undergraduates during cardiac control and image self-generation. HR showed significant effects between up vs down in prefeedback and feedback and between anger vs relaxing imagery in the image phase. EEG data indicate similar patterns of hemispheric asymmetry in both sexes during prefeedback. However, with the introduction of feedback, females shifted to greater relative right hemisphere activation comparable to what they showed when specifically instructed to think emotional thoughts; males showed little differentiation between conditions. Data indicate that the self-regulation of HR with

biofeedback in males and females may be accomplished by strategies involving different underlying patterns of neurophysiological processes. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9095. Diekhoff, George M. (Texas Christian U) **Effects of feedback in a forced-choice GSR detection task.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 22-26.—Used a signal detection paradigm to study feedback effects on the detection and identification of GSRs in 32 undergraduates. GSR detection was measured by the absolute difference between the areas above and below the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and reflected the extent to which Ss were able to differentiate between GSR and no-GSR trials. GSR identification was measured by the area below the ROC curve and reflected the labeling strategy (accurate or reversed) chosen by the Ss. External feedback as to the presence or absence and relative magnitude of GSRs was not necessary for differentiation of GSR and no-GSR trials, and such feedback was detrimental to increased differentiation over sessions. External feedback may, however, have been useful in directing the attachment of identifying responses to the differentiated internal events. It is concluded that internal event detection tasks may be seen as examples of schematic concept formation involving internal stimulus events. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9096. Dobrolyubov, V. Yu. (Kirov Medical Inst, Gorky, USSR) [On the functional organization of the visual cortex units of cats in ontogenesis.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 392-399.—Studied the effect of background and light-evoked stimuli on the visual cortex organization of immobilized kittens from the age of 4 hrs through 60 days. These stimuli produced spike activity in the visual unit of the Ss as early as the 3rd or 4th day of life. Responses to acoustic (background) stimuli were first recorded on the 10th day. Bisensory units showed responses with increasing age. Curves of age-dependent changes in the monosensory units, average levels of rhythms, and latency periods of light-evoked responses were too complex to interpret due to confounding experimental factors. Heterochronic involvement of the activity recorded in neuronal units and the significance of the results obtained are discussed. (English summary) (23 ref) L. V. Majovski.

9097. Donchin, Emanuel. (U Illinois, Champaign) **On evoked potentials, cognition, and memory.** *Science*, 1975(Dec), Vol 190(4218), 1004-1005.—Presents 2 comments which argue that the conclusions reached by H. Begleiter and B. Porjesz (1975) in their study on the effects of decision making on vertex event-related brain potentials are unwarranted in view of methodological weaknesses (e.g., potentials from other scalp loci should have been recorded) and that while the P300 component may reflect an act of decision making, it does not reflect anything about the contents of that decision. A rebuttal to these and other criticisms by Begleiter and Porjesz which suggests that P300 was not the only component recorded is provided.

9098. Dus, V. & Wilson, S. J. (St Bartholomew's Hosp, London, England) **The click-evoked post-auricular myogenic response in normal subjects.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol

39(5), 523-525.—Investigated the presence of the posterior auricular myogenic reflex in 37 19-79 yr olds and 8 4-8 yr olds. Click stimuli were delivered alternately to each ear and both ipsilateral and contralateral responses were recorded simultaneously. Smiling and head down position increased the number of responses. With this method, in contrast to previous findings, it was possible to demonstrate bilateral auditory reception in 89% of the 45 Ss. (French summary)—*Journal summary.*

9099. Efremova, T. M. & Trush, V. D. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Electrophysiological investigation into some kinds on internal inhibition.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vyshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 292-300.—Studied power spectra of the biopotentials produced in the neocortex and dorsal hippocampus and their role in internal inhibition, using 8 rabbits as Ss. Electrophysiological investigation was done by means of chronic implantation. Results showed that the action of positive and negative conditioned stimuli (CS) produced well-marked theta rhythms in biopotentials. Negative conditioned stimuli produced a slowing of the theta rhythm (compared with the prestimulus period) and discordant processes in the theta range between biopotentials in the neocortex and the dorsal hippocampus. This discordance in the structures of the system is believed to be an integral factor in the mechanism of internal inhibition. The possibility that the neocortex and hippocampus are components of a functional system formed under the influence of conditioning is discussed. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

9100. Eisenberg, Rita B.; Marmarou, Anthony & Giovachino, Patricia. (St Joseph Hosp, Research Inst, Lancaster, PA) **EEG changes to a synthetic speech sound: A preliminary report.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 29-43.—Exposed 60 13 hr-27 yr old Ss to 30 trials with an uninflected, 1.16-sec synthetic vowel ("ah") presented every 90 sec at 60 db SPL. The validity of response data was determined statistically by testing differences between stimulus-bound and "catch" trial data during selected 500-msec epochs, and average evoked responses (AERs) were studied both by visual inspection and by computer averaging. Results suggest that synthetic vowels are extremely potent stimuli at all stages of development. Significant AERs to a 30-trial schedule were obtained in all 3 leads explored (central, frontal, and temporal) in all Ss. The wave form associated with the "probe" stimulus differed appreciably from that associated with clicks, pure tones, and other "constant" signals, most notably with respect to the increased latency and magnitude of major response components. Results support the notion that speech-like signals are processed differentially and at relatively high levels of the auditory system. (41 ref)—*Journal summary.*

9101. Falkenberg, Steven D. (Baylor U) **A systematic investigation of the relationship between skin conductance baseline and skin potential response waveform.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4692.

9102. Ford, Judith M.; Roth, Walton T. & Kopell, Bert S. (Stanford U, Medical School) **Auditory evoked potentials to unpredictable shifts in pitch.** *Psychophys-*

siology, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 32-39.—Recorded auditory evoked potentials (EPs) from 12 Ss presented with a regular series of tone pips at 1 of 3 rates (1, 2, or 4/sec). Occasionally 1 of the pips was 5%, 25%, or 100% (an octave) different in pitch from the repetitive background pips. These "mismatch" tones occurred at random with a mean interval of 12 sec for all of the repetition rates. This determined an average sequential probability (0.083, 0.042, 0.021) that a tone would be a mismatch. On different runs, Ss either pressed a button each time they heard a mismatch or read a book. The amplitude of a large negative component (N2 at 154 msec) evoked after mismatch tones was unrelated to degree of mismatch but was larger to all the mismatch tones than to the background pip. Instructions to attend did not affect N2. A subsequent positive peak at 277 msec (P3), recorded during reading, did increase in amplitude with increasing mismatch, as did a P3 at 330 msec recorded during responding. Sequential probability had no main effect on N2 or P3. It is suggested that the well-known influence of stimulus uncertainty on P3 may be determined by the temporal rather than sequential uncertainty of events, or that the range of probabilities used was too narrow. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9103. Harvey, John A.; Schlosberg, Arthur J. & Yunger, Libby M. (U Iowa) **Behavioral correlates of serotonin depletion.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1796-1801.—A review of a variety of behavioral effects of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) depletion including an enhanced response to lysergic acid diethylamide and amphetamine suggests that the ascending serotonergic system may have a general role in the inhibition of arousal, rather than a specific role with respect to various categories of behavior. Depletion of telencephalic serotonin (5-HT) content by medial fore-brain bundle lesions, which interrupt the ascending serotonergic pathways or by parachlorophenylalanine produces an increased sensitivity to pain as measured by the flinch-jump, stabilimetric, or hot-plate methods. Examination of the effects of a number of other lesions and drugs indicate that dopamine, norepinephrine, and acetylcholine are not involved in pain sensitivity. Data from rats are presented which show that the frontal pole, hippocampus, and amygdala are innervated by the ascending serotonergic pathways, and cells in these areas show inhibition of firing following the iontophoretic application of 5-HT. Other data suggest that the serotonergic system normally acts to inhibit the effects of painful stimuli. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9104. Hicks, Robert E. (U Texas, Austin) **Role of cerebral hemispheric lateralization of function in concurrent verbal and unimanual performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4697.

9105. Hjorth, Bo. (Research & Development Lab, Solna, Sweden) **An on-line transformation of EEG scalp potentials into orthogonal source derivations.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 526-530.—Describes a new type of EEG derivation which detects source activity as it appears at the surface level of the scalp. It is presented in the 10-20 system of electrode placement as an analog superposition of 4 bipolar derivations, forming a star-like configuration

around each electrode. Visual estimation of the topographical origins of a pattern is thus replaced by a more efficient on-line process which derives source activity at the position of each electrode. Correlational tests indicate that the separation of adjacent derivations is improved by a factor of 2-4, compared to the corresponding bipolar and common reference derivations. As a result of the partition of the scalp into 19 source areas, instead of using an arbitrary number of potential differences, 1 fixed montage with 19 recorder channels is sufficient to present the total surface activity within the limits of resolution of the electrode system. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.

9106. Hord, D. J. et al. (Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Feedback for high EEG alpha does not maintain performance or mood during sleep loss.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 58-61.—Replicated a study by D. J. Hord et al (1975) using more Ss, more periods of testing, and differential EEG feedback. 20 18-22 yr old male navy volunteers served as Ss. In Group A, auditory feedback was contingent on high alpha, and in Group B, auditory feedback was contingent on low alpha and low theta. All Ss were repeatedly measured on auditory vigilance, addition, immediate recall, and feelings of sleepiness for 40 hrs during which no sleep was permitted. 60 min of EEG feedback were given during each block of 220 min. Group A did produce significantly more alpha for the 1st 24 hrs but this difference was not maintained. Both groups had significant sleep-loss impairment on all measures. There were no significant differences between the groups in the amount of impairment. It is concluded that self-enhanced EEG alpha activity does not prevent impairment of performance or mood during sleep loss.—*Journal abstract*.

9107. Iachini, Steven & Mortimer, Allen. (U South Florida) **Verbal/performance discrepancy on the Wechsler scales in relation to lateral cerebral dominance.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 290.

9108. Knapp, Theodore M. (U Tennessee) **Operant conditioning of 40 Hz activity in the amygdaloid nuclei of the cat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4085.

9109. Kozlov, V. N. (Moscow Lomonosov State U, Faculty of Computer Mathematics & Cybernetics, USSR) **[Models of behavior and image discrimination.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 306-312.—Describes a heuristic model of the brain based on algorithms for solving problems of image discrimination utilizing the function played by CRs in the human brain. Most of the theoretical formulations reviewed are those of the Soviet cyberneticist L. V. Krushinsky.—*L. V. Majovski*.

9110. Kress, Gary. (St Louis U) **Area-intensity effects and the human visual evoked brain response recorded at the vertex and occiput.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4087.

9111. Lelord, G.; Laffont, F. & Jusseume, Ph. (Service d'Explorations Fonctionnelles Psychopathologiques, Tours Cedex, France) **Conditioning of evoked potentials in children of differing intelligence.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 81-85.—Compared the

conditioning of averaged evoked potentials in 3 groups of a total of 34 children (average age 11 yrs): normals, IQ between 50 and 60, and IQ between 20 and 50. Sound was used as the CS, light as the UCS, and 68 sessions were recorded. Decrease in the number and in the amplitude of potentials evoked by sound was observed from the normal to the lowest IQ group, whereas generalized slow waves increased from these groups. Conditioning was different in the 3 groups. In the normal Ss it modified the conditioned evoked potential to sound. In the retarded Ss, it modified generalized slow waves and brought about the reproduction of a temporal sequence. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9112. Lidsky, Theodore I. (U Rochester) **Hippocampal units: Patterns of reactivity to sensory stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3534.

9113. Liebman, Jeffrey M. (U California, Los Angeles) **A pharmacological and neuroanatomical analysis of dopaminergic and noradrenergic pathways involved in self-stimulation in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3122-3123.

9114. Lopater, Sanford E. (U Virginia) **Impulse rates in tactile first-order neurons: Empirical validity of a mathematical model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3535.

9115. McFarland, K. A. & Ashton, R. (U Queensland, Australia) **The lateralized effects of concurrent cognitive activity on a unimanual skill.** *Cortex*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(3), 283-290.—Attempted to correct methodological weaknesses of previous studies of cerebral lateralization with manual tasks by using a "spatial" cognitive task, an additional control condition using both verbal and spatial information, and a manual skill (button pressing) that did not require S to observe his or her performance. 12 right-handed university students were given 4 cognitive tasks: (a) spatial, in which Ss found hidden figures in a design; (b) verbal, which consisted of arithmetic problems; (c) spatial-verbal control, which consisted of a geometric problem requiring the use of letters and digits; and (d) no activity. The time spent solving each problem and the number of button presses performed during it were recorded. There were 8 different conditions in all (4 tasks and 2 hands) and each S performed each condition 8 times in a counterbalanced design. While left hand performance under spatial-verbal conditions was enhanced under concurrent verbal activities, no other significant enhancement of performance occurred. Methodological issues are discussed.—*Journal summary*.

9116. Meshchersky, R. M.; Fomin, B. A. & Novikova, R. V. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) **[Participation of the dominant hemisphere in the formation of short-term memory.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 425-427.—Studied the cortical activity of the dominant hemisphere in 15 rabbits and its effect on the formation of a short-term memory trace measured by electrical potential recordings. The amplitude and frequency of the Ss' on-off responses were measured. Cerebral dominance in relation to control of short-term memory processes is discussed.—*L. V. Majovski*.

9117. Michack, Claire F. (U Connecticut) **An examination of hemispheric asymmetry in the visual process-**

ing of linguistic items. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4708.

9118. Morley, Barbara J. (U Maine) **Morphologic alterations in the nucleus of the trapezoid body of two selectively bred lines of rats following escape from noise training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3540.

9119. Morocutti, Cristoforo et al. (U Degli Studi, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Rome, Italy) **[A note regarding individual variability of contingent negative variation (CNV).]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 10(3), 231-238.—12 normal volunteers between 19 and 35 yrs old were examined and data were recorded in 3 sessions, always under the same conditions, at intervals of 26-60 days. The EEG parameters were amplitude of the maximum peak, latency of the maximum peak, and the mean amplitude of the wave. A notable stability of CNV for every S was found each time, with latency the most constant parameter; mean magnitude and maximum peak showed a slightly greater mean variability. Results are discussed from the viewpoints of modern neurophysiology and psychology.—*Journal summary*.

9120. Nachshon, Israel & Carmon, Amiram. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel) **Hand preference in sequential and spatial discrimination tasks.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 123-131.—Hand preference in sensorimotor discrimination tasks was tested on 80 right-handed Ss in 4 experiments (handedness was determined by R. C. Oldfield's 1971 Edinburgh inventory). One set of experiments compared the abilities of the 2 hands to perform sequential tasks. The other set compared spatial abilities of the 2 hands. Within each set one experiment involved unimanual performance, and the other bimanual performance. Results show that Ss performed better with their right hand on the bimanual sequential task, and better with their left hand on the bimanual spatial task. No hand preference was found in the unimanual task. Findings are interpreted as reflecting the differential sensorimotor dominance of the left and right hemispheres for sequential and spatial tasks respectively. (22 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9121. Oatman, Lynn C. (US Army Human Engineering Lab, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) **Lack of appetitive arousal effects on sensory processing of auditory evoked potentials.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 275-276.

9122. Olmstead, Charles E. (U Virginia) **Patterns of hippocampal unit activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6246.

9123. Panksepp, J. & Reilly, P. (Bowling Green State U) **Medial and lateral hypothalamic oxygen consumption as a function of age, starvation and glucose administration in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(1), 133-140.—In 3 experiments with a total of 54 fed male albino Sprague-Dawley rats, in vitro oxygen consumption of the ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH) was reliably higher than that of the lateral hypothalamus (LHA), and this differential effect was abolished by prior food deprivation. The VMH-LHA ratio in oxygen consumption was inversely related to food intake. Implications for the nature of hypothalamic control of feeding are discussed.

9124. Poggio, G. F. et al. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Spatial and chromatic properties of neurons subserving foveal and parafoveal vision in rhesus monkey.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 25-59.—Studied response properties of neurons in the striate cortex which subserve the central retina (0-2°) and parafoveal retina (4-7°) in 30 unanesthetized rhesus monkeys. Neurons sensitive to the orientation of the stimulus in the visual field (simple, complex, and hypercomplex) and neurons without orientation selectivity (concentric and a new class termed "uniform") were found. In the foveal cortex, nonoriented cells were more numerous, and orientation-sensitive cells had less strict spatial stimulus requirements than in the parafoveal cortex. Most neurons received a monocular input, either exclusively or very predominantly. Three types of neurons were recognized on the basis of their responses to chromatic stimuli: luminosity, spectrally-tuned, and spectrally-opponent neurons. The distribution of functional types among different cortical layers was similar in the parafoveal and foveal cortex. Ocular dominance and orientation sensitivity were independent dimensions of cortical organization. The correlation between spatial and chromatic properties did not vary between different cytoarchitectonic layers, suggesting that these neuronal properties depend on conjoined projectional and intracortical connecting mechanisms. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9125. Poon, Leonard W.; Thompson, Larry W. & Marsh, Gail R. (VA Outpatient Clinic, Normative Aging Study, Boston, MA) **Average evoked potential changes as a function of processing complexity.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 43-49.—Average evoked potentials and contingent negative variation (CNV) recorded from 19 undergraduates during simple recognition and discriminative responses to tachistoscopically presented letter-pair stimuli showed a systematic shift toward greater overall positivity (i.e., smaller CNVs and larger late positive components) during increased processing load. In addition, more positive P2 components were found in the right as compared to the left hemisphere during simple recognition, and this asymmetry was enhanced during the more complex processing condition. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9126. Raybourn, Michael S. (U Rochester, Ctr for Visual Science) **Spatial and temporal organization of the binocular input to frog tectum.** *Brain, Behavior & Evolution*, 1975, Vol 11(3-4), 161-178.—Single-unit recordings from 170 neurons in the optic tectum of 48 frogs demonstrated the existence of a systematic spatial separation between the direct contralateral and indirect ipsilateral excitatory receptive fields. Marked differences in this spatial organization were found between paralyzed and anesthetized Ss. Significant latency differences were found between sustained and transient contralateral fibers. Corresponding latency differences were also seen in ipsilaterally driven responses. It is suggested that there may be at least 2 different classes of ipsilateral fibers. The existence of binocular interaction at the level of the afferent terminal arborizations was investigated, utilizing temporally asynchronous dichoptic stimulation. No such phenomena were seen in curarized Ss. Findings

are discussed in terms of possible velocity and direction sensitivity mechanisms. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9127. Roemer, Richard A. (U California, Irvine) **A model system for the study of neural correlates of behavioral plasticity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3123.

9128. Rubow, Rick T. (U Wisconsin) **Training design and system evaluation of factors for the optimization of the feedback parameters of electromyographic learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4716-4717.

9129. Sanides, Friedrich. (Research Dept, Byk Guden, W Germany) **Comparative neurology of the temporal lobe in primates including man with reference to speech.** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 396-419.

9130. Schwartz, Martin. (U Cincinnati) **On testing specific hypotheses about subliminal perception: A reply to Shevrin.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 27-31.—Replies to H. Shevrin's (see PA, Vol 54:8968) criticisms of M. Schwartz and M. A. Rem's (see PA, Vol 54:8966) study which found no evidence that averaged evoked responses discriminate between 2 stimuli presented for durations that were either subliminal or supraliminal for discriminating the stimuli behaviorally. It is argued that Shevrin's criticisms are factually and theoretically erroneous and that a reanalysis of the data, following Shevrin's suggestions, confirms the original conclusions.—*Journal abstract*.

9131. Seales, David M. (U California, Los Angeles) **A study of information processing and cerebral lateralization of function in man by means of averaged visually evoked potentials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3542-3543.

9132. Selzer, Fern A. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Auto-regulation of EEG alpha wave production as a function of the direction of conjugate lateral eye movements.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6250.

9133. Sharp, Frank R.; Kauer, John S. & Shepherd, Gordon M. (NIMH, Lab of Neurophysiology, Bethesda, MD) **Local sites of activity-related glucose metabolism in rat olfactory bulb during olfactory stimulation.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(3), 596-600.—Used the olfactory bulb as a model for the analysis of differential metabolic activity within the cortical laminae and the effects between layers due to physiological alterations of this sensory system. Data from albino rats (a) demonstrate differences in metabolic rate between histological layers in a CNS structure, (b) show differential increases within individual layers during natural stimulation, and (c) suggest that this method has value for the analysis of complex spatial factors in information processing in the CNS. (16 ref)

9134. Scilliani, Orazio. (U degli Studi di Padova, Italy) **[Do we know the neural basis of the will? An evolutionary and neurodynamic approach.]** (Ital) *Acta Neurologica*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 30(3), 292-306.—Discusses the psychophysiology of human will. At an evolutionary level the behavioral decision processes in man are opposed to the fixed action patterns or instincts in animals. The appearance of the neocortex justifies, in part, the human capacity to overcome the paleoencephalic automatism, but it is difficult to see how man may

avoid emotional and social conditionings mediated mainly by the limbic system. A neurocybernetic model of decision strategies is proposed as a means of singling out the limiting conditions of free choice but is unrelated to the controversy surrounding the free will. (68 ref) —English summary.

9135. Smith, James C.; Marsh, James T. & Brown, Warren S. (U California, Brain Research Inst, Los Angeles) **Far-field recorded frequency-following responses: Evidence for the locus of brainstem sources.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 465-472.—Conducted 2 experiments with cats and humans to determine the brainstem origins of the scalp-recorded auditory frequency-following response (FFR). It is concluded that at moderate intensities of stimulation, the primary source of scalp-recorded FFRs is the inferior colliculus. (French summary)

9136. Squires, Kenneth C. (U California, San Diego) **Evoked potentials during auditory signal detection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4100-4101.

9137. Townsend, R. E.; House, J. F. & Johnson, L. C. (Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Auditory evoked potential in Stage 2 and REM sleep during a 30-day exposure to tone pulses.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 54-57.—Exposed 10 18-23 yr old males to 3.5K Hz tone pulses of 660-msec duration, presented 24 hrs/day for 30 days. The interstimulus interval was 22 sec, and there were 10 days each at 80, 85, and 90 db. The average evoked potential (AEP) at C, referenced to linked mastoids was obtained from contiguous Stage 2 and REM sleep segments on the 1st, 2nd, and last recorded nights of tone exposure. The AEP was consistently larger in Stage 2 than in REM sleep. In both Stage 2 and REM sleep, AEP amplitude on the 2nd recorded night bore no consistent relationship to 1st or last recorded night AEPs. Only the N2-P3 amplitude yielded consistent decreases, with 9 of 10 Ss in both Stage 2 and REM sleep having smaller N2-P3 amplitudes on the last than on the 1st recorded night. There were no changes in latency of any component. (21 ref) —Journal abstract.

9138. Townsend, R. E.; Lubin, A. & Naitoh, P. (Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Stabilization of alpha frequency by sinusoidally modulated light.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 515-518.—2 experiments with a total of 26 male 18-23 yr olds showed that EEG alpha rhythms can be frequency-stabilized by sinusoidally modulated light (SML) but not by photic flash stimulation. It is suggested that this frequency stabilizing effect is not due to superimposition of an evoked response on the background EEG. Instead, SML might phase-lock the scalp-recorded alpha rhythm by influencing subcortical alpha generators within narrow limits set by the inherent resonant EEG frequency. (French summary) (15 ref) Journal summary.

9139. Ur'yash, V. V. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Research Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad) **[Dynamics of gross and spike activity in the cortical striate area in conditions of positive (alimentary) automatic reinforcement.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei*

Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 356-361.—Describes the inhibitory effect of alimentary self-reinforcement on the striate area of the cerebral cortex in cats. The effect is due to reorganization in other areas of the feline brain.—L. V. Majovski.

9140. Vinogradova, O. S. & Stafekhina, V. S. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Biophysics, Pushchino-on-Oka) **[Some properties of dynamics of neuronal activity in the limbic cortex of the rabbit.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 337-346.—Studied some properties of neuronal activity in the cingulate cortex of rabbits during repeated presentation of a series of sensory stimuli. Of the neurones recorded only 17% showed reactions with decremental characteristics, i.e., habituation. More pronounced was the appearance of initially absent reactions, which were observed in over 40% of neurones recorded. Nongraded transformations of the pattern of reactions were analyzed, complicated by background activity. The significance of these data in relation to the role of the limbic system in cerebral recording of information is discussed. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

9141. Volynkina, G. Yu. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) **[Influence of specific and nonspecific afferentation on electrical activity of human articulation muscles.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 328-336.—Studied the effect of proprioceptive and exteroceptive afferentation on the EMG phenomenon of articulation muscles in 120 human Ss during prolonged changes in the emotional states of psychosis and depression. EMG and EEG responses were recorded. Results showed 2 types of recorded responses to afferentation in the EMG of muscular action: (a) reduced magnitude of the EMG oscillations in the proprioceptive state, with an increase in prolonged aftereffect and facilitation under the action of specific recurrent afferentation; (b) increased electrical activity of the articulation muscles, especially in the after-effect of an exteroceptive afferent inflow. Possible mechanisms involved in the organization of EMG phenomena of the articulation muscles are discussed. (English summary) (16 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9142. Vuillon-Cacciottolo, G.; Balzamo, E. & Naquet, R. (CNRS l'Inst de Neurophysiologie et de Psychophysiologie, Marseille, France) **[Evolution of visual evoked responses during various stages of vigilance in *Papio papio*.]** (Fren) *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(3), 509-521.—Recorded averaged evoked responses (AERs) to light flashes in baboons during wakefulness, slow-wave sleep, and REM periods at the visual cortex, retrocalcarine sulcus, optic tract, lateral geniculate, and pulvinar. A different evoked response was found between the visual cortex and deep structures (except for the optic tract) during SWS and REM. It appears that differentiation and structural responses between the various stages of sleep are greater in the cortex than in the thalamic structures in baboons. (27 ref)

9143. Wallace, Patricia. (Clarion State Coll) **Neurochemistry: Unraveling the mechanism of memory.** *Science*, 1975(Dec), Vol 190(4219), 1076-1078.—Describes current projects being conducted on how the brain stores information, particularly the role of RNA

and protein synthesis in learning. Problems with inhibitor studies are examined, and new methodological approaches to the neurochemistry of memory are outlined.

9144. Wilke, John T. (U Arizona) **Movement-related cerebral potentials and their association with movement termination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3670.

9145. Williams, Paul & West, Michael. (University Hosp, Cardiff, Wales) **EEG responses to photic stimulation in persons experienced at meditation.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 519-522.—Studied EEG responses to intermittent photic stimulation (mean interstimulus interval was 10 sec) in 10 males (mean age 28 yrs, 5 mo) experienced in meditation, and 10 males (mean age 27 yrs, 9 mo) in a control group. The meditators exhibited a significantly smaller decrement in alpha activity and alpha blocking over the course of the experiment than did the control group, and alpha induction occurred earlier and more frequently in the meditators. Findings support the hypothesis that experienced meditators spontaneously enter the meditative state on closing the eyes and also the view that physiologically the meditative state is one of prolonged drowsiness. An alternative interpretation, that meditation is a state of sustained attention, is discussed. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.

9146. Williams, William C. (U Utah) **Classical skin conductance conditioning: Intermittent reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3547.

9147. Young, David N. (U California, Los Angeles) **Lateral geniculate postsynaptic responses to light stimuli and their relation to energy summation and visual persistence in human visual psychophysics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3124.

Physiological Processes

9148. Bowles, Charles K. (U Tennessee) **Extraversion, neuroticism (anxiety), and GSR conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4034.

9149. Brunecký, Z. (Výzkumný ústav pediatrický, Brno, Czechoslovakia) **[Heredity and intelligence.]** (Czech) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 3-12.—Notes that human behavior and intelligence are functions of both heredity and environment and their relative contributions are difficult to estimate. Quantitative genetics was largely developed for use in animal and plant breeding and its concepts and methods are not immediately applicable to important social issues such as the heritable nature of groups and racial differences. (34 ref)—*English summary*.

9150. Danilin, V. P. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Grashchenkov Lab for Functional Control of Human & Animal Organism, Moscow) **[Elimination of delta-sleep stages during first three sleep cycles and its effect on the nature of successive cycles.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 412-414.—Presents data regarding the effect of eliminating delta-sleep stages during the 1st series of sleep cycles on overall successive sleep cycles. GSR, EMG, and EEG recordings were made on 15 human Ss.—*L. V. Majovski*.

9151. Eisenberg, Rita B.; Marmarou, Anthony & Giovachino, Patricia. (St Joseph Hosp, Research Inst, Lancaster, PA) **Heart rate changes to a synthetic vowel as an index of individual differences.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 45-50.—Presented the synthetic vowel, "ah," at a conversationally loud level, at fixed 90-sec intervals for 30 trials to 2 infants and 2 adults. Heart rate data was collected by cardiachometry. Data suggest that the dynamic curve describing changes in heart rate over time has potential predictive value as an implicit measure of hearing sensitivity that bears upon attentive mechanisms. It seems relatively independent of developmental status and sensitive to individual differences.—*Journal summary*.

9152. Eisenberg, Rita B.; Marmarou, Anthony & Giovachino, Patricia. (St Joseph Hosp, Research Inst, Lancaster, PA) **Infant heart rate changes to a synthetic speech sound.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 21-28.—Studied heart-rate responses to a train of 1.16-sec samples of the synthetic vowel "ah" at 60 db. A method was developed for comparing computer-generated distributions of heart rate during 20-sec stimulus onset periods with an equal control period remote from stimulus onset. Data from a 13-day-old infant yield evidence of cardiac deceleration to this stimulus. Data from Ss aged up to 27 yrs show that all age groups, including newborns, exhibited reliable decelerative responses at least 70% of the time; in infants, single-trial changes were in excess of 20 beats/min and persisted for 6 or more sec; in adults, single-trial changes exceeded 10 beats/min. Cardiac deceleration to the synthetic vowel, though seemingly independent of arousal level, was associated with behavioral patterns of arousal and orienting, most frequently with EEG patterns of arousal. Data suggest that speech-like sounds may be processed at relatively high levels of the auditory system. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9153. Elliott, Luke S. (Memphis State U) **The heart rate component of the orienting reflex and its relation to performance on a concept formation task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4016.

9154. Flint, Marcha P. (City U New York) **Menarche and menopause of Rajput women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5791.

9155. Forman, Rhea H. (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology, Pasadena, CA) **The physiological effects of Christians visualizing they are committing a sinful act and the function religious variables play in the intensity of such effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3464.

9156. Glick, Stanley D. & Stanley, Michael E. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Neurochemical correlate of body weight in rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 153-155.—Studied the relationship between feeding behavior and brain levels of catecholamines in 22 female Sprague-Dawley rats. Although no simple relationship between chemical and behavioral measurements was found, a more complex but strikingly consistent correlation between body weight and an index of catecholamine balance was observed. (16 ref)

9157. Glotzbach, Steven F. (Stanford U) **Correlation of hippocampal theta activity and movement during slow-wave sleep in cats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 485-490.—Hippocampal EEG, muscle tonus, and body movement were recorded during slow-wave sleep in 5 female cats. A consistent correlation was seen between body movement and a change in the hippocampal EEG from large amplitude irregular activity to theta activity. Occasionally synchronization of the hippocampal waveform also accompanied changes in muscle tonus in the absence of movement. Results are discussed in terms of recent theories of the significance of the theta rhythm and its possible implications in hippocampal function. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
9158. Hanna, Joel M. & Smith, Richard M. (U Hawaii) **Responses of Hawaiian-born Japanese and Caucasians to a standardized cold exposure.** *Human Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 47(4), 427-440.—Experimental results indicate that subcutaneous fat is more important than ethnic background or inherited physiological differences in influencing responses to cold. (30 ref)—S. L. Warren.
9159. Ibrahim, Ibrahim I. (Washington U, St Louis) **Immunophysiological and behavioral parameters in rats as related to age and environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4630-4631.
9160. Jacobson, Alan F. (U Miami, FL) **Differential heart rate classical conditioning in humans using treadmill movement or shock as unconditioned stimulus.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4082-4083.
9161. Krynicki, Victor. (Columbia U) **Time trends and periodic cycles in REM sleep eye movements.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 507-513.—Analyzed linear and quadratic trends in eye movements during REM sleep episodes in 16 undergraduates. REM episodes were grouped in 4 categories according to their length: 11.0-21.3, 21.7-29.7, 30.0-42.3, and 42.7 min or longer. 8 episodes had a significant linear trend, 10 a quadratic trend, 7 had both trends, and 12 had no trend. In general, a subsequent spectral analysis revealed the dominant presence of a slow cycle (10-30 min) which varied according to the length of the REM episode. The presence of slow cycles was significant in REM episodes except for those in the 21-30 min range. For episodes of presleep wakefulness (about 2 hrs each), a dominant slow cycle was found. Results suggest a similarity in the periodic organization of eye movements during REM sleep and waking. Data also indicate that an ultradian (70-150 min) cycle was present in eye movements during sleep and waking. The finding of a decrease in eye movements before sleep onset, coupled with previous reports of an increase in eye movement after sleep onset, suggest the presence of a circadian cycle. (French summary)—*Journal summary*.
9162. Křivánek, J. (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Prague) **Labelling of TCA-soluble fraction and protein of the rat visual cortex after learning a pattern discrimination task.** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(9), 1042-1044.—Performed experiments to determine whether discrimination learning would cause a difference in the labeling of protein in the visual hemicortex of the rat. Male hooded rats were taught a vertical-horizontal discrimination, monocularly. After various time intervals the trained rats were sacrificed and protein content and radioactivity of both visual hemicortices were analyzed. The group sacrificed 15 min after ¹⁴C-leucine administration had significant elevation of protein labeling in the visual cortex contralateral to the trained eye. However, radioactivity in the trichloroacetic acid-soluble fraction dropped significantly. Results indicate that visual discrimination training is followed by a redistribution of protein radioactivity between trained and control visual hemicortices, while labeling of the soluble fraction appears to be unaffected. (German summary) (24 ref)—J. L. Andreassi.
9163. McCullough, Rita C. (U Oregon) **Rhythms of sexual desire and sexual activity in the human female.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4669-4670.
9164. McHenry, Delbert S. (Michigan State U) **Odor of frustration as it related to the number of reinforced trials prior to frustrative nonreward.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4707.
9165. Oleson, Terrence D. (U California, Irvine) **Stimulus control of pupillary behavior and neural activity in the auditory and somatic systems of the paralyzed cat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5833.
9166. Palmblad, Jan et al. **Experimentally induced stress in man: Effects on blood coagulation and fibrinolysis.** *Reports from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research*, 1975(Nov), No 42, 9 p.—Exposure of 16 healthy human females, age 23-44 yrs, to a moderately stressful 77-hr vigil under strictly controlled conditions was accompanied by hormonal reactions compatible with a stress reaction. The stressor procedure included performance on a specially designed shooting range, firing an electronic rifle at small targets fitted with photo diodes. An authentic battle noise from a tape recorder was amplified to a level of 95 db. After an unabated 2 1/2 hrs of such military activity and exposure, there followed a concentrated 15-min period for answering questionnaires, ingesting a meal, voiding urine for analysis, etc. In this manner the experiment was continued for 3 days without rest or sleep. Blood coagulation factors and fibrinogen decreased during the vigil, and only the latter returned to normal values within 5 days. (31 ref)—*Journal summary*.
9167. Shakhnovich, A. R. et al. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Burdenko Research Inst of Neurosurgery, Moscow) **[Quantitative characteristics of local blood flow in the human brain and its dependence on psychic activity.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshoi Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 313-320.—Describes a method for continuous monitoring of the local blood flow and metabolism of the human brain. The quantitative dependence of local blood flow on the functional activity of the brain (e.g., reading, speech, counting, and optokinetic nystagmus) was recorded and the amount of change in various parts of the brain was determined for each of the above functions. (English summary) (20 ref)—L. V. Majovski.
9168. Small, Charles S. (U Southern Mississippi) **Extraversion and introversion: An arousal and habitua-**

tion comparison. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4059.

9169. Stevens, Henry A. (U Regina, Canada) **Serum uric acid: A biochemical factor in learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6202.

9170. Thompson, Carolyn T. (U Pittsburgh) **Influence of developmental age on menstrual cycle disruption among women entering college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4469.

9171. Thorkelson, Karen E. (U Minnesota) **The relationship between hypnotic susceptibility and certain personality, physiological, and electroencephalographic variables in monozygotic and dizygotic twin pairs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4031.

Psychophysiology

9172. Amicucci, Edward. (Kent State U) **Alpha biofeedback training and its effects on individuals exposed to noxious stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3483-3484.

9173. Berger, Joan E. (New York U) **Regulation of heart rate: The roles of awareness, external feedback, and individual differences in the learning of heart rate deceleration and acceleration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6231.

9174. Berkler, Margo S. (U Kansas) **Heart rate as a physiological correlate of schedules of reinforcement and trial-and-error and errorless procedures in third and fourth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6189-6190.

9175. Bloom, Larry J.; Houston, B. Kent & Burish, Thomas G. (U Colorado) **An evaluation of finger pulse volume as a psychophysiological measure of anxiety.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 40-42.—192 female undergraduates were exposed to either a threatening or nonthreatening situation, and indices of physiological arousal (pulse rate and FPV) and self-report of anxiety (Affect Adjective Checklist (AACL)) were collected. Results indicate that FPV was responsive to changes in experimentally induced anxiety and significantly correlated with pulse rate and AACL, although the strength of these relationships was not substantial. —*Journal abstract.*

9176. House, Thomas H. (U South Carolina) **Empathy in prison subjects at the extremes of the MMPI Pd and Welsch Anxiety scales viewing high or low levels of distress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4665.

9177. Jackson, Thomas L.; Barkley, Russell A. & Pashko, Steven M. (Bowling Green State U) **The effects of hypnotic induction versus high motivation on oral temperature.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 22-28.—Investigated the hypothesis that changes in oral temperature are associated with neutral hypnotic induction using neutral hypnosis and a high motivation condition as controls. 33 undergraduates were assigned to 3 experimental conditions: neutral hypnotic induction, high motivation control, and no treatment control. Ss in all conditions received pre- and posttreatment oral temperature measurements after a 20-min temperature stabilization period.

Ss exposed to the neutral hypnotic induction condition showed a significantly greater increase in oral temperature than Ss in the latter 2 conditions, who did not differ from each other in this regard. The methodological considerations of future research in this area are discussed. (German, French & Spanish summaries) —*Journal abstract.*

9178. Moeller, Thomas G. (U Iowa) **Effects of stimulus type, age, sex, and stimulus familiarization on rated liking and heart rate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4708-4709.

9179. Plotkin, William B. & Cohen, Robin. (U Colorado) **Occipital alpha and the attributes of the "alpha experience."** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 16-21.—Studied the extent to which occipital alpha strength is related to 5 subjective dimensions associated with the "alpha experience": (a) the degree of oculomotor processing, (b) the degree of sensory awareness, (c) the degree of body awareness, (d) the deliberateness of thought, and (e) the pleasantness of emotional state. One experimental group of 8 undergraduates was run for each of the above 5 dimensions. First, while an integrated amplitude measure of occipital alpha strength was recorded, Ss practiced 2 "simple awareness techniques" (without feedback) corresponding to the 2 poles of the group's dimension. Ss were then given the task of associating their 2 awareness techniques with occipital alpha strength by means of feedback-augmented alpha enhancement and suppression. Results show that only the 1st 2 dimensions, the degree of oculomotor processing and the degree of sensory awareness, were significantly related to occipital alpha strength. Findings support the notion that the alpha experience as a whole is not intrinsically or directly associated with enhanced occipital alpha strength and that occipital alpha strength is a direct function of only oculomotor processing. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9180. Smith, Michael J. (U Wisconsin) **Social tracking of heart rate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3548.

9181. Stephenson, David & Siddle, David A. (U Southampton, England) **Effects of "below-zero" habituation on the electrodermal orienting response to a test stimulus.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 10-15.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 90 undergraduates to investigate the effect of below-zero habituation training on skin conductance response (SCR) amplitude to a change in auditory stimulus frequency. In both experiments, Ss were trained with a 1,000 Hz tone until zero responding and then received 5, 10, or 15 further training trials. In Exp I, Ss then received 1 presentation of a test stimulus of 1,400 Hz, while in Exp II, the test stimulus was a tone of 670 Hz. On the basis of dual-process theory, it was hypothesized that response amplitude to the test stimulus would be inversely related to amount of below-zero training. However, results of both experiments indicate that SCR amplitude was positively related to amount of below-zero training. Data suggest that in situations of extended habituation training, an expectancy or subjective probability of stimulus occurrence gradient is important in determining response amplitude to a test stimulus. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9182. Younggren, Jeffrey N. (U Arizona) **Learning rates of the EEG alpha rhythm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4104.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

9183. Bremer, F. (Brussels U. Unité de Recherches sur le Cerveau, Belgium) **Existence of a mutual tonic inhibitory interaction between the preoptic hypnogenic structure and the midbrain reticular formation.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 71-75.—Electrophysiological experiments with encéphale isolé cats support the conclusions that (a) electrical stimulation of the mesencephalic tegmentum (MT) bilaterally evokes an inhibitory P wave in the hypnogenic area of the basal preoptic forebrain; (b) electrolytic transection of the MT results immediately in an intense and lasting activation of the same hypnogenic area; (c) slow-wave sleep of the intact encéphale isolé is associated with a similar, although less intense, activation of the hypnogenic area; (d) the preoptic activation which follows mesencephalic transection is strongly reduced by light. It is suggested that the induction of slow-wave sleep and its maintenance can be explained by an imbalance between the cerebral antagonistic influences of the arousal hypnogenic systems.—*L. Gorsey.*

9184. Chernovetz, Mary E. (U Georgia) **Repeated exposure to X-radiation and radiation-induced taste aversion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4075.

9185. Giannetta, Carl L. (Texas A&M U) **Effects of chronic exposure to 3% CO₂ on zinc metabolism in man.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6087.

9186. Gliddon, Jack B. (Claremont Graduate School) **Electrophysiological and chemical mechanisms of hunger.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3529.

9187. Kharchenko, P. D.; Chaichenko, G. M. & Elmuratov, S. (Kiev Schevchenko State U, School of Human & Animal Physiology, USSR) **[The effect of lethal doses of irradiation on conditioned activity of rats of different ages.]** (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 279-286.—Studied the effect of total radiation (700 r) on parameters of conditioned activity in 1 group of young male white rats (3-4 mo old) and 2 groups of adult rats (7-8 mo and 18-24 mo). Lethal doses of irradiation deteriorated the conditioned reflex activity in all 3 age groups. The direct effect of irradiation was expressed in lower efficiency of motor reaction in young and old Ss and a general suppression of motor activity in adult Ss. The weakening effect of irradiation upon the internal inhibitory processes of rats of different ages is discussed. (English summary) (22 ref)—*L. V. Majovski.*

9188. Lytle, Loy D.; Messing, Rita B.; Fisher, Laurel & Phebus, Lee. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Effects of long-term corn consumption on brain serotonin and the response to electric shock.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4215), 692-694.—Male rats fed a tryptophan-poor corn diet had reduced levels of brain serotonin and showed increased responsiveness to

electric shock. This diet-induced hyperalgesia could be reversed by feeding the Ss diets with adequate amounts of tryptophan or by systemic injections of amino acid.

9189. Marshall, John F. (U Pennsylvania) **The lateral hypothalamic syndrome: Sensory neglect and the nigrostriatal bundle.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4090.

9190. Miley, William M. (Temple U) **Some effects of androgens on inter-male fighting by laboratory mice in a spontaneous dominance situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3537-3538.

9191. Pannabecker, Betty J. & Chiszar, David. (U Colorado) **An investigation of behavioral characteristics of rats developed from senile ova.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 497-504.—Attempted to determine whether behavioral handicaps result in rats when fertilization occurs late in the life of the ova. Female Sprague-Dawley rats were mated so that fertilization occurred near ovulation or approximately 6 hrs afterward. Although late-mated Ss showed more rejection of the male than controls, there was no significant difference in the probability of becoming pregnant given that copulation occurred. Measures of maternal activities during gestation and the maternal care period revealed no differences between 8 late-mated and 8 control Ss; 34 measures of offspring behavior in the home cage and standard learning apparatuses showed no consistent group differences.—*Journal abstract.*

9192. Pepeu, G.; Garau, L.; Mulas, M. L. & Marconcini-Pepeu, I. (U Florence, Medical School, Italy) **Stimulation by morphine of acetylcholine output from the cerebral cortex of septal rats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(3), 677-680.—Data from septally lesioned anesthetized male Wistar rats show that morphine (10 mg/kg subcutaneously) can increase acetylcholine output from the cerebral cortex. It is suggested that morphine has an indirect action on the activity of cortical cholinergic neurons and that the septal area may play a role in this effect which is unrelated to antinociception. (21 ref)

9193. Rowland, Neil E. & Antelman, Seymour M. (U Pittsburgh) **Stress-induced hyperphagia and obesity in rats: A possible model for understanding human obesity.** *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4224), 310-312.—24 adult female Sprague-Dawley rats were assigned to 1 of 3 experimental conditions: (a) intact, (b) ovariectomized and injected daily with 1 µg of estradiol benzoate, or (c) ovariectomized. 3 Ss from each of these groups received 6 daily tail pinch sessions in the presence of sweetened milk. All pinched Ss became hyperphagic and obese. When obesity was clearly evident, pinched Ss tended to become satiated earlier in a given session and were inclined to become agitated and spill milk when pinching persisted. Results demonstrate for the 1st time that a chronic nonspecific stress is capable of inducing and sustaining clear-cut hyperphagia and weight gain in the rat. Involvement of the nigro-striatal dopamine system in the behavior caused by tail pinching is noted, and parallels are drawn with altered affective states in obese humans.—*L. Gorsey.*

9194. Sekuler, Marian D. (City U New York) **Influence of superior colliculus on the spatial gradient**

of responses in cat visual cortex. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3543.

9195. Sessions, George R. (U Georgia) Retention and extinction of radiation-induced saccharin aversion. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3543.

9196. Shen, Hung-Mei. (Chungyuan Christian Coll of Science & Engineering, Chungli, Taiwan) The effects of chlordiazepoxide and shock intensity on the acquisition of avoidance learning. *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 13-17.—Used 40 rabbits to investigate the effects of various dosages of chlordiazepoxide (CDP) on the acquisition of a 2-way shuttle avoidance response at moderate and high shock intensities. It was found that the use of a dose of 15mg/kg CDP disrupted the performance at a high but not at a moderate shock intensity. It is suggested that these results are not consistent with the notion that the consequence of using CDP is to reduce fear.—*Journal abstract*.

9197. Stoffer, Gerald R. (U Montana) Air-blast avoidance learning sets in normal and protein-malnourished rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3544-3545.

9198. Whitman, Russell D. (Brandeis U) Behavioral concomitants of an experimental histidinemia. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3546.

Electrical Stimulation

9199. Asanuma, Hiroshi & Arnold, Arthur P. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) Noxious effects of excessive currents used for intracortical microstimulation. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 103-107.—Data from cats showed that noxious effects are produced when excessive currents are used for intracortical microstimulation and that these noxious effects can be partially prevented by superimposing weak currents of opposite direction during train stimulation or delivering a short current pulse of opposite direction immediately after each stimulus current. Comparisons with findings from Old and New World primates (*Papio* and *Cebus*) are presented.

9200. Bass, Robert W. (Brown U) Detection of electrical brain stimulation at subcortical sites in rats. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4685-4686.

9201. Beagley, Walter K. (U Pennsylvania) Grooming in the rat as an aftereffect of lateral hypothalamic stimulation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6229-6230.

9202. Berdashkevich, A. P. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Information Transmission Problems, Moscow) [Locomotor form of hypothalamic self-stimulation in rats.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 400-406.—Studied the effect of cerebral self-stimulation on 14 white rats' motor behavior controlled by the hypothalamic region. A series of stimuli was delivered for pressing the pedal and for running over a wheel. The experimental paradigm was set as follows: the fewer the number of pedal pressings or the shorter the running period required for receiving the next series, the higher the frequency of self-stimulation. When Ss received brain stimulation for running, they

more frequently discontinued the stimulation as current intensity increased, thereby speeding up the running. Ss learned to lengthen the self-regulated series over trials. The average rate of running and number of pedal pressings always increased as current intensity rose. These data are considered with those from other studies which suggest that self-stimulation of the brain alters the S's rhythm of motor behavior. (English summary) (34 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9203. Carter, David A. & Phillips, Anthony G. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Intracranial self-stimulation at sites in the dorsal medulla oblongata. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(1), 155-160.—15 of 42 male Wistar rats with electrodes in the dorsal medulla displayed intracranial self-stimulation (ICS) behavior at ranges ranging from 64/15 min to 573/15 min. The successful elicitation of ICS in a brain region previously found negative for ICS is most likely due to procedural differences. A ventral noradrenergic bundle hypothesis of brain stimulation reward is suggested. (43 ref)

9204. Dressler, David M. & Folk, Joseph. (U Connecticut, Health Ctr, Farmington) The treatment of depression with ECT in the presence of brain tumor. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1320-1321.—Notes that, traditionally, the presence of brain tumor has been considered an absolute contraindication to the use of ECS therapy. In selected cases, however, this procedure may be beneficial and at times even lifesaving. The need is indicated for an eclectic approach to treatment, given the current state of psychiatric knowledge. A case report is presented.—*Journal abstract*.

9205. Dzidzishvili, N. N. & Ungiadze, A. A. (Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Tbilisi, USSR) [Effect of hippocampus stimulation on delayed conditioned reactions in the cat.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 260-264.—Studied the effect of electrical stimulation of the dorsal and ventral hippocampus on conditioned alimentary motor reflexes and delayed reactions in cats. Chronic implanted electrodes were placed in cats' brains after H. H. Jasper's stereotaxic atlas specifications. Stimulation of the dorsal hippocampus exerted an inhibitory influence on the CR and shortened the maximum delay; stimulation of the ventral hippocampus produced the opposite effect. The suggestion is discussed that such differences result from emotional states arising from these parts of the hippocampus and simultaneously involving other limbic structures. (English summary) (34 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9206. Hine, Arthur B. (Purdue U) Effects of electroconvulsive shock on conditioned skeletal and heart rate responses in the rat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4082.

9207. Klemm, W. R. & Dreyfus, L. R. (Texas A&M U) Septal- and caudate induced behavioral inhibition in relation to hippocampal EEG of rabbits. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 561-567.—Examined behavioral inhibition in 15 New Zealand White rabbits by comparing low- and high-frequency electrical stimulation of the septum and the caudate nucleus on 3 measures of unlearned activity, a discriminative active avoidance task, and a leverpress operant task. Four and 8/sec stimulation of either site evoked a sustained

rhythmic discharge in the hippocampus morphologically similar to naturally occurring theta rhythm. At 100/sec, the EEG was persistently desynchronized by septal stimulation and generally unaffected by caudate stimulation. Septal stimulation at all frequencies caused massive increases in exploratory activity in some Ss but had no clear effect on jiggle stand activity or on duration of immobility reflex (animal hypnosis) compared to that of 6 controls. Both septal and caudate stimulation inhibited previously learned avoidance and operant behavior, and these effects were frequency specific occurring at low, but not high, stimulus frequencies. Caudate stimulation also inhibited jiggle stand activity and exploration, and enhanced the immobility reflex. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9208. Mikhailova, N. G. & Pimenova, T. G. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Changes of self-stimulation during simultaneous stimulation of negative and positive brain structures of another animal.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 428-430.—Studied the effect of hippocampal self-stimulation during simultaneous stimulation of different emotional centers in the cortex of 7 rats. Results show a complex signaling interaction, effecting CR changes in the brain centers under study.—L. V. Majovski.

9209. Miliarassis, Eleftherios; Thoa, Nguyen B.; Tizabi, Yousef & Jacobowitz, David M. (U Quebec, Lab de Neurophysiologie, Chicoutimi, Canada) Catecholamine concentration of discrete brain areas following self-stimulation in the ventromedial tegmentum of the rat. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 192-197.—Investigated possible changes of catecholamine (CA) in discrete regions of the Sprague-Dawley rat brain following self-administered stimulation in the ventral tegmental area in Ss pretreated with a CA synthesis inhibitor. Results reveal changes in CA of only a few areas which may be considered as the most sensitive regions and of particular functional relationship to the ventromedial tegmentum and rewarding mechanisms. (23 ref)

9210. Preobrazhenskaya, L. A. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Hippocampal theta-rhythm and motor activity.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 227-235.—Studied the effect of changes in electrical activity of the hippocampus and heart rate in 7 dogs, using chronic electrode implantation and experimentally induced instrumental reactions. Conditioned switching-over of heterogeneous reflexes, using probabilistic (random) reinforcement procedures, was employed. Results obtained on theta-rhythm activity did not show a positive correlation on any of the differing degrees of increased frequency change or synchronization in the hippocampus. No correlation was found in regard to the Ss' motor activity or positive effects owing to dependence on probability of reinforcement of adaptive actions. The lack of psychophysiological correlates with respect to electrical brain activity of the structures studied is discussed. (English summary) (17 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9211. Ralph, Timothy L. (U Massachusetts) Disruption of the taste aversions acquired subsequent to LiCl poisoning: An investigation of some factors which

interfere with an organismic defense mechanism. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4712-4713.

9212. Schwaber, James S. (U Miami, FL) Cardioinhibitory units in dorsal motor nucleus and cardiovascular units in hypothalamus and nucleus solitarius of the conscious rabbit. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4097.

9213. Steinberg, Milton L. (City U New York) The disruptive effects of electroconvulsive shock and a technique for investigating these effects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3544.

9214. Tanaka, T. & Naquet, R. (CNRS, Laboratoire de Physiologie nerveuse, Gif-sur-Yvette, France) Kindling effect and sleep organization in cats. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 449-454.—Compared sleep organization in 7 kindled cats and 4 controls. Longitudinal observation during 5 hrs of polygraphic recording continued every day at the beginning, irregularly after kindling, for 1 yr. During kindling installation, REM sleep was gradually reduced after each stimulation. When the kindling phenomenon was established, each stimulation triggered a typical generalized convulsion, and diminution of REM sleep persisted. Total amount, duration of episode, and frequency of REM sleep decreased after each stimulation. Increase of the awake stage was also observed after each stimulation. These data are compared with other reports on sleep organization after generalized convulsions or temporal lobe epilepsy in animals and man. (French summary) (20 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9215. Tevzadze, V. G. (Georgian State Inst of Physical Culture, Tbilisi, USSR) [Formation of temporary connections by direct electrical stimulation of different brain structures.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 287-291.—Studied the effect of direct electrical stimulation of the neocortex and the caudate nucleus on the conditioned motor reflexes in 8 dogs. The technique of EEG microelectrode implantation is described in detail in an effort to account for the formation of temporary connections (a) when stimulation of the visual cortex precedes as a conditioned signal and (b) when stimulation of the caudate nucleus precedes that of the motor cortex. Results show that direct stimulation produced "closing" of temporary connections under specified conditions in the ascending and descending connection fibers. The data suggest further that closing of temporary connections may also take place at the level of the caudate nucleus. (English summary) (17 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9216. Wagner, H. Ryan; Feeney, Dennis M.; Gullotta, Frank P. & Cote, Ila L. (U New Mexico) Suppression of cortical epileptiform activity by generalized and localized ECoG desynchronization. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 499-506.

Studied the effects of high frequency electrical stimulation of both diffusely projecting brain regions and regions of more restricted projection on penicillin-induced cortical epileptiform focal activity in 13 adult cats. Effects were contingent on the level of focal activity at the time of stimulation. Very active foci (spike rates above 0.5/sec) were uniformly driven by stimulation of

all structures. Foci exhibiting weak to moderate levels of activity were inhibited both during and following stimulation. Episodes of spike suppression induced through stimulation of diffusely projecting structures were typically followed by an intensified "rebound" of interictal activity, although episodes induced through stimulation of regions of limited projection were not. This effect was most apparent with caudate stimulation and motor cortex foci. Results are discussed in terms of the interaction between naturally occurring brain rhythms in sleep and arousal with the epileptic process. (French summary) (45 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9217. Wepman, Barry J. (U Houston) **The effect of early shock with or without a warning signal on adult behavior and susceptibility to stress-induced ulcers in the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4103.

9218. White, Howard A. (New York U) **A psychophysical model and physiological test of sensory-drive interactions governing the role of reward in homeostasis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6254-6255.

9219. Yeomans, John S. & Davis, Jefferson K. (U California, Riverside) **Behavioral measurement of the post-stimulation excitability of neurons mediating self-stimulation by varying the voltage of paired pulses.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 435-447. —Compared 3 different behavioral methods for estimating the refractory periods of the directly stimulated neurons mediating self-stimulation in 3 implanted, freely behaving male Sprague-Dawley rats. The simplest method, observing the barpressing rate as the interval between paired pulses was varied, yielded systematically shifting refractory period estimates which depended on the voltage chosen. Voltage threshold methods were more useful but depended on 2 tenuous scaling assumptions. A frequency threshold measure proposed by the 1st author (in press) was better able to meet these scaling criticisms. This method establishes a more sound theoretical basis for quantitative measurement of excitability changes in the directly stimulated neurons mediating stimulation-elicited behaviors. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Lesions

9220. Achterberg, Jeanne. (Texas Christian U) **The immediate behavioral and physiological effects of hypothalamic knife cuts in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4683.

9221. Bresnahan, Jacqueline C. (Ohio State U) **Synergies and reciprocities in the behavioral effects of combinatorial ablations of the septal and amygdalar components of the limbic system of the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4071-4072.

9222. Casagrande, Vivien A. (Duke U) **Behavioral changes following ablation of the superior colliculus in the tree shrew (*Tupaia glis*).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4688.

9223. Dean, Paul. (Oxford U, England) **Effects of inferotemporal lesions on the behavior of monkeys.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 41-71. —Monkeys with inferotemporal (IT) lesions learn visual

discriminations abnormally slowly. The evidence for various explanations of this defect is reviewed. It is concluded that the defect does not result from the disorders of perception, attention, or memory for either visual stimuli or visual associations that have so far been postulated. Two other explanations remain viable: that IT animals have a reduced capacity either to (a) categorize visual stimuli or (b) form associations with them. Since the existing evidence on these 2 hypotheses is inadequate, ways of testing them are suggested. (123 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9224. Enloe, Linda J. (Ohio State U) **Mediation of septal-amygdaloid social reciprocity by some midbrain and diencephalic structures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4078.

9225. Ferriero, Donna & Margolis, Frank L. (Roche Inst of Molecular Biology, Nutley, NJ) **Denervation in the primary olfactory pathway of mice: II. Effects on carnosine and other amine compounds.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(1), 75-86. —Peripheral deafferentation of central denervation caused a rapid, selective decrease of carnosine from the reciprocal portion of the primary olfactory pathway. Data demonstrate the localization of carnosine within the primary olfactory chemoreceptor neurons and suggest a possible role for this compound in neural transmission. (26 ref)

9226. Gibson, Alan R. (New York U) **Independence of cortico-hypothalamic feeding mechanisms in brain bisected monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3528-2529.

9227. Gustafson, John W. (Purdue U) **Distractibility and reactivity under different response conditions following hippocampal lesions in the rat.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 479-484. —Male Holtzman rats with dorsal hippocampal lesions were compared with sham-operated controls ($N = 42$) on measures of responsiveness to a distracting stimulus that was presented under 3 conditions of ongoing operant or consummatory activity. The distractor was a compound auditory-visual stimulus delivered twice in each of 3 daily sessions, in each instance following (a) the 2nd response of an FR sequence, (b) the 6th response of an FR sequence, or (c) 5 min of licking for sucrose solution. The duration of distraction was lower among lesioned Ss under all 3 response conditions and lower for both groups under the latter 2 conditions than under the 1st. The lesion effect was more pronounced as a reduction in exploration following distraction than as a reduction in orienting activity. In a subsequent test, tentative evidence was obtained for a lesion-induced decrement in dishabituation. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9228. Harley, Carolyn A. (U Oregon) **Inhibitory control of attention and the hippocampus: Tests of a theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4696-4697.

9229. Ibuka, Nobuo & Kawamura, Hiroshi. (Mitsubishi-Kasei Inst of Life Sciences, Tokyo, Japan) **Loss of circadian rhythm sleep-wakefulness cycle in the rat by suprachiasmatic nucleus lesions.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 76-81. —Studied the effects of bilateral suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) lesions as well as bilateral enucleation on the sleep-wakefulness cycle in male albino rats. After SCN lesions, the most significant

change observed was the abolition of the difference in the amount of total sleep (slow-wave plus paradoxical sleep) between light and dark hours. However, immediately after recovery from anesthesia, circadian rhythm of the sleep-wakefulness cycle was completely eliminated after SCN lesions and lasted without change for up to 63 days recording period. There was no apparent change in the proportion of paradoxical sleep to total sleep. In enucleated Ss, the circadian sleep rhythm, although attenuated, was still evident in the 1st 2 wks. It is concluded that SCN represents an effective control mechanism for circadian rhythm in the rat in sleep and wakefulness, presumably functioning as a biological clock; however, this clock only regulates the distribution of sleep within a day since no specific influence on paradoxical sleep or the total amount of sleep was observed.—L. Gorsey.

9230. Jalagonia, Sh. L. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Experimental Pathology & Therapy, Sukhumi) [Daily dynamics of conditioned activity and of some vegetative functions in experimental neurosis in monkeys.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 236-242.—Studied the physiological correlates affecting physiological functions in 10 baboons of whom 6 were left intact, 2 received cortical ablations, and 2 received brain extirpation procedures. Conditioning consisted of systematically induced experimental neurosis in all Ss. Results show that during the postneurotic period, normal periodic changes in the recorded parameters were absent. No changes were produced in the conditioned activity and vegetative processes. Nonuniformity of daily rhythm of physiological functions in the different groups of Ss involving the localization of the pre-operative lesions is discussed. (English summary) (18 ref)—L. V. Majovski.

9231. Kelly, Peter H. (U Cambridge, England) Unilateral 6-hydroxydopamine lesions of nigrostriatal or mesolimbic dopamine-containing terminals and the drug-induced rotation of rats. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 163-169.—In a study with adult male Sprague-Dawley rats, the mesolimbic dopaminergic system or the nigrostriatal system were destroyed unilaterally by stereotaxic injection of 6-hydroxydopamine and Ss subsequently tested for drug-inducing circling. Results confirm the importance of an imbalance in striatal dopamine content for circling to occur after amphetamine or apomorphine. (23 ref)

9232. Kolb, Bryan E. (Pennsylvania State U) The behavior of rats with chronic lesions in MD-projection cortex. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4085-4086.

9233. Mikulka, Peter J. & Freeman, Frederick G. (Old Dominion U) The effects of reinforcement delay and hippocampal lesions on the acquisition of a choice response. *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 473-477.—Examined the effect of lesions of the hippocampus in 16 male Long-Evans hooded rats and delay of reinforcement (0 or 10 sec) on the acquisition of a spatial response in a Y-maze. Results indicated that the acquisition of the response was markedly retarded in lesioned Ss compared to 14 controls when a 10-sec reinforcement delay was used. Results are taken to

support the notion of increased distractibility in the lesioned Ss. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9234. Noble, Charles S. (U Georgia) Effects of lesions in the ventromedial and ventrolateral midbrain of rats on several behaviors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4710.

9235. Rook, Joseph C. (U Georgia) Localizing the hoarding deficit in the septal hamster. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4714-4715.

9236. Sellstrom, Gail J. (Michigan State U) Cortical lesions and sexual behavior in the male rat. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6250.

9237. Simpson, John B. (Northwestern U) The role of the subfornical organ in drinking behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4720.

9238. Suvorov, V. V.; Yermolenko, S. F. & Khojayeve, N. U. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Pavlov Inst of Physiology, Leningrad) [The role of caudate nuclei in the formation and extinction of avoidance reactions in rats of different age.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 272-278.—Studied the effect of electrolytic ablation on the caudate nucleus of rats of different ages in order to determine the nature of formation and extinction of avoidance reactions in the striate cortical structures. Experiments were carried out on a group of Ss 2-4 mo old and a 2nd group 6-12 mo old. In the young Ss, whose cholinergic systems were cerebrally underdeveloped, lesions disturbed the formation of a conditioned avoidance reaction. In the older Ss, whose cholinergic systems were cerebrally well developed, lesions did not substantially affect the formation of the CR, but did impede extinction on the avoidance reaction. Findings are discussed in relation to the role of the cholinergic brain pathways involved in the extinction processes. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

9239. Weiss, Klaudiusz R. (State U New York, Stony Brook) Latent inhibition: Effects of septal lesions and stimulus controllability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4646.

9240. Winterkorn, Jacqueline M. (Cornell U, Medical Coll) Visual discrimination between spatially separated stimuli by cats with lesions of the superior colliculus-pretectum. *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(3), 523-541.—Trained intact cats and cats with lesions of the superior colliculus-pretectum on light-dark horizontal-vertical stripe discriminations in a V-maze where the stimuli were widely separated or in a divided straight maze where they were side by side. Results show that the lesioned Ss could locate widely separated stimuli well enough to discriminate them from a distant choicepoint and suggest that, since all unoperated Ss committed alley entrance errors as well as door-push errors, commission of alley entrance errors reflects a normal process in 2-choice learning. (28 ref)

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9241. Aleksandrowicz, Malca K. (U Kansas) Neonatal behavioral patterns and their relation to obstetrical medication. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6187-6188.

9242. Ancona, L.; Saraceni, C. & Capossi, M. (U Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Facoltà di Medicina e

Chirurgia, Milan, Italy) [Disinhibiting effect of N-[(1-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-methyl]-2-methoxy-5-sulfamoyl-benzamide (sulpiride): II.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 36(1), 16-24.—To test whether sulpiride decreases rigidity, 20 highly rigid Ss received either a placebo or the drug. Those Ss who received sulpiride reduced their resistance to change in perception significantly more than placebo Ss. Some time elapsed before reaching an optimal level of perceptual change, supporting an interpretation that the drug serves as a filter of inhibition exchange.—L. L'Abate.

9243. Aprison, M. H.; Hingtgen, J. N. & McBride, W. J. (Indiana, U, Medical Ctr, Inst of Psychiatric Research) **Serotonergic and cholinergic mechanisms during disruption of approach and avoidance behavior.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1813-1822.—A review of recent studies indicates that injection of 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) into pigeons and rats working on approach schedules produce a period of behavioral depression that is temporally correlated to increased levels of total 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT; serotonin) in the telencephalon and diencephalon. Administration of alpha-methyl-meta-tyrosine (AMMT) also results in depressed responding; however, the temporal correlation is with decreased levels of total 5-HT in brain. The hypothesis presented to explain these 2 apparent opposite biochemical states which result in similar behavioral disruptions is that in both cases more 5-HT is released within certain key serotonergic synapses mediating this behavior. Evidence from subcellular studies supports this concept. Another series of studies has indicated that acetylcholine may play a role in excitation during avoidance behavior. Behavioral excitation observed following administration of tetrabenazine 18 hrs after iproniazid pretreatment to rats working on shock-avoidance schedules was temporally correlated with lowered levels of acetylcholine in the telencephalon. Pretreatment with 0.8 mg/kg of atropine blocked excitation whereas % of this dose increased the duration. Mechanisms to explain these neurochemical correlates of behavior are discussed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9244. Ashford, J. R. & Cobby, J. M. (U Exeter, England) **Drug interactions: The effects of alcohol and meprobamate applied singly and jointly in human subjects: III. The concentrations of alcohol and meprobamate in the blood and their effects on performance—application of mathematical models.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Suppl No 7, 140-161.—The relations between the levels of alcohol and meprobamate in the blood and performance on a visual-motor coordination tracking task were analyzed by a general system of mathematical models, using data from the 5th of a series of experiments conducted by J. A. Carpenter, R. J. Gibbins, and J. A. Marshman (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5). The derivation of the models is described. In general, the relationship between blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and performance was nonmonotonic; best performance occurred at BACs of 10-20 mg/100 ml. The relationship between meprobamate concentration (BMC) and performance was monotonic; performance deteriorated with increasing BMC. The results of the reaction latency measure, however,

showed no consistent relationship with BAC or BMC. The action of alcohol can be represented by a model which involves 2 distinct sites of action; that of meprobamate, 1 site. It could not be determined whether the site of action of meprobamate is distinct from those of alcohol because the blood levels of the drugs were not high enough. Implications of the results are discussed, with particular reference to the quantitative description of the joint action of drugs and the design of future experiments.—*Journal summary*.

9245. Baez, Luis A. (Princeton U) **The role of brain catecholamines in the anorectic response to amphetamine.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4068-4069.

9246. Baldessarini, R. J.; Walton, K. G. & Borgman, R. J. (Harvard U, Medical School, Psychiatric Research Lab, Boston) **Esters of apomorphine and N,N-dimethyldopamine as agonists of dopamine receptors in the rat brain in vivo.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(10), 725-731.—Subcutaneous injections of O,O'-diacetylapomorphine, at doses of .1-10.0 mg/kg, produced stereotyped gnawing behavior in male albino Sprague-Dawley rats, indistinguishable from that induced by apomorphine. The dose-response relationship and time course of this effect were similar for the 2 drugs, although the ester appeared to be more potent and longer-lasting at higher doses. While apomorphine had no behavioral effects when given orally at doses up to 100 mg/kg, diacetylapomorphine produced discernible stereotypy at oral doses as low as 10 mg/kg. The injection of diacetylapomorphine into Ss previously lesioned electrophoretically in the left nigro-striatal tract provoked turning behavior toward the side contralateral to the lesions, with an effectiveness similar to that of apomorphine. Apomorphine, but not diacetylapomorphine, stimulated the production of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (AMP) when incubated with homogenates of corpus striatum. N,N-dimethyldopamine, but not its ester, also stimulated cyclic AMP production in homogenates. Results support the conclusion that catechol esters of certain structural analogs of dopamine can be hydrolyzed in vivo to yield free catechols capable of stimulating central dopamine receptors. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9247. Baxley, Gladys B. (U Kansas) **Effects of psychotropic drugs on the short-term memory of retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6229.

9248. Beaton, John M. (U Alabama in Birmingham, Medical Ctr) **The behavioral and neurophysiological effects of methionine and its metabolites.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4599.

9249. Belenko, Steven R. (Columbia U) **Physiological and sensory correlates of ethanol consumption by rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6230.

9250. Berg, Allan J. (U Georgia) **The effects of illumination and stimulants upon the baseline locomotor activity of the rat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4686.

9251. Bigler, Erin D. (Barrow Neurological Inst, St Joseph's Hosp, Phoenix, AZ) **Lateral geniculate multiple-unit activity related to Metrazol potentiated after-**

discharges. *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 491-497. Following parenteral administration of subconvulsive levels (10 mg/kg, ip) of pentyleneetetrazol (Metrazol), photic stimulation induced an augmented rhythmic sequence of late neuron population burst-inhibition periods in the dorsal lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN) of 5 male albino Holtzman rats. This late bursting-inhibition activity was associated with the augmentation of cortically recorded photically evoked afterdischarges (PhADs). Multiple-unit activity (MUA) was also recorded from superior colliculus (SC), reticular formation (RF), posterior thalamic area (PTN), and dorsal hippocampus. Only SC and RF exhibited an initial discharge to photic stimulation with late bursting infrequently observed and only in the SC. PTN showed some tonic increases in MUA following photic stimulation. Hippocampus MUA was unaffected by photic pulse stimulation. Results document the neuronal role of the LGN in PhAD activity, and are discussed in terms of a recurrent LGN inhibitory system governing cortical PhAD production and elaboration. (French summary) (28 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9252. **Bischoff, Judith E.** (Washington U, St Louis) *para-chlorophenylalanine and the blood-brain barrier.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4621-4622.

9253. **Burov, Yu. V. & Speranskaya, N. P.** (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst of Pharmacology, Moscow) [Analysis of neurochemical mechanisms of one form of intraspecies behavior.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Mar), Vol 24(2), 301-305.—Studied the neurochemical mechanisms of central M-cholinergic and α -adrenergic structures and how they affect the formation and achievement of the avoidance reaction of 1 rat to the stimulation of its host partner. Drug dosage levels, neuropharmacology agents tested, and the experimental paradigm used, are described in detail. Ss were 93 white male rats weighing 270-300 g. The M-cholinergic agents (e.g., amizyl and atropine, and α -adreno inhibitor phentolamine) depressed avoidance reaction to pain stimulation of the partner. N-cholinergic agents (e.g., aprophene. B-adreno-inhibitor dichloriso-proterenol, M- and D-antagonist of serotonin, morphine, and LSD) all in doses eliciting corresponding central effects, did not influence avoidance reactions. (English summary) (19 ref)—*L. V. Majovski*.

9254. **Cappell, Howard & LeBlanc, A. E.** (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **Conditioned aversion by amphetamine: Rates of acquisition and loss of the attenuating effects of prior exposure.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 43(2), 157-162. Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 174 male Wistar rats to determine some of the limiting conditions of the aversion to saccharin caused by amphetamine. In Exp I chronic treatment with 7.5 mg/kg of amphetamine was administered for 0, 1, 5, or 20 days prior to pairing saccharin with an ip injection of 1.0 mg/kg of dextroamphetamine sulphate. Results indicate that between 5 and 20 days of treatment were necessary for the treatment to be effective in attenuating conditioned aversion. In Exp II Ss were withdrawn from treatment with 20 mg/kg of amphetamine for 1, 7, or 14 days prior to conditioning

trials with 1.0 mg/kg of amphetamine. The prior treatment lost its effectiveness in attenuating conditioned aversion between 7 and 14 days after withdrawal. Although alternative explanations are possible, the time intervals required for acquisition and loss of effectiveness of prior treatment are consistent with the hypothesis that tolerance is the mechanism underlying the observed effects.—*Journal abstract*.

9255. **Carpenter, J. A.** (Rutgers State U, Ctr of Alcohol Studies) **Drug interactions: The effects of alcohol and meprobamate applied singly and jointly in human subjects.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Suppl No 7, 193 p.

9256. **Carpenter, John A.; Gibbins, Robert J. & Marshman, Joan A.** (Rutgers State U, Ctr of Alcohol Studies) **Drug interactions: The effects of alcohol and meprobamate applied singly or jointly in human subjects: II. Five experiments.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Suppl No 7, 54-139.—Studied the effects of alcohol and meprobamate, administered singly and in combination, at doses up to 1.20 g of alcohol per kg of body weight and up to 30 mg of meprobamate per kg. Ss were 158 21-49 yr old males. 5 behavioral measures were obtained: Targets Missed, Errors, Targets Missed plus Errors, Reaction Latency, and a composite Statistic. The 5 measures generally produced similar results within a single experiment; Errors was least affected by the drugs. The worst performance occurred after the higher doses of the drugs in combination. The effects of the drugs were evident 1.5 hrs after beginning to drink, changed with time either for better or worse and were greatest toward the last quarter of the experimental session. It is concluded that the prolonged administration of meprobamate had an ameliorating effect on alcohol-produced changes in behavior and that a single dose increased the absorption of alcohol. (33 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9257. **Carpenter, John A.; Marshman, Joan A. & Gibbins, Robert J.** (Rutgers State U, Ctr of Alcohol Studies) **Drug interactions: The effects of alcohol and meprobamate applied singly and jointly in human subjects: Theoretical considerations and literature review.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Suppl No 7, 1-53.—Reviews research on the effects of alcohol and meprobamate and their interactions, including behavioral and pharmacological studies and studies of the interaction of alcohol with other drugs. It is argued that the task of characterizing the relation between the drug and response is formidable because complex physiological and biochemical processes determine the relationship between administered and effective dose and are further complicated by route of drug administration and various time relations. Much of the behavioral research assumes that a single dose is representative of all doses of the drug, and that combinations of the drugs and additivity of effects can be determined without a rigorous definition or means of application. (249 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9258. **Cohn, Major L. & Cohn, Marthe.** (U Pittsburgh Medical School, Magee-Womens Hosp) **Barrel rotation induced by somatostatin in the non-lesioned rat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 138-141.—In rats, 5-10 μ g of somatostatin decreased locomotor activity to the point of

cataplexia and higher doses (25-50 μ g) induced an unusual rotational behavior never reported: Ss rolled in a "barrel" fashion for 30 min in a left-handed direction only. It is suggested that thyrotropin releasing factor and somatostatin regulate behavior by maintaining a constant balance between dopaminergic and cholinergic systems.

9259. Cohn, Major L.; Cohn, Marthe & Taylor, Floyd H. (U Pittsburgh Medical School, Magee-Womens Hosp) **Thyrotropin releasing factor (TRF) regulation of rotation in the non-lesioned rat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 134-137.—Studied a previous finding of M. L. Cohn (1975) that in non-lesioned rats pretreated with drugs known to alter dopamine mediated activity in the brain (e.g., apomorphine and amphetamine), thyrotropin releasing factor (TRF) induced tight head-to-tail rotations on a flat surface. Results of a similar study show that TRF regulates locomotor activity through the dopaminergic pathway, thus linking for the first time a hypothalamic hormone to a neurotransmitter system.

9260. Cook, Leonard & Sepinwall, Jerry. (Hoffmann-La Roche, Research Div, Nutley, NJ) **Reinforcement schedules and extrapolations to humans from animals in behavioral psychology.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1889-1897.—Reviews data on the types of schedules of reinforcement that best measure the behavioral effects of 3 classes of psychotherapeutic drugs (neuroleptics, antidepressants, and anti-anxiety agents). The question of whether conditioned avoidance techniques are relevant predictors of antipsychotic efficacy is discussed in relation to thioridazine and clozapine. Other findings suggest that there is a correlation between clinical imipramine-like antidepressant activity and the ability of a compound to increase observing response rates in pigeons, while being ineffective in blocking conditioned avoidance responses. The validity of the conflict model commonly used in studying the behavioral effects of anti-anxiety drugs is discussed with reference to 3 parameters: the minimum effective anticonflict dose, the ranges of doses across which anticonflict activity can be maintained, and the dose at which VI responding is decreased. The usefulness of rate dependent approaches and multiple or concurrent schedules is discussed in relation to findings from recent studies that demonstrate that the 1st administration of a drug produces different response effects than repeated treatments. Limitations of the conditioned emotional response procedure as a model for human anxiety and fear are also discussed. (54 ref)—L. Gorsev.

9261. Crabbe, John C. (U Colorado) **Effects of d-amphetamine on learning and memory in inbred and hybrid mice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3122.

9262. da Prada, M. et al. (F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Research Div, Basel, Switzerland) **Lysergic acid diethylamide: Evidence for stimulation of cerebral dopamine receptors.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(1), 67-73.—In male albino rats, LSD (.2 mg/kg ip) decreased the striatal and retinal content of homovanillic acid. LSD did not change the level of dopamine (DA), but delayed the alpha-methylparatyrosine-induced disappearance of this amine in the telencephalon. In the cat, LSD diminished the DA output into the perfusate of the

caudate nucleus. LSD also increased the activity of adenylate cyclase in striatal homogenates of rat. Findings indicate that in the CNS, LSD stimulates DA receptors which may be involved in LSD-induced psychosis. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9263. Dunkley, Balfour. (New York U) **Behavioral, cardiovascular and biochemical effects of l-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (l-dopa) and dl-5-hydroxytryptophan (dl-5-HTP) in rats and dogs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3957.

9264. Eckardt, Michael J. (VA Hosp, Psychobiology Research Lab, Sepulveda, CA) **The role of orosensory stimuli from ethanol and blood-alcohol levels in producing conditioned taste aversion in the rat.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 267-271.—Used a taste-aversion paradigm with 55 female Sprague-Dawley albino rats to demonstrate that aversive consequences accompany the rapid oral ingestion of 5% (v/v) ethanol solutions. The learned taste aversion resulted from 5 10-min self-administrations of alcohol mixed with an originally preferred flavor at a dosage of 1.69 gm alcohol/kg body weight/day. In contrast, when the consumption of the alcohol solution was distributed throughout the day, a conditioned aversion was not obtained. This outcome was observed even though the distributed-drinking Ss were exposed to more orosensory stimuli and ingested more grams/kilogram than the 10-min Ss. The observation that those Ss that drank their daily fluid in 10 min demonstrated higher peak blood-alcohol levels than the distributed Ss supports the conclusion that a centrally mediated aversive state of inebriation must be present to produce a conditioned aversion.—*Journal abstract.*

9265. Estler, C. J. (U Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, W Germany) **Influence of phenoxybenzamine on methamphetamine-induced changes in locomotor activity, oxygen consumption, body temperature and some metabolic parameters.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(10), 779-783.—Studied the effects of phenoxybenzamine on methamphetamine-induced changes of locomotor activity, oxygen consumption, body temperature, and brain glycogen in female NMRI mice. Results suggest that phenoxybenzamine-sensitive alpha-adrenergic receptors play no decisive role in methamphetamine-induced motor excitation, hypothermia, and cerebral glycogenolysis.

9266. Evans, Hugh L.; Laties, Victor G. & Weiss, Bernard. (U Rochester, Medical & Dental School) **Behavioral effects of mercury and methylmercury.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1858-1867.—Notes that intoxication by elemental mercury or by methylmercury is revealed primarily by changes in behavior and by neurological signs. Disorders of movement and posture have been most widely reported, both in animals and humans. Specific sensory symptoms are also prominent in human methylmercury poisoning. Recent data indicate similar symptoms in monkeys during long-term exposure to methylmercury. Variations in the profile of behavioral and neurological effects are discussed in terms of differences in species and differences between acute and long-term exposure. The latter condition poses the most difficult questions for human health, yet has been less frequently studied. Procedures are suggested that may help to resolve these problems

(e.g., tests of learned behavior). (55 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9267. Florio, V.; Bianchi, L. & Longo, V. G. (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy) **A study of the central effects of sympathomimetic drugs: EEG and behavioural investigations on clonidine and naphazoline.** *Neuro pharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(10), 707-714.—Studied the effect of ip clonidine and naphazoline on the EEG and behavior of 18 male albino rats, 8 rabbits, and 3 cats and the modifications of these effects by alpha-adrenergic drugs and other compounds acting on the sympathetic system. Clonidine (.05–.2 mg/kg in rats, .025–.4 mg/kg in rabbits, and .025 and .05 mg/kg in cats) and naphazoline (.025 mg/kg in rabbits, up to .2 mg/kg in cats) induced behavioral depression and EEG synchronization in all species. These effects were prevented by tolazoline, phentolamine (both drugs given in doses of 2 and 10 mg/kg in rats and rabbits), and yohimbine (.5 mg/kg for all Ss), but not by phenoxybenzamine (2 and 10 mg/kg in all Ss). Pretreatment with alpha-methylparatyrosine (100 mg/kg/day for 3 days in rats only) was only partially effective in preventing EEG synchronization caused by clonidine. Reserpine (2 mg/kg in rats only) had no effect. Amphetamine (1 or 2 mg/kg) reversed the effects of clonidine, while clonidine attenuated the behavioral and EEG changes caused by amphetamine. Data suggest that clonidine and naphazoline induce sedation and EEG synchronization by stimulation of central alpha-adrenergic receptors. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9268. Frankel, David; Khanna, Jatinder M.; LeBlanc, A. Eugene & Kalant, Harold. (U Toronto, Canada) **Effect of p-chlorophenylalanine on the acquisition of tolerance to ethanol and pentobarbital.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 247-252.—Male Wistar rats were rendered tolerant to ethanol or pentobarbital by daily oral administration. Motor impairments after test doses of ip ethanol or pentobarbital were measured prior to and at various times during chronic treatment in order to assess the degree of tolerance development. Chronic administration of para-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) in a dosage regimen which produced and maintained approximately 95% depletion of brain serotonin (5-HT) did not alter motor impairment after initial acute administration of ethanol or pentobarbital. However, the rate of tolerance development to the motor-impairing effects of both drugs was slowed down in PCPA-treated Ss. PCPA did not appear to exert this effect by altering the disposition of ethanol or pentobarbital, since blood levels determined 20 min after administration of the test doses were similar in Ss treated with PCPA and in controls. Findings suggest that brain 5-HT may have a role in tolerance development to ethanol and pentobarbital. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9269. Gentil, V.; Greenwood, M. H. & Lader, M. H. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **The effect of adrenaline on human platelet MAO activity.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(2), 187-190.—Assessed MAO platelet activity before and after the subcutaneous administration of adrenaline (14.3 µg/kg) to 9 healthy volunteers. Significant increases were found 15 min and 1 hr after adrenaline in the enzymatic activity with benzylamine acting as substrate. Increases were also

found in all but 2 samples in the activity towards tyramine substrate. Such increases may be part of a general response to "stress," and, if so, need to be taken into account when interpreting changes in platelet MAO activity in psychiatric patients. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9270. Ghoneim, M. M. & Mewaldt, S. P. (U Iowa) **Effects of diazepam and scopolamine on storage, retrieval and organizational processes in memory.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 257-262.—Studied the effects of intramuscular injections of diazepam (0.3 mg/kg) and scopolamine (8 µg/kg) on memory processes and subjective moods in 36 19-27 yr old paid students. Ss were tested in groups of 4 in a double-blind procedure. Lists of words were presented to Ss who were then tested with an immediate free-recall test prior to drug administration. Following injection delayed free recall and recognition tests were given. Subsequently 2 sets of lists were presented separately and tested in the same fashion. Two of the lists in the last set were composed of words falling into distinct categories. Memory was analyzed by testing immediate recall of digit sequences and employing a visual recognition test. Subjective moods were evaluated with a rating questionnaire. Both diazepam and scopolamine impaired memory functions although the action of the latter drug was more pronounced and prolonged. The deficit appeared to be in the storage process leaving retrieval processes unaffected. Scopolamine interfered with organizational processes and produced a larger sedative effect than diazepam. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9271. Hall, Elizabeth C. (Florida State U) **A glucose + saccharin polydipsia: Effects of manipulating the physical characteristics of the components as well as their temporal and spatial presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4695-4696.

9272. Hanson, Harley M. (Merck Inst for Therapeutic Research, West Point, PA) **Psychophysical evaluation of toxic effects on sensory systems.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1852-1857.—Toxic effects on sensory systems have rarely been evaluated by psychophysical methods. As examples of possible applications, 4 studies are described. Sodium salicylate and kanamycin, both reported to produce hearing deficits in man, were demonstrated to affect auditory thresholds in monkeys. With the latter drug the deficits measured were correlated with specific loss of receptor cells in the cochlea. Pheniprazine, known to induce red-green color blindness, disrupted a wavelength discrimination in pigeons. Trans-11-amino-10,11-dihydro-5-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-5,10-epoxy-5H-dibenzo[a,d]-cycloheptene dihydrochloride, which was found to bleach the tapidum lucidum in dogs when given subcutaneously, decreased sensitivity to light. The loss in sensitivity measured by behavioral techniques was correlated with the loss of coloration of the tapidum. Monkeys, not having a tapidum, did not show a similar effect.—*Journal abstract*.

9273. Harris, R. Adron; Iwamoto, Edgar T.; Loh, Horace H. & Way, E. Leong. (U California, San Francisco) **Analgetic effects of lanthanum: Cross-tolerance with morphine.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 221-225.—Data from Sprague-Dawley rats show that

both morphine and lanthanum produced analgesia when injected into the periaqueductal gray area and that chronic subcutaneous administration of morphine also produced tolerance to the effects of centrally administered lanthanum and morphine. It is suggested that Ca^{2+} antagonists such as lanthanum may be useful in understanding the neurochemical processes involved in analgesia, tolerance, and dependence. (21 ref)

9274. Heise, George A. (Indiana U) **Discrete trial analysis of drug action.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1898-1903.—Illustrates the use of discrete trial procedures by an examination of the effects of scopolamine, a representative cholinergic blocker, on several aspects of behavior: memory, inhibition, and discrimination. Response alternation experiments show that the drug does not affect memory "storage." Experiments in which discrete trials are presented in pairs, such that the correct response on Trial 2 of the pair is contingent upon Trial 1 events, show how the "disinhibiting" effect of scopolamine is augmented by increasing the time gap between Trial 1 and Trial 2, or by minimizing controlling stimuli on Trial 1. A variety of experiments suggest that scopolamine decreases the "detectability" of stimuli. Detectability effects, along with disinhibition observed under certain specific conditions, constitute the principal behavioral actions of scopolamine observed with discrete trial procedures. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9275. Herr, John J. (U Southern California) **Differential effects of epinephrine and propranolol on shuttle box avoidance learning in rats of different ages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3533.

9276. Hillbom, M. E. (Research Lab of the State Alcohol Monopoly, Helsinki, Finland) **The prevention of ethanol withdrawal seizures in rats by dipropylacetate.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(10), 755-761.—Tested the effect of dipropylacetate, an antiepileptic agent and gamma-aminobutyric acid-transaminase inhibitor, on withdrawal symptoms in rats made physically dependent on ethanol. If given together with the last dose of ethanol or continuously during the intoxication period, the drug effectively prevented both audiogenic seizures and loss of pain responses during the withdrawal state, but did not prevent symptoms if given 12 hrs after ethanol withdrawal. (25 ref)

9277. Hollister, A. S.; Ervin, G. N.; Cooper, B. R. & Breese, G. R. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Child Development Inst, Chapel Hill) **The roles of monoamine neural systems in the anorexia induced by (+)-amphetamine and related compounds.** *Neuropharmacology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(10), 715-723.—Examined the anorectic effects of dextroamphetamine, mephentermine, methylphenidate, amantadine, or fenfluramine in male Sprague-Dawley rats pretreated intracranially with either 6-hydroxydopamine or 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine. Destruction of brain dopamine systems antagonized the anorectic effect of amphetamine (4-3.0 mg/kg) and mephentermine (3-10 mg/kg), but did not block the anorectic effects of fenfluramine (1 mg/kg). Neither destruction of brain norepinephrine systems nor depletion of norepinephrine with the dopamine- β -hydroxylase inhibitor, U-14,624, antagonized the anorectic response

to amphetamine. While destruction of brain serotonin-containing systems did not alter the anorectic response to amphetamine, it significantly enhanced the anorectic potency of fenfluramine. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9278. Kamel, Chiaki; Masuda, Yoshinobu; Oka, Makoto & Shimizu, Masanao. (Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co, Research Lab, Osaka, Japan) **Effects of antidepressant drugs on amygdaloid after-discharge in rats.** *Japanese Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 25(4), 359-365.—Investigated the effects of 11 drugs given ip in a total of 286 implanted male Wistar rats in correlation with antimuricidal effects and neurotoxicity. Tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline, imipramine, and nortriptyline markedly depressed both afterdischarge and muricide at doses smaller than neurotoxic doses. The effect of PF-257 was the same as that of tricyclic antidepressants. Methamphetamine and pipradrol blocked the muricide at doses smaller than neurotoxic doses without depressing the amygdaloid afterdischarge. Major tranquilizers, chlorpromazine and clozapine, depressed both afterdischarge and muricide only at doses larger than those which impaired rotarod performance. Haloperidol depressed the afterdischarge without selectively blocking the muricide. Minor tranquilizers, diazepam and chlordiazepoxide, did not block the muricide at doses smaller than neurotoxic doses, although they caused a marked depression of the afterdischarge. —*Journal abstract.*

9279. Klawans, Harold L.; D'Amico, D. J. & Patel, B. C. (Michael Reese Hosp & Medical Ctr, Div of Neurology, Chicago, IL) **Behavioral supersensitivity to 5-hydroxytryptophan induced by chronic methysergide pretreatment.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 297-300.—The administration of 5-hydroxytryptophan to intact male guinea pigs resulted in rhythmic myoclonic behavior. This behavior was blocked acutely by subcutaneous methysergide but was intensified in Ss chronically pretreated with methysergide. Brain serotonin concentrations of Ss pretreated with methysergide did not differ from saline-treated controls. Results are compatible with the hypothesis that prolonged methysergide administration can result in pharmacologically induced denervation hypersensitivity at central serotonin receptors. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9280. Laties, Victor G. (U Rochester) **The role of discriminative stimuli in modulating drug action.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1880-1888.—Behavior reinforced in the presence of a stimulus comes under the control of the stimulus. A drug can then modify that control and, therefore, modify the behavior itself. Pigeons that had been trained on a FI schedule showed great changes in response distribution after amphetamine and scopolamine. The same Ss when performing on an FI schedule to which time-correlated discriminative stimuli had been added, showed smaller changes in response distribution. Other pigeons were trained to make a minimum number of consecutive responses on 1 key before a peck on a 2nd key would be reinforced; d-amphetamine and scopolamine led to pronounced increases in premature switching. Adding a discriminative stimulus when the response requirement was fulfilled increased the likelihood that a switch would occur only after the appropriate number of pecks had

been emitted. It also attenuated the effects of the drugs. The presence of discriminative stimuli did not make as large a difference in performance when chlorpromazine and promazine were studied. Work with other schedules of reinforcement supports the conclusion that behavior under strong external stimulus control is less apt to be readily affected by many drugs. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9281. LeBlanc, A. Eugene; Gibbins, R. J. & Kalant, Harold. (Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario, Canada) **Generalization of behaviorally augmented tolerance to ethanol, and its relation to physical dependence.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 241-246.—87 male Wistar rats, required to perform a motor coordination task while under the influence of ethanol (2.2. g/kg) daily for 12 days, developed significant tolerance to the effects of ethanol, not only on this test but also on a food-motivated maze task. At the same time, they showed reduced shock threshold for production of a startle response, and reduced open field test scores 23 hrs after the last dose of ethanol. Ss receiving the same dose of ethanol immediately after each training session on the coordination task, and others performing the task and receiving no ethanol, showed no tolerance on either test and no change in shock threshold or open field behavior. Results suggest that behaviorally augmented tolerance depends on basic neuronal adaptive changes indistinguishable from those accompanying physiological tolerance and dependence.—*Journal abstract*.

9282. Leftoff, Sondra. (New York U) **Time-dependent, memory retrieval effects following peripheral and hippocampal treatments to increase synaptic biogenic amines.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6243.

9283. Leibowitz, Sarah F. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Catecholaminergic mechanisms of the lateral hypothalamus: Their role in the mediation of amphetamine anorexia.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 98(3), 529-545.—Studied the brain mechanisms mediating the suppressive effects of amphetamine on feeding behavior in 112 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats. Drugs were injected directly in the anterolateral hypothalamus. Results show that (a) over a dose range of 0.8-51.4 µg, dextroamphetamine produced a reliable suppression of food consumption (20-88%) and was approximately 3 times more potent than levoamphetamine in yielding this effect; (b) the anorexic effect of dextroamphetamine was abolished by local injection of alpha-methyltyrosine and FlA-63, an inhibitor of norepinephrine (NE); (c) the anorexic effect of dextroamphetamine was also antagonized by dopaminergic or beta-adrenergic receptor blockers, but not alpha-adrenergic, serotonergic, and cholinergic blockers; (d) dopaminergic or beta-adrenergic receptor blockers were also effective in antagonizing the anorexic effect of peripherally administered dextroamphetamine. Results suggest that amphetamine acts through the lateral hypothalamus in suppressing feeding behavior, causing a release of dopamine and NE from lateral hypothalamic nerve endings and a subsequent stimulation of dopaminergic and beta-adrenergic receptors located in that region. (82 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9284. MacDonnell, M. F.; Brown, S. H. & Davy, B. (Rutgers State U, Livingston Coll) **Hyperexcitability in the neural substrate of emotional behavior in cats after alcohol withdrawal: Evidence of a rapid development of alcohol dependence.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1480-1492.—In a study with 10 adult female cats, substantial and prolonged withdrawal hyperexcitability (e.g., hissing) in the neural substrate for affective defense (hypothalamus and amygdala) was found when Ss were given moderate to heavy doses of alcohol for 6-72 hrs. Data indicate a rapid development of physical dependence on alcohol in this portion of the CNS. (16 ref)

9285. Marx, Marilyn R. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Residual effects of recurrent use of marihuana on immediate and short term memory processes (with special reference to LSD).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3468-3469.

9286. Massotti, M.; de Carolis, A. Scotti & Longo, V. G. (Istituto Superiore di Sanità Rome, Italy) **Effects of trazodone on behavior and brain amine content of mice.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 133-139.—Experimental results in Swiss mice confirm earlier findings that trazodone enhances the behavioral effect of 5-hydroxytryptophan in mice pretreated with pargyline. Serotonin levels were also significantly higher. Results point to the complexity of the action of a drug like trazodone on the various processes of bioamine metabolism.

9287. McMillan, D. E. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Determinants of drug effects on punished responding.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1870-1879.—The effects of drugs on punished responding depend on interactions among a large number of experimental variables (e.g., the drug history of the animal; the dose of the drug administered; the type, intensity, and duration of stimulus used to punish responding; the control rate and pattern of punished responding, and the deprivation state of the animal. Although it is not known how all of these variables interact to determine the effect of drugs on punished responding, there is evidence that many of these variables are important as determinants of drug effects. The task facing behavioral pharmacologists studying drug effects on punished responding is to determine under what conditions drugs produce their characteristic effects on punished responding. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9288. Mello, Nancy K. (McLean Hosp, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Ctr, Belmont, MA) **Behavioral toxicology: A developing discipline.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1832-1834.—Describes the rationale of behavioral toxicology, the aim of which is not only to detect and measure the behavioral effects of known pollutants, but also to devise sensitive techniques to evaluate the consequences of exposure to new and untested chemicals. Comparisons between behavioral toxicology and pharmacology are discussed. While behavioral pharmacology focuses on the relatively short-term effects of drugs, the emphasis of behavioral toxicology is on the long-term detection of the effects of an agent that may accumulate very slowly and produce behavioral effects only after it reaches a critical concen-

tration. In addition, the pollutants that are the focus of behavioral toxicology are rarely self-administered as are the drugs studied in behavioral pharmacology. Clinical aspects of this new field are discussed and the need for more detailed prediction studies is emphasized. (22 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

9289. Meredith, Howard V. (U South Carolina, Coll of Health & Physical Education) **Relation between tobacco smoking of pregnant women and body size of their progeny: A compilation and synthesis of published studies.** *Human Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 47(4), 451-472.—On the basis of studies made in 11 countries, cigarette smoking by pregnant women appears to be associated with higher neonatal mortality of offspring, lower birthweight, and shorter body length at birth and 11 yrs of age. (57 ref)—*S. L. Warren*.

9290. Miller, Ralph R.; Small, David & Berk, Alvin M. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **Information content of rat scotophobin.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 15(4), 463-472.—Synthetic rat scotophobin, a polypeptide alleged to encode "fear of the dark," was injected into male Swiss-Webster mice in Exp I. No effect was observed when Ss were tested without reinforcement; however, a weak positive-transfer effect appeared after Ss were given footshock. Data suggest that scotophobin facilitated acquisition rather than interacted with nonassociative consequences of reinforcement such as stress. Unavailability of additional scotophobin prevented examination of the task specificity of this facilitated acquisition. Exp II indicated that 94 trained male Sprague-Dawley rat scotophobin donors did not learn to avoid the dark but did come to avoid other apparatus cues. This requires some reinterpretation of scotophobin studies using rodents as recipients and a complete reexamination of scotophobin studies using goldfish as recipients.—*Journal abstract*.

9291. Mishara, Brian L.; Kastenbaum, Robert; Baker, Frank & Patterson, Robert D. (U Massachusetts, Boston) **Alcohol effects in old age: An experimental investigation.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Oct), Vol 9(10), 535-547.—Assessed psychological and physical effects of alcoholic beverages in 2 different elderly populations: a nursing home ($N = 61$), where elders were of low functional status, and a residence ($N = 84$) for more independent and capable elders. At both settings, 2 servings of various alcoholic beverages (each containing 0.4 fl oz of alcohol) were available during a social hour to voluntary participants 5 days/wk. Randomly chosen participants in the experimental condition had alcohol available for 18 wks; controls had only nonalcoholic beverages available during the 1st 9 wks, and then alcoholic beverages for 9 wks. Medical and psychological data were gathered by physicians and interviewers who were blind to the Ss' assignment to experimental conditions and consumption rates. Data were gathered before the start of the project, after the 1st 9 wks and at the end (after 18 wks). Medical information included electrocardiograms, blood tests, and a special physical examination which focused on changes which could be related to alcohol consumption. Psychological assessments included measures standardized on geriatric populations (e.g., Powell Lawton's Morale Scale and R. Kastenbaum and S. Sherwood's VIRO Scale), as well as

questions about daily living (e.g., how well people slept). No negative physiological or psychosocial changes were attributable to alcohol consumption or participation in the social hours and no alcoholism occurred. A number of positive effects were found, e.g., participants who drank improved in cognitive performance, increased morale and reported sleeping better. Although there were positive results for experimental and control Ss, improvements were more frequent in the experimental group and among drinkers. Thus, the availability of moderate amounts of alcoholic beverages offers benefits for the elderly and has few drawbacks. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9292. Miskin, R.; Ropartz, Ph. & Mandel, P. (U Louis Pasteur, Lab de Psychophysiologie, Strasbourg, France) **The effects of n-dipropylacetate on the acquisition of conditioned behaviour with negative reinforcement in mice.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 263-265.—n-Dipropylacetate (nDPA), at an ip dose of 100 mg/kg, had a facilitating action on the acquisition of conditioned reactions with negative reinforcement in 45 male Swiss mice. On the other hand, nDPA reduced the number of conditioned reactions with a dose of 200 mg/kg. These effects of nDPA on conditioned behavior were correlated with the increase of the level of brain gamma-aminobutyric acid following administration of nDPA. (16 ref)

9293. Morse, W. H. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Schedule-controlled behaviors as determinants of drug response.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1868-1869.—Notes that schedule-controlled performances began to be used in assessing the behavioral effects of drugs because of practical advantages over other techniques for studying behavior. Schedule-controlled behavior is, however, of fundamental importance in behavioral pharmacology. It has been found repeatedly that the effects of many drugs depend critically upon the patterns of responding engendered by different schedule contingencies. These dependencies of the effects of drugs on schedule-controlled behavior occur because ongoing behavior is itself an important determinant of drug action.—*Journal abstract*.

9294. Nicoll, Roger A. (U California, San Francisco) **Pentobarbital: Action on frog motoneurons.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 119-123.

9295. Preache, Maurline M. (Michigan State U) **Normal retention during inhibition of protein synthesis induced by cycloheximide in rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6248-6249.

9296. Pusakulich, Robert L. (U Utah) **Analysis of cue use in state dependent learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4095.

9297. Redmond, D. Eugene; Borge, George F.; Buchsbaum, Monte & Maas, James W. (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago) **Evoked potential studies of brain catecholamine alterations in monkeys.** *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(2), 97-116.—Administered 3 compounds affecting catecholamines to 4 *Macaca speciosa* and measured averaged evoked responses (AERs) at different time periods. Results suggest that the catecholamines have some effect on the way that visual stimuli are processed by the primate brain. Although there was no precise prediction of the nature of

the effect, the changes were consistent with the known biochemical effects of the drugs. The most significant effects of these compounds on the AER occurred during the intermediate time periods, 72-112 and 120-240 msec after stimulus onset. It is concluded that the changes seen in the AER are the result of changes in brain catecholamine levels since they are seen consistently at the same latency after administration of 3 different compounds affecting catecholamines in different ways, and since the direction of changes is consistent with the expected pharmacologic effects of the substances, especially on norepinephrine levels. (66 ref)—*J. Sorokar*

9298. Rinaldi, Patricia C. (U Denver) **The effects of drugs regulating autonomic responses during conditioning on subsequent avoidance behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3542

9299. Rnic, Alec. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Effects of pH on the rate of aggressive display for mirror image reinforcement in Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens*).** *Aggressive Behavior*, 1975, Vol 1(3), 213-215.—Studied an hypothesis suggesting that fluctuations in hydrogen ion (pH) intensity may suppress the rate of aggressive display in Siamese fighting fish. The effect of pH upon the rate of ring swimming for aggression-releasing mirror image presentation was investigated in 4 male fish under pH intensities of 5.0, 7.0, and 9.0 in a steady-state design. Results indicate no significant variation in the rate of response over pH levels. Two possible mechanisms of pH resistance are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

9300. Roszell, D. K. & Horita, A. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **The effects of haloperidol and thioridazine on apomorphine- and LSD-induced hyperthermia in the rabbit.** *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(2), 117-123.—Administered LSD (100 µg/kg or apomorphine (4 mg/kg) to male New Zealand rabbits. A pronounced hyperthermic response resulted, accompanied by behavioral excitation and sympathetic activity. In addition, apomorphine elicited several compulsive stereotyped responses, such as head turning and gnawing. Rabbits which were pretreated with various doses of thioridazine or haloperidol responded to LSD with slightly attenuated hyperthermia and behavioral excitation. The apomorphine-induced responses were markedly attenuated or abolished with far smaller doses of the neuroleptics. The hyperthermic action of apomorphine was more sensitive to the actions of the antagonists than were the behavioral signs, total blockade being seen with 0.5 mg/kg of thioridazine and 0.05 mg/kg of haloperidol. The hyperthermic response to apomorphine thus represents a sensitive dopaminergic response, and may serve as a useful model in evaluating the antidopamine activity of the neuroleptic drugs. (15 ref)—*Journal summary.*

9301. Satinder, K. P. (Lakehead U, Thunder Bay, Canada) **Interactions of age, sex and long-term alcohol intake in selectively bred strains of rats.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1493-1507.—Studied alcohol consumption by a total of 72 rats of 5 genotypes (MNR/Har/Lu, MR/Har/Lu, RCA/Lu, RHA/Lu, and RLA/Lu) in 2 experiments. In Exp I, each of 9 solutions ranging in strength from 0.25 to 64% were presented to the Ss for 7 days in a 2-choice, 3-bottle

situation (i.e., alcohol, water, or empty bottle). In Exp II, only a 10% solution was used. Results suggest that the increase in alcohol intake with age is genotype-dependent and that the higher intake is due to genetic factors rather than to body weight differences rather than any other biological characteristics. The long-term self-administration of alcohol did not lead to development of adaptation to alcohol or a withdrawal syndrome of hyperactivity. Findings support a previously proposed relationship between alcohol intake and phenotypes of emotional reactivity and avoidance conditionability since the strains higher on emotional reactivity (MR/Har/Lu) and avoidance conditionability (RHA/Lu) drank more alcohol than the other strains low on these dimensions. It is suggested that emotional reactivity and avoidance conditionability may regulate alcohol consumption. (16 ref)—*L. Gorsey*

9302. Schucman, Arthur L. (Louisiana State U & A&M Coll) **Some effects of marijuana on the functional integrity of the central nervous system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4675.

9303. Schuster, Charles R. & Fischman, Marian W. (U Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine) **Amphetamine toxicity: Behavioral and neuropathological indexes.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1845-1851.—Outlines an animal model for the assessment of a drug's toxicity. The model includes behavioral assays, the results of which can be correlated with other functional and morphological changes occurring simultaneously in the experimental organism. Findings on the actions of amphetamines, the effects of therapeutic doses, the behavioral effects of chronically administered amphetamines in animals and humans, and the effects of withdrawal of amphetamines after chronic administration are reviewed. Data from monkeys given chronic administrations of methamphetamine demonstrate a residual tolerance to the response suppressant effects of the drug. Morphological and biochemical consequences of methamphetamine are also examined. Implications for future research are discussed in terms of the suggestion that functional changes can occur with shorter exposures or with exposure to lower doses than are necessary to produce morphological changes. (43 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

9304. Seiden, L. S.; MacPhail, R. C. & Oglesby, M. W. (U Chicago) **Catecholamines and drug-behavior interactions.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1823-1831.—The effects of several drugs on schedule-controlled operant behavior depend on the baseline rate of responding and on the nature of the environmental conditions that maintain the behavior. A neurochemical mechanism for these rate-dependent effects has not been established. However, evidence suggests that catecholamines are functionally important in the maintenance of many types of behavior. The fact that many drugs which exhibit drug-behavior interactions also produce characteristic effects on the metabolism of CNS catecholamines suggests that the performance of operant behavior per se modifies brain catecholamine metabolism and thereby the subsequent drug effect. Experiments measuring the depletion of catecholamines following synthesis inhibition with alpha-methyl-para-tyrosine or changes in the specific activity of norepinephrine after tritium labeling, have shown that

operant behavior alters the metabolism of catecholamines. Results suggest a neurochemical mechanism for the rate-dependent effects of amphetamine and α MT. A model is presented that may account for the general phenomenon of drug-behavior interactions in neurochemical terms. (88 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9305. Shaywitz, Bennett A.; Yager, Robert D. & Klopfer, Jeffrey H. (Yale U, Medical School) **Selective brain dopamine depletion in developing rats: An experimental model of minimal brain dysfunction.** *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4224), 305-308.—Administration of 6-hydroxydopamine to 31 neonatal rats produced a rapid and profound depletion of brain dopamine. Total activity of treated Ss was significantly greater than that of 27 controls between 12 and 22 days of age, but then declined, an activity pattern similar to that seen in affected children. Data suggest a functional deficiency of brain dopamine in the pathogenesis of minimal brain dysfunction.—*Journal abstract*.

9306. Slonim, Philip S. (Lehigh U) **The effect of differential saline and cycloheximide states on the acquisition of a spatial reversal task in mice and rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4641-4642.

9307. Sparber, Sheldon B. (U Minnesota) **Neurochemical changes associated with schedule-controlled behavior.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1802-1812.—By combining the technologies of radioisotope chemistry, operant behavior control and modification, and brain perfusion with push-pull cannulas, changes in the disposition of the radiolabeled monoamine transmitter candidates and their metabolites were studied. A review of findings suggests that these substances co-vary with changes in complex behavior maintained by operant schedules of reinforcement and affected by changes in schedules or administration of psychotropic drugs. Other observations support the concept of dynamic changes within the extracellular environment of the CNS that may be part of a hormone-like communicating system with functional significance. These initial studies indicate the availability of a powerful tool for the study of drug-neurochemical-behavioral interactions using Ss as their own controls for extended periods of time so that phenomena of plasticity, tolerance, and dependence may likewise be examined. (61 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9308. Spyker, Joan M. (U Virginia, Medical School) **Assessing the impact of low level chemicals on development: Behavioral and latent effects.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1835-1844.—There is growing evidence that nervous tissue, especially the brain, is more sensitive to many foreign chemical substances than has previously been suspected, and that toxic effects may be manifested as subtle disturbances of behavior long before any classical symptoms of poisoning become apparent. Early detection of an insidious toxic process (behavioral toxicology) may enable the prevention or attenuation of harm to humans and other organisms. There is also increasing evidence that individuals are more vulnerable to adverse factors during the period of development (conception \leftarrow puberty) than at any other time in life. Subtle functional disturbances in organisms exposed while immature

(behavioral teratology) may be one of the most sensitive indicators of chemical toxicity. Examples of the effects of pre- and postnatal exposure to methylmercury are presented for a thorough assessment of the impact of certain low level chemicals on human health. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9309. Stewart, W. J. & Blain, S. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Dose-response effects of scopolamine on activity in an open field.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 291-295.—In a total of 40 female Wistar hooded rats, the frequency of the responses (i.e., ambulation, rearing, and grooming) were recorded over 30 min for saline, and 0.25, 1.0, 2.0, and 4.0 mg/kg scopolamine treated groups. Scopolamine produced an inverted U response curve for ambulation, an increase in rearing, but no effect on grooming. All 3 responses decreased over time; scopolamine did not attenuate this rate of habituation. There did appear a dose-related time effect. It is concluded that scopolamine may have different effects on various responses recorded simultaneously over a range of doses. Results, when compared to other experiments, emphasize the importance of environmental factors in determining drug effects on behavior. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9310. Thompson, Travis & Pickens, Roy. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **An experimental analysis of behavioral factors in drug dependence.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1759-1770.—Discusses the operation of drug reinforcers in the self-administration experimental situation. Variables influencing the drug functions in the acquisition, maintenance, and elimination phases of dependency are examined. Inducing and noninducing procedures used in studying acquisition of drug-reinforced behaviors are identified, 2 major variables in the maintenance of drug self-administration (injection dose and schedule of drug presentation) are considered, and 3 procedures for reducing or eliminating control of a reinforcing drug (weakening the reinforcing properties of the drug, changing stimulus control of drug self-administration, properties of the drug, changing stimulus control of drug self-administration, and increasing the probability of punishment associated with drug taking) are evaluated. Reasons why scientific analysis is relevant to the study of a complex problem such as drug dependence and implications for the study of drug use in humans are examined. (84 ref)—*L. Gorsey*.

9311. Tilson, H. A. et al. (Bristol Lab, Syracuse, NY) **Behavioral and neuropharmacological analysis of amphetamine and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine in rats.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 229-239.—Doses of 0.10-1.0 mg/kg amphetamine and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM) had similar effects on food-reinforced and shock-avoidance behavior in experiments with Fisher and Sprague-Dawley albino, Long-Evans, and hooded rats. Similarities were noted in their effects on horizontally directed motor activity when testing was preceded by a period of acclimation. Most doses of DOM tended to decrease unacclimated motor activity, while amphetamine increased it. Experiments indicated that brain catecholamines (CA) and serotonin (5-HT) were involved in the behavioral effects of both DOM and amphetamine. Cinanserin attenuated the behavioral disruptive effects

of both agents on food-reinforced responding. Cinaserin attenuated the effects of all doses of DOM and those of higher doses of amphetamine on shock avoidance. Prior depletion of brain CA with α -methyltyrosine (AMT) did not affect DOM-induced disruption of food-reinforced responding, while AMT attenuated the behavioral effects of all doses of DOM and amphetamine on shock avoidance. Data suggest that DOM and amphetamine share a similar component in their mechanism of action which depends on the availability of a releasable pool of brain CA. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9312. Tilson, H. A.; Baker, T. G. & Gyls, J. A. (Bristol Labs, Syracuse, NY) **A comparison of the discriminative stimulus properties of R-2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (R-DOM) and S-amphetamine in the rat.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 225-228.—The effects of 0.75 mg/kg R-DOM and 1.0 mg/kg dextroamphetamine served as discriminative stimuli in the control of a 2-lever discriminative response. Dose-response evaluation in 8 male Long-Evans rats indicated that in amphetamine-trained Ss the drug effects produced by 0.5-2.2 mg/kg amphetamine could be considered as a dose-dependent continuum of low to high stimulus intensity. In R-DOM trained Ss, low to moderate doses of R-DOM (0.5-1.5 mg/kg) produced dose-related discriminative responding, but the high dose (2.2 mg/kg) resulted in random responding. When Ss trained to discriminate 1.0 mg/kg amphetamine from saline were given 0.5 or 0.75 mg/kg R-DOM, they tended to respond on the drug-correct lever. However, higher doses of R-DOM (1.5 and 2.2 mg/kg) produced random responding. Ss trained to discriminate 0.75 mg/kg of R-DOM from saline exhibited correct responses following 0.5 and 0.76 mg/kg of amphetamine, but not after 1.5 and 2.2 mg/kg. Data suggest that low doses of R-DOM produce discriminative stimuli that are qualitatively different from those of higher doses. Stimuli following low doses of R-DOM appear similar in some respects to those following low doses of dextroamphetamine.—*Journal abstract*.

9313. von Hungen, Kern; Roberts, Sidney & Hill, Diane F. (U California, Medical School, Los Angeles) **Interactions between lysergic acid diethylamide and dopamine-sensitive adenylate cyclase systems in rat brain.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 94(1), 57-66.—Studied interactions of dextro-LSD (D-LSD) and other serotonin antagonists with catecholamine-sensitive adenylate cyclase (ADC) systems in cell-free preparations from different regions of the Sprague-Dawley rat brain. In equimolar concentration, D-LSD, 2-bromo-D-lysergic acid diethylamide, or methysergide strongly blocked maximal stimulation of ADC activity by either norepinephrine or dopamine in particulate preparations from cerebral cortices of young adult rats. D-LSD also eliminated the stimulation of ADC activity by equimolar concentrations of norepinephrine or dopamine in particulate preparations from rat hippocampus. The effects of this hallucinogenic agent on ADC activity were most striking in the corpus striatum. Results indicate that serotonin antagonists are potent inhibitors of catecholamine-induced stimulation of ADC systems in brain cell-free preparations and that LSD is capable of acting as an agonist at central dopamine and serotonin receptors, as

well as functioning as an antagonist at dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin receptors in the brain. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9314. Wada, Juhn A.; Osawa, Takeshi & Corcoran, Michael E. (U British Columbia, Medical School, Vancouver, Canada) **Effects of tetrahydrocannabinols on kindled amygdaloid seizures and photogenic seizures in Senegalese baboons, *Papio papio*.** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 439-448.—Ip injections of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and Δ^8 -THC (100 and 200 mg/ml of ethanol, respectively) failed to affect myoclonic response to photic stimulation in 6 Senegalese baboons. However, both isomers of THC exerted dose-related antiepileptic effects on established kindled convulsions provoked by electrical stimulation of amygdala in the same species. Δ^8 -THC was more potent than Δ^9 -THC, in terms of both antiepileptic effects and general toxicity. The antiepileptic effects of the THC isomers appear to be due mainly to the suppression of propagation of the induced afterdischarge to distant cerebral structures, although high doses also seem to suppress afterdischarge at the site of stimulation. (French, Spanish & German summaries) (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9315. Wada, Juhn A.; Wake, Akira; Sato, Mitsumoto & Corcoran, Michael E. (U British Columbia, Div of Neurological Sciences, Vancouver, Canada) **Antiepileptic and prophylactic effects of tetrahydrocannabinols in amygdaloid kindled cats.** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 503-510.—Reports 2 experiments with a total of 18 cats in which acute ip administrations of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or Δ^8 -THC (.25-4.0 mg/kg) failed to affect partially developed or fully developed kindled amygdaloid seizures. However, Δ^8 -THC was effective in suppressing focal afterdischarge in the stimulated amygdala when administered very early in kindling. This finding suggests that chronic administration of Δ^8 -THC during kindling might block the process of seizure development. This idea was also supported by the observation that 3 of 4 Ss failed to kindle when treated with the drug. The S that failed to be protected by Δ^8 -THC was also insensitive to the general electroclinical effects of moderately high dosages of Δ^8 -TH. The prophylactic activity of Δ^8 -THC is in contrast to the ineffectiveness of diphenylhydantoin, a drug whose anticonvulsant activity is often compared with that of THC. (French, Spanish & German summaries)—*Journal summary*.

9316. Warner, Rebecca H. & Rosett, Henry L. (Boston U, Medical School) **The effects of drinking on offspring: An historical survey of the American and British literature.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1395-1420.—Considers that current research on the effects on offspring of drinking during pregnancy has revived interest in an extremely old topic. Observations made during England's Gin Epidemic (1720-1750) were followed by warnings of 19th-century medical writers that parental drinking could damage the fetus. Many concurring studies were reported in the medical literature from 1865 to 1920. Research interest declined during Prohibition, and authorities later discounted the previous work. Recently a relationship between maternal drinking and abnormal morphogenesis has again been described. (110 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9317. Weeks, James R. (Upjohn Co, Experimental Biology Div, Kalamazoo, MI) **Environmental influences affecting the voluntary intake of drugs: An overview.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1755-1758.

—Discusses external and internal environmental factors in voluntary drug intake by animals. Environmental factors affecting drug intake include the dose, type and schedule of administration, and conditioning of drug administration to secondary cues. There are differences in drug self-administration of stimulant drugs (as amphetamines) and depressants (as morphine and barbiturates). There appears to be an inverse relation between the size of the dose and number of injections taken, but for stimulants daily intake will remain constant, whereas for depressants smaller doses are only partially compensated for by increased numbers of injections. Likewise, drug intake of stimulants is better maintained on ratio schedules. Neutral stimuli, as lights or buzzers, paired with drug injections can be used to elicit conditioned responses. (52 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9318. Widelitz, Martin M.; Coryell, Marlene R.; Widelitz, Howard & Avadhani, Narayan G. (VA Hosp, Coatesville, PA) **Dissociation of rat brain polyribosomes in vivo by amphetamines.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(1), 215-220.—In a study with Charles River CDR rats, doses of dextroamphetamine which induced stereotypic behavior (2-8 mg/kg) also caused a significant dissociation of rat brain polyribosomes. A rough correlation between the dose-rate and the extent of polyribosome dissociation was found.

9319. Winn, Frank J.; Kent, Michael A. & Libkuman, Terry M. **Learned taste aversion induced by cortical spreading depression.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Jul), Vol 15(1), 21-24.—30 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats were cannulated and placed on a 24-hr water deprivation schedule. Ss were allowed 10-min access to water in a large animal cage for 5 days. On the 6th day of deprivation the Ss were randomly divided into 6 groups and given either 12% KCl, 25% KCl, or Ringers solution applied unilaterally or bilaterally to the cortex immediately after access to 8% sucrose. On the 7th day of deprivation, each S was placed in a 2-choice situation with the sucrose solution and water. Only the unilateral and bilateral 12% KCl groups developed an aversion to the sucrose. Results indicate that cortical spreading depression has aversive as well as amnesic properties, that there exists a gradient of amnesia, dependent on concentration, and that the cortex is not necessary for learning a taste aversion. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9320. Winter, J. C. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The stimulus properties of morphine and ethanol.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 209-214.—Attempted (a) to establish the efficacy of ip morphine and ethanol as discriminative stimuli when each is paired with the administration of saline and (b) to compare the stimulus properties of the 2 drugs, in female CFN rats. Additional experiments examined the effects of treatment with naloxone or levopropirolol on morphine and ethanol-mediated discriminated responding. The stereospecificity of the stimuli produced by morphine was determined by a comparison, in morphine-trained Ss, of levorphanol and dextrorphan. Discriminated responding developed rapidly in both the morphine and ethanol groups. In tests

in which ethanol was administered to morphine-trained Ss and vice versa, no similarity to stimulus properties was apparent. Naloxone blocked the actions of morphine but was without effect upon ethanol. No evidence of antagonism of either drug by propranolol was found. When a range of doses of levorphanol and dextrorphan was tested in morphine trained Ss, only levorphanol was able to substitute for morphine. Results suggest that the stimulus properties of morphine represent typical opiate effects. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9321. Woods, James H.; Downs, David A. & Carney, John. (U Michigan) **Behavioral functions of narcotic antagonists: Response-drug contingencies.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1777-1784.—Discusses behavioral effects of the narcotic antagonist naloxone in terms of stimulus functions. As an eliciting stimulus, the effects of naloxone depend on prior administration of narcotic. Administered independently of responding, naloxone can increase or decrease rates of narcotic-reinforced responding depending on the dose of naloxone. When naloxone is administered as a consequence of narcotic self-injection, the future probability of that behavior is reduced; thus, naloxone can function as a punishing stimulus. As a negatively-reinforcing stimulus, naloxone can maintain behavior which terminates or prevents delivery in morphine-dependent monkeys. In animals with previous naloxone avoidance-escape experience, unavoidable-inescapable injections of naloxone produce increases in avoidance-escape response rates. In these animals, responding subsequently can be maintained, at least temporarily, when naloxone is administered only as the consequence of responding. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9322. Yanai, Joseph & Ginsburg, Benson E. (Purdue U) **Suppressant effects of alcohol on audiogenic seizures.** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 491-496.—Genetically seizure susceptible DBA/1/Bg mice fed 10% ethanol in their drinking water exhibited a marked diurnal variation in blood alcohol levels. At peak levels, sound-induced seizures were significantly reduced. At trough levels, seizures remained unaffected. Ethanol administered during early development enhanced seizures at postweaning age. Such alcohol-augmented seizures were suppressed by ethanol feeding during the testing period, to the same base level as in Ss not pretreated with ethanol in early life. (French, Spanish & German summaries) (24 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9323. Yanaura, Saizo; Tagashira, Eijiro & Suzuki, Tsutomu. (Hoshi Coll of Pharmacy, Tokyo, Japan) **Physical dependence on morphine, phenobarbital and diazepam in rats by drug-admixed food ingestion.** *Japanese Journal of Pharmacology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 25(4), 453-463.—Exposed a group of 6 male and 5 female Sprague-Dawley JCL rats for 1 wk to 2 morphine-admixed foods, with morphine/food ratios of 0.5:1 mg/gm. A 2nd, similar, group could choose between 2 morphine-admixed foods with morphine/food ratios of 1:2 mg/gm. After 1 wk, morphine-admixed foods were replaced with morphine-free food for 2 days. Both groups showed greatly reduced body weight and food intake after the 1st 24-48 hrs withdrawal. Control groups of morphine-dependent Ss were kept on the morphine-added food diets and showed the same body weight

increase as normal control Ss. Physical dependence on phenobarbital and diazepam was produced using the same dosage schedules as with morphine. Both the lower and higher dose groups showed significant decrease in body weight due to withdrawal after 1 wk of drug food exposure. Levallorphan (0.5, 1, 3, and 5 mg/kg) administered subcutaneously to morphine-dependent Ss had dose-dependent effects on the intensity of abstinence symptoms, maximal decrease in body weight, and duration of decreased body weight. Cross-physical dependence between phenobarbital and diazepam was demonstrated. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9324. Ziance, Ronald J.; Sipes, I. Glenn; Kinnard, William J. & Buckley, Joseph P. (U Pittsburgh, Pharmacy School) **Central nervous system effects of fenfluramine hydrochloride.** *Journal of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics*, 1972, Vol 180(1), 110-117.—Fenfluramine is a phenethylamine compound with a structure similar to that of amphetamine. These 2 compounds possess several major differences in pharmacologic properties, especially with regard to their effects on the CNS. Dextroamphetamine produced a dose-related increase of spontaneous motor activity (SMA) in mice; however, fenfluramine decreased SMA in a dose-related manner. Biochemical studies revealed that fenfluramine decreased the content of norepinephrine and dopamine in mouse and rat brain. Pretreatment of mice with an MAO inhibitor reversed the effect of fenfluramine from one of significant decrease of SMA to one of a marked increase; however, the ability of amphetamine to increase SMA of mice was enhanced by prior MAO inhibition. Data suggest that dextroamphetamine and fenfluramine differ in their interaction with central adrenergic neurons to produce their respective SMA effects in mice.—*Journal abstract*.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

9325. Askenasy, George H. (U California, Los Angeles) **Humor: Aggression, defense, and conservatism group characteristics and differential humor appreciation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4618.

9326. Browning, Larry D. (Ohio State U) **Developing a grounded communication theory: An approach to interpersonal behavior in an organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5361-5362.

9327. Edelson, Marshall. (Yale U) **Language and interpretation in psychoanalysis.** New Haven, CT: Yale U Press, 1975. xv, 243 p.—Argues that psychoanalysis is a science investigating symbolic systems and functioning, for which language provides the basic data. The idea that a theory of psychoanalytic interpretation should specify what the analyst knows about language to recognize linguistic deviance and ambiguity and to reconstruct the transformational operations that have generated a particular symbolic form is examined. (9% p ref)

9328. Jacobi, Jolande. (Klinik Zürichberg, Zürichberg, Switzerland) **[The symbolism of the tree.]** (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 336-367.—14

colored drawings, all spontaneous productions, illustrate important aspects of tree symbolism. It is suggested that the formative capacity of the unconscious psyche has left its traces in the myriad possible forms of the tree.—S. D. Babcock.

9329. Levine, Jerrold M.; Samet, Michael G. & Brahele, Rae E. (American Inst for Research, Washington, DC) **Information seeking with limitations on available information and resources.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 502-513.—Data from 39 male undergraduates in 2 studies show that (a) more information was sought as both the amount of available information and resources increased; (b) accuracy increased as response uncertainty was reduced by additional information; (c) Ss were more efficient in selecting data items when more information was provided; and (d) there was no difference in information seeking or accuracy between exact-limit and range-limit conditions of amount of information.

9330. Liebllich, Anna K. (U Pennsylvania) **Tongue-showing: Facial signaling in humans and apes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5819-5820.

9331. McArthur, Leslie Z. & Resko, Beth G. (Brandeis U) **The portrayal of men and women in American television commercials.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 209-220.—The characteristics of adult male and female models in 199 randomly selected TV commercials were systematically coded, and several significant sex differences were discovered. More males than females were presented; the basis for the credibility of those males and females who were presented differed as did their roles, their location, their arguments on behalf of a product, and the rewards they reaped for using a product. These sex differences, which tend to portray women in a relatively unfavorable manner, are discussed in the context of research which suggests that peoples' sex-role behaviors and attitudes may be influenced by televised models.—*Journal abstract*.

9332. Samet, Michael G. (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) **Subjective interpretation of reliability and accuracy scales for evaluating military intelligence.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 298.

9333. von Franz, Marie-Louise. **[The unknown visitor in fairy tales and dreams.]** (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 437-449.—Proposes that whenever the image of God in official religion has become too remote from everyday life, there appears the motif of God visiting an individual man, disguised as a beggar or in other forms. Different tales illustrate the importance of the correct attitude in receiving these visitors, who can sometimes be dangerous. Apparently they always support the genuine person and punish pompous or conventional people.—S. D. Babcock.

Language & Speech

9334. Brenner, Sten-Olof & Hjelmquist, Erland. **Psycholinguistics: Foundations and research approaches: III. Pragmatics.** *Göteborg Psychological Reports*, 1975, Vol 5(11), 18 p.—Proposes a theoretical background for studying communicative acts. It is claimed that the prevailing theories of linguistics repre-

sented by N. Chomsky (1965), as well as psycholinguistic theories within the Chomskian and neobehavioristic tradition, are of very limited relevance to pragmatics. However, Piaget's (1971) interactionistic and B. Bernstein's (1971, 1973) and R. Rommetveit's (1974) social psychological theories are considered consistent with pragmatics. A tentative theory of pragmatics is proposed based on M. A. Halliday's (1973) functional or interactional model of language. (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9335. Cistrunk, Annie J. (Florida State U) **Favorable and unfavorable word connotations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6615.

9336. Grill, James J. (Temple U) **The performance of Black and White children on four experimental language tasks in standard and Black English.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6617.

9337. Hamers, Josiane F. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Interdependent and independent states of the bilingual's two languages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3532.

9338. Hardcastle, W. J. (U Reading, England) **Some aspects of speech production under controlled conditions of oral anesthesia and auditory masking.** *Journal of Phonetics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 3(4), 197-214.—The effects of oral anesthesia and auditory masking on various aspects of speech articulation in a native speaker of Australian English were objectively quantified by means of electropalatography and sound spectrography. Electropalatography was used to record details of the location and timing of tongue contacts with the palate during speech production under different conditions of sensory deprivation. Results show that changes in speech production caused by altered tactile and auditory feedback included a general "overshooting" of target articulation, manifested primarily by longer duration, greater area of tongue-palate contact, higher fricative frequency, and more fronted place of articulation. There was also some indication that different types of sensory information may play different roles in the ongoing control of speech performance. (46 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9339. Henderson, Douglas B. (Ohio State U) **Occlusion of auditory feedback by white noise and its effects on verbal and written productions: A developmental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4042-4043.

9340. Lilienthal, Nathan. (U Southern California) **An empirical investigation of the influence of dogmatism, ego-involvement, and issue position on speech ratings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5365.

9341. Luria, A. R. (U Moscow, Russia) **Scientific perspectives and philosophical dead ends in modern linguistics.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 377-385.—Examines some of the philosophical defects in N. Chomsky's (1972) hypothesis of the "inherited nature" of linguistic structures. It is argued that while the hypothesis has had a positive influence on the study of modern linguistics, it is a philosophical and psychological dead end. (36 ref)

9342. Richardson, Joyce A. (Ohio State U) **The identification by voice of speakers belonging to two**

ethnic groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4114-4115.

9343. Schlesinger, I. M. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Why a sentence in which a sentence is embedded is difficult.** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 4, 53-66.—T. Bever (1970) has suggested that if a sentence segment is assigned a double function by one and the same processing strategy, difficulty ensues results, and that this explains the difficulty of multiple center-embedded sentences. The adequacy of this hypothesis for explaining the difficulty of various types of center-embedded sentences is discussed, and an alternative explanation is proposed. An experiment with 36 undergraduates was conducted in which the number of center embeddings and the number of double-function nouns varied independently. Each sentence was presented for 90 sec, whereupon Ss answered 2 comprehension questions. Results fail to support Bever's claim that the difficulty of multiple center-embedding is accounted for by the perceptual difficulty created by double function nouns. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

9344. Stillings, Neil A. (Stanford U) **Meaning rules and systems of inference for verbs of transfer and possession.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(5), 453-470.—Developed a theory of comprehension in verification tasks from a general conception of language comprehension in which the meanings of words are represented as meaning rules, which are programs that perform inferences. A control process is proposed that solves verification problems by using meaning rules as difference reducing operators. 3 models were developed for a task involving the transfer verbs *borrow* and *loan* and the possession verb *have*. The response time data from an experiment with 16 university students support 1 of the models. A 2nd experiment with 12 undergraduates indicated that when instructed to do so Ss were able to use only 1 of the other 2 models. The models and theoretical framework are shown to be superior in some respects to constituent comparison and conversion models.—*Journal abstract*.

9345. Titone, Renzo. (U Rome, Italy) **Applied psycholinguistics: Amphibian or phantom?** *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 4, 67-70.—Argues that applied psycholinguistics is not entitled to scientific (epistemological) independence. Some fields of research are intrinsic to "pure psycholinguistics" and are often improperly considered "applications" of more basic principles or data; other so-called psycholinguistic "applications" have been incorporated into different sciences or methodological systems losing thereby their independent psycholinguistic identity. A tentative classification of internal departments of psycholinguistics is suggested. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

9346. Wells, James F. (U Alabama) **Self concept and delayed auditory feedback behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6469-6470.

Literature & Art

9347. Cody, John. (High Plains Comprehensive Community Mental Health Ctr, Hays, KS) **Richard**

Wagner and the Ur maternal sea. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Nov), Vol 40(5), 545-557. Presents a psychobiographical analysis of Wagner. It is suggested that with Wagner's mother's identification, his new music would flow when the identification with the feminine was at its height.—J. Z. Elias.

9348. Dieckmann, H. [Typological aspects of fairy tales.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 318-335. 70 patients in individual psychotherapy who reported that as children they had a favorite fairy tale were examined in terms of their typology and its relationship to that fairy tale. Those who reported a favorite fairy tale were compared with those who reported none. Extroverts were less likely than introverts to have had such a favorite. The fairy tales of a given author demonstrated a calculable distribution in terms of typological functions. Patients usually identified with the hero or heroine by means of their main function. Identifications with characters representing the inferior functions also occurred. Fairy tales reflecting a certain function type were repeatedly chosen by patients of the same function and attitude type.—S. D. Babcock.

9349. Hess, Gertrud. [King Stag: The Eros problem in modern poetry.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 472-481.—The text of the Henze opera, *Il Re Cervo*, of Heing von Cramer is a fairy tale with a clear analogy to Jung's way of thinking, as when it speaks of the unity of opposites and of loyalty to a transcendental guidance. Understanding poetry is the result of a deep regression as Jung saw regression: the withdrawing libido enlivens the self.—S. D. Babcock.

9350. Hurwitz, S. [Ahasver, the eternal wanderer: Historical and psychological aspects.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 450-471.—Various motifs in the myth of the eternal Jew are analyzed in psychological terms. G. H. Grahies's theory of the Jew as a restless wanderer is refuted by psychoanalytical interpretations. The latent heathen and Jewish traits in the unconscious of man in Christian Western civilization have found expression in the figure of Ahasver.—S. D. Babcock.

9351. Immoos, Th. (Sophia U, Tokyo, Japan) [The midnight sun: A literary and religious-historical topos in the East and West.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 482-500.—"Topoi" were literary expressions existing in both Eastern and Western cultures. Jung's theory of archetypes in the collective unconscious helps to explain this wide distribution as an indication of man's common heritage. The "topos" of the midnight sun is a symbolic expression of the deep-rooted desire to find the meeting of opposites. It is a symbol of the state of perfection, the original oneness, the archetype of the essential wholeness achieved through the interaction of opposites.—S. D. Babcock.

9352. Kapacinskas, Thomas J. (Private practice, South Bend, IN) *The Exorcist and the spiritual problem of modern woman. Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 176-183.—Analyzes *The Exorcist* in terms of Jungian psychology, which postulates that masculine and feminine modes of being exist within each sex, each mode having its positive and its negative side. In the film, the "liberated" mother's masculine mode is not a source

of creative strength but has become demonic, and the child "lives out the unconscious of the parent."

9353. Kluger-Scharf, Rivkah. [Some psychological aspects of the Gilgamesh epic.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 386-421.—This epic is the oldest known myth dating back to the 4th century BC. In Jungian terms, its inner structure shows a process of change in the collective unconscious, an anticipation of the individuation process.—S. D. Babcock.

9354. Ober, William B. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U, New York) Swinburne's masochism; Neuropathology and psychopathology. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(6), 501-555.—Analyzes the masochistic behavior and fantasies of the poet Algernon C. Swinburne. It is suggested that causative and environmental factors that may have effected this behavior include the fact that he came from a family of much intermarriage and that he suffered from early brain damage. (41 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

9355. Ruane, Frances V. (Pennsylvania State U) An investigation of the relationship of response modes in the perception of paintings to selected variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B, Pt 1), 5031.

9356. Steele, Richard L. (U Georgia) Thomas Wolfe: An applied psychoanalytic investigation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4059.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

9357. Anderson, Daryl E. (U Washington, Seattle) Averaged electroencephalic responses of infants to speech related stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4112.

9358. Chronister, Mary R. (George Washington U) The effects of reward magnitude on young boys' delay behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4655-4656.

9359. Cornell, Edward H. (Case Western Reserve U) Infants' discrimination of photographs of faces following redundant presentations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4076.

9360. Deloache, Judy S. (U Illinois) Individual differences in infant visual memory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6234-6235.

9361. Foster, Martha A. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) Habituation to response-independent stimuli: The relationship between learning and attention in early infancy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4079-4080.

9362. Galifret-Granjon, N. J. (U Grenoble II, Lab de Psychologie, France) [Genetic study of the production of mimed actions on order.] (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 119-239.—Instructed 400 children (50 each aged 5-12 yrs) to pretend to perform 10 actions, each calling for the manipulation of 1 or 2 imaginary objects (e.g., reading a newspaper, lighting a candle with a match, fishing with a line and catching a "big fish"). Performance of each of the mimed actions by Ss of each age is reported and discussed in detail. The overall

results are analyzed in terms of their implications for developmental theory. (19 ref)—D. F. Herran.

9363. Havelick, Raymond J. (Hofstra U) **Competency and race: Relationship to imitation in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4628.

9364. Hoffmann, Robert F. (U Connecticut) **Developmental changes in human infant VEPs to patterned stimuli at different scalp locations and their relationship to visual attention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4698.

9365. Kelso, Robert R. (U Wyoming) **A study of reinforcement hierarchies of children using a free operant technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4046.

9366. Knopf, Irwin J. & Mabel, Robert M. (Emory U) **Vigilance performance in second graders as a function of interstimulus intervals, socio-economic levels, and reading.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 195-203.—2nd grade students with high or low reading skill were selected from schools in a middle- and a lower-class neighborhood. There were 10 Ss in each cell of the resulting 2×2 design. Ss viewed 2,430 slides of faces with happy or sad expressions and were asked to press a button when 1 of the 35 sad expression slides was shown. 30-sec intervals separated stimuli during the first and last thirds of the task, while longer (2 min, 48-sec) intervals separated slides during the middle third. Vigilance scores were greater for middle-class than for lower-class Ss. Vigilance declined over time for all Ss. Reading ability and interstimulus interval had no reliable effects. Reading ability differences, however, were confounded with differences in socioeconomic class. The use of vigilance as a measure of attentiveness to academic tasks is discussed. (16 ref)—W. R. Street.

9367. Kowal, Sabine H. (St Louis U) **Developmental aspects of pause and rate in story-telling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4086-4087.

9368. Kronstadt, Diana C. (U Florida) **The relationship of motivation to achieve, to intellectual functioning, language ability, and behavioral functioning in three-year-old disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6451-6452.

9369. Layne, Michael. (Ohio U) **Effects of age, sex, and prior wins and losses on risk taking in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4633-4634.

9370. Lewin, Roger (Ed). **Child alive!** New York, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1975. xii, 227 p. \$2.95.—Presents a collection of 19 articles on various aspects of child development and psychology. Topics include mother-infant interactions, the importance of play, language acquisition, cognitive development, sex differences in biological, cognitive, and social development, and the development of the brain.

9371. Lounsbury, Karen M. (Michigan State U) **Age changes in occupational prestige: A perceptual model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4635.

9372. Maduro, Renaldo. (U California, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst, Human Development Program,

San Francisco) **Artistic creativity and aging in India.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 303-329.—Presents a model of creativity and development which illustrates the relationship between life-cycle adult development, the widening and deepening of spiritual life, and the cultivating of artistic creativity in male Brahmin folk painters. The psychogenesis of creative energy for symbolic expressive behavior throughout the life cycle is related to ego boundary maintenance, to Jungian theory, and to Hindu notions of achieving psychological wholeness. (58 ref)—A. J. Traxler.

9373. Mazer, Irene R. (U Oregon) **A test of a model for the study of life span human development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4705-4706.

9374. McNichol, Theresa A. (Purdue U) **Some effects of different programs of enrichment on the development of premature infants in the hospital nursery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4707-4708.

9375. Mertz, Mala P. (Ohio State U, Faculty of Humanities Education) **Understanding the adolescent reader.** *Theory Into Practice*, 1975(Jun), Vol 14(3), 179-185.—Describes the needs and resultant reading interests of adolescents as these are generated by (a) onset of puberty, (b) transition from formal to concrete operations, (c) development of peer and adult relationships, and (d) encountering diverse values in secondary schools. (16 ref)—H. P. Cole.

9376. Parsons, Jacquelynne S. (U California, Los Angeles) **Causal attribution and the role of situational cues in the development of children's evaluative judgments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6199.

9377. Patterson, Marian B. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Behavioral correlates of electrocortical activity in healthy elderly subjects: A study of recovery functions of somatosensory evoked responses, spectral density and evoked response asymmetry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4054-4055.

9378. Payne, Eleanor H. (U Colorado) **Study of a generation gap: The effects of age, race and sex on values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6199-6200.

9379. Plat, James L. (Georgia State U) **Factor analytic investigation of the ability to symbolize emotions: A comparison of children, college students, and hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4055.

9380. Rentel, Victor M. & Zidonis, Frank J. (Ohio State U, Faculty of Humanities Education) **Discovering reading.** *Theory Into Practice*, 1975(Jun), Vol 14(3), 166-172.—Explores the functions of reading in intellectual and personal growth during adolescence. Basic conditions for learning from reading are (a) content relevant to aspirations, which in adolescents spring from needs for autonomy and sexuality, and (b) readability of material consonant with student reading ability. Implications for instruction are stated. (21 ref)—H. P. Cole

9381. Ruble, Diane N. (U California, Los Angeles) **Children's approaches to tasks, self-perceptions, and**

use of relevant external cues. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3474.

9382. Schmidt, Ulrich. [New results of experimental-psychological research with preschoolers.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 258-264.

9383. Schuster, Richard J. (New York U) Sex differences and within sex variation in children's block constructions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4056-4057.

9384. Seegmiller, Bonni R. & King, William L. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) Relations between the Bayley mental and motor scales and environmental variables at 14, 18, and 22 months of age in firstborn Black males. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 276.

9385. Slaby, Diana A. (U Wisconsin) Verbal control of resistance-to-temptation in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4641.

9386. Stanfill, Myndall H. (U Alabama) Children's moral reasoning: Kohlberg's cognitive-developmental stages applied to children's sharing decisions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6468.

9387. Ward, Joan G. (New York U) Locus of control, social reinforcement, and task performance of Black and Spanish-surnamed children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3479.

Cognitive & Perceptual Development

9388. Andrews, Susan R. (Tulane U) Developmental changes in the ability to shift from one model of representation in encoding to another mode on decoding. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3514-3515.

9389. Antonucci, Toni C. (Wayne State U) The relationship between attachment and contingency learning in infancy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6188-6189.

9390. Arko, Robert S. (Hofstra U) Free recall in children: Development of short and long term storage mechanisms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3515-3516.

9391. Banik, Douglas H. (U Pennsylvania) The role of transformations in children's memory for visual forms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6189.

9392. Bates, Elizabeth; Camaloni, Luigia & Volterra, Virginia. (U Colorado) The acquisition of performatives prior to speech. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 205-226.—Observed communication in 3 preverbal infants, ages 2, 6, and 12 mo. Detailed qualitative descriptions report nonverbal acts that correspond to the speech acts of perlocution, or affecting others without intention, and illocution, or the use of a convention to affect others. Locutions, requiring verbal reference to objects, began to replace nonverbal acts as the Ss grew older. The development and relations of verbal and nonverbal speech acts are discussed. (37 ref)—W. R. Street.

9393. Becker, Paul F. (Case Western Reserve U) Factors influencing the durational experience of child-

ren. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6205.

9394. Biazley, Veronica A. (Case Western Reserve U) An exploratory study of the orienting response of the newborn and the young infant to synthetic speech sounds. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4071.

9395. Birkhill, William R. (West Virginia U) The influence of cautiousness on intellectual performance among the elderly. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3456.

9396. Bradshaw, Douglas A. (U Maine) The effects of single and multiple training strategies within a grouping-conservation framework on far transfer. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6232.

9397. Browne, Margaret A. (U Virginia) Memory deficits in the aged as a function of encoding processes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3519.

9398. Cambeilh, Paul H. (Adelphi U) Developmental aspects of abstraction underlying free recall. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4688.

9399. Campbell, Patricia B. (Syracuse U) Feminine intellectual decline during adolescence. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6443.

9400. Cannizzaro, L.; Cecchini, M. & Musatti, T. (U degli Studi, Istituto Matematico Castelnuovo, Rome, Italy) [Operations and code in the operational growth of the child.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 36(1), 25-49.—Notes that codifications and operations, as viewed by J. Piaget, are tightly interwoven. However, during development there is a difference between the level of concrete operations and that of formal operations. This difference is considered to be a result of the learning of new codes that can be used to modify operational strategies. The capacity to perform an operation does not result from the presence of abstract logical structures, but depends on the quantity of information supplied and on the code by means of which the information is expressed.—L. L'Abate.

9401. Chu, Cheng-Ping. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) The development of differential cognitive abilities in relation to children's perceptions of their parents. *Cortex*, 1975, Vol 17, 41-61.—Studied 301 Chinese 4th, 5th, and 6th graders to investigate the relationship between a child's cognitive abilities and his relations to his parents. Independent variables used in the study were 10 scores of parent-child relations (e.g., loving, neglecting, rejecting), with separate mother and father forms. Dependent variables were 12 scores on tests of cognitive abilities. Ss were administered the California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity, Level II, and modified forms of the Parent-Child Relation Questionnaire (PCR) and the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking. Results confirm the hypotheses that positive parent-child relations are positively related to the child's cognitive abilities and that negative parent-child relations are negatively related to the child's cognitive abilities. Age, sex, and culture also affected this relationship. It is pointed out that while the Chinese culture often neglects the father's

role in child-rearing practices, the present study indicates that the father had more meaningful effects on the child than the mother. Future research on parent education should investigate father-daughter and mother-son relations. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9402. Cloutier, Richard. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **The role of training and personal variables in formal reasoning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3521.

9403. Culp, Rex E. (U Kansas) **Voice discrimination by two month old infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3522-3523.

9404. Davidson, Nancy L. (Michigan State U) **Pacification in infants as a function of the agent and preference for tactile stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6193.

9405. DeFrancisco, Robert A. (U Southern Mississippi) **Intradimensional and extradimensional shift performance as a function of interproblem delay and age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4077.

9406. Denison, Joseph W. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Selected cognitive strategy variables in second graders: Interrelationships and interaction in a transfer task of trigram recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3460-3461.

9407. Douglass, Lois. (Reiss-Davis Child Study Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **How a child learns to talk.** *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 90-96.—Presents a description of the development of language using concepts from the fields of speech, language, psychology, and linguistics framed within the psychoanalytic model. Communication delays and disorders are discussed with reference to deviations in the affective developmental relationships between the mother and the child.—G. R. Alley.

9408. Downing, J.; Ollila, L. & Oliver, P. (U Victoria, Canada) **Cultural differences in children's concepts of reading and writing.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 312-316.—Previous research has indicated that children enter the task of learning to read in a state of cognitive confusion regarding the function and nature of the task. This study investigated the hypothesis that cultural differences in home background are an important influence in the development of children's understanding of the purpose of writing and their concepts of the language units employed in the written code. 92 non-Indian Canadian kindergartners were compared with 72 kindergartners from 2 Indian bands in which there is no tradition of literacy and a poverty of experiences of writing and formal concern with language analysis. On all 5 measures used (orientation to literacy, understanding literary behavior, technical language of literacy, visual letter recognition and letter-name knowledge, and initial phonemes) the Indian children scored significantly lower. They were less able to recognize literacy activities, less cognizant of their purpose, and had poorer technical knowledge of units of speech and writing. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9409. Drucker, Jan H. (New York U) **Toddler play: A taxonomic approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6207.

9410. Dunlop, David L. (U Pittsburgh) **An information theoretic analysis of classification sorting and cognition by ninth grade children within a Piagetian setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4907-4908.

9411. Elmas, Peter D. (Brown U) **Auditory and phonetic coding of the cues for speech: Discrimination of the [r-l] distinction by young infants.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 341-347.—In a study employing 64 2-mo-old and 64 3-mo-old infants, Ss were found to discriminate stimuli along the acoustic continuum underlying the phonetic contrast [r] vs [l] in a nearly categorical manner. For an approximately equal acoustic difference, discrimination, as measured by recovery from satiation or familiarization, was reliably better when the 2 stimuli were exemplars of different phonetic categories than when they were acoustic variations of the same phonetic category. Discrimination of the same acoustic information presented in a nonspeech mode was continuous, that is, determined by acoustic rather than phonetic characteristics of the stimuli. Findings are discussed with reference to the nature of the mechanisms that may determine the processing of complex acoustic signals in young infants and with reference to the role of linguistic experience on the development of speech perception at the phonetic level. (29 re)—*Journal abstract*.

9412. Embree, Suzanne H. (Columbia U) **Narratives and story retellings of children under six.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6252.

9413. Empfield, Chick O. (U Pittsburgh) **Differences in memory information processing as related to visual-oral treatment, verbal and visual recall tasks, and children of ages five, nine, and thirteen years.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6515.

9414. Fitzgerald, James F. (Columbia U) **Children's usage of the conjunction and disjunction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6194-6195.

9415. Gaddini, Renata. (U Rome, Mental Hygiene Unit, Italy) **The concept of transitional object.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 731-736.—Discusses the concept of Busch et al (1973) regarding the primary transitional object. Focus is placed on (a) distinctions between primary and secondary transitional objects, (b) the blanket as prototypical transitional object, and (c) the criterion for the differentiation of a transitional object from a fetish.—R. M. Cohen.

9416. Gianfagna, Richard A. (U Toledo) **Form oddity learning: A function of the child's ability to shift strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4625-4626.

9417. Golinkoff, Roberta M. (Cornell U) **Semantic development in infants: The concept of agent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3464-3465.

9418. Golinkoff, Roberta M. (U Delaware) **Semantic development in infants: The concepts of agent and recipient.** *Merrill Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 181-193.—Studied the ability of infants to nonverbally distinguish between agent and recipient of action. 48

male infants, ages 14-24 mo, viewed 6 films of action sequences. A "standard" sequence showed a man pushing away a woman or a table. The standard sequence was presented 3 times. A reversal of the standard sequence followed each presentation. The reversals showed either reversed left-right positions, reversed actor-recipient roles, or reversed role and position. Analysis of differences in length of eye fixation times did not show hypothesized effects that could be attributed to awareness of actor-recipient differences. The equivocal nature of the results is discussed and suggestions for further development of methodology are presented. (27 ref)—*W. R. Street*.

9419. Greeson, Larry E. (U Miami, FL) **Instructional modeling and the acquisition of imaginal and verbal mediation processes by children of differing age levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4695.

9420. Groom, Gary L. (Purdue U) **The effect of perinatal factors and supplementary stimulation of premature infants upon measures of neonatal cognitive behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4663.

9421. Hawley, Irene B. (Southern Illinois U) **Formal operations in adults as a function of age, education, and fluid and crystallized intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4628-4629.

9422. Holt, William R. (Brown U) **Memory scanning with auditory stimuli: Four developmental studies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4629-4630.

9423. Howlett, Kenneth D. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of the relationship between Piagetian class inclusion tasks and the ability of first grade children to do missing addend computation and verbal problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6259-6260.

9424. Hutson, Barbara A. (U Florida) **Conservation and the comprehension of syntax in economically disadvantaged seven-year-old Negro children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6449-6450.

9425. Isett, Robert D. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Object exploration: Effects of age, exposure to complexity, and complexity level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3466-3467.

9426. Jonas, Doris F. & Jonas, A. David. **Gender differences in mental function: A clue to the origin of language.** *Current Anthropology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 626-630.—Examines theories of language development and circumstances promoting the use of proto-language. It is purported that the first context in which proto-language proved adaptive was in the attachment behavior between the hominid mother and her infant and that human powers of speech and of languages developed from this matrix. (38 ref)

9427. Kilmer, Sally J. (Stanford U) **The effects of information organization on children's memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6242

9428. Kleber, Eduard W. & Schwarzer, Christine. (Pädagogische Hochschule des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, W Germany) **[Achievements of preschool children in**

concentrating on an age-adequate task.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(4), 212-220.—160 preschoolers were told to mark certain pictured objects with a line and all the other simple figures in the picture with a stop sign. The retest reliability was .91. 153 made 1 error or none during the 1st 4½ min. The difference in favor of those older than 6 yrs was insignificant. The average achievement of 82 girls was significantly higher than boys', their average error percentage very significantly lower. There was a slight increase in errors during 15 min of working time. The amount done correlated with the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test .08, with the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale (CMMS) .11 Errors correlated .25 and .35 with both. Teachers underrated preschoolers' ability to concentrate. Their rating of this ability correlated .23 with the test result, .37 with the result of the CMMS. (English summary) (15 ref)—*W. O. Horn*.

9429. Klein, Marvin L. (U Wisconsin) **Inferring from the conditional: An exploration of inferential judgments by students at selected grade levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6360.

9430. Koon, Rebecca B. (Auburn U) **A study of the role of manipulatory grouping experience in the classification skill development of young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6360.

9431. Kopasová, Dorota. (Výskumný ústav deskej psychológie a patopsychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[Aspects of speech development in preschool children.]** (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 31-42.—Employed the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities to determine the level of speech development in preschool children 3, 4, and 5 yrs old. The relationships between speech level, intellectual level, and the type of collective education provided were examined. The level of speech development was the same for boys and girls; it increased with age and with intellectual level. Children staying in kindergarten on a weekly basis tended to show delayed speech development more than those who stayed on a daily basis. —*English summary*.

9432. Langford, P. E. & George, Sandra. (U London, Birkbeck Coll, England) **Intellectual and moral development in adolescence.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 330-332.—65 females, ages 12-15 yrs, were presented with 4 of L. Kohlberg's (see PA, Vol 38:5739) "moral dilemma" stories and B. Inhelder and Piaget's (1958) "floating bodies" problem. The relation between level of moral judgment and formal operations was found to change from negative in Kohlberg's earlier stages to positive for the later stages of moral judgment. It is concluded that reasoning at the stage of formal operations is a precondition for progress to Kohlberg's Types 5 and 6 in moral judgment. —*Journal abstract*.

9433. Lasky, Robert E. (U Minnesota) **The effect of visual feedback on the reaching of young infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4087-4088.

9434. Lester, Barry M. (Michigan State U) **Cardiac habituation to an auditory stimulus in well and malnour-**

ished infants. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4703.

9435. Levinson, Philip J. (U Washington, Seattle) **An analysis of analogical reasoning in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4113.

9436. Lynch, James J. (Fordham U) **Syntactic and semantic factors in the comprehensibility of sentences by children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4089.

9437. Mannino, Jean B. (Washington U, St Louis) **The relationship of three maternal-social conditions to boys' level of abstract concept formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4635-4636.

9438. Markman, Ellen M. (U Pennsylvania) **Factors affecting the young child's ability to monitor his memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6197.

9439. McCabe, Ann E. (U Wisconsin) **An investigation of the interaction of motor activity and sentence production in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6455.

9440. McCauley, M. Elizabeth. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The role of cognition in the language comprehension of three, four and five year old children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4023-4024.

9441. McClinton, Barbara S. (Tulane U) **Intra-modal and cross-modal transfer in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3535-3536.

9442. McGarrigle, James & Donaldson, Margaret. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) **Conservation accidents.** *Cognition: International Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 1974-75, Vol 3(4), 341-350.—Investigated the conflicting results of studies with children on Piaget's conservation tasks which indicate that the child can, in some contexts, demonstrate knowledge about the invariance of certain attributes of objects while at the same time he fails to exhibit such knowledge in the typical Piagetian situation. 80 4-6 yr olds were tested on length and number conservation, both when the transformation occurred because of a direct action by the E and when it happened "accidentally" as the by-product of an activity directed towards a different goal. 50 Ss conserved when the transformation was "accidental," whereas only 13 were successful when it was intentional. Results are interpreted as evidence that characteristics of the E's behavior, in particular his actions towards the task materials, can influence children's interpretation of utterances by suggesting the E is thinking about a different attribute from that specified linguistically. It is suggested that traditional procedures may underestimate children's cognitive abilities. (French summary) (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9443. McNew, Barbara R. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **The measurement of animism across three experimental tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4637.

9444. Minner, Dan G. (U Denver) **Stability of visual fixation and habituation in one-year-old human infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3539.

9445. Moerk, Ernst L. (California State U, Fresno) **Piaget's research as applied to the explanation of language development.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 151-169.—Principles of Piaget's cognitive development theory are explained and then generalized to explain the phenomena of language development. Research findings are cited which exemplify the operation of each Piagetian principle in language development. The principles reviewed include (a) the epigenetic principle; (b) information assimilation through generalization, reciprocity, reproduction, and recognition; (c) accommodation; (d) equilibration; (e) transformations; (f) classification; and (g) structural and conceptual antecedents of language. In discussing g, studies are reviewed which relate linguistic elements to both verbal and nonverbal antecedents. By examining these relations, both the temporal sequence of language development and the cognitive meanings that language strives to express can be understood. (50 ref)—*W. R. Street*.

9446. Moore, Bertrand S. (Stanford U) **Cognition and delay of gratification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4639.

9447. Moskowitz, Breynne A. (U California, Los Angeles) **The acquisition of fricatives: A study in phonetics and phonology.** *Journal of Phonetics*, 1975(Jul), Vol 3(3), 141-150.—Distinguishes between the acquisition of phonetics and of phonology and discusses their interaction and ways in which they interfere with each other. At the earliest stages of language acquisition the child's phonetic abilities are considerably greater than is indicated by the majority of his pronunciations, because the child's restricted phonological knowledge limits the phonetic realization possibilities of his systematic speech. At later stages, learned phonetic limitations obscure true phonological contrasts, which cannot be observed in production due to the absence of distinct phonetic reflexes for distinct phonological segments. Data from earlier studies on the acquisition of English fricatives for several children are given and are analyzed separately for phonological and phonetic aspects. Phonologically, the order of acquisition is relatively transparent; voiceless fricatives are all learned before voiced ones. Phonetically, the fricative data seem to present a chaotic picture. The situation is resolved when several relevant factors are taken into account, among them: the process of phonetic suppression, the simultaneous learning of morphology, the conflicting demands of acoustic and articulatory criteria in the selection of phonetic substitutions, and the asymmetry of distinctive feature learning.—*Journal abstract*.

9448. Murphy, James P. (U Pennsylvania) **Attributional and inferential strategies in the interpretation of visual communications: A developmental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4025.

9449. Nelson, Gordon K. (U Wisconsin) **Sensory-motor and verbal foundations of concept acquisition: A study in early childhood.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6456-6457.

9450. Nyström, Mats; Hansson, Monica B. & Marklund, Kjell. (Lund U, Sweden) **Infant preference for intermittent light.** *Psychological Research Bulletin*,

Lund U. 1975, Vol 15(4), 11 p.—Obtained systematic fixation behavior for 5 frequencies of intermittent light presented in pair combinations to 20 infants in 2 equal groups, 4-8 and 8-12 wks, respectively. The fusion frequency 100 Hz induced less visual fixation than the other 4 frequencies (1, 5, 10, and 20 Hz) among which a higher one generally evoked longer fixations. Results support the assumption that the same type of proximal stimulation underlies infant preference for complexity, moving objects, and intermittent light. Furthermore, the data are in line with a developmental frame of reference in which preference for spatial as well as temporal complexity is governed by a principle of age-related optimal stimulation. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9451. Pellegrino, M. L.; Scopesi, A. Andreani; Antolini, A. & Tolentino, M. G. (U Genova, Facolta' di Lettere e Filosofia, Italy) [Perceptual recognition in preschool children from different sociocultural levels.] (Ital) *Neuropsichiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 85-98.—Compared the performance of 121 male and 123 female nursery school children of 3 age groups (3, 4, and 5 yrs) and 2 sociocultural levels (defined by type of neighborhood, parents' educational level, and fathers' occupational level) in recognizing incomplete drawings of familiar objects at 4 successive levels of completeness. The effect of training (i.e., supplying the name of the object when S failed to recognize it) was also studied. Correct recognition level was significantly higher in middle- than in lower-class Ss throughout, with spontaneous recognition following analogous developmental trends by age in both groups. Increments deriving from training were similar in all subgroups, with middle-class Ss retaining their initial advantage after training. Since disadvantaged Ss reached the pretraining level of middle-class Ss after training, it is argued that the initial sociocultural class gap could be eliminated by providing training only to the lower-class children. (English, French & German summaries) (17 ref)—*A. Felice*.

9452. Pien, Diana L. (U California, Los Angeles) *The development of children's ability to integrate class information*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3472.

9453. Polen, Samuel B. (Ohio U) *An exploratory investigation of the perception of selected English and non-English sounds in children*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34 (12-B, Pt1), 6263.

9454. Potašová, Marta. (Výskumny ústav detskej psychológie a patopsychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) [Speech development in collectively reared preschool children.] (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 43-60.—Studied the speech development of 150 Bratislava kindergarten boys and girls 3, 4, and 5 yrs old. Observations were made of articulation, mean length and grammatical structure of sentences, and word types. Age had a marked influence on all speech characteristics studied, but sex did not. Girls had better scores than boys, but only 3 of these scores were statistically significant ($p < .05$).—*H. Bruml*.

9455. Rosenbaum, Dave. *Assessment of divergent thinking in children: Effects of task context, race, and socioeconomic status*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3507-3508.

9456. Rubin, Carol M. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) *Children's comprehension of comparative sentences*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4716.

9457. Savić, Svenka & Jocić, Mirjana. (U Novi Sad, Inst za Lingvistiku, Yugoslavia) *Some features of dialogue between twins*. *International Journal of Psycholinguistics*, 1975, No 4, 33-51.—Analyzed features of verbal communication between 3 pairs of different-sexed twins between the ages of 1.1 and 2.5 yrs who lived in similar social conditions. Analyses of deep structure in the dialogs provided evidence of the true syntactical competence of twins. The communication principle of theme/rheme was introduced in the analysis of the surface structure of the dialogs. The nature of the communication appeared to change with age, and there was also evidence of several types of dialogs, including (a) when twins create the same utterance together, (b) when they correct each other, (c) when they quarrel, (d) when they play verbal games together, and (e) when one repeats what the other said. It is suggested that in the first 2 types of dialogs, the relationship between the co-speakers during communication is much closer than it is between individual children of the same age. (French & Russian summaries)—*Journal summary*.

9458. Schwenk, Mary A. (Kent State U) *Adjective ordering and the salience of physical attributes*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4718-4719.

9459. Sheese, Ronald L. (U Illinois) *Stimulus alternation in children's concept identification tasks*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6251.

9460. Spence, Carol A. (U Washington, Seattle) *Relational concepts in the language and thought of deaf and hearing preschool children*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4029.

9461. Sperr, Shelby J. (Florida State U) *Some developmental relationships between classification abilities and discrimination learning and transfer of children*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3475-3476.

9462. Spradling, Rolly D. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) *Ability of eight-year-old children to depict spatial arrangements on maps*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6467.

9463. Suppes, P.; Smith, R. & Lévillé, M. (Stanford U, Inst for Mathematical Studies in the Social Sciences) *The French syntax of a child's noun phrases*. *Archives de Psychologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 42(166), 207-269.—Presents the first of a series of reports concerned with the analysis of a young child's spoken French. The material was collected in Paris in 1971-1972 and covers the period when the child was 25-39 mo old. A formal generative grammar is provided for the noun phrases taken from the 1st 3 hrs of the corpus. The analysis deals not only with the proportion of the noun phrases in the corpus parsed by the grammar, but also with the probabilistic fit of the grammar, given an assignment of probability parameters to the production rules of the grammar. The probabilistic analysis is also applied to problems of syntactic ambiguity. (French & German summaries)—*Journal summary*.

9464. Ternes, Joyce L. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A Piagetian conceptualization of the visuo-spatial aspects of reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6226.

9465. Thompson, Frances A. (U Georgia) **An investigation of preference hierarchies with respect to geometric properties visually perceived by preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4101.

9466. Thompson, Nickola W. (Wichita State U) **Comprehension of spoken language by normal children as a function of speaking rate, sentence difficulty, and listener age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3555.

9467. Trehub, Sandra E. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Auditory-linguistic sensitivity in infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6254.

9468. Upton, Virginia M. (St John's U) **Concept expression in children's drawings and its relationship to developmental variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3511-3512.

9469. Vickers, Marilyn A. (U Georgia) **The developmental course of cognitive balance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4063-4064.

9470. Vlietstra, Alice R. (U Kansas) **The effect of strategy training, stimulus saliency, and age on recognition in preschoolers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6203.

9471. Welch, Martha J. (Case Western Reserve U) **Infants' visual attention to varying degrees of novelty.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4102.

9472. Wilson, J. A. (Queen's U, Belfast, Northern Ireland) **Developmental and social interaction in categories of word-definition.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 268-278.—Investigated the hypothesis that on a test of vocabulary definition, children of nonmanual and manual fathers would differ progressively with age in total number of vocabulary responses and in number of abstract-type responses. Responses to the Terman-Merrill Vocabulary Test, Form L-M, of 100 children at each of 5 age levels from 6 to 14 yrs in a judgment sample of 65 Northern Ireland schools were scored for 10 categories of definition. Factor analysis confirmed that 2 categories, synonym and explanation, might be combined as abstract responses. Ordered stepwise regression confirmed the significance, as hypothesized, of age, occupation, and joint age-by-occupation effects, in that order, for abstract and total responses. The joint effect was greater for abstract responses, and showed that Ss of nonmanual fathers differed progressively with age from Ss of manual fathers for those forms of definition, such as synonyms and explanations, that showed the strongest pattern of development with age. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9473. Zellner, Ronald D. (Arizona State U) **An empirical investigation of the relation between conservation and the concrete operations of classification and seriation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4901.

Psychosocial & Personality Development

9474. Baecher, Regina M. (Purdue U) **Sex differences in the attachment behaviors of infant fraternal twins.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4013.

9475. Baran, Stanley J. (U Massachusetts) **The effects of prosocial and antisocial television content on the modeling behavior of children with varying degrees of self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4069-4070.

9476. Brehm, Sharon S. (Duke U) **Developmental aspects of objective self awareness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4654-4655.

9477. Cohen, Esther C. (Michigan State U) **Empathy, awareness of interpersonal responsibility and consideration for others in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6192.

9478. Comstock, Marilyn L. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Effects of perceived parental behavior on self-esteem and adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4656.

9479. Crum, Joseph E. (Florida State U) **Fetal activity and introversion-extraversion in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3458-3459.

9480. Cullen, James. **The needs of the child.** *Mental Health in Australia*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(2), 48-51.—Points out that the word "need" has no meaning unless it is related to a purpose which is served by satisfying that need. In any culture, the view of what a child needs will be determined by the values of that culture. Beyond the basic physical requirements (for adequate food, water, and shelter) lies a range of other needs which are more or less indispensable. It is felt that in today's world the infant and child needs warmth, affection, and attachment to caring adults, to develop trust in others, and healthy family relationships. Strong emphasis is placed on the need for education in sensory awareness and social reality, for training in emotional sincerity, and for the development of independence.—*A. F. Vitiello*.

9481. Day, Richard; Boyer, L. Bryce & de Vos, George A. (U California, Berkeley) **Two styles of ego development: A cross-cultural, longitudinal comparison of Apache and Anglo school children.** *Ethos*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 345-379.—Responses by Anglo and Apache adolescents to the Rorschach show, for most Ss in each group, patterns similar to those of their childhood records gathered earlier. Most of the Anglo adolescents showed a pattern consistent with a theoretical course of "normal" ego development. Conversely, most of the Apache records show a long-term convergence around a pattern of inconsistent ego development. The Apache protocols seem to indicate a generalized, long-term failure of the sociocultural environment to fulfill the growing child's need for a secure, productive, and meaningful role in adult society. (31 ref)—*R. Brislin*.

9482. Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois) **Play, games and interaction: The contexts of childhood socialization.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 16(4), 458-478.—A review of classical and contemporary theories of childhood play suggests that, with a few exceptions, students of play and games have tended to divorce these interactional forms from the interpersonal contexts that

produce them. It is argued that all forms of play "teach" or socialize the young child into the illusory worlds of social reality. A symbolic interactionist conception of play, games, work, and socialization is offered. Naturalistic data drawn from the observation of children ages 3 to 8 yrs are presented to support a processual model of socialization and interaction in early childhood. (56 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9483. Farnsworth, Jacqueline B. (Stanford U) **Aggression socialization of the Norwegian child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6194.

9484. Fisher, Susan M. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **On the development of the capacity to use transitional objects.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 114-124.—Proposes that the conceptualization of transitional phenomena has enlarged our range of empathic appreciation of the processes by which individuation and self-generated activity emerge in the growing child. Some kinds of preparatory experiences that must occur for the development of meaningful transitional object usage are considered and case examples are provided.—*Journal summary.*

9485. Graudenz, Ines. (Deutsches Inst für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, Frankfurt, W Germany) **[Self-perception and perception of maternal behavior of preschool children.]** (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(4), 203-211.—59 questions concerning self-esteem, self-confidence, self-reliance, emotional stability, extraversion, maternal support, and strength were answered by 129 preschool children. The split-half reliability of the subscales ranged between .28 for extraversion to .55 for emotional stability. Subscale intercorrelations ranged between -.34 to .45 with a mean of .21 (minus neglected). Self-confidence correlated .45 with perceived maternal support. The mothers were questioned using a scale measuring acceptance, friendliness, support, guidance, punitiveness, and sex education. Of 65 children who perceived their mothers as supportive, 41 mothers were in the less repressive and 24 were in the more repressive half. Children who are "lower class" (in terms of their parents' education) perceive mothers significantly more often as severe. 20% of 54 middle-class mothers and 68% of 75 lower-class mothers favored a more repressive education. (English summary) (23 ref) —*W. O. Horn.*

9486. Hammer, Signe. **Daughters and mothers: Mothers and daughters.** New York, NY: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co, 1975. xvi, 175 p. \$7.95.—Uses the experiences of a wide range of mothers and daughters to explore the relationship between them from the time before a daughter's birth, when the mother is beginning to realize what motherhood means to her, to adulthood, when what has passed between the 2 affects many of the choices each will make about her own life.

9487. Harlan, Katherine B. (Georgia State U) **The use of receptive measures for assessment of emotional adjustment in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4041-4042.

9488. Heilbrunn, Lorraine J. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Egocentrism and the development of communi-**

cation skills in children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4020.

9489. Higgins, Edward T. (Columbia U) **A social and developmental comparison of oral and written communication skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4081-4082.

9490. Jakabovics, Evelyn H. (City U New York) **Field dependence and social behavior in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6211-6212.

9491. Kinsbourne, Paula J. (Duke U) **Sex differences in determinants of antisocial behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4632.

9492. Lakin, Musla G.; Lakin, Martin & Costanzo, Philip R. (Duke U) **An approach to the assessment of processes in young children.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 281.

9493. Langlois, Judith H. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **The influence of peer age on the social behavior of preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4633.

9494. Laub, Karen L. (U Kansas) **Discrimination of mother from stranger by ten- and eleven-week-old infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6242-6243.

9495. Leming, James S. (U Wisconsin) **Adolescent moral judgment and deliberation on classical and practical moral dilemmas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6452-6453.

9496. Long, John T. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Black metamorphosis: The impact of American culture on Black personality development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6216.

9497. McNelly, Frederick W. (U Michigan) **Development of the self concept in childhood: A brief historical review and an investigation of the effects of manipulating leadership position within a structured role system upon self concept, perception of locus of control, and performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4024.

9498. McLagdon, Betty D. (Ohio State U) **A comparison of the sociodramatic play of low socioeconomic status Black second grade children and low socioeconomic status Black kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4991-4992.

9499. Morgan, George A.; Levin, Bonnie & Harmon, Robert J. (National Inst of Child Health & Mental Development, Bethesda, MD) **Determinants of individual differences in infant's reactions to unfamiliar adults.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 277.

9500. Nemeth, Darlyne G. (Louisiana State U & A&M Coll) **The efficacy of laboratory training as a method of retarding or reversing the disengagement process among senior citizens.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4672.

9501. Olejnik, Anthony B. (Michigan State U) **The effects of reward-deservedness on sharing by children and the relationships between role-taking, moral judgments and sharing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4639.

9502. Quilty, Robert F. (Indiana U) **Modeling as a dyadic interchange strategy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4673.
9503. Rahm, Dorothea. [The relationship between repressive educational attitudes and creativity.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 259-269.—Tested 134 4th graders with the Progressive Matrices. 100 of the mothers returned a usable 65-item questionnaire measuring repressive educational tendencies. Two verbal and 2 figural subtests of Torrance were administered without time limit. 16 children with mothers answering strongly in the repressive direction were matched on sex, age, intelligence (Raven), and the mother's education with 16 children having mothers of low repressiveness. Significant differences in means were found only for originality (not for fluency, flexibility, or elaboration), with a significant negative correlation between repression and originality. Mother's education was not significantly related to her repressive tendencies or to the creativity of the children. Significant positive correlations with age and intelligence were found, but not with sex. (English summary) (32 ref)—*W. O. Horn*.
9504. Reed, Cheryl L. (Purdue U) **Sex differences in elementary school children's ideal and actual self-concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4026-4027.
9505. Rubin, Kenneth H. & Maioni, Terrence L. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Play preference and its relationship to egocentrism, popularity and classification skills in preschoolers.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 171-179.—Related qualitative differences in children's play participation to indices of the child's (a) ability to take the role of another, (b) classification skills, and (c) popularity. The free play of 16 4-yr-old preschoolers was observed for 1 min on 20 consecutive days. Role-taking skill, requiring low egocentricity, was measured by 2 means: the ability to portray the emotions of others and the ability to describe the visual appearance of an object from a different viewing point. A 16-item task measuring classification skill and popularity was determined by friendship choices. Participation in repetitive movement play was negatively related to role-taking, classification, and popularity, while participation in dramatic play was positively related to these variables. It is suggested that the requirements of dramatic play facilitate the decline of egocentricity. (17 ref) *W. R. Street*.
9506. Salo, Kristine E. (U California, Davis) **Maternal employment and children's behavior: A review of the literature.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 277.
9507. Santrock, John W. (U Minnesota) **Family structure, maternal behavior and moral development in boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3474-3475.
9508. Savitsky, Jeffrey C. & Watson, Mary J. (Purdue U) **Patterns of proxemic behavior among preschool children.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 109-113. 80 preschool children were paired into similar age and sex dyads and their proxemic behavior recorded while they played. Analyses were performed to determine both the patterns of proxemic behavior that characterized an individual child's play as well as the effects of age and sex on proxemic behavior within this age group. Little effect was found for either age or sex, but results suggest that both male and female children showed patterns of proxemic behavior that were similar to patterns observed among adults in previous studies. Findings indicate that patterning of proxemic behavior is (a) evidenced quite early and (b) seems to accomplish the same intimacy regulating functions among preschoolers as among adults.—*Journal abstract*.
9509. Schenberg, Ronald G. (Washington U, St Louis) **The relation of time perspective and self-actualization to ego development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4641.
9510. Schoggen, Maxine & Schoggen, Phil. (John F. Kennedy Ctr for Research on Education & Human Development, Washington, DC) **Environmental forces in the home lives of three-year-old children in three population subgroups.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 8.
9511. Serafica y Evangelista, Felicissima C. (Clark U) **Infant attachment behavior as a function of age, separation from the mother, and environmental condition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6201-6202.
9512. Tanabe, Elaine M. (Ohio State U) **A longitudinal study of self concepts and attitudes of economically and educationally disadvantaged students during 1968 to 1972.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4029-4030.
9513. Thomas, Margaret H. & Drabman, Ronald S. (Florida Technological U) **Tolerance of real life aggression as a function of exposure to televised violence and age of subject.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 21(3), 227-232. Replicates R. Drabman and M. Thomas's (see PA, Vol 52 9879) study of increased tolerance for real violence in children repeatedly exposed to filmed violence. Children in the present study varied in age (1st or 3rd grade), sex, and film exposure. There were 10 Ss in each cell of the $2 \times 2 \times 2$ design. The 15 min aggressive film showed excerpts of a popular television show depicting 6 killings and other violent acts. The nonaggressive film showed 15 min of a baseball game. After viewing a film, each S was asked to monitor the behavior of other children and report any violence. 3rd grade Ss who had viewed the violent film were slower to report real violence than 3rd graders who had seen the nonaggressive film. 1st graders were significantly slower to respond, regardless of film treatment. There were no sex differences in responsiveness.—*W. R. Street*.
9514. Tiegel, Ingrid M. (U Minnesota) **A validation study of sibling attachment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3478.
9515. Wagner, Steven R. (University of Colorado, Boulder) **A descriptive analysis of children's cognitive style: Field articulation and locus of control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4028-4029.
9516. Wallerstein, Judith S. & Kelly, Joan H. (U California, School of Social Welfare, Berkeley) **The effects of parental divorce: Experiences of the preschool child.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychology*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 600-617. Investigated the differential responses of children of various ages to

divorce-related family change. 34 preschoolers (ages 2½-6 yrs) and the members of their 27 families were individually interviewed in 4-6 sessions and then reinterviewed 1 yr later. Independent information was obtained from the school. Psychological deterioration was seen in the behavior and function of 15 of the children, and a diminution in the quality of the mother-child relationship was apparent in half of the families. Preventative measures which can be taken to avert psychological problems are discussed.—R. M. Cohen.

9517. White, Charles B. (U Georgia) **Moral judgment in college students: The development of an objective measure and its relationship to life experience dimensions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3480.

9518. Zillmann, Dolf & Bryant, Jennings. (Indiana U, Inst for Communication Research) **Viewer's moral sanction of retribution in the appreciation of dramatic presentations.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 572-582.—Developed 3 versions of an audiovisually presented fairy tale, which involved provocation and retaliation as the central theme. Relative to the provocation, retaliation was too mild, equitable, or too severe. 60 children at the developmental stages of expiatory retribution (4-yr-olds) and equitable retribution (7-8 yr olds) served as Ss. Appreciation of the presentation was measured in facial displays, structured interviews, and ratings. For Ss at the stage of expiatory retribution, appreciation increased with the severity of the retaliatory acts. Ss at the stage of equitable retribution, in contrast, appreciated equitable retaliation the most. At this stage, inequitable retaliation (too mild or too severe) impaired appreciation significantly. Findings are consistent with the proposal that the depiction of punitive, retaliatory activities will be enjoyed more, the closer they approximate the viewer's moral expectations.—*Journal abstract*.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

9519. Clayton, Stanley C. (Washington State U) **The commitment concept and an application to conventional values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5327.

9520. Cramer, James A. (U Tennessee) **Factors associated with the intention of National Guardsmen to participate in the control of civil disorder.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5327.

9521. Darden, Donna K. (U Georgia) **An investigation into the social psychodynamics of onomastics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5328.

9522. Deutsch, Morton & Hornstein, Harvey A. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Applying social psychology: Implications for research, practice, and training.** Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. ix, 287 p. —Presents a collection of 14 papers which survey the range of social intervention technology, emphasizing metatheoretical assumptions that underlie different strategies of social intervention. Topics include problem-

created research in social psychology, the nature of social systems, levels and forms of interpersonal influence, the practitioner's use of social psychology, and issues in graduate training.

9523. Funderburk, Samuel C. (U Iowa) **Orientations toward political protest and violence among children and adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 4345.

9524. Gaffney, Michael J. (U California, Los Angeles) **Decision-making potential among university students in Kenya: A social-psychological analysis of high-level manpower development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5310-5311.

9525. Gore, Susan. (U Pennsylvania) **The influence of social support and related variables in ameliorating the consequences of job loss.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5330-5331.

9526. Hoerner, John V. (Washington State U) **Voluntary organization affiliation and perceived seriousness of community problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5333.

9527. Hollgy, Sandra; Wilson, Gary B.; Giolas, Thomas G. & Dean, Marcia S. (Southern Connecticut State Coll) **Listener reaction to hearing aid wearers.** *Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf*, (Jan), Vol 8(3), 23-30.—Assessed the reaction of individuals with normal hearing to the same speaker under 3 conditions: (a) wearing a body aid, (b) wearing a behind-the-ear aid, and (c) wearing no aid. Speakers were presented via television, and were judged on credibility. Differences were generally limited to a dynamism factor, as defined by Osgood's semantic differential scale.—A. Barclay.

9528. Holmes, William C. (U Oregon) **A health food study of users and non-users 55 years of age and over, comparing attitudes, repression-sensitization and personal health status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4460.

9529. Kay, F. DeWitt. (Temple U) **Cluster analysis and multivariate prediction of community problems in an urban environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3467-3468.

9530. Kitsuse, John I. & Spector, Malcolm. (U California, Santa Cruz) **Social problems and deviance: Some parallel issues.** *Social Problems*, 1975 (Jun), Vol 22(5), 584-594.—Explores parallel developments in labeling theory and in the value-conflict approach to social problems. Similarities in their critiques of functionalism and etiological theory as well as their emphasis on the definitional process are noted. The failure of both formulations to develop the distinctiveness of their common insight is examined; and an analysis of this failure is presented. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9531. Maykovich, Minako K. (California State U, Sacramento) **Correlates of racial prejudice.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1014-1020.—Based on the nationwide survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, 1,352 responses were examined to discover correlates of prejudice against Blacks. A heuristic separation of personality and sociocultural correlates and a 2-stage additive model were used while accounting for interaction at each level. On the social level, 3 interacting variables—region, age, and education—accounted for the greatest variance in

prejudice. Being a Southerner with less than a high school education was conducive to prejudice toward Blacks. On the other hand, if a person was outside the South where Blacks are less accepted, and if the former was young and college educated, he or she was less likely to be prejudiced. After the removal of the effect of social variables upon prejudice, the residual was examined in terms of psychological variables: dogmatism and anxiety. A prejudiced person was likely to have a rigid outlook in other areas but did not show anxiety any more than other people.—*Journal abstract.*

9532. Moore, Walter M. (U Oklahoma) **Influence of selected social factors on attitudes toward social and health related issues in a medium-sized Oklahoma community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4479.

9533. O'Keefe, Stephen L. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Emotion as a social phenomenon: Aggression and status in the classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3471-3472.

9534. Riley, James B. (Boston Coll) **Analysis of ideological factors in human services conceptualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4027.

9535. Runyan, Dean. (U Michigan) **Organizational change and volunteer commitment in family planning service agencies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5316.

9536. Salter, Charles A. (U Pennsylvania) **A crosscultural study of attitudes towards a foreign nation as a function of status and other satisfactions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5317.

9537. Sampson, Edward E. (Clark U) **On justice as equality.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 45-64.—Presents a critical reexamination of the equity theory conception of justice; the alternative, justice as equality, is introduced and examined, utilizing both theoretical and empirical materials to develop the argument. The implications of these 2 alternate perspectives on justice are examined with emphasis on the sociohistorical roots and present support for what is presumably a psychological principle (i.e., equity is the natural preferred state of human relationships). The role of social psychological research and theory in contributing to the existing system of support for the equity conception is noted, as is the potential value that derives from a consideration of conditions conducive to the alternative conception of relationships as based on equity. (2½ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9538. Sanderson, Stephen K. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **Religion, politics, and morality: An approach to religious and political belief systems and their relation through Kohlberg's cognitive-developmental theory of moral judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol. 34 (12-B, Pt 1), 6259.

9539. Schoenfeld, C. G. **Pacifism and the law: A psychoanalytically oriented inquiry.** *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 345-366. Discusses psychoanalytic discoveries regarding aggressivity, the viability of the belief of pacifists that it can be controlled by an effort of will, and the role of the superego in coping with aggressive and hostile urges. The

law—both by blocking and helping to express anger and hostility—is considered giving the superego much-needed help in this task. It is concluded that the law offers to pacifists and their doctrines the greatest chance of survival in today's world.—*Journal abstract.*

9540. Shiloh, Allon. (U South Florida) **Psychological anthropology: A case study in culture blindness?** *Current Anthropology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 618-620.—Argues that psychological anthropologists have failed to analyze genocide as a major area of interest in human behavior. The case of the German method of genocide is cited as a particularly vivid manifestation of this behavior. However, in spite of detailed records kept by the Germans on the strategies used in effecting their goals, few analyses have been made. Leading introductory textbooks were examined, and it was found that none analyzed the Nazis and their genocidal behavior.—*M. E. Ponsel.*

9541. Stein, David J. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The phenomenology of resettlement: An exploration into the experiences of Chinese immigrants in San Francisco.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3477.

9542. Straus, Audrey. **Changing attitudes toward blindness: A role-playing demonstration for service clubs.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(9), 407-409.—Designed a short program to improve attitudes toward blind persons and to correct misinformation, and presented it to 13 Lions and Rotary Clubs. A role-playing demonstration with blindfolded members of the audience was followed by a discussion period. Questionnaires were administered before each presentation and 1-2 mo later, and showed significant improvements in those attitudes in which blind people are viewed as helpless, inferior, and dependent. Improvements in the participants' knowledge about blind people did not occur to the extent expected.—*Journal abstract.*

9543. Walster, Elaine & Walster, G. William. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Equity and social justice.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 21-43.—Presents a framework for understanding recent theories and research on social justice. Equity theory is reviewed, the Aristotle's concept of 2 major types of social justice (equal justice and distributive or proportional justice) are examined. The issues involved in the equality-proportionality controversy are also discussed, and 4 general variables that probably affect willingness to apportion resources equally vs proportionally in ambiguous situations are identified: time constraints, communication costs, potential benefits, and significance for future decisions. The impact of power on society's definition of equity and "perfect social justice" is also considered. (4 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9544. Weltzman, Lenore J. (Columbia U) **Social suicide: A study of missing persons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5356.

Social Structure & Social Roles

9545. Barkow, Jerome H. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Prestige and culture: A biosocial interpretation.** *Current Anthropology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 553-572.—Examination of human prestige-striving from

a phylogenetic perspective suggests that it is essentially homologous with primate social dominance. In man, however, selection for "cultural capacity" has transformed striving for social dominance into striving to evaluate the self as being higher in rank than others, or into striving for self-esteem. Self-esteem is maintained through symbolic means, usually referred to as seeking "prestige." Some of the strategies used to obtain prestige and the rationalizations used by those who fail to achieve this prestige are examined. (92 ref) *Journal summary*.

9546. Berg, Nancy E. & Mussen, Paul. (U California, Berkeley) **The origins and development of concepts of justice.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 183-201.

—Discusses the origins and development of concepts of justice from 3 theoretical points of view—learning theory, psychoanalysis, and cognitive developmental theory. Cognitive developmental theory and research, particularly the work of Piaget and L. Kohlberg, has contributed most to the current understanding of children's ideas of justice and how these change and mature. Empirical data supporting the hypothesis that concepts of justice develop through a fixed and invariant sequence of stages are reviewed together with studies on the process of transition from one stage to the next. Knowledge about the course of development needs to be supplemented with information about the socialization process as antecedents of mature concepts of justice and of behavior consistent with these concepts. (3 p ref) —*Journal abstract*.

9547. Blau, David. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **On widowhood: Discussion.** *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 29-40.—Presents a critical analysis of P. R. Silverman's and A. Cooperband's ideas regarding widow-to-widow programs of mutual help (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5). It is felt that these programs may underestimate or minimize the severity of grief and guilt reactions. Questions are also raised regarding the use of volunteer aides. What are the personalities, motivations, and methods of such workers? It is suggested that volunteers be trained to detect abnormal grief reactions and to refer clients to appropriate professionals. (15 ref) —S. Y. Moriwaki.

9548. Blejer, Juan D. (Ohio State U) **Objective and subjective measures of leisure: An Argentinian sample.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5326.

9549. Chambers, Erve J. (U Oregon) **Los maestros: A study in Mexican middle class life styles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5788.

9550. Delapp, Roger A. (Texas Tech U) **Effects of a TK-3 housing project on self-image.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4658.

9551. Deutsch, Morton. (Teachers Coll, Columbia U) **Equity, equality, and need: What determines which value will be used as the basis of distributive justice?** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 137-149.—Discusses the concept of justice, and hypothesizes that "equity" is only one of the many values which may underlie a given system of justice. Hypotheses about the conditions which determine which values will be employed as the basis of distributive justice in a group are proposed, with discussion centered about the values of

"equity," "equality," and "need" and the conditions which lead a group to emphasize one rather than another value.—*Journal abstract*.

9552. Drelfus, Gustav. [Current Jewish history and its archetypal background.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 428-436.—In Jewish history, religion and land are inextricably interwoven. During the 2,000 years of dispersion, the Jewish people were preserved by spiritual values, without a land of their own. By resettling the Holy Land and founding the State of Israel, the Jewish people attained a new relationship to the feminine. The tremendous effect of reuniting the people and the land is understandable by the underlying symbolism.—S. D. Babcock.

9553. Feulner, Patricia N. (Ohio State U) **Women in the professions: A social-psychological study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5309.

9554. Fields, Rona M. & Patrick, Elaine. (Clark U) **The new feminists.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 282-283.

9555. Fleming, Samuel H. (U Virginia) **Rural-urban migration of Blacks: Changing social organization in Memphis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5790.

9556. Gordon, Ruth L. (United States International U) **Differential value patterns of Black and White women in higher education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5311.

9557. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on the College Student. (New York, NY) **The educated woman: Prospects and problems.** *GAP Report*, 1975(Jan), Vol 9(92), 257 p.—Presents an historical review of the educated woman and examines numerous aspects of her current status. Her expectations, options, difficulties, and possible future development are discussed, and specific recommendations for social and institutional reform are suggested. (150 ref)—R. S. Albin.

9558. Hemmons, Willa M. (Case Western Reserve U) **Towards an understanding of attitudes held by the Black woman on the Women's Liberation Movement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5359.

9559. Levin, Sidney. (Boston Psychoanalytic Society & Inst, MA) **On widowhood: Discussion.** *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 57-59.—Discusses H. Z. Lopata's concept of support systems (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5), pointing out that society also has "nonsupport systems": restrictive attitudes which limit the opportunities for resolving tension. These attitudes are applied particularly to the bereaved and the elderly, who feel ashamed if they violate cultural rules of behavior. Because many people who need help adopt a passive or inhibited position about asking for it, professional workers must make active efforts to reach such people and help them overcome their shame resistance. Grief and "guilt" are examined briefly, and suggestions are made for ways to resolve the grief reaction.—S. Y. Moriwaki.

9560. Lopata, Helena Z. (Loyola U, Ctr for the Comparative Study of Social Roles, Chicago) **On widowhood: Grief work and identity reconstruction.** *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 41-55.

—Examines from a sociological perspective the process of "grief work" (adjusting to bereavement) by widows, drawing on the literature and on personal research. Studies of the support systems of widows in Chicago indicate that they experience and must cope with a series of difficult events both before and after the death. The most difficult period is not the initial bereavement, when the widow receives support from various social customs, but later, when she must move out of the widow role. The transitional period involves many components of identity change and is made difficult (a) by an ideology of "stages of grief" through which she is expected to move, if she cannot follow this pattern she feels rejected and self-accusing; and (b) by the fact that she has "no place to go" in a society where woman's place is centered around the marital role. Grief work is ended when the widow develops a modified identity in social roles and relations. (2 p ref)—*S. Y. Moriwaki.*

9561. Nash, Patricia M. (Columbia U) **Social adjustment to housing for the elderly: A panel study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5339.

9562. Noble, Bessie C. (Syracuse U) **A study of the perceptions of minority persons' treatment in suburbia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6366-6367.

9563. O'Connell, James & Beckett, Paul A. (Ahmadu Bello U, Zaria, Nigeria) **Social characteristics of an elite-in-information: The case of Nigerian university students.** *British Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(3), 309-329.—Studied the social characteristics and background of 919 students attending the Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, by administering a written questionnaire to stratified samples in 1970 and 1971. Results were analyzed to provide information about the formation of new elite groups in Nigerian society. The samples were not fully representative of the general population of Northern Nigeria, from which most of the students are drawn. Males and Christians, and higher income and status occupations, were overrepresented. Low income groups (e.g., farmers) were also overrepresented. Findings suggest that while the children of established elites were overrepresented, there was still a large degree of continuing open recruitment in terms of social background. (3 p ref)—*R. P. Abeles.*

9564. Osman, David L. (U Michigan) **Relative effects of intimacy upon environmental perception and adjustment: A comparative study of selected aged residents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5314-5315.

9565. Penman, Robyn. (U Melbourne, Parkville, Australia) **Women's current and future role conceptions.** *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 193-201.—Investigated the extent to which Australian women see themselves as traditionally or liberally oriented and how they evaluate these perceived role positions. Ss were 318 Australian women 21-60 yrs old, selected on the basis of socioeconomic status. More women held strong traditional beliefs about their role in the home and family than about their role in the workforce and community. There was a tendency for women to want to combine home and work duties. It is suggested that such a combination would lead to

problems which the women had little preparation to solve.—*J. C. Figurelli.*

9566. Rooney, James F. (U Pennsylvania) **Friendship and reference group orientation among skid row men.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5342.

9567. Rubin, Zick & Peplau, Letitia A. (Harvard U) **Who believes in a just world?** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 65-89.—A review of research with the Belief in a Just World Scale indicates that many people believe that the world is a place where good people are rewarded and bad people are punished. Believers in a just world have been found to be more likely than nonbelievers to admire fortunate people and to derogate victims, thus permitting the believers to maintain the perception that people in fact get what they deserve. Everyone may have a version of the just world belief in early childhood (Piaget's "immanent justice"), but some people outgrow the belief quickly and some apparently never do. Suggestions for modifying the belief in a just world are offered, focusing on the socialization techniques employed by parents, teachers, religious institutions, and the mass media. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9568. Wright, Sonia R. (Purdue U) **Social psychological characteristics and work behavior among the urban poor.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5347-5348.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

9569. Alhelm, Frank A. (U New Mexico) **A comparative study of preferences of Anglo and American Indian children for particular visual qualities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6346.

9570. Bolton, Ralph; Michelson, Carol; Wilde, Jeffrey & Bolton, Charlene. (Pomona Coll) **The heights of illusion: On the relationship between altitude and perception.** *Ethos*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 403-424.—A recent theory by M. Bornstein has suggested that there is a psychophysiological causal factor that accounts for both cross-cultural differences in color terminology and ethnic differences in susceptibility to visual illusions. New data are presented, with a reanalysis of Bornstein's data, to contrast his psychophysiological explanation with the ecological explanation, which emphasizes learning experiences in a person's environment. The new data consist of responses to visual illusions by 108 Ss, in 2 groups living in the Central Andes of Peru in 2 villages at greatly different altitudes. Results were those predicted by the ecological-learning explanation which tends to cast doubt on Bornstein's theory. (34 ref)—*R. Brislin.*

9571. Burdsal, Charles. (Wichita State U) **A factor analytic study of racial attitudes.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 255-259.—Designed and administered a racial attitude survey to 308 Whites and 147 Blacks in the Wichita, Kansas, area. A factor analysis was performed on 19 items, age, sex, and race yielding 2 specific (Sex, Genetics) and 5 common factors: (a) Race, (b) Relaxed Association vs Tense Isolation, (c) General Racial Tension, (d) Youthful Integration vs Aged Segregation, and (e) Separationist vs Desegregationist.—*Journal abstract.*

9572. Camitta, Richard D. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **A re-examination of the interracial contact**

hypothesis: A case study of exclusionary politics in the town of Brookhaven, New York. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4623

9573. Cohen, Milton. (New York U) **Medical beliefs and practices of the Maroons of Moore Town: A study in acculturation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5789-5790.

9574. Coleman, Charles J.; Toomey, William C. & Woodland, Richard L. (Rutgers State U) **Cognition, belief, and behavior: A study of commitment to a religious institution.** *Religious Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 70(6), 676-689.—Studied 3 dimensions of religious commitment among 333 practicing Catholic students at a Catholic and a public college. The dimensions of cognitive continuance, adherence to church-expected beliefs, and behavioral commitment were interrelated, but the zero-order correlations tended to be small. Student-rated importance of religion in the parental home and attendance at a Catholic vs public college (as 2 measures of religious socialization) showed some correlations to the commitment measures but showed no systematic relationships. Results suggest a decline in commitment to the Catholic church in the last decade and are discussed in terms of varieties of commitment and institutional responses to declines in commitment.—R. D. Kahoe.

9575. Foster, Lella M. (U Illinois, Abraham Lincoln Medical School, Chicago) **The chaplain: Patient's advocate and institution's ombudsman.** *Journal of Pastoral Care*, 1975(Jun), Vol 29(2), 106-110.—Discusses adding the roles of advocate and ombudsman to that of the chaplain. Advocates represent the best interests of individuals in a situation where this is difficult for the individual alone. Ombudsmen troubleshoot within an institution to correct problems. It is suggested that chaplains should assess their ability to handle these roles and should develop opportunities to learn the skills required. (41 ref)—B. Smith.

9576. Goldstein, Marvin S. (U Georgia) **Assessment and investigation of prejudice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3496.

9577. Gomula, Wanda W. (Indiana U) **Common patterns of nonverbal behavior among selected Cuban and Anglo children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4957-4958.

9578. Hahn, Leo. (U Northern Colorado) **Reasons for entering the Diocesan priesthood.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4018-4019.

9579. Hayes-Bautista, David E. (U California, San Francisco) **Becoming Chicano: A dis-assimilation theory of transformation of ethnic identity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5332.

9580. Jackson, Gordon E. (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, PA) **Anxiety and the church's role.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(4), 231-241.—Describes 3 forms of anxiety and prescribes which form the church should attempt to deal with. Ontological anxiety is experienced by everyone, due to being alive, moving forward, feeling the threats of emptiness and meaninglessness, and the dread of death. It is due to being off balance at all times, the failure to obtain equilibrium. The individual usually deals with it by compulsively striving for possession of things. Guilty anxiety is

theological; it is "given by revelation before God." It is produced by feeling finitude and estrangement, and it usually leads to further commitment to material objects. Developmental anxiety is seen as failure to develop trust during a series of threatening situations as the individual grows into adulthood. The 3 forms of anxiety may interact to produce neurotic anxiety, which requires mental health treatment. It is suggested that preaching should involve the expression of love and healing, rather than the scolding found in much modern preaching; such methods offer preventive and supportive therapy and do not usurp psychological efforts.—F. Hardt.

9581. Kaplan, Howard B. (Baylor Coll. Medical School) **Black self derogation and residential mobility.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 283-290.—Studied the relationship between antecedent self-derogation and subsequent residential mobility among 67 Blacks. Results suggest that antecedent self-derogation decreases the probability of subsequent residential mobility, and antecedent residential mobility increases the probability of subsequent self-derogation. (27 ref)

9582. Lee, James L. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Religious interests and the decision to persist in seminary training.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 283-287.—Administered the 11-scale Inventory of Religious Activities and Interests (IRAI) and a rating scale for measuring an individual's plans for future seminary attendance to 133 Catholic college seminarians. Ss were grouped as potential leavers, potential persisters, or undecided, according to their rating-scale scores, and these results were correlated with the IRAI scores for the 3 groups. Results indicate that the potential leavers were significantly lower than the persisters on the Evangelist, Spiritual Guide, and Priest subscales of the IRAI. Undecided Ss scored the same as leavers on the Evangelist scale, the same as persisters on the Priest scale, and between the persisters and the leavers on the Spiritual Guide scale.—B. McLean.

9583. Maduro, Renaldo J. (U California, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Inst, San Francisco) **Hoodoo possession in San Francisco: Notes on therapeutic aspects of regression.** *Ethos*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 425-447.—A case of hoodoo possession (roughly comparable to the more common "voodoo") is described in historical perspective, highlighting crucial psychocultural features of the psychotherapeutic process (culturally patterned transference-countertransference projections). The notion of cultural relativity is revived and demonstrated to be essential in the effective clinical diagnosis and treatment of an Afro-American woman. Possession-transference per se is viewed not only in terms of psychopathology, but as a culturally constituted healing situation (resource) in which therapeutic aspects of regression are enhanced. (30 ref)—Journal summary.

9584. McCullough, Kenneth O. (Florida State U) **A description and analysis of an alternate culture commune within the United States society of 1972.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6342.

9585. Milcinski, Lev. [The phenomenon and etiology of new religions among youth.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 65-74.

9586. Mobley, Brenda D. (Purdue U) **Self concept and conceptualization of ethnic identity: The Black experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4638.

9587. Olen, Dale R. (U Kansas) **Commitment to religious life: Ecological and psychological factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6197-6198.

9588. Paul, Lois. (Stanford U) **Recruitment to a ritual role: The midwife in a Maya community.** *Ethos*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 449-467.—Discusses the background, selection, and status of midwives in a small Mayan community in the highlands of Guatemala. Although supernaturally chosen at birth, a woman does not become a midwife until the age of 35-40, and before entering her new role must experience a crisis of transformation involving an initiatory illness, psychic terrors, visions of supernatural beings, and instruction in midwifery. The life history of one such woman is recounted in detail. Midwives thus selected and instructed are preferred to the few aspirants who have learned their art from visiting public health nurses. (15 ref)—*R. Brislin*.

9589. Richard, Robert C. (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology, Pasadena, CA) **The effect of planned change in symbols on corporate worship experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3506-3507.

9590. Ryan, Joan. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Squamish socialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5799.

9591. Sarsfield, Nancy A. (New York U) **An acculturative study of the Filipino nurse into New Jersey hospitals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5799.

9592. Serjeantson, Susan. (Papua New Guinea Inst of Medical Research, Goroka) **Marriage patterns and fertility in three Papua New Guinean populations.** *Human Biology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 47(4), 399-413.—Although Western acculturation has resulted in some demographic changes (e.g., positive assortive mating for education and reduced infant mortality), the complexity of population, cultural, and environmental factors precludes any simple assertions regarding the importance of acculturation in accounting for the differences observed in the surveyed groups. (21 ref)—*S. L. Warren*.

9593. Shimano, Eido T. & Douglas, Donald B. (New York Zendo, NY) **On research in Zen.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1300-1302.—Notes that Zen is one of several mental or spiritual disciplines that have become the object of recent scientific interest and theory. Several aspects of Zen (e.g., the psychophysiological effects of meditation and the general impact of enlightenment) that are potential areas of fruitful research are discussed. It is stressed, however, that researchers can gain true understanding of the different perception and experience of reality to which Zen gives access only by practicing Zen meditation themselves. Without such understanding, the planning and interpretation of research will inevitably be in error and a resource of the greatest potential value misused. — *Journal abstract*

9594. Stevens, Phillips. (Northwestern U) **The Bachama and their neighbors: Non-kin joking relationships in Adamawa, northeastern Nigeria.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4179.

9595. Stull, Donald D. (U Colorado) **Modernization and symptoms of stress: Attitudes, accidents, and alcohol use among urban Papago Indians.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5800-5801.

9596. Thaiss, Gustav E. (Washington U, St Louis) **Religious symbolism and social change: The drama of Husain.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4179.

9597. Ukaegbu, Kenneth N. (United States International U) **The impact of Western culture on the traditional Nigerian society.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5318.

Marriage & Family

9598. Abdallah, William P. (U Kansas) **A comparison of spouses' perceptions of their mates, opposite sex, acquaintances, close friends, and parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6187.

9599. Baade, Lyle E. (Florida State U) **Mother study groups in behavior modification and Adlerian child rearing practices: An empirical evaluation and comparison of behavior change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4650-4651.

9600. Barrett, Roger K. (Kent State U) **The relationship of emotional disorder to marital maladjustment and disruption.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4651-4652.

9601. Bermingham, Paul E. (Purdue U) **Experimental setting and task differences as related to family interaction behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4033.

9602. Blaker, Karen L. (New York U) **Self-disclosure and depression during the antepartum and postpartum periods among primiparous spouses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6190.

9603. Charbit, Y. [Children of migrant workers in Europe.] (Fren) *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Oct), No 32, 74-94.—Discusses the sociocultural and economic deprivations of migrant workers in Europe in relation to the physical and psychological development of their children. Efforts to ameliorate workers' conditions and facilitate growth and development of the children are being directed towards parental education, emphasizing health and home care, and towards bicultural programs for the education and socialization of the children. (23 ref)—*Z. M. Cantwell*

9604. Duberman, Lucile. (Case Western Reserve U) **Becoming a family: A study of reconstituted families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5803.

9605. Falender, Carol A. (U Wisconsin) **Patterns of mother-child interaction in families at risk for mental retardation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4624-4625.

9606. Filipp, Sigrun-Heide & Brandstadter, Jochen. (U Trier-Kaiserslautern, Fachbereich I (Psychologie), W Germany) **[Relationships between parents' concepts of**

their children, children's self-concepts, and parental child-rearing practices.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 38-52.—Multivariate correlational analysis showed that self-concepts of children and their parents' concepts of them were closely associated. There was little relationship, however, between either type of concept and the parents' childrearing practices. Ss were 130 boys and 92 girls 16-18 yrs old. Results are discussed with respect to their implications for developmental and educational psychology. (English summary) (24 ref)—R. Scott.

9607. Fisher, Esther O. **Divorce counseling and values.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(4), 265-270.—Reviews social attitudes in Western culture regarding marriage and divorce, and suggests that therapists could be more effective if they represented themselves as marriage and divorce counselors rather than as marriage counselors. The former title would prepare counselors to deal with their marriage counseling "failures" which result in divorce. Furthermore, such counselors would offer needed help to the divorced and the divorcing, for whom there are few such services in this culture. Characteristics of divorced people are briefly summarized.—F. Hardt.

9608. Frank, Shirley T. (Michigan State U) **The effect of husbands' presence at delivery and childbirth preparation classes on the experience of childbirth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6208-6209.

9609. Giuffra, Mary J. (New York U) **The relationship between a mother's ego strength, sophistication of body concept, and the accuracy of her perception of her child's developmental behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6084-6085.

9610. Groth, Norma J. (Ft Lewis Coll) **Mothers of gifted.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 19(3), 217-222.—Reports responses to mail questionnaires by mothers of gifted children in the Greater Los Angeles area. The mothers perceived their own psychological ages as younger than their chronological ages; this is assumed to be a sign of mental health. The group had a low percentage of divorce, and their families were small. There were more full-time housewives among mothers who were not identified as gifted themselves than among the mothers identified as gifted. As a group, these mothers of gifted children displayed impressive achievements in formal education and careers.—J. C. Gowan.

9611. Gurgevich, Steven. (U Arizona) **Factors and processes influencing adolescent aspirations: A re-examination and extension of the sociological model for explaining variant levels of aspiration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5354.

9612. Hammann, Jessica E. (U Michigan) **Interpersonal styles—Their evolution across two generations in five families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4041.

9613. Hennon, Charles B. (Case Western Reserve U) **Self-conception, social competence, and an emerging family theoretical scheme.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5354.

9614. Herrmann, Edna. (New School for Social Research) **Long range effects of early parental separation experiences in individuals with high and low risk for schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3465-3466.

9615. Jabes, Jak. (U Kansas) **Rewards and intrinsic motivation: A study to assess changes in attitudes related to one's size of family.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6257.

9616. Jeries, Naheel. (U Illinois) **Determinants of wife's perception of selected aspects of husband-wife verbal communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6097.

9617. Johnson, Warren M. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Processes of residential relocation of selected new residents to Nashville, Tennessee.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3499-3500.

9618. Kahana, Ralph J. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **On widowhood: Introduction.** *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 5-8.—Introduces 2 papers presented at the Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry Symposium by P. R. Silverman and A. Cooperband (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) and H. Z. Lopata (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5). The papers focus on widowhood as 1 stressor confronting older persons, and explore grief reactions and role changes necessary for adjustment.—S. Y. Moriawaki.

9619. Kahoe, Richard D. (Georgetown Coll) **Psychological bases of the two-child norm.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 282.

9620. Kvassay, Ján. (Výskumný ústav detskej psychológie a patopsychológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[Some psychological characteristics of children of gypsy origin dependent upon way of upbringing.]** (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 247-258.—Compared 2 groups of gypsy children ($N = 69$), one group raised in their families and one in childrens' homes. The institutionalized children had better visual perception, possibly influenced by more favorable living conditions. Both groups showed lower mean performance on intelligence tests than the norms for their age.—English summary.

9621. Longhurst, Thomas M.; Reichle, Joe E. & Stepanich, Lyanne. (Kansas State U) **Verbal modeling behavior in mother-child interaction.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(4), 67-81.—Studied the verbal interaction of 12 2-yr-olds and 12 3-yr-olds and their mothers. Analysis of the mother-child dyadic data revealed that the mothers' verbal interactions differed significantly in the 2 groups. Mothers of 3-yr-olds used more complex expatiations and modeled interrogations. The 2-yr-olds produced a significantly greater percentage of imitations with reductions. (26 ref)—M. Cynamon.

9622. Lovingood, Rebecca P. (Ohio State U) **The effect of selected social-demographic factors on household task performance of young families.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3895-3896.

9623. Lynch, Colleen C. (New York U) **An investigation of the sharing of common fears between mothers and their four and five year old children in middle-class**

families. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3325-3326.

9624. Lyness, Judith L. (U Colorado) **Reciprocal relationships in families with a disturbed or nondisturbed child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6216.

9625. Matějček, Z.; Dytrych, Z. & Schüller, V. (Inst Lékařů a Farmaceutů, Pediatrická katedra, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[A Prague study of children born from unwanted pregnancies: I. Psychological findings.]** (Czec) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 229-246.—220 children born in 1961-1963 whose mothers had requested interruption of their pregnancies and had been refused were compared to 220 children from wanted pregnancies. The groups were matched for age, sex, number of siblings, birth order, mother's age, social position, completeness of the family, and father's educational level. Although the groups did not differ in heredity, or as to complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and early development, the "unwanted" children were more often ill and more often hospitalized, and were breast-fed for shorter periods. At preschool age they were considered more fretful and obstinate and in the 2nd grade they showed poorer academic progress, especially in their mother tongue, although their intelligence, as measured by the WISC, was equal to that of the control group. They were considered by mothers and teachers less conscientious in schoolwork and more irritable and excitable; they were more often rejected by their peers and were less able to adjust to stress situations.—*Journal summary.*

9626. Miller, Barbara K. (Michigan State U) **Family-community resource linkages and their relation to selected family variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6098.

9627. Miller, Susan J. (U Utah) **The generalization effects of parent training across stimulus settings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3470.

9628. Nickerson, Mark; Light, Rebecca; Bleachman, Elaine & Gandelman, Betsy. (Yale U) **Three measures of family problem-solving behavior: A procedural manual.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 14.

9629. Nydegger, Corinne N. (Pennsylvania State U) **Timing of fatherhood: Role perception and socialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5355-5356.

9630. Olley, John G. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Mother-infant interaction during feeding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3472.

9631. Saks, Harold L. (Rutgers State U) **The functioning of adopted and biologic children on the WISC.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6461-6462.

9632. Silverman, Phyllis R. & Cooperband, Adele. (Harvard U, Medical School, Lab of Community Psychiatry, Boston) **On widowhood: Mutual help and the elderly widow.** *Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 8(1), 9-27.—Discusses mutual contacts among elderly widows as a way of helping them adjust to grief and new social situations. The efforts of 1 widow during a year

and a half are described. Under sponsorship of a professional agency, she attempted to contact all widows 50 yrs and over in a Jewish community. Of the 93 widows available, 50 were seen, 22 did not need services, and 21 refused. Those not needing help were more likely to be working, in good health, with more stable living conditions and adequate friendships, and able to manage their reactions to their husbands' deaths. Those accepting help were more likely to live alone and to express their need to meet people like themselves and maintain an active, involved life. Mutual help in widowhood adjustment provides peer relations and role models for widows to cope with concrete and specific difficulties.—*S. Y. Moriwaki.*

9633. Smith, Eleanor W. (U California, San Francisco) **The role of the grandmother in adolescent pregnancy and parenting.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 278-283.—Discusses the changes, problems, needs, and support in the relationships between a mother and her pregnant teenage daughter as the pregnancy progresses through delivery and the mother becomes a grandmother. Drawing on the literature and personal experience with pregnant adolescents, the discussion focuses on (a) initial reactions of the mother, (b) early steps toward solving some of the problems presented by the pregnancy, (c) the desirability of involving the mother early in her daughter's pregnancy, (d) the developing closeness between the mother and daughter later in the pregnancy, and (e) the developing grandmother-mother-child relationship.—*J. D. Pauker.*

9634. Su, Chien-Wen. (National Taiwan Normal U, Taipei) **[Parental child-rearing practices as related to moral behavior in adolescence.]** (Japn) *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 109-124.—Assessed 7th-grade children on several dimensions of moral behavior (e.g., guilt intensity, resistance to temptation, and moral judgment orientation) by means of story completion tests and peer nomination. Parental discipline and childrearing practices were also measured by a parent-child relations questionnaire. Extreme groups were found along each moral dimension, and they were compared on measures of parental discipline and patterns of childrearing practices. Data were analyzed separately for middle- and lower-class males and females. Among middle-class Ss, advanced moral behavior in guilt intensity and honesty and consideration for others was associated with frequent use of induction and infrequent use of power assertion. Love withdrawal, on the other hand, was related infrequently to moral behavior. However, the same results were not found among the lower-class Ss. Regarding patterns of childrearing practices of parents, advanced moral behavior was associated with parental behaviors characterized as casual and loving; but negatively associated with neglecting and rejecting by parents. The same tendency was found both for middle- and lower-class Ss. (16 ref)—*English summary.*

9635. Thomas, Edward A. (United States International U) **Value analysis applied to marriage relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4030-4031.

9636. Weigl, Robert C. (U Michigan) **Family interaction and adolescent social exploration: A community**

study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4064 4065.

9637. Yang, Kuo-Shu. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) An analysis of direct questioning and pictorial thematic interviewing as two methods of measuring ideal family size and son preference. *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 85-103.—Evaluated the effects of differences in wording among various direct questions on the respondent's fertility-related responses and examined the differences between preferences in the number and sex of children obtained by the direct-questioning method and those by the pictorial thematic interviewing. 161 native Chinese husband/wife pairs were individually interviewed. The major findings were: (a) While the direct question worded with a respondent-directed referent gave a greater mean of ideal family size than did the direct questions with an other(s)-directed referent, the latter type of questions tended to give comparable ideal numbers of children whether the referent was specified as an individual or a group, whether a reference to some point of time was made, or whether the referent had a close relationship with the respondent. (b) There was a tendency for the 2 sets of measures of ideal family size and son preference obtained by direct questioning and thematic interviewing to positively correlate with each other. (c) The means of ideal family size obtained by the direct questions phrased with an other(s)-directed referent were comparable to those obtained by the corresponding thematic questions.—*Journal abstract*.

9638. Ziatek, Krystyna. [Psychological problems of adoption.] (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 17(1), 63-76.—Surveys the research (1948-1970) on the problems of adopted children and their adoptive families. 3 basic problems are identified: (a) the effect of deprivation of maternal ties, (b) prognostic testing for qualifying babies for adoption, and (c) the mental level and personality adjustment of adopted children.—H. Kaczkowski.

9639. Zuckerberg, Joan. (Long Island U, Brooklyn) An exploration into feminine role conflict and body symptomatology in pregnancy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4066.

Political & Legal Processes

9640. Dix, George E. (U Texas, Austin) Determining the continued dangerousness of psychologically abnormal sex offenders. *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 327-344.—Observations by a legally trained observer were made of decisions concerning whether psychologically abnormal sex offenders committed as dangerous were still dangerous. The decision was found to be influenced by the offender's willingness to admit guilt and responsibility, and by his fantasies of future offenses. It was also affected by the offender's behavior in the institution, the duration of institutionalization, the seriousness of the offense, and changes in the situation to which the offender would be discharged. The reliance upon a conceptualization of antisocial conduct as a response to stress and to factors only indirectly if at all related to an objective standard of continued dangerousness raises doubts concerning the propriety of programs that make continued institutionalization de-

pend upon a professional determination of continued dangerousness.—*Journal abstract*.

9641. Goldman, Jacquelin; Maitland, Karen A. & Norton, Pennie L. (U Florida) Psychological aspects of jury performance. *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 367-379.—40 psychology undergraduates were assigned to juries based on their Moral Judgment Scale scores. The Internal, Powerful Others, and Chance Scales and the Multiple Affect Adjective Check List were also administered. Ss were seated in a courtroom, where a moot court trial of a case of criminal insanity was enacted by law students. Two juries deliberated in separate chambers. The control jury registered verdicts individually, were retested, and dismissed. The experimental juries registered verdicts individually before deliberation and were retested after deliberation. Results indicate Ss became more anxious and less hostile as a result of the trial. Ss whose verdicts were consistent throughout had a significantly higher initial and posttest moral judgment.—*Journal abstract*.

9642. Knutson, Jeanne N. (U California, Los Angeles) Personality correlates of political behavior: A longitudinal analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3468.

9643. Laves, Rona G. (Mt Carmel Guild Community Mental Health Ctr, Newark, NJ) The prediction of dangerousness as a criterion for involuntary civil commitment: Constitutional considerations. *Journal of Psychiatry & Law*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 291-326.—Views involuntary civil commitment as an adversary procedure, since the individual committed is deprived of fundamental civil liberties. The civil commitment hearing must meet the standard of proof required in criminal trials by substantive due process; civil commitments which are based on the predictions of psychiatrists are a denial of 14th amendment safeguards, since the state of the science does not qualify the psychiatrist as an expert witness. A reevaluation of current commitment practices is recommended, and psychiatrists are urged to examine the ethical ramifications of their continuing participation in such procedures.—*Journal abstract*.

9644. Pannor, Reuben & Evans, Byron W. (Vista Del Mar Child-Care Service, Los Angeles, CA) The unmarried father revisited. *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 286-291.—Discusses the practices of social agencies in the light of laws requiring the father's involvement in decisions about his out-of-wedlock child. The child's best interests are protected by taking into account the interests of both parents as well.—J. D. Pauker.

9645. Unger, Roberto M. (Harvard U, Law School) Knowledge and politics. New York, NY: Free Press, 1975. ix, 336 p. \$12.95.—Critically examines the common premises of liberal psychology and liberal political theory. A theory of the self, stressing one's relationship to nature, other people, and one's work, is presented as an alternative to more traditional views of personality. This theory is used to illustrate a way the antagonism between autonomy and community might be resolved.

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

9646. Apperson, Jean. (Michigan State U) Sex, self-esteem and psychological motivation for sexual behav-

ior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6205.

9647. **Beasley, Ruth.** *Current status of sex research.* *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(4), 335-347. —Discusses various types of sex research, including studies of family planning, reproduction, sex education, homosexuality, sex therapy, and gender and sex roles. Despite the increase in data, sex research has yet to mature into an integrated scientific discipline, and there is an urgent need to disseminate the information already available.—*E. B. Jaffa.*

9648. **Bishop, Jeffery D.** (Cornell U) *The motive to avoid success in women and men: An assessment of sex-role identity and situational factors.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol. 34 (12-B, Pt 1), 6256-6257.

9649. **Boyce, John & Benoit, Cheryl.** (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) *Adolescent pregnancy.* *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(May), Vol 75(6), 872-874.—Interviewed 250 sexually active adolescent girls to determine (a) personal and family characteristics, (b) sexual and contraceptive history, (c) attitude toward out-of-wedlock pregnancies, and (d) future educational and contraceptive plans. 100 Ss intended to deliver their babies, 100 chose abortion, and 50 control Ss had experienced intercourse but had not conceived. Ss were permanent urban dwellers; 80% had lived in Brooklyn for more than 2 yrs. 30% of the delivery group had not completed elementary school. Fewer than 1/3 of the homes had both parents; half were headed by the mother. Dating for all groups began about 14 and intercourse about 15. Fewer than 10% of the Ss were using contraceptives at the time of conception. Reasons for accepting or rejecting contraceptive devices involved ease, safety, and reliability (as compared to histories of complications of friends or relatives) and the advice of partners. Out-of-wedlock pregnancy was not considered a social stigma by the girls, their parents, or their partners. Most planned on returning to school and on using contraception in the future. Implications for action are given.—*P. R. Sweet.*

9650. **Broude, Gwen J.** (Harvard U) *Norms of premarital sexual behavior: A cross-cultural study.* *Ethos*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(3), 381-402.—Investigated correlates of premarital sexual behavior across cultures. Regression analysis showed that high (or low) accessibility of caretakers for children is strongly associated with permissiveness toward premarital sex (or restrictiveness). Class stratification and cultural complexity are also good predictors, indicating that restrictiveness has different origins in different social contexts. This is not surprising since the diversity of native explanations for restrictiveness would lead to the expectation that no one social structural or psychological factor will explain norms of premarital sexual behavior in all societies. These 3 predictors account for only 33% of the total variance, showing that studies of restrictiveness have not isolated all the reasons for premarital sexual behavior. (19 ref)—*R. Brislin.*

9651. **Brown, Marvin & Amoroso, Donald M.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) *Attitudes toward homosexuality among West Indian male and female college students.* *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 163-168.—Measures of attitudes

toward homosexuality, sexual liberalism-conservatism, and sex guilt, previously given by J. Dunbar et al (see PA, Vol 51:997) to Canadian and Brazilian samples, were administered to 69 male and 51 female West Indian college students. The West Indian males scored significantly more anti-homosexual than the Canadians and significantly less so than the Brazilians. In all other respects the pattern of results was very similar in the 3 countries. W. Churchill's (1967) hypotheses relating cultural sex-negativism, sex-role stereotyping, and anti-homosexual prejudice were again supported. West Indian females scored less anti-homosexual and less guilty about sex than the males. In all other respects the male and female results were very similar.—*Journal abstract.*

9652. **Bullough, Vern L.** *Sex and the medical model.* *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(4), 291-303.—Traces the history of the medical model of sexuality and contends that this model has less validity for dealing with sexual behavior than a social and behavioral science model. (36 ref)—*E. B. Jaffa.*

9653. **Costrich, Norma et al.** (Temple U) *When stereotypes hurt: Three studies of penalties for sex-role reversals.* *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 520-530.—Reports 3 studies with a total of 242 undergraduates that demonstrate penalties for sex-role reversals. In each study, Ss evaluated men and women who behaved either in line with sex-role stereotypes or counter to them. Results show that popularity ratings and perceived psychological adjustment of both passive-dependent men and aggressive-assertive women were adversely affected. Findings are discussed in terms of recent theories of women's achievement motivation. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9654. **Crigler, Patricia W.** (Northwestern U) *Significant variables indicative of commitment to the women's movement.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3458.

9655. **Davis, Deborah.** (Ohio State U) *Physical pleasuring in the human dyad: Effects of sex combinations and the attractiveness and responsiveness of the recipient.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4015.

9656. **Finger, Frank W.** *Changes in sex practices and beliefs of male college students: Over 30 years.* *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(4), 304-317.—Compared the sex beliefs and practices of male college students, surveyed during the years 1967-1973, with the results of a similar study made in 1943-1944. It was found that (a) premarital heterosexual experience had risen from 45% of Ss in 1943-1944 to 75% in 1969-1973, (b) the number of sexual partners tended to be lower in the later study, and (c) homosexual behavior decreased from 27 to 14% during the period. (17 ref)—*E. B. Jaffa.*

9657. **Fisher, Robert L.** (U California, Berkeley) *An empirical typology of college women's personal role conceptions.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4660.

9658. **Gump, Janice P.** *Comparative analysis of Black women's and White women's sex-role attitudes.* *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 858-863.—An assessment of the sex-role attitudes (using

- J. P. Gump's Revised Fand Inventory) of 77 Black and 40 White female undergraduates refuted the characterization of the Black woman as matriarchal and the White woman as home centered and submissive. Black Ss, in comparison with White Ss, were more likely to define their identity with respect to the roles of wife and mother and were more home centered and more submissive. White Ss expressed significantly more interest in furthering their own development than in fulfilling the traditional role.—*Journal abstract.*
9659. Klerman, Lorraine V. (Brandeis U, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare) **Adolescent pregnancy: The need for new policies and new programs.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 263-267. Discusses changes which must occur in the structure and attitudes of American society for a move toward preventing early, frequent, or otherwise "inappropriate" (i.e., not necessarily unwanted) pregnancies. Program modifications to help already-pregnant women and young mothers to surmount social burdens and poverty are explored. It is suggested that strategies for change should attempt to achieve new roles and goals for young persons, a broader view of the role of women, and resolution of the moral conflict of the sexually active girl. Programs should be directed toward keeping teenage mothers in school, developing new patterns of education, and providing infant day-care centers.—*J. K. Pauker.*
9660. Levin, R. J. **Facets of female behaviour supporting the social script model of human sexuality.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(4), 348-352. —Normal thigh and limb control exhibited by sexually mature females to prevent inadvertent crotch display can be dramatically abandoned in circumstances involving special dress conventions and in certain social settings. Major aspects of this complex behavior can best be explained by using the social script model of human sexual behavior.—*Journal abstract.*
9661. Mallory, Charles H. (Baylor U) **An investigation of a motor response measure of the approach-avoidance aspects of subjective reactions to filmed erotic stimuli.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4635.
9662. Medanich, Charles P. (Baylor U) **The effects of arousal and sex guilt upon judgments of sex-relevant humor by males and females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4638.
9663. Rader, John W. (U Oregon) **An analysis of the attitudes toward sex held by junior and senior health and physical education majors enrolled in colleges and universities in the state of Virginia as measured by the Sex Attitude Inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4460-4461.
9664. Sagarin, Edward. **Sex rearing and sexual orientation: The reconciliation of apparently contradictory data.** *Journal of Sex Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(4), 329-334.—Discusses the contradictory results of 2 studies of psychosexual orientation: one found that sex of rearing was an important factor in determining the direction of erotic response, while the other found that it was not. Possible reasons for the contradiction are examined. (15 ref)—*E. B. Jaffa.*
9665. Schultz, George E. (Arizona State U) **Changing conceptions of masculinity and femininity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3508-3509.
9666. Sitkin, Emily M. (Columbia U) **Measurement of prospective fantasy and other factors in pregnant Black teen-age girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4058.
9667. Wilson, Marilyn L. (U Northern Colorado) **A new female homosexuality scale.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4065.
9668. Zeldow, Peter B. (VA Hosp, Syracuse, NY) **Psychological androgyny and attitudes toward feminism.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 150. Administered the Bem Sex-Role Inventory and Spence and Helm Attitudes toward Women Scale to 50 male and 50 female undergraduates. Only males with a preference for the feminine sex role differed from the other sex and level-of-androgyny groups, in that they exhibited traditional, conservative attitudes toward the rights and roles of women in contemporary society.
9669. Zuckerman, Marvin; Tushup, Richard & Finner, Steven. (U Delaware) **Sexual attitudes and experience: Attitude and personality correlates and changes produced by a course in sexuality.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 7-19. Administered a battery of personality and sexual experience and attitude tests (e.g., the Suppression of Sex scale from the Parental Attitude Research Instrument, M. Zuckerman's Heterosexual and Homosexual Experience scales, I. L. Reiss's Social and Emotional Relationship scales, the Sensation-seeking Scale, the Personality Research Form, and the Personal Orientation Inventory) to 224 male and 331 female undergraduates enrolled in either a human sexuality or a personality psychology course (control). Males were more permissive in attitudes and had experience with a greater number of partners than females. Attitudes and experience were more highly related in females. Ss in the sex course were more permissive and experienced that Ss in the control course. The sexuality course appeared to have changed attitudes in both sexes, but changed behavior only in males, relative to changes in the control group. Religious attitudes and personality correlates of sexual attitudes and experience are reported; in general, sexual permissiveness and expression correlated with self-actualizing tendencies, particularly in females. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Drug & Alcohol Usage

9670. Argeriou, Milton. (Services for Traffic Safety Project, Boston, MA) **Daily alcohol consumption patterns in Boston: Some findings and a partial test of the Tuesday hypothesis.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1578-1583. Studied the daily alcohol consumption patterns of a representative sample of 444 Ss over 16 yrs of age. Data indicate that the consumption patterns of heavy and moderate drinkers were cyclical, corresponding to the observed pattern of alcohol-related homicide and traffic fatalities, with lowest level of consumption on Monday and the highest on Saturday.

9671. **Burkett, Steven R. & Jensen, Eric L.** (Washington State U) **Conventional ties, peer influence, and the fear of apprehension: A study of adolescent marijuana use.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 16(4), 522-533.—Examined (a) the relationship between a belief in the certainty of apprehension and self-reported marijuana use; (b) the relative importance of this belief and ties to conventional others as sources of control; and (c) the extent to which involvement with other users is related to drug use. Findings suggest that both the belief examined and conventional ties, in this case to the family and school, serve as independent sources of control among the high school youth studied. (24 ref)

9672. **Cohen, Sidney (Ed).** (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **Inhalant abuse.** *Drug Abuse & Alcoholism Newsletter*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(9), 3 p.—Discusses "huffing," the inhalation of volatile industrial solvents, a popular addiction among younger adolescents which has not yet been carefully studied. Reasons for the attractiveness of these substances are suggested, and their physical and psychological dangers are briefly described.

9673. **Davis, Carl S.** (Syracuse U) **A study of the relationships of value orientations, psychological health, marijuana use, and psychedelic use in a select population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6379-6380.

9674. **Denson, R.; Nanson, J. L. & McWatters, M. A.** (MacNeill Clinic, Saskatoon, Canada) **Hyperkinesia and maternal smoking.** *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 1975(Apr), Vol 20(3), 183-187.—Compared the smoking habits of (a) mothers of hyperactive children helped by methylphenidate (18 boys and 2 girls, 5-8 yrs old); (b) mothers of 20 children retarded in reading performance; and (c) mothers of 20 normal children (who came to hospital emergency rooms because of minor accidents). All of the children were matched on sex, age, and social class. The mothers of the hyperactive children reported smoking 2-3 times as many cigarettes as the mothers of the reading-retarded or normal controls ($p < .05$). Reported cigarette consumption of the fathers showed no significant differences. Findings are consistent with the hypothesis that smoking during pregnancy is an important cause of the hyperkinetic syndrome. (25 ref) (French summary)—*F. Auld.*

9675. **Gorsuch, Richard L. & Butler, Mark C.** (U Texas, Arlington) **Initial drug abuse: A review of predisposing social psychological factors.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 120-137.—Reviews the literature and states that appropriate research describing initial use of illicit drugs suggests that disruption of normal child-parent relationships, lack of involvement in organized groups, and few effective peer relationships may have been predisposing factors in some individuals initiating use of illicit drugs. Research also suggests that socialization to nontraditional norms, parental modeling of licit and illicit drug use, involvement with drug-using peers, and positive experiences with drugs may have been important factors in initial use for other individuals. It is concluded that both theory and research need a clear distinction between the several paths leading to initial drug abuse, particularly since separate statistical

analyses may be necessary for people in each path. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9676. **Higdon, Mary C.** (St Louis U) **Personality variables related to the development and maintenance of marihuana use.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4044.

9677. **Holland, Jimmie; Massie, Mary J.; Grant, Colin & Plumb, Marjorie M.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Drugs ingested in suicide attempts and fatal outcome.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Nov), Vol 75(13), 2343-2349.—In 385 suicide attempts the single drug most often used was barbiturates; the most frequent combination was barbiturates plus alcohol. Five cases were fatal, and in each of these glutethimide was present, singly or with another drug. (26 ref)

9678. **Irwin, Samuel; Hayes, Rexine M. & Grunden, Lee R.** (U Oregon, Medical School, Portland) **Awareness and creative choice: Alternatives to drugs.** *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 1975(Spr), Vol 4(1), 35-56.—Suggests interpersonal approaches in allowing youth to make creative choices which will enrich their lives and substitute for drugs. "Education for living" is to be accomplished by various techniques which are described, including relaxation, concentration, communication, and meditation.—*A. K. Hess.*

9679. **Jessor, Richard.** (U Colorado, Inst of Behavioral Science) **Predicting time of onset of marijuana use: A developmental study of high school youth.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 125-134.—Conducted a longitudinal study of 589 7th-9th graders to predict time of onset of marihuana use. Measures of 19 personality, perceived environment, and behavioral variables given in 1970 accounted for a significant amount of the variance in time of onset of use over the subsequent 2-yr period ($R = .61$ for males and $.44$ for females). "Growth curves" of the measures plotted over the study years show that the trajectory of social-psychological development varied depending on whether and on when onset of marihuana use occurred. Findings support the importance of the concept of deviance or transition proneness in the social-psychological framework as identifying a disposition toward development and change among adolescents. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9680. **Martino, Edward R.** (U Miami, FL) **Attitudes, beliefs, and behavior: A further test of Fishbein's model for reducing discrepancies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4090.

9681. **Mascetti, Linda F.** (Catholic U of America) **The need for power and use of power among adolescent drug "abusers."** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4051-4052.

9682. **McManus, William F.** (St John's U) **An investigation of selected personality variables of subjects exposed to illicit drug use on the college campus.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6387-6388.

9683. **Phillips, Billy U.; Bruhn, John G. & Gouin, Helen D.** (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Internal-external control and drug usage patterns in drug education course participants.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 217-232.—559 18-62 yr old participants in drug

education courses were given Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and pre- and postcourse questionnaires to evaluate their experiences. Ss' occupations and personal histories of drug use were not related to changes in their learning priorities for drug education. Personal history of drug use was not related to prior experience in drug education. Drug usage patterns were significantly related to Ss' locus of control scores. Those who never used drugs (i.e., marihuana, hallucinogens, barbiturates, amphetamines, and opiates) were more internally controlled, and former users scored between the extremes. —*Journal abstract.*

9684. Russell, James A. & Mehrabian, Albert. (U California, Los Angeles) **The mediating role of emotions in alcohol use.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1508-1536.—A review of the literature on the relationship between alcohol and emotions, personality, environmental conditions, and behavior suggests that alcohol use is at least partially motivated by its emotion-altering effects. A suggested framework for examining the overall relationship of alcohol use and emotions is provided, in which an individual's emotional state is described in terms of 3 basic dimensions: pleasure-displeasure, arousal-nonarousal, and dominance-submission. A person's emotional state at any given time is due to (a) his emotional state before entering the drinking situation, (b) the emotion-eliciting qualities of the drinking situation, (c) his characteristic emotional predisposition, and (d) the dose of alcohol consumed. Hypotheses that can be derived from this framework are outlined and suggested for further research. (109 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

9685. Tauger, Herbert. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The self-concept as a measure of parent-child relationships among users and nonusers of marihuana.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4061.

9686. Wisniewski, William J. (Texas Tech U) **Conformity and inner-other directedness as related to drug usage.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4680-4681.

9687. Yoder, Richard D. (Mercy Hosp, Redding, CA) **Prearrest behavior of persons convicted of driving while intoxicated.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1573-1577.—In a study with 128 first offenders and 166 repeat offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated, over 50% had been drinking with friends, relatives, or spouses prior to the arrest, but few reported that any attempt had been made to stop them from driving. Measures designed to reduce the incidence of driving are discussed.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

9688. Alonso, Martha R. (U Georgia) **Modeling of parent-child affectionate behavior and effect of parental nurturance on preschoolers' observational learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3483.

9689. Arnold, Martha S. (U Michigan) **Self-perception as a function of the experimenter's definition of the subject's behavior: An interactional approach to the forced compliance experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5307.

9690. Balkwell, James W. (Michigan State U) **Social choice behavior: A theoretical and empirical study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6256.

9691. Banks, William C. (Stanford U) **Variables affecting the choice of reward and punishment as strategies of interpersonal influence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4620.

9692. Capasso, Deborah R. & Hendrick, Clyde. (Kent State U) **Bibliography of journal articles in social psychology: First half of 1975.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 11.

9693. Davis, George H. (Yale U) **Advocacy of punishment, moral development, and personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6193.

9694. Faucheux, Claude. [On social representations of social reality.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapiques*, 1975(Jun), No 20, 103-108.—Develops a theoretical model of social representations of social reality, based on content analysis of about 30 depth interviews with groups. The theory defines 3 dimensions: distance, pressure, and participation. Distance is characterized by indifference to power phenomena and avoidance of conflict; this dimension has 2 poles, inner-directed and outer-directed. Pressure is characterized by central concern with power; the poles are power and reaction. The participation dimension is characterized by the attempt to overcome the contradictions inherent in the other dimensions. (Spanish & Portuguese summaries) —*English summary.*

9695. Fay, Henry J. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Two studies of adaptation level theory of reinforcers: Theory and measurement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4038-4039.

9696. Gray, James L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **A laboratory study of human aggression: An approach from ethology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6238-6239.

9697. Green, Duane. (U Southern California) **Dissonance and self-perception analyses of "forced compliance": When two theories make competing predictions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3530-3531.

9698. Heller, Harry E. (New York U) **Cognitive dissonance viewed as a social masking process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5311-5312.

9699. Henson, Ramon M. (U Michigan) **Effects of instructions and verbal modeling on health information reporting in household interviews.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4020.

9700. Kozlowski, Lynn T. & Schachter, Stanley. (Wesleyan U) **Effects of cue prominence and palatability on the drinking behavior of obese and normal humans.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1055-1059.—Examined the effects of cue salience and palatability (water temperature) on the water drinking of 80 obese and normal undergraduates. Obese Ss drank more than normal Ss when the water cue was prominent but did not do so when this cue

was remote. Palatability did not differentially affect the drinking behavior of obese and normal Ss. Results support the extension to nonfood stimuli of the hypothesis of the hyperreactivity of the obese to prominent cues. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9701. Kymissis, Effie P. & Stang, David J. (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Leadership: An index to references in thirty-six social psychology texts.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 282.

9702. Leon, Barry N. (U Texas, Austin) **Rejection, deviancy, and moral development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4634.

9703. McGovern, Leslie P. (Kent State U) **Dispositional social anxiety in a behavioral measure of helping under three conditions of threat.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4706.

9704. Perinbanayagam, R. S. (Hunter Coll, City U New York) **The significance of others in the thought of Alfred Schutz, G. H. Mead and C. H. Cooley.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 16(4), 500-521.—Evaluates the importance of the concept of the other in sociology and social psychology and in the thought of Schutz, Mead, and Cooley. It is argued that the concept is not a fundamental part of the thought of Schutz, that it is used merely as a convenient loophole at various strategic moments in the argument, whereas in the work of Mead and Cooley it is conceived as an active entity that plays a crucial role in their theories of socialization and human conduct. The work of the labeling theorists is used to illustrate the value of the concept as used by Mead and Cooley. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9705. Pollard, William E. (U Washington, Seattle) **Decision theory and social power.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4095.

9706. Shapiro, Ruth B. (New York U) **Attitude toward Negroes and accuracy in remembering and interpreting information about complex situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6225.

9707. Stokols, Daniel. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Some determinants of alienation in the small group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4721.

9708. White, Glenn M. (U Arizona) **Contextual determinants of opinion judgments: Field experimental probes of judgmental relativity boundary conditions.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1047-1054.—In 4 field experiments employing 3 survey issues and a total of 770 college students, opinion judgments were obtained from no-influence control Ss and from experimental Ss who viewed the supposed judgments of others prior to responding. The extremity and variability of planted judgments were varied across experimental conditions. Judgments were massively influenced across wide social anchoring ranges for all issues, and evidence of contrast or boomerang effects was sparse. Anchor variability failed to affect judgmental conformity. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for social influence research and for opinion poll interpretations. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

9709. Arnold, Stephen M. (U Michigan) **Compatibility and stability in roommate relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4012.

9710. Ballard, Horatio T. (Georgia State U) **An empirical test of a model of group growth and development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4033.

9711. Bates, John E. (U California, Los Angeles) **The effects of a child's imitation vs. nonimitation on adults' verbal and nonverbal positivity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3455.

9712. Beck, Amanda A. (Michigan State U) **The application of small group techniques to training in community participation: A field experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6189.

9713. Birrell, Pamela J. (U Oregon) **Interpersonal attraction: The relative importance of personality, attitudes, and interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4621.

9714. Brown, Michael L. (U Montana) **Model's behavior and attraction toward the model as determinants of adult aggressive behavior in an interpersonal bargaining paradigm.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3519.

9715. Cavior, Norman & Marabotto, Chary M. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Monitoring verbal behaviors in a dyadic interaction.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 68-76.—Studied 3 monitoring techniques and 3 valences (social desirability) of self-selected, verbal target behaviors in 18 heterosexual dyads of college students. Self-monitoring had the same reactive effects in dyadic as has been found in single-person situations. The direction of change of the behavior from baseline to experimental session was influenced by the valence of the target behaviors. There were no differences between self-monitoring and obvious monitoring by an external agent, indicating that behavioral changes that accompany monitoring are due to reactive processes of being observed. Videotape self-monitoring prior to the experimental session reduced negative valence behavior more than self-monitoring and external-agent monitoring during the experimental session, indicating that the timing of monitoring may be important.—*Journal abstract*.

9716. Chiswick, Nancy R. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **An experimental study of the effects of punishment and permission on aggression and aggression anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4624.

9717. Cripps, Thomas H. (U Texas, Austin) **The effect of interpersonal trust and selected target characteristics on early acquaintance impressions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4656-4657.

9718. Curtis, Rebecca A. (Columbia U) **Effects of knowledge regarding potential advantage and social relationship upon perceptions of justice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6192-6193.

9719. Dietch, James & House, James. (Duke U) **Affiliative conflict and individual differences in self-disclosure.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 69-75.—Studied the effect of individual differences in reported self-disclosure, a personality trait, in the context of an interview situation using 60 undergraduates. Interpersonal distance was manipulated, and its effects on amount of eye contact, intimacy of actual self-disclosures, and subjective reports of discomfort were examined. Consistent with theoretical predictions, self-disclosures were less intimate at a close interactional distance, although subjective reports of discomfort did not vary across conditions. A significant interaction between reported self-disclosure and interpersonal distance on the eye contact measure was found. Results support the notion that eye contact can serve multiple functions in social interaction: to mediate interpersonal intimacy, and/or serve as a "vigilance" device in potentially-threatening situations.—*Journal abstract*.
9720. Emiley, Stephen F. (Ctr for Child & Family Studies, Arlington Heights, IL) **The effects of crowding and interpersonal attraction on affective responses, task performance, and verbal behavior.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 267-278.—Assigned 48 male undergraduates (Exp I) and 144 male high school sophomores (Exp II) to high or low spatial density conditions and instructed them to construct, as a team, an erector set model within a 40-min period. High school Ss were assigned to high, middle, and low attraction groups on the basis of their ratings of their fellow classmates. Results indicate that Ss in both studies did not find those crowded conditions to be aversive or stressful or to influence their affective ratings of their fellow Ss. While density had no main effects on task performance, under middle attraction conditions performance was impaired as a function of density. Findings suggest that while crowding did not necessarily result in a stressful experience, both social and spatial elements were important in obtaining optimal group productivity. Overall, negative, and neutral verbal behavior increased as a function of density. Neutral verbal behavior increased in high and middle attraction groups, while it slightly decreased in low attraction groups as a function of density. It appears that crowding intensified social interaction in a negative manner, supporting the contention that crowding can have detrimental effects on human behavior. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
9721. Epley, Stephen W. (U Iowa) **The effect of the presence of a companion upon the speed of escape from electric shock.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3462.
9722. Fabricatore, Joseph M. (U California, Los Angeles) **The effects of high and low self-disclosure on repressors and sensitizers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3494.
9723. Flynn, Leonard. (Boston Coll) **Reducing intergroup conflict through attributional changes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3464.
9724. Forsyth, Donelson & Clark, Russell D. (U Florida) **The effects of frustration and social desirability on heterosexual attraction.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 114-118.—Replicated a study by E. Walster et al (see PA, Vol 50:4846) which found that a selectively hard-to-get female was preferred over both an easy-to-get or a hard-to-get female. This finding was reproduced in a study with 45 unfrustrated male undergraduates. Frustration was manipulated by requiring half of the Ss to return to the laboratory at another time. However, when male Ss were mildly frustrated, they preferred females who had indicated attraction to them. Results are discussed in terms of external rewards and motivational states.—*Journal abstract*.
9725. Friend, Kenneth E. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **An information processing approach to small group interaction in a coalition formation game.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5309-5310.
9726. Giesen, James M. (Kent State U) **Effects of eye contact, attitude agreement, and presentation mode on impressions and persuasion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4693-4694.
9727. Goehring, Dwight J. (U Southern California) **The effects of group size and task competitiveness upon cooperation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3529.
9728. Haccoun, Robert R. & Klimoski, Richard J. (Bell Canada, Montreal, Canada) **Negotiator status and accountability source: A study of negotiator behavior.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 342-359.—The nature of a negotiator's mandate (based on competence, affect, or unspecified) and of the group that was to review his performance (his own team or strangers) were manipulated to assess their impact on bargaining behavior. Results in 108 paid Ss (mean age, 19.9 yrs) show that both factors had unique and joint effects on negotiator behavior. Spokesmen elected due to competence appeared to perceive more latitude in their roles, felt more free to deviate from their team's position, but took longer to reach agreement. Freedom from the constituent positions was even more pronounced when they were evaluated by strangers. In contrast, spokesmen elected because of amiability seemed to adopt a compromising bargaining strategy, were very loyal to their groups, and did not deviate. But they also took more time to reach agreement when reviewed by their own team. Both negotiated solution quality and reported satisfaction were higher when spokesmen were reviewed by their own teams regardless of their election base. Data support a model of the negotiation process that stresses the importance of the relationship between a spokesman and his constituency to the outcome of bargaining. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
9729. Hamun, Phillip M. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **An experimental investigation of socially mediated acquisition of superstitious behavior in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3532.
9730. Harper, Wesley E. (Stanford U) **Interpersonal attractiveness as a function of speech fluency and self-predictions of success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4628.
9731. Hess, Eckhard H. (U Chicago) **The role of pupil size in communication.** *Scientific American*, 1975(Nov), Vol 233(5), 110-119.—Describes several studies which

suggest that enlarged or constricted pupils affect attitudes and responses of people who observe them.—P. Tolm.

9732. Hill, Timothy A. (Indiana U) **An experimental study of the relationship between the opinionatedness of a leader and consensus in group discussions of policy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5363.

9733. Hoogerman, Dennis. (State U New York, Buffalo) **An extended test of Argyle's equilibrium model: A re-evaluation of mutual eye-contact.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4021.

9734. Ickes, William J. (U Texas, Austin) **A transfer of self-affect model of interpersonal attraction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4699.

9735. James, Sherman A. (Washington U, St Louis) **The effects of the race of the experimenter and the race of comparison norm on social influence in biracial cooperative problem solving dyads.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34 (12- B, Pt 1), 6258.

9736. Katz, Ralph. (U Pennsylvania) **The effects of group balance on leadership style: A field study and a laboratory experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5312.

9737. Kollar, Marilou M. (Northwestern U) **The beautiful is rotten phenomenon: A negative stereotype of physical attractiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4632.

9738. Kris, Ernst. **Selected papers of Ernst Kris.** New Haven, CT: Yale U Press, 1975. x, 537 p.—Presents a collection of clinical and theoretical papers which examine, in 4 parts, E. Kris's views of how people express themselves as individuals and in groups. Topics include the interaction of psychoanalytic theory and technique and clinical observations and the application of psychoanalytic knowledge and assumptions to social problems. (19 p ref)

9739. Langsam, Ira. (U Michigan) **The effect of sex and social setting on help-seeking behavior in a problem-solving situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5313.

9740. Lonetto, Richard. (New York U) **The effects of external and internal competition on the interaction process behaviors and outputs of three member problem-solving groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4108.

9741. Mann, Frances A. (U Tennessee) **Sharing in kindergarten children as a function of friendship status and socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4050.

9742. Menefee, Mary M. (U Texas, Austin) **Influence of the creative process in producing significant behavior change in the intensive small group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4670-4671.

9743. Miller, Dan E.; Hintz, Robert A. & Couch, Carl J. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **The elements and structure of openings.** *Sociological Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 16(4), 479-499.—Discusses the concept of opening, the activity of 2 or more persons moving from a condition of behavioral independence to one of interdependence. Two studies conducted with 4 elements of

opening are reported: reciprocally acknowledged attention, mutual responsiveness, congruent functional identities, and shared focus. (27 ref)

9744. O'Mara, Joseph J. (Duquesne U) **Characteristics of dyadic conversation: An ecological approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6220.

9745. Raben, Charles S. (Ohio State U) **Participation and member power base in group decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4109-4110.

9746. Robinson, John C. (U Oregon) **A study of the individual and comparative utilities of compromise and consensus decisions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4673-4674.

9747. Schlenker, Barry R. (U Florida) **Group members' attributions of responsibility for prior group performance.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 96-108.—Examined patterns of egocentric attributions in a cooperative group setting. 120 female undergraduates worked in 4-person groups on a group decision task. High or low incentive for task success was manipulated by varying the amount of money Ss could win. Bogus feedback was given to establish varying perceptions of overall group performance. Ss perceived greater causative responsibility for their group's performance following a group success rather than a group failure. Members of groups which experienced extreme success attributed greater responsibility for the group's success to themselves than to the average group member. Members of groups who experienced extreme failure tended to attribute less responsibility for the group's failure to themselves than they attributed to the average group member, but this was not statistically significant. Ss felt that the other members of their group perceived the task to be more important under high rather than low incentive conditions. Correlational support was obtained for the hypothesis that taking personal responsibility for a group success is directly related to the personal importance of doing well on the task. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9748. Schwartz, Shalom. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **The justice of need and the activation of humanitarian norms.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 111-136.—Examines the distinctiveness of the justice of need and of humanitarian norms. It is suggested that people do sacrifice their own resources for the benefit of others without hope of external reward, motivated by internalized personal norms. A theoretical process leading from awareness of need through norm activation to overt behavior based on the justice of need is outlined; situational and personality determinants of the activation of personal humanitarian norms and of efforts to neutralize these norms and deflect the moral costs of violating them are explored, and the relationship between humanitarian and exchange norms is discussed. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9749. Sheras, Peter L. (Princeton U) **The effect of prior experience and education on conformity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4098.

9750. Sigall, Brenda A. (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of public and private evaluation on the performance of**

ego-involved high and low anxious persons. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4676.

9751. Simmons, Jack W. (U Tennessee) Personal space and approach distance as a function of sex differences and personality variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4028.

9752. Singleton, Royce A. (Indiana U) Group discussion, others' decisions, others' arguments, and the choice shift phenomenon. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3543-3544.

9753. Slomin, Vincent E. (Catholic U of America) The effect of crowding on anxiety. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4028-4029.

9754. Touhey, John C. (U Nevada, Reno) An attribution theory analysis of attitude change in a forced compliance paradigm. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6253.

9755. Weksbrod, Carol S. (Northwestern U) The effect of adult warmth on reflective and impulsive children's donation and rescue behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4646.

9756. Wilson, John P.; Aronoff, Joel & Messé, Lawrence A. (Cleveland State U) Social structure, member motivation, and group productivity. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1094-1098.—Investigated the interactive effects of group structure and members' psychological motivation on productivity in task-oriented groups. 3-person groups, homogeneously comprised of 72 male undergraduates who had either strong safety orientation or strong esteem orientation (determined by Aronoff's sentence completion measure) constructed a model of a building while working under a hierarchical or egalitarian social structure. As predicted, groups were less productive when member motivation and group structure were incompatible. Results are discussed in terms of their support for a more complex, integrative model of group functioning. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9757. Wolff, Michael. (City U New York) The structure and function of ad-libbed outs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6204.

9758. Woll, Stanley B. (U Illinois) Social and interpersonal attribution as a form of propositional learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6204.

9759. Yontef, Gary M. & White, Glenn M. (U Arizona) Involvement, discrepancy, and order of presentation effects on attitude change, communication displacement, and communicator evaluation. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 10.

9760. Young, Douglas L. (Iowa State U) Team performance as a function of task structure and work structure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3550.

Social Perception & Motivation

9761. Asher, Nancy W. (U Wisconsin) Manipulating attraction toward the disabled: An application of the similarity-attraction model. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6255.

9762. Avery, Donna M. (Indiana U) Personality correlates of accuracy in interpersonal perception.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5308.

9763. Bierbrauer, Gunter A. (Stanford U) Attribution and perspective: Effects of time set and role on interpersonal inference. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6232.

9764. Blum, William L. (Emory U) Comfortable interpersonal distance and locus of control among selected groups in Israel. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3456-3457.

9765. Carver, Charles S. (U Texas, Austin) Physical aggression as a function of objective self-awareness and attitudes toward punishment. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 510-519.

—Based on theory of self-awareness, it was hypothesized that Ss would use their attitude to determine their behaviors when (a) that attitude was salient and (b) their attention was directed toward themselves. A total of 64 undergraduates who on questionnaires had indicated that they opposed or condoned the use of punishment, were given the opportunity to shock a male confederate in 2 (bogus) learning experiments. Each S was instructed to use his or her own attitude in choosing shocks to punish incorrect persons. Self-awareness was increased among half the Ss by the presence of a mirror. In each of 2 experiments, a Punitive-Mirror \times Self-Awareness interaction resulted: High Punitive-Mirror Ss shocked higher than low Punitive-Mirror Ss, but their respective No-Mirror controls did not differ from each other.—*Journal abstract*.

9766. Chance, June; Goldstein, Alvin G. & McBride, Loren. (U Missouri, Columbia) Differential experience and recognition memory for faces. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 243-253.—Conducted 2 recognition memory experiments using photographs of Black, White, and Japanese faces as stimuli. In Exp I 144 White college students showed most accurate recognition memory for White faces, next most accurate recognition for Black faces, and least accurate memory for Japanese faces. In Exp II 48 White and 48 Black students were tested with all 3 groups of faces. Again, it was found that Whites did better on White faces than on Black faces and did least well on Japanese faces. Blacks, in contrast, did best on Black faces, next best on White faces, and also did least well on Japanese faces. The significant Race of S \times Race of Pictured Face interaction points to differential prior experience with various kinds of faces as the basis for these differences in memory performance. More generally, these findings support the applicability of the concept of schema to the processes by which faces are discriminated, processed, stored, and remembered. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9767. Cohen, Sheldon A. (New York U) The effects of racial similarity-dissimilarity and social class similarity-dissimilarity on the elicitation of helping behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5308-5309.

9768. Connolly, Patrick R. (U Iowa) An investigation of the perception of personal space and its meaning among Black and White Americans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4689.

9769. Crawford, James R. (U Tennessee) Dimensions of interpersonal perception, a nonmetric multidimen-

sional scaling approach. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4036.

9770. Detweiler, Richard A. (Princeton U) On inferring the intentions of a person from another culture. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5309.

9771. Doherty, Linda M. (U Southern California) The relationship of multidimensional scaling spaces of trait adjectives for different reference persons. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3491-3492.

9772. Donnerstein, Edward; Donnerstein, Marcia & Munger, Gerry. (Iowa State U) Helping behavior as a function of pictorially induced moods. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 221-225. Conducted a pilot study and a main experiment using 8 slides judged by 15 female undergraduates as inducing positive moods and 8 slides judged as inducing negative moods. After a mood-arousing experience (positive, negative, or control) in the main experiment, 33 female undergraduates were provided with an opportunity to help a graduate student by volunteering to participate in an experiment. Results indicate that while positive mood did not influence helping, negative mood tended to facilitate such behavior. On the basis of subjective report data, the latter increase is interpreted in terms of expiation of guilt.—*Journal abstract*.

9773. Donnerstein, Marcia V. (Florida State U) Threats in the control of aggression. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3525.

9774. Doob, Leonard W. (Yale U) *Pathways to people*. New Haven, CT: Yale U Press, 1975. x, 333 p. \$17.50.—Analyzes types of human action and interaction in an attempt to demonstrate how people succeed or fail in their constant attempts to understand each other. 2 types of "pathways" are proposed, one which involves the general process of person perception and the other which involves those processes which are intended to improve a person's judgment about another person. (28 p ref)

9775. Edwards, David J. (Rhodes U, Grahamstown, South Africa) Returning a dropped object: Effect of response cost and number of potential helpers. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 169-171.—Conducted 2 experiments to study the behavior of Ss in front of whom an object was accidentally dropped. In Exp I drops were made in front of 19 individuals and 13 groups of 2 or 3 by a male or a female student E. All but 2 Ss responded by returning the object to the dropper. Mean latency for individuals was smaller than that for groups. In Exp II either a box of Tampax or a purse was dropped in front of 44 Ss by 1 of 4 female student Es. The box of Tampax was returned less frequently than the purse ($p < .02$).—*Journal abstract*.

9776. Elkin, Stephen L. & Panning, William H. (U Maryland) Structural effects and individual attitudes: Racial prejudice in English cities. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 1975(Sum), Vol 39(2), 159-177.—Presents data to support the general proposition that the effect of the climate of opinion within a social unit upon the opinions of an individual within that unit varies with (a) the degree and type of interaction with other individuals in the unit, (b) the intensity of the individual's identifica-

tion with the unit, (c) the degree of contact with its external referent, and (d) the degree of influence by reference groups.—M. K. Phifer.

9777. Erickson, Michael R. (U Oregon) The effects of initial information and observational set upon social perception. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4659.

9778. Filter, Terrance A. & Gross, Alan E. (U Michigan) Effects of public and private deviancy on compliance with a request. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 553-559.—A confederate requester asked 84 male undergraduates to write letters for an educational campaign after they had completed a battery of tests and received either deviant or nondeviant feedback. Half the Ss were led to believe that the requester had knowledge of their test performance; the remaining half believed that the confederate did not know their test scores. Within these conditions, some Ss believed that complying with the request would involve future meetings with the requester while others were not led to anticipate any future interaction. As expected, deviants complied more than nondeviants; neither the secret-known nor the future interaction variations produced effects. Contrary to the prediction that deviants are compliant because they wish to avoid mistreatment, secret deviants complied slightly more than known deviants. Compliance is discussed as instrumental in improving self-image.—*Journal abstract*.

9779. Franklin, Billy J. (Southwest Texas State U) Need, receipt or denial of aid, and attitudes toward the benefactor. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 261-266.—Attempted to determine if the results of an international simulation reported by S. J. Morse and K. J. Gergen (see PA, Vol 47:4609) could be replicated in an actual aid situation where the applicant for aid was himself characterized by a definable level of financial need. A theoretical model was developed that yielded 4 research hypotheses concerning the combined impact of need and receipt or denial of aid upon Ss' attitudes toward a benefactor. Tests of these hypotheses were based on a questionnaire survey of 191 students enrolled in a small university in the southeastern US. Data were consistent with 3 of the 4 research hypotheses.—*Journal abstract*.

9780. Gobdel, Bruce C. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) Cognitive dissonance versus impression management: Effects of perceived observer presence, status, and knowledge on attitude change. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4080.

9781. Guiot, Jean M. (U Michigan) The process of construction a stranger's identity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4018.

9782. Halperin, Keith; Snyder, C. R.; Shenkel, Randee J. & Houston, B. Kent. (U Kansas) Effects of source status and message favorability on acceptance of personality feedback. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 85-88.—Studied the effects of diagnostician status and favorability of personality feedback on S's acceptance of the feedback. 60 undergraduates were given Rorschach inkblots and received either a positively or negatively worded general personality interpretation. These descriptions were ostensibly communicated by either a low-, moderate-, or high-status

diagnostician. Ss rated the positively worded interpretation as more descriptive of their own personalities than the negatively worded interpretation. Furthermore, the low-status diagnostician elicited lower acceptance than either the middle or high-status diagnostician. A Status \times Favorability interaction revealed that the negative interpretation was less accepted than the positive interpretation under the low-status condition as compared to the moderate- or high-status conditions (15 ref.) *Journal abstract*.

9783. Hardy, Stephen L. (Southern Illinois U) **The relationship of hostility guilt, need for approval, and assault to the expression of aggression under arbitrary and nonarbitrary frustration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4627.

9784. Hornstein, Harvey A.; LaKind, Elizabeth; Frankel, Gladys & Manne, Stella. (Teachers Coll. Columbia U) **Effects of knowledge about remote social events on prosocial behavior, social conception, and mood.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1038-1046. Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 167 undergraduates to study how knowledge of remote social events affects interpersonal behavior and perception. In each experiment Ss were exposed to a news broadcast containing either prosocial or antisocial content preselected to reflect either the "best" or "worst" aspects of human nature. In Exp I, Ss played 1 round of a nonzero-sum game, and as predicted, those exposed to a "good" newscast chose cooperatively and expected others to choose cooperatively and to have cooperative goals for the game more often than those exposed to a "bad" news broadcast. Exps II, III, and IV concerned possible mediators of this behavior. Ss who heard a good newscast, in comparison with others who heard a bad one, were more inclined to believe that a relatively high percentage of people subscribed to beliefs and values concerning the well-being of others. The effects of these same newscasts on mood, as measured by the abbreviated form of the Nowlis Mood Adjective Check List, were not significant. (17 ref.) *Journal abstract*.

9785. Johnson, Charles D. & Gormly, Anne V. (Michigan State U) **Personality, attraction, and social ambiguity.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 227-232.—Examined social desirability and anxiety as mediators of similarity-attraction effects. 40 female undergraduates completed the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and the Interpersonal Judgment Scale and then were placed in an ambiguous face-to-face situation in which an accomplice agreed with the S on 7 of 14 attitude issues. It was hypothesized that in making interpersonal judgments (a) high anxiety Ss would attend to disagreeing information, and (b) high social desirability Ss would tend to agreeing information. Results support both hypotheses. *Journal abstract*.

9786. Jorgenson, Dale O. (California State U, Long Beach) **Field study of the relationship between status discrepancy and proxemic behavior.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 173-179. Observations of the proxemic behavior (angle of orientation and distance between interacting pairs) of 88 interacting pairs of equivalent status (ES) and 33 pairs of discrepant

status (DS) male Caucasian supervisors and nonsupervisory personnel of a utility firm were made while these Ss attended a series of 6 biweekly training meetings. It was expected that ES pairs would have a more direct orientation and would stand at a closer distance than DS pairs. All observations were made by a single male observer who was in attendance at each meeting. The distance and angle of orientation of all pairs of Ss who interacted within 30 min prior to and 15 min after each meeting were coded with the use of scales developed by E. I. Hall (1959). As expected, ES pairs assumed a significantly more direct angle of orientation than DS pairs ($p < .01$) but failed to stand at a closer distance. Results suggest that angle of orientation may be more sensitive than distance to status differences. *Journal abstract*.

9787. Kaplan, Robert M. (San Diego State U, CA) **The cathartic value of self-expression: Testing, catharsis, dissonance, and interference explanations.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 195-208. Examined the effects of anger arousal, type of expression, and communication destiny on anger and aggressive drive. 110 undergraduates were exposed to an insulting or a noninsulting communication. Ss replied to the communication by supporting it, opposing it, or taking a neutral position. Some were told that their replies would be read by the person who had written the communication (target), and others that their responses would not be shown to the target. Results show that anger arousal produced more hostility than the nonarousal and that angry Ss who had expressed their feelings became more hostile than Ss who had expressed the opposite of their feelings. Angry Ss who had taken a neutral position, however, were lowest in hostility. Experimental effects attributable to other variables were nonsignificant. Results are interpreted in terms of a cognitive interference hypothesis. (30 ref.) *Journal abstract*.

9788. Koenigs, Robert J. (St Louis U) **The relative influence of positive and negative trait adjectives on impression formation and persistence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5312-5313.

9789. Konečni, Vladimir J. & Ebhesen, Ebbe B. (U California, San Diego) **Effects of the presence of children on adults' helping behavior and compliance: Two field studies.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 181-193.—Investigated complementary aspects of the notion that the presence of children affects adults' helping behavior. In Study 1, 33 lone women (19 accompanied, 14 unaccompanied by a child), 28 pairs of women (14 with, 14 without a child), and 30 mixed-sex couples (15 with, 15 without a child) encountered an "injured" confederate in parks and parking lots of shopping centers. The main results suggest that it may be the task of fathers to model altruism for children in this situation. In Study 2 an adult woman, accompanied or unaccompanied by a child, or a lone child, asked a total of 84 women in their suburban homes to sign a petition which was either "appropriate" or "inappropriate" for children. While an interaction between the age-of-requester and appropriateness-of-petition factors was predicted, only the overall difference

between petitions was significant ($p < .01$). (19 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9790. Kornfeld, Alfred D. (City U New York) **The favorability of person perception as a function of perceiver and target person personality style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6214.

9791. Lawrence, Janet H. (U California, San Diego) **The effect of perceived age on initial impressions and normative role expectations.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 369-391.—Operating on the assumption that people are able to form initial impressions of others on the basis of limited information (e.g., age, dress, etc) and that these initial impressions are the result of stereotyping, 2 thematic apperception type instruments, Age Appearance Photographs (AAP) and Role Reversal Photographs (RRP), were developed. Their purpose was to determine to what extent age cues were considered when forming impressions compared to other sources of information (dress, body stance, etc) and the cognitive dissonance experienced by Ss when the age of a person in a particular role does not coincide with expectation for that role. Interviews and testing with the AAP and RRP were conducted with 30 young adults, 30 middle-aged, and 30 elderly Ss. Results indicate that (a) differences among experimental age groups were not significant; (b) age cues were not used as often as others in forming initial impressions; (c) age cues were used in conjunction with other cues more often than dress, facial expression, body build, and body stance; and (d) CA appears to be a dimension effecting the allocation of certain social roles. (65 ref)—*A. J. Traxler.*

9792. Lewis, Lawrence D. (Princeton U) **The role of perceived internal and external causes in the attribution of locus of causality for behavior and the personality disposition of a social actor.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5313-5314.

9793. Lewis, Steven A. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Perceived competence, success-failure, and performance feedback in outcome satisfaction and expectancy behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5314.

9794. Lombardo, John P.; Steigleder, Michele & Feinberg, Richard. (State U New York, Cortland Coll) **Internality-externality: The perception of negatively valued personality characteristics and interpersonal attraction.** *Representative Research in Social Psychology*, 1975, Vol 6(2), 89-95.—Several recent studies suggest that similarity may not lead to attraction if a similar other and the S possess traits that are negatively valued by the Ss. These studies also suggest, contrary to the D. Byrne et al (1967) similarity-attraction hypothesis, that Ss should be attracted to a dissimilar stranger who possesses positively valued characteristics. These divergent predictions were tested in the present experiment within the dimension of internality-externality, based on evidence indicating that externals have an internal ideal-self. 80 undergraduates classified as either internal or external by scores on Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale evaluated 2 strangers (1 internal and 1 external) on several rating scales. In spite of the fact that the external Ss described the external stranger in negative terms, they

preferred the similar external stranger. Internals also preferred the similar internal stranger. Results indicate that when given a choice, similarity is preferred to dissimilarity.—*Journal abstract.*

9795. McGillis, Daniel B. (Duke U) **A correspondent inference theory analysis of attitude attribution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6245.

9796. Murphy, Cynthia M. (Northwestern U) **Human physical instrumental aggression: A study of the effects of competition versus cooperation, amount of monetary reward, degree of instrumentality, and Machiavellianism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3504.

9797. Peters, Joseph E. (U Montana) **The effects of locus of control and temporary affective states of the benefactor on altruism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3506.

9798. Petzelt, John A. (Georgia State U) **Self-disclosure and interpersonal attraction: The intimacy value and attitudinal similarity of the content of disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4026.

9799. Redfield, Joel & Paul, Gordon L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Bias in behavioral observation as a function of observer familiarity with subjects and typicality of behavior.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 156.—Examined the extent of bias in recordings made by highly trained observers on a reliable low-inference instrument when familiar targets displayed behaviors they had never performed in the past. Results suggest that low-inference recordings of specific behavioral classes provide a better approach to reliable and valid clinical assessment.

9800. Richey, Marjorie H.; Koenigs, Robert J.; Richey, Harold W. & Fortin, Richard. (St Louis U) **Negative salience in impressions of character: Effects of unequal proportions of positive and negative information.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 233-241.—344 undergraduates were presented with varying amounts of favorable and unfavorable information describing behaviors of an unknown person. Ss rated his character after each type of information and rated it again a week later. Where the amount of positive information was greater than the negative, results indicate that a single negative behavior neutralized 5 positive behaviors, yielding an impression only insignificantly better than that based on 5 negative and 5 positive actions. Final ratings were compared with values predicted by a simple averaging theory. Empirical ratings were significantly lower than theoretical values except for 2 cases where an averaging theory would also predict negative impressions. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9801. Ross, Michael & diTocco, Don. (U Waterloo, Canada) **An attributional analysis of moral judgments.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(3), 91-109.—Analyzes the psychology of moral judgment from the framework of attribution theory. The relevance of perceptions of responsibility for moral evaluation is examined along with 4 specific factors which influence the sophistication of responsibility attributions: specification, motivational biases, linguistic usage, and attributional context. The role played by policing mechanisms

in the maintenance of moral behavior is also discussed. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9802. Rudolph, Gregory C. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **The effects of forced aggression on subsequent aggressive behavior under conditions of threat and no threat of retaliation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4674.

9803. Satow, Kay L. (Boston U, School of Management) **Social approval and helping.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 501-509. —Examined the role played by social approval as an incentive for helping behavior. After filling out the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, 95 female undergraduates were asked to make donations to a research fund under either public or private conditions. The following predictions, derived from social learning theory, were supported: (a) More money is donated under public conditions than under private conditions; (b) more money is donated by individuals high in need for approval than those low in need for approval; and (c) the effect of need for approval on donating is greater under public conditions than under private conditions. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9804. Schlenker, Barry R. (U Florida) **Self-presentation: Managing the impression of consistency when reality interferes with self-enhancement.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1030-1037.—120 undergraduates believed that they would participate in a group task where their individual performance would either be known to the group or be completely anonymous. On the basis of bogus feedback from prior tests, Ss expected to perform either extremely well or very poorly on the group task; control groups received no such feedback. Before the task began, group members exchanged personal information that allowed them to vary their self-presentations. Factor analysis revealed 2 self-presentational factors: competence and interpersonal relations. A Performance Expectations \times Anonymity interaction was obtained on self-presentational claims to personal competence. Under public performance conditions (where future public events could invalidate an unrealistically positive self-presentation), self-presentations were consistent with Ss' expectations of actual performance. However, under anonymous conditions, self-presentations were quite favorable and unaffected by expectations of actual performance. Results support an incentive model and fail to support a consistency model. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9805. Schulman, Martin A. (New School for Social Research) **Political beliefs and neuroticism as determinants of person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6201.

9806. Skarżyńska, Krystyna. (U Warszawski, Inst Psychologii, Poland) **[Effectiveness of reward-punishment patterns of different strength.]** (Polish) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 18(2), 161-179.

Studied the effectiveness of 4 reward-punishment patterns, utilizing 3 criteria: (a) scope of behavior change, (b) durability of behavior change, and (c) attitude toward the E. Ss were 150 females (ages 18-23), randomly divided into 4 experimental groups and 1 control group. Rewards and punishment consisted of

information supplied the Ss concerning their "success" on experimental tasks. Results are interpreted in terms of general behavior theory and interpersonal attitude formation.—H. Kaczowski.

9807. Smith, Thomas L. (U Oregon) **Some reaction time characteristics of an impression-formation task: Attention decrement versus inconsistency discounting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4642.

9808. Smolaka, Ivan. (New School for Social Research) **The potency and activity dimensions of individual characteristics as variables in person perception research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4642-4643.

9809. Snyder, C. R. & Shenkel, Randee J. (U Kansas) **Effects of "favorability," modality, and relevance on acceptance of general personality interpretations prior to and after receiving diagnostic feedback.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 34-41.—Findings from a study with 80 undergraduates raise serious questions regarding the interpretation of earlier research that has generally indicated that "favorable" personality descriptions are accepted more highly than "unfavorable" personality descriptions. Although Ss more readily accepted a general personality interpretation when it was positively rather than negatively toned, the higher acceptance evidently resulted from the greater base-rate truthfulness existing in the favorable interpretation. Ss who received a favorable interpretation considered it to be significantly less true of people in general than for themselves. The unfavorable personality interpretation was not viewed by Ss as being more or less true for people in general than for themselves. Ss' faith in psychological tests increased significantly after receiving diagnostic feedback. Those Ss who received a favorable personality interpretation rated the diagnostician as more skilled after receiving the personality description. Whether the interpretation was delivered in oral or written form had no effect on acceptance. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9810. Snyder, Melvin L. (Duke U) **The field engulfing behavior: An investigation of attributing emotional states and dispositions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6259-6260.

9811. St Marie, Robert J. (U Montana) **The effects of dogmatism and effectance arousal on the attitude-attraction relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3474.

9812. Stemberge, Donald A. (U Houston) **An exploratory study of tactual behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4059-4060.

9813. Stewart, John E. (U Georgia) **Victim awareness, recipient relevance, and adequacy of compensation as mediators of perpetrator agreement to right the wrong.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5317.

9814. Tzeng, Oliver C. (U Illinois, Ctr for Comparative Psycholinguistics) **Differentiation of affective and denotative meaning systems and their influence in personality ratings.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 978-988.—Empirically examined the dichotomy of affective and denotative meaning systems and their influence on individual

differences in personality ratings. The 3-mode factor analytic technique with a newly developed transformation methodology for the scale mode was applied to data collected by R. Hogeraad (see in relation PA, Vol 49:9172) from 50 male French-speaking Belgians, rating 40 personality concepts against 40 semantic differential scales. Results show that 3 affective dimensions (evaluation, potency, and activity) were dominant in the indigenous factor structure of personality impressions and that 3 dimensions in the "other" space, orthogonal to affect, were clearly interpretable denotative semantic features of personalities. 3 idealized individual differences on interactions of these 2 meaning systems with 4 concept factors were highlighted by the final rotated inner core matrix. The present methodology along with the semantic differential technique and 3-mode factor analysis can be applied to various types of Ss and/or concept domains for better understanding of intra- and intercultural differences.—*Journal abstract.*

9815. Upton, William E. (Cornell U) **Altruism, attribution, and intrinsic motivation in the recruitment of blood donors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6260.

9816. Veitch, Russell A. (Kansas State U) **Arousal and the latency of interpersonal evaluative responses and the effects of latency on those responses.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4645.

9817. West, Stephen G. & Brown, T. Jan. (Florida State U) **Physical attractiveness, the severity of the emergency and helping: A field experiment and interpersonal simulation.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 531-538.—Studied the effects of the severity of the emergency and the physical attractiveness of the solicitor (victim) on helping behavior. In the field experiment, 60 males walking by a college health center were approached by a physically attractive or unattractive female solicitor who asked for money for a tetanus injection under high or low severity of emergency conditions. Ss donated more money to the solicitor when the severity of emergency was high, and the attractive solicitor received more money than the unattractive solicitor, but only when the severity of the emergency was high. In the interpersonal simulation, 60 male undergraduates given a detailed description of one of the conditions of field experiment were unable to fully reproduce the findings of the experiment. (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9818. Wombacher, Kristin. (St Louis U) **The self-actualizing person: Object of interpersonal attraction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4681.

PERSONALITY

9819. Adler, G. [Aspects of Jung's personality and work.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 205-217.—Personal experiences with Jung are used to illustrate the extraordinary range of his personality and his writings in psychology. These dealt with his typology, the description of psychic energy, the notion of the psyche as a self-regulating system based on the creative function of the unconscious, the new definition of the

symbol, the dialectic understanding of the analytical relationships, the discovery of the archetypes of the collective unconscious, the theory of synchronicity, and finally the synthesis of all his thought, the concept of individuation.—*S. D. Babcock.*

9820. Amado-Fischgrund, Gilles. [Group imagination and resistance to change: The case of fish.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapiques*, 1975(Jun), No 20, 89-93.—Studied 19 housewives who had viewed a TV commercial promoting consumption of fish. Results indicate that the commercial had evoked certain fantasies which could be understood within a psychoanalytic framework. (English, Spanish, & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld.*

9821. Bachant, Janet L. (New School for Social Research, New York, NY) **Processes of transformation in the structure of the ego during emotion within the theoretical framework of C. G. Jung.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4619.

9822. Barton, K. & Cattell, R. B. (U California, Davis) **Changes in personality over a five-year period: Relationship of change to life events: Appendix A. Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology**, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 284.

9823. Barton, K. & Cattell, R. B. (U California, Davis) **Changes in personality over a five-year period: Relationship of change to life events. Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology**, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 283-284.

9824. Berman, Virginia A. (Northwestern U) **The motive to avoid success: A test of basic assumptions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4653.

9825. Bernstein, Lilly S. (New York U) **An investigation of relationships between two cognitive control principles, pain tolerance and augmenting-reducing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6206.

9826. Bianchi, Florian P. (U Washington) **A study of psychological characteristics of law enforcement officers and students majoring in law enforcement and correction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3485-3486.

9827. Blair, Charles W. (U Virginia) **Mood, dogmatism, temperament, and mood variance: A study of relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4013.

9828. Blomeyer, R. [Identity, identification, individuation.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 260-276.—Notes that when narcissistic positions are reactivated and worked through certain contents appear and changes occur which are similar to contents and changes seen in the individuation process. The theory of individuation seems to correspond to positively formulated basic narcissistic positions. M. Fordham's theory of the primary self clearly corresponds to Freud's concept of primary narcissism and to E. Jacobson's concept of a psychophysiological original self. Individuation would seem to be a sort of "formed" (shaped) narcissism and psychosis to be unsuccessful individuation. There is a path which leads from an original unity (an "identity" between mother and child, self and ego), by way of identifications and the formation of a psychosocial "identity," to individuation.—*S. D. Babcock.*

9829. **Bobele, R. Monte; Alston, Herbert L.;** Wakefield, James A. & Schnitzen, Joseph P. (U Houston) **Relationships among Holland's personality types measured by an adjective checklist.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 201-206.—Performed a test of the personality constructs hypothesized by J. L. Holland using a list of adjectives believed to be descriptive of the respective types. Ss were 174 undergraduates who were directed to indicate whether or not each of 78 adjectives was self-descriptive. Scores for Holland's 6 types were obtained based on the number of adjectives endorsed for each type. Distances between types in factor space were analyzed for correspondence with Holland's model. Ss used the adjectives to describe themselves in a manner consistent with Holland's model; however, the correspondence was closer for males than females.—*Journal abstract*.
9830. **Bostrom, John A.** (Christian Health Care Ctr, Outpatient Psychiatric Services, Wyckoff, NJ) **The superego and the good life.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(4), 284-293.—Defines conscience and considers overly strict and lax consciences. Freud's "superego" is compared with concepts used in other historical periods and by other schools of thought. It is suggested that therapists usually see patients with unreasonable consciences which reflect the patient's upbringing and tell a great deal about his parents. Guilt and depression are seen as concomitants of tyrannical superegos. (30 ref)—*F. Hardt*.
9831. **Botkin, Evelyn B.** (Yeshiva U) **Fixity-mobility: Its relationship to field independence and rigidity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4653-4654.
9832. **Breuer, Harry.** (New York U) **Ego-identity status in late adolescent college males, as measured by a group-administered incomplete statements blank, and related to inferred stance toward authority (identification with, rebellion against, and humanization of authority figures).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6191.
9833. **Bush, Marshall.** (Mt Zion Hosp & Medical Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **Relationship between color-word test interference and MMPI indices of psychoticism and defensive rigidity in normal males and females.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 926.—Administered 2 forms of the Stroop Color-Word Interference Test and 3 scales derived from the MMPI to 26 male and 25 female undergraduates. Results raise questions about traditional interpretations of the color-word test as conflict-free measure of cognitive style and about the degree to which cognitive ability measures are saturated with modality-specific variance that is ordinarily overlooked.
9834. **Butler, Iris C.** (U Washington, Seattle) **Self-concept: Race and social class in adolescent females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4034.
9835. **Butt, Lester M.** (George Washington U) **The relationship between ego boundaries and defensive styles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4655.
9836. **Cahen, Roland.** [Meeting with Carl Gustav Jung. The man and his work.] (Fren) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 240-259.—Presents a dialogue between J. Mousseau and R. Cahen.—*S. D. Babcock*.
9837. **Capponi, Attilio.** (New School for Social Research) **The relation between academic underachievement and depression: An exploratory study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3488-3489.
9838. **Carlota, Annadaisy J.** (U Illinois) **The effects of experimentally induced success-failure, initial level of self-regard and task difficulty on changes in self-evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4074.
9839. **Chang, Theresa S.** (Kansas State U) **The self-concept of children in ethnic groups: Black American and Korean American.** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 76(1), 52-58.—Compared the self-concepts of 144 Black-American and 151 Korean-American intermediate grade children. Ss responded to the Piers-Harris Children's Self Concept Scale, an 80-item scale consisting of several clusters of yes-no statements on (a) behavior, (b) intellectual and school status, (c) physical appearance, (d) anxiety, (e) popularity, and (f) happiness and satisfaction. Black-Americans had significantly higher mean scores on (c) and (e). Korean-Americans had significantly higher scores on (a), (b), and (f). Both groups indicated significantly lower self-concepts with grade progress in (b), (c), and (d). For both groups, significant differences were found between the sexes with respect to (d) with the females indicating less anxiety than males. The mean scores of both groups were higher than the mean of the norm with Korean-Americans exceeding Black-Americans. The former Ss' higher level of school achievement was reflected in their higher scores on the testing instrument. (21 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst*.
9840. **Clark, Ruth A.** (U Illinois) **The I-E Scale: Control of what?** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 154-66 undergraduates listed all the events that they thought would happen to them or that they would engage in (a) over the next weekend, (b) over the next summer, (c) 5 yrs from now, or (d) 20 yrs from now and whether each event would be personally or externally controlled. Data indicate that internals and externals differ not only in the degree of control they perceive their actions exerting over the corresponding reinforcement but also in the degree of control over the behavior itself.
9841. **Clausen, John D.** (Catholic U of America) **Machiavellianism: Perceived parental behavior of three types of manipulative personalities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4014.
9842. **Cosgrove, Mary C.** (U South Dakota) **Breathing, crying, and Gestalt therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4656.
9843. **Curran, Charles A.** (Loyola U) **Death and dying.** *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(4), 254-264.—Argues that death needs to be perceived positively rather than fearfully. Since it is inevitable, people should see it as the frame of life and as heightening the meaning of life; not only as annihilation but as a peaceful final goal and reward.—*F. Hardt*.

9844. Dalsimer, Katherine D. (New York U) **The development, in adolescent girls, of fear of academic success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6207.

9845. Dirkes, Lois M. (U Maryland) **The relationship between open and closed mindedness and the perception of positive and negative feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3491.

9846. Dobbs, Linda L. (Ball State U) **A study of the personality differences between altruistic and non-altruistic adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6380.

9847. Duffy, Karen G. (Michigan State U) **Overt and covert masculinity and femininity and trait anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4624.

9848. Eischen, Donald P. (U Colorado) **Trait anxiety and its relationship to defensiveness in mediating performance on digit span and paired-associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6208.

9849. Falcone, David & Frauenfelder, Kenneth. (Western Illinois U) **Involvement and the relationship between integrative complexity and creativity.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 11-12.

9850. Fino, Martin J. (Kent State U) **The effects of message, videotape, and self-esteem variables on subjects' perceptions of recorded behavior in a self-confrontation situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3494.

9851. Flannely, Lillian J. (Fordham U) **Patterns of relationships among self-regard, locus of control, and dogmatism in two Catholic groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4017.

9852. Fontaine, Gary. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **Causal attribution in simulated versus real situations: When are people logical, when are they not?** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1021-1029.—Conducted 2 studies of the circumstances in which people base their causal attributions over outcomes on logical inferences drawn from the temporal and interpersonal consistency of those outcomes as opposed to less rational criteria (e.g., ego-oriented considerations). In Study 1 with 30 male and female undergraduates which used an other-attribution, simulation design, strong support for the applicability of a logical consistency model of attribution was found. However, in Study 2 with 96 male undergraduates which assessed self-attribution in a real-task situation, little support for the model was found, and there were several indications that Ss based their attributions largely on ego-oriented considerations. It is proposed (a) that strong support for the consistency model in the past might be partly a function of the minimal-information, within-Ss, simulation designs used, which set up strong constraints on Ss to be logical, and (b) that in real-task situations, consideration of outcome consistency is just one of several determinants of attribution. (16 ref) *Journal abstract*

9853. Fretta, Nancy C. (Catholic U of America) **The repression-sensitization continuum and the choice of coping and defense styles under stress and non-stress**

conditions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6209.

9854. Gale, Joyce M. (U Montana) **The effective causal agent: Further validation of a personality construct.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3496.

9855. Golab, Andrzej. (U Warszawski, Inst Psychologii, Poland) **[Diagnosis of motivation structure: Soviet research.]** (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 17(1), 44-62.—Reviews the Russian concept of "personality directedness" as developed by Nejmark and others. The development and use of several experimental techniques used to measure personality directedness are discussed.—H. Kaczowski.

9856. Goldberg, Carlos. (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis) **Women's Liberation Scale (WLS): A measure of attitude toward positions advocated by women's groups.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 13.

9857. Gordon, David A. (Indiana U) **Some limiting conditions for the theory of psychological reactance: The function of meaningfulness of task and personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6210.

9858. Grossman, Jan C. (Temple U) **Birth order, sex, authoritarianism, self-reported hostility and the projection of aggression into TAT cards rated at three levels of hostile relevance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3497.

9859. Hale, W. Daniel & Strickland, Bonnie R. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) **Induction of mood states and their effect on cognitive and social behaviors.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 155.—Three groups of 20 female undergraduates read E. A. Velten's elation, depression, and neutral self-referent mood statements and were then given the Stroop Color-Word Test, a digit symbol task, a time estimation task, a depression adjective checklist, a measure of writing speed, the Comfortable Interpersonal Distance Scale, and a measure of graphic constriction-expansion. Findings suggest that affective states can be manipulated in the laboratory and that they have a significant impact on certain kinds of cognitive and performance behaviors.

9860. Hallman, James L. (U Georgia) **Content versus response style hypotheses in the MMPI: A comparison based on valid clinical inference.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4664.

9861. Horn, Joseph H. & Turner, Robert G. (U Texas, Austin) **Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory profiles among subgroups of unwed mothers.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 25-33.—To identify replicable homogeneous subgroups among 3 samples of unwed mothers (mean ages, 18.8 and 19.4 yrs), a multivariate clustering technique was employed to analyze the MMPI responses of unwed mothers giving up their babies for adoption ($n = 122$ and 127) and unwed mothers deciding to keep their babies ($n = 47$). Three personality subgroups or types were identified in all 3 samples. Univariate F ratios showed that the 3 subgroups differed on 11 of the 12 MMPI scales. The 3 personality subgroups are discussed in terms of their differences along a general maladjustment dimension.—*Journal abstract*

9862. Howard, Dennis R. (Oregon State U) **Multivariate relationships between leisure activities and personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4902-4903.
9863. Irwin, John E. Reinhold Niebuhr's critique of Freudian psychoanalysis. *Journal of Religion & Health*, 1975(Oct), Vol 14(4), 242-253.—Argues that R. Niebuhr's political philosophy is a criticism of Freud's pessimistic naturalism. Niebuhr saw Freud trapping man in nature and tying him to the past, thereby denying historical advancement, freedom, and positivistic progress. While Freud focused on repression, Niebuhr stressed transcendence of self in history. However, Niebuhr ignored Freud's *The Future of an Illusion* and *Moses and Monotheism*. It is concluded that more dialogue is needed between the proponents of psychoanalysis and of the Christian view of man, since Niebuhr did not do justice to that controversy. (61 ref)—F. Hardt.
9864. Janas, Thomas. (U Tennessee) **Catholic identification and personal identity of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4045.
9865. Jenks, Letitia C. (Oklahoma State U) **Change and the individual: The relationship between the amount of change in the life of a student and his self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6357.
9866. Johnson, Cynthia P. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Oral dependence and its relationship to field dependence and dependent behavior in same and mixed sex pairs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4046.
9867. Kahoe, Richard D. (Georgetown Coll) **Authoritarianism and religion: Relationships of F scale items to intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientations.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 284-285.
9868. Kao, Der-Fung; Su, Tuan-Tuan & Chen, Chang-I. (National Chengchi U, Taipei, Taiwan) [The relationships of field independence to sex, general intelligence, and self acceptance.] (Japn) *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 105-108.—Investigated the relationships of field-independence to sex, general intelligence, and self-acceptance among 155 Chinese junior high school students. Field-independence was found to be significantly higher in male than in females. It was also found that field-independence positively correlated with intelligence and had no significant correlation with self-acceptance. Furthermore, the partial correlation between field-independence and intelligence remained unchanged with self-acceptance statistically controlled.—English summary.
9869. Kent, Martha. (Michigan State U) **Individual identity: The correlates of perceiving oneself as unique or anonymous.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4631-4632.
9870. Kimball, Thomas D. (U Southern California) **The systematic isolation and validation of personality determiners in the handwriting of school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6450-6451.
9871. Koenig, Herman F. (U Kansas) **Creativity and the fully functioning person: A test of a proposition from Rogers' theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6195-6196.
9872. Konieczna, Marta. (Adam Mickiewicz, Poznan, Poland) [The relationship between shyness and suggestibility.] (Poln) *Neodidagmata*, 1974, No 6, 155-165.—Studied the relationship between shyness and suggestibility in 50 1st- and 2nd-yr university students. A questionnaire was used to assess the degree of shyness and 7 experimental conditions provided information on suggestibility. It is concluded that shy people tend to be suggestible.—H. Kaczkowski.
9873. Lefkowitz, Joel. (Bernard M. Baruch Coll, City U New York) **Psychological attributes of policemen: A review of research and opinion.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 3-26.—Reviews studies on personality characteristics of policemen. Data substantiate, with some qualifications, the existence of a nonpathological "modal police personality." Methodological weaknesses prevent, however, an assessment of the relative developmental contributions of predisposing self-selection effects, socioeconomic class determinants, organizational selection and selective attrition, occupational socialization, and role-specific behaviors. (4½ p ref)—*Journal abstract*.
9874. Loshak, Leroy J. (Fordham U) **Creativity, ego integration, and body image boundaries.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4049.
9875. Marino, Dominic R. (Fordham U) **Cognitive style, personality, and attention deployment in auto-kinesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4050-4051.
9876. Marolla, Francis A. (New School for Social Research) **Intelligence and demographic variables in a 19-yr-old cohort in the Netherlands: An analysis of their relationship from the perspective of the two-component theories of intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4636.
9877. Marsh, Helen R. (Hofstra U) **The effectiveness of conditioning in increasing children's self-esteem through identification with admired peers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4636-4637.
9878. Martinelli, Raffaella. (U degli Studi, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Pavia, Italy) [Body image and self-image in a group of 160 adolescent students: Aims, methods, and results of a research experiment: II.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 36(1), 65-89.—Administered 3 questionnaires to 80 14-15 yr olds and 80 18-yr-olds equally divided for sex. Results confirmed various hypotheses concerning body perception as the physical aspect of a larger process in the building of personal identity. Sex and social status differences were particularly predominant. Body awareness was keener in the younger Ss than in the older group. Girls with higher socioeconomic status (SES) showed a more modern and dynamic woman's model than did lower SES girls. Implications of these results are methodological as well as clinical.—L. L'Abate.
9879. Mellstrom, Martin; Cicala, George A. & Zuckerman, Marvin. (U Delaware) **General versus specific trait anxiety measures in the prediction of fear of snakes, heights, and darkness.** *Journal of Consulting*

& *Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 83-91.—Investigated the relation between general and specific trait anxiety tests and fear measures in 3 actual situations. Both types of test (e.g., State-Trait Anxiety Inventory A-Trait scale, Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory, Geer Fear Survey Schedule, and 3 specific fear questionnaires) were administered to 76 undergraduate females early in the semester. Later, each S was exposed to each situation, where observer's ratings, behavioral, and subjective fear measures were obtained. Results indicate that the specific tests were clearly superior to the general ones in predicting fear of snakes but only slightly superior in predicting fear of heights and darkness. It is concluded that the overall superiority of the specific measures supports the current trend toward situation specificity in personality assessment. The roles played by threat to self-esteem, the form of the general trait anxiety measurement, and sensation seeking are also discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9880. Mischel, Walter; Ebbesen, Ebbe B. & Zeiss, Antonette M. (Stanford U) **Determinants of selective memory about the self.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 92-103.—Investigated the influence of success and failure experiences and expectancies (on an ability task) on selective memory for positive vs negative personality information about oneself. Success-failure experiences and expectancies were manipulated independently in all combinations. Ss were 90 undergraduates. Thereafter, each S was exposed to an equal extent to positive and negative information about his personality and then tested for memory of that information. As predicted, Ss correctly remembered their personality liabilities relatively less than their assets when they expected to succeed than when they expected to fail on an ability test or when they had no relevant expectancy (control). Also, as predicted from cognitive social learning theory, the effects of expectancy overshadowed those of experience. Correlations with data from Byrne's Repression-Sensitization Scale and Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale are discussed. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9881. Murray, Sandra R. & Mednick, Martha T. **Perceiving the causes of success and failure in achievement: Sex, race, and motivational comparisons.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 881-885. 49 Black male and 58 Black female undergraduates completed the A. Mehrabian measure of achievement motivation, a digit-guessing task, and an instrument assessing subjective outcome and perceived cause of outcome. Males high and low in resultant achievement motivation related luck to outcome. High-achievement females related luck, ability, and effort to outcome, whereas low-achievement-motivated females attributed outcome to task difficulty. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9882. Nichols, Susan C. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The personal journal: A mental health proposal.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3471.

9883. Orenstein, Herbert; Orenstein, Elizabeth & Carr, John E. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) **Assertiveness and anxiety: A correlational study.**

Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 203-207.—Based on J. Wolpe's contention that assertive responses are incompatible with anxiety and are effective in overcoming neurotic fear, the present study predicted an inverse relationship between assertiveness and anxiety. 250 male and 200 female undergraduates completed the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS). Males proved significantly ($P < 0.001$) more assertive than females. Based on the distribution of RAS scores, 3 discrete, noncontiguous groups (high, average, and low assertive), comprising 86 undergraduates, were selected for further testing, which included the Maudsley Personality Inventory, the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, and the Fear Survey Schedule II. Analyses of variance confirmed that assertiveness relates inversely and highly significantly ($P < 0.0005$) with measures of neuroticism, trait anxiety, and interpersonal anxiety for both males and females.—*Journal abstract*.

9884. Parker, Frederick B. (U Delaware) **Sex-role adjustment and drinking disposition of women college students.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1570-1573.—Administered the Attitude-Interest Analysis Test (a measure of sex-role adjustment) and the Alcadd Test (a screening measure for alcoholism) to 218 female undergraduates. Feminine role preferences decreased significantly with increasing alcoholism scores, and femininity preferences of these young heavy drinkers were similar to those of adult women alcoholics in a previous study.

9885. Paszkiewicz, Elzbieta. (U Warszawski, Inst Psychologii, Poland) **[Ego and behavior.]** (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 18(2), 192-209.—Reviews articles dealing with the effect of the ego on behavior from the standpoint of self-concept, ego involvement, and locus of control. The focus of interest is the relationship between 2 forms of ego involvement and altruistic behaviors. It is concluded that there is a distinguishable class of altruistic behaviors that emerge by a mechanism connected with the ego. (44 ref)—*H. Kaczkowski*.

9886. Pauson, Layton R. (Northern Illinois U) **An aesthetic response to Maslow's hierarchy of human needs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 39(8-A, Pt 1), 4994.

9887. Pleck, Joseph H. (Harvard U) **Male threat from female competence: An experimental study in college dating couples.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6221.

9888. Pratt, Earle W. (United States International U) **A death education laboratory as a medium for influencing feelings toward death.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4026.

9889. Reed, Julia A. (Purdue U) **Clothing as a symbolic indicator of the self.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3896.

9890. Saltzman, Charles; Creaser, James & Ashbaugh, Jo-Ann. (U Illinois, Student Counseling Service, Chicago Circle) **Dynamic Personality Inventory: Normative results with an American college population.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 12.

9891. Sanders, Jeffrey L. (George Washington U) **The relationship of dogmatism to the nonrecognition of**

perceptual ambiguity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4640-4641.

9892. Scott, William A. & Peterson, Christopher. (James Cook U, Townsville, Australia) **Adjustment, Pollyannaism, and attraction to close relationships.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 872-880.—Examined the common finding that personal adjustment tends to be associated with favorable attitudes toward self and others from 3 perspectives: (a) personal adjustment is associated with liking for close, personal relationships; (b) personal adjustment is associated with a general Pollyannaism concerning all aspects of the person's world; (c) apparent adjustment and attraction to socially approved objects are manifestations of a test-taking style of favorable self-presentation. Questionnaire data obtained from a total of 574 college students in 3 cultures (US, Japan, and New Zealand) tended to support the 1st interpretation best and the 3rd least. There was evidence for a general Pollyannaism among well-adjusted Ss, but their preferences were especially pronounced for close, personal relationships. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9893. Seifert, Theodor. [Archetype and the inner model of the world.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 294-317.—"Archetype" and "image" are compared with "information" and "control" in the sense of being self-regulating biological systems. The collective unconscious is the corresponding inner base for the exchange of information with the outer world, both parts related together as communicative systems. The input of stimuli is transferred by different steps. The archetypes constitute the psychic world of images that make up the human world. They can be described by numbers or, like the reflexes, as algorithms. Archetypes as the origin of images are considered to be a necessary complement to reflexological modes of behavior, which are of great importance, as the learning matrix shows. With this definition of archetypes a nonspeculative psychology with a psyche can be built up.—*S. D. Babcock*.

9894. Smékal, Vladimír. (Purkyně U, Filosofická fakulta, Brno, Czechoslovakia) [Relationship between temperament and character traits in adolescents.] (Czec) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 13-30.—Temperament, the formal dynamic basis of personality, was measured by a questionnaire based on Berger's characterological questionnaire; character, a set of principles, attitudes, and value orientations, on which the moral value of the personality depends, was measured by a modification of Stein's method of self-evaluation. The interaction of character traits was measured by a rating scale. Correlational analysis confirmed the hypothesis that there are specific relationships between extreme temperamental types and attitudes as well as interactions with character traits. Socialization and education can change natural relationships of temperament and character to create more desirable traits; and in this inner activity will power plays a substantial role.—*H. Bruml*.

9895. Stenson, Herbert; Kleinmuntz, Benjamin & Scott, Barbara. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Personality assessment as a signal detection task.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 794-799.—Conducted a series of studies with 2 experi-

enced clinicians, 12 undergraduate psychology students who had taken a course in testing, and 8 clinical psychology graduate students to test 3 assumptions that would contribute to making the signal detection model applicable to interpreting MMPI profiles. It was hypothesized that a judge's discriminative process is a sample from a normal distribution of all possible discriminative processes for the MMPI stimulus set; that the standard deviations of 2 distributions of binary MMPI decisions are equal; and that the discriminative capacities of judges remain fixed from one decision session to the next, regardless of instructions. All assumptions were satisfactorily supported.—*Journal abstract*.

9896. Sternes, Glenn F. (U Houston) **A study of relationships between sex information scores and selected variables: Needs and defensiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4060.

9897. Strouse, Jeremiah S. (Pennsylvania State U) **Structure of the self-concept and situation-specific behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3872.

9898. Teegen, Frauke. (U Hamburg, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) [Possibilities of self-improvement in coping with one's own problems.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 321-323.—Discusses possibilities of self-improvement, guided by minimal support, through offering advice and providing missing information in detail. Examples of problems to be so treated are given (changes in nutrition, development of public speaking, loss of fear of swimming, etc) and 7 steps in such improvement are proposed.—*W. O. Horn*.

9899. Thomas, Nancy J. (Washington U, St Louis) **Body attitude as a function of obesity, neuroticism, and sex.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6227.

9900. Threadgill, Murray H. (U California, Irvine) **Self-image and self-adjustment: A holistic view of the self as a system of relative referential meanings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3477-3478.

9901. Toney, Kendall W. (U Massachusetts) **The function of locus of control in the appreciation of aggressive humor.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4061-4062.

9902. Trope, Yaacov. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Seeking information about one's ability as a determinant of choice among tasks.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 1004-1013.—Investigated the effects on choice among achievement tasks of achievement motive and 2 task characteristics: difficulty and informational value about one's own ability. 102 male undergraduates, whose achievement motive was assessed by the Mehrabian Achievement Scale, were given a choice among tasks varying in difficulty and informational value. As expected, tasks of high informational value were preferred to tasks of low informational value, and this preference was more pronounced for Ss high in achievement motive than for Ss low in achievement motive. Further, neither the high-motive group nor the low-motive group preferred tasks of intermediate difficulty over easy and hard ones. It is concluded that the informational value rather than the

affective value of performance outcomes determines choice among tasks: the stronger the achievement motive, the stronger the tendency to seek information about one's own capabilities. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9903. Vail, Ilona M. (Fordham U) **I-E control, anxiety, frustration, and self-concept of achieving and underachieving adolescent boys: A racial comparison.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4062.

9904. Varga, Michael P. (New York U) **An experimental study of aspects of the psychoanalytic theory of elation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4062-4063.

9905. Wheeler, W. M. **Aggression.** *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 77-89.—Reformulates the place of aggression within psychoanalytic theory. Aggressive instincts have traditionally been viewed under Thanatos. However, theoretical and clinical evidence is presented that these instincts fit more logically under Eros. Six origins for aggressive behavior are outlined and discussed from both psychoanalytic and nonpsychoanalytic positions, the latter representing the fields of ethology, psychology, and biology. It is concluded that aggressive instincts should be considered in combination with sexual instincts. They do not arise from a single source, but are determined by 4 interrelated sources: narcissism, pregenital stages of the libido, frustration of libidinal wishes, and defensive reaction of the ego. (15 ref)—G. R. Alley.

9906. Whitehurst, Melvin R. (East Texas State U) **Personality traits of high status and low status high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4647.

9907. Willeford, William. **Jung's polaristic thought in its historical setting.** *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 218-239.—Jung's concern with polaristic thinking can be seen in 4 themes of his psychology, summarized by the terms individuation, homeostasis, theogony and *unus mundus*. Polaristic thought is seen as essential to Jung's conviction of the reality of the psyche and to his fundamental concept of its nature.—S. D. Babcock.

9908. Woodward, M. June. (Georgia State U) **Relationships between experienced duration and personality dimensions, normal and pathological.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4103.

9909. Worthington, Elliott R. (U Utah) **The Vietnam era veteran, adjustment, and anomie.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3482.

9910. Wright, Paul T. (U Utah) **Personality traits of athletes in selected field events.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6438.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

9911. Freedman, Jonathan L.; Heshka, Stanley & Levy, Alan. (Columbia U) **Population density and pathology: Is there a relationship?** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 539-552.

Studied the relationship between population density and pathology in New York City, using data from the 1965 *New York City Directory of Needs*, a compilation of

demographic and health statistics for each of 338 health areas (i.e., homogeneous neighborhoods of about 15,000-20,000 residents). Although there were substantial simple correlations between density and various pathologies, controlling for income and ethnicity caused all relationships to disappear except for a slight correlation between density and psychiatric terminations. It is concluded that density, measured as people per acre and persons per room, has little or no independent effect on pathology. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9912. Gocka, Edward F. (VA Hosp, Sepulveda, CA) **MMPI item responses for male neuropsychiatric patients.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 12.

9913. Hanzlíček, L. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Some new trends in biochemical research in psychiatry.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 393-400.—Surveys several attempts made during the last 20 yrs to relate schizophrenia and other functional mental disorders to the action of specific biochemical substances. Hypotheses surrounding 2 of these substances, 6-hydroxydopamine and gluten, are examined. The fallacy of researchers who are not clinical psychiatrists is that they attempt to determine correlations between exact chemical data and a clinical abstraction of inexact nosological categories. It is concluded that although it is possible that mental disorders will one day be defined chemically, it is naive to attempt to reduce their multifactorial etiology to a few biochemical denominators.—V. Fischmann.

9914. Kasl, Stanislav V. & Harburg, Ernest. (Yale U) **Mental health and the urban environment: Some doubts and second thoughts.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 268-282.—Conducted interviews assessing perceptions and evaluations of the residential environment and selected indicators of mental health and well-being with 1,000 residents of 4 census tracts of Detroit (mean ages of the 4 tracts: 40.8, 39.7, 40.8, and 43.5). Two tracts were "high stress" (low on socioeconomic indices and high on rates of crime and marital and residential instability) and 2 were "low stress" areas; 1 tract in each group was predominantly Black or largely White. Results show clear and strong differences in the perceptions of the residential environment by respondents in the contrasting areas. However, differences in mental health and well-being could not be clearly established for the residents in the contrasting areas, nor did the perception of the neighborhood show consistent associations with mental health. Blood pressure levels were also unrelated to the environmental perceptions. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9915. Klingner, A. et al. (Douglas Hosp, Montreal, Canada) **A psychogeriatric assessment program: III. Clinical and experimental psychologic aspects.** *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 17-24. Variables stemming from standard psychologic tests (including the Bender Gestalt Test and the Comprehension subtest of the WAIS), psychophysiology tests, and operant conditioning procedures were employed in assessing the status of 80 psychogeriatric patients with either organic brain syndromes or functional psychoses. 55 normal controls in 3 age groups, and 36 psychogeriatric controls, were also tested. Differences

were observed in the responses between the 2 experimental groups. In general, the performance of the patients with organic brain syndromes was more deviant than that of the patients with functional psychoses, and the performance of the hospitalized geriatric patients (regardless of diagnosis) was worse than that of the normal control groups.—*Journal abstract.*

9916. Lenkowsky, Ronald S. (Columbia U) **The effects of categorical labels on judgments of the academic competency and social acceptability of handicapped children by teachers and parents of regular grade pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6486-6487.

9917. Levy, Florence J. (New School for Social Research) **The stimulus barrier: An experimental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4634-4635.

9918. Malhotra, H. K. & Wig, N. N. (New Jersey Coll of Medicine & Dentistry, East Orange) **Dhat syndrome: A culture-bound sex neurosis of the Orient.** *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 4(5), 519-528.—Describes the Indian Dhat syndrome, a culture-bound symptom complex whose clinical picture includes severe anxiety and hypochondriasis. The patient is preoccupied with the excessive loss of semen by nocturnal emissions. There is a fear that semen is being lost, and mixed in urine. To investigate the cultural basis of the Dhat syndrome, 107 30-50 yr old males from the general public were interviewed. A vignette describing an individual having nocturnal emissions was read aloud to the respondents. A large segment of the general public from all socioeconomic classes believed that semen loss is harmful. Seminal fluid was considered an elixir of life both in the physical and in the mystical sense, and its preservation was thought to guarantee health, longevity, and supernatural powers. This belief was more frequent in lower socioeconomic classes. It is expected that with increasing literacy and progress in sex knowledge the syndrome will become less common. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9919. McMurray, Gordon A. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **Theories of pain and congenital universal insensitivity to pain.** *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 302-315.—Reviews the literature on congenital insensitivity to pain with attention on the clinical entity called congenital universal insensitivity to pain (CUIP). Specificity, pattern, and gate control theories of pain are considered with reference to their ability to subsume research findings on CUIP. These data seem best explained by gate control theory which has the additional advantage of providing a processing model for pain closer to the models being developed in other perceptual systems. Guidelines for research on CUIP based on implications derived from gate control theory are suggested. (French summary) (3/4 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

9920. Merbaum, Michael & Hefez, Albert. (U Haifa, Israel) **Some personality characteristics of soldiers exposed to extreme war stress.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 1-6.—Administered the MMPI to 24 Israeli and 433 American soldiers hospitalized for psychiatric reasons and to 12 Israeli and 48 American soldiers hospitalized for medical

reasons. All Ss were under 26 yrs of age. The mean profiles of Israeli and American medical and psychiatric groups showed no scale overlap. 21 of 24 Ss in the Israeli psychiatric sample had 4 or more scales above a *T* score, whereas only 1 of the 12 medical Ss had 2 clinical scales above a *T* score of 70.—*Journal abstract.*

9921. Pasquali, Elaine A. **Personification: Patient and nurse problem.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 58-61.—Discusses the tendency of man to endow inanimate objects with human attributes, attitudes, and feelings. This tendency is generally called anthropomorphism, and in patient cases where the body image is involved, it is called personification. Two related concepts are discussed: (a) self-system or the reflected appraisals of significant others and (b) somatic estrangement or the feeling that the entire body, or any part of it, is unreal, unfamiliar, or unrelated to the person. Two clinical examples are included to illustrate these concepts. The implications for nurses and how intervention techniques are used when patients are involved in personification are discussed.—*M. L. Hogan.*

9922. Seidel, U. P.; Chadwick, O. F. & Rutter, Michael. **Psychological disorders in crippled children: A comparative study of children with and without brain damage.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 563-573.—Conducted a standardized study of all crippled children aged between 5 and 15 yrs and of normal intelligence on the local-authority lists of handicapped children in 3 London boroughs. Psychiatric disorder was twice as common in children whose crippling was due to cerebral disease or damage rather than some peripheral lesion. Since the groups were well-matched in terms of physical incapacity and social background, it is concluded that brain damage was responsible for the children's increased vulnerability to emotional problems. Brain damage was also associated with a marked increase in reading difficulties and a lowering of intelligence within the normal range. Psychiatric disorder was found to be related not only to cerebral injury but also to various types of family disturbance. It is concluded that emotional and behavioral disturbances stemmed from both an increased biological vulnerability and psychosocial hazards.—*Journal abstract.*

9923. Stausing, Robert M. (Ball State U) **A comparative analysis of the performance of clinic subjects on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and the revised Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4892.

9924. Thorum, Arden R. (U Utah) **A comparative study of certain audio-linguistic skills of children with two selected types of deficits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3555.

9925. Volle, Frank O. (Denver Mental Health Ctr, CO) **Mental evaluation of the disability claimant.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. x, 121 p.—Discusses issues in the mental evaluation of patients who claim to be disabled for purposes of receiving insurance benefits, public funds, or retirement pensions. Topics discussed include the psychology of the disabled patient, common diagnostic types encountered in office practice, and techniques of evaluation (e.g., the clinical

interview and psychometric tests). 10 case histories are also presented. (80 ref)

9926. White, Leonard. (New School for Social Research) **Diagnostic classification and equivocal neurological signs in childhood schizophrenia and minimal brain dysfunction: A factorial study of GSR conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3512.

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9927. Abdulla, Y. H. & Hamadah, K. (Guy's Hosp Medical School, London, England) **Effect of ADP on PGE₁ formation in blood platelets from patients with depression, mania, and schizophrenia.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 591-595.—Studied 10 patients with primary depressive illness, 8 cases of mania, and 20 cases of schizophrenia; these 3 groups were compared with 8 healthy Ss. Results indicate that adenosine diphosphate stimulated the synthesis of prostaglandin E₁ (PGE₁) in lysed platelets from normal Ss, and patients with affective illness but not in platelets from schizophrenics. The stimulation was concentration-dependent and followed a curve which was mildly sigmoid in normal Ss, markedly sigmoid in depressives, and hyperbolic in manics.—*Journal abstract.*

9928. Abernethy, Virginia; Grunebaum, Henry; Groover, Bonnie & Clough, Louise. (Vanderbilt U. Medical School) **Contraceptive continuation of hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 7(5), 231-234.—A follow-up of 94 female patients from 3 state psychiatric hospitals who had chosen a contraceptive showed that after an average of almost 9 mo, ⅓ continued to be protected by the pill, IUD, diaphragm, condom, or foam.

9929. Ackley, Dana C. (Florida State U) **The readjustment of hospitalized schizophrenics to their community as affected by their beliefs regarding internal vs external locus of control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4648.

9930. Allen, Frank W. (U Colorado) **Effects of symbolic modeling, therapeutic expectancy, social reinforcement, and social stimuli on the social behavior of withdrawn schizophrenic patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6204-6205.

9931. Aronow, Edward. (Fordham U) **The interpersonal distance of process and reactive schizophrenic males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4032-4033.

9932. Asarnow, Robert. (Wayne State U) **Information processing in schizophrenics with and without a family history of schizophrenia and in normal subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3484.

9933. Baldwin, Beverly A.; Floyd, H. Hugh & McSeveney, Dennis R. (U Kentucky) **Status inconsistency and psychiatric diagnosis: A structural approach to labeling theory.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 257-267. Tested the hypothesis that information such as the patient's status inconsistency (which is related to role conflict), achieved status, and ascribed status are used in establishing the psychiatric disposition of the patient and that patients with high

status inconsistency would receive the more severe diagnoses (i.e., psychotic) while those with low status inconsistency would receive the less severe diagnoses (i.e., nonpsychotic). Data were obtained from 11,325 diagnosed psychiatric patients discharged through mental health centers and treatment clinics during 1968-1971. Three variables were included in a status inconsistency index: marital status, occupation, and welfare status. The status inconsistency of the patients yielded the least explanatory power regarding diagnosis. In contrast, employment, occupation, age, and sex all provided a moderate amount of explanation. The single most powerful predictor variable was the race of the patient. It is concluded that both primary and secondary socialization of the agents for diagnosis (psychiatrists) affected this socially constructed outcome. (26 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9934. Bannister, Marcia L. (U Kansas) **An instrumental and judgmental analysis of voice samples from psychiatrically hospitalized and non-hospitalized adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6260-6261.

9935. Bates, Erica M. (U New South Wales, School of Health Administration, Sydney, Australia) **Models of mental disorder: An Australian survey.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Oct), Vol 9(10), 549-551.—Describes 2 basic models of mental disorder, medical and sociological, and proposes that a medical-socio-educational model is generally most effective. A survey was conducted with 1,000 residents of Sydney and 5 subgroups (psychiatric professionals, clergymen, university students, nurses, and business managers) to assess attitudes toward mental disorders in that city. Generally, the mentally disordered were not rejected, but were pushed aside to the medical care system. However, it was found that the community was able to accept mentally disordered people even if they were not defined as ill. It has been suggested that there is some danger in allowing the status and power of medicine to assume control over such a large number of deviant people. If this is so, then newer models of mental disorder need to be disseminated more widely and social and educational services need to be available so that disturbed people can consult a variety of professionals, apart from doctors.—*Journal abstract.*

9936. Beck, Aaron T.; Kovacs, Maria & Weissman, Arlene. (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) **Hopelessness and suicidal behavior: An overview.** *JAMA. Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Dec), Vol 234(11), 1146-1149. Studied the relation of hopelessness to levels of depression and suicidal intent in 384 17-63 yr old suicide attempters using the Beck Depression Inventory and the Beck Helplessness Scale. Results support previous reports that hopelessness is the key variable linking depression to suicidal behavior. This finding has direct implications for the therapy of suicidal individuals. By focusing on reducing the sources of a patient's hopelessness, the professional may be able to alleviate suicidal crises more effectively than in the past. (30 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9937. Beels, C. Christian. (Bronx Psychiatric Ctr, NY) **Family and social management of schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 97-118. Pres-

ents a theory of the family as a major cause of schizophrenia and uses this as a basis for discussing the inclusion of the nuclear family in the treatment of schizophrenia. The development of such a treatment program is described. Types of schizophrenia—1st breaks and periodic and chronic patients—are discussed, and case histories illustrating each type are presented. (26 ref)—*M. E. Pounsel.*

9938. **Berman, Emanuel.** (Michigan State U) **The development and dynamics of multiple personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4652-4653.

9939. **Bourgeois, M.** (Ctr Carreire, Bordeaux, France) [The psychiatrist and birth control.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 259-263.—Discusses the fact that special methods of acquiring children, such as the biological device of artificial insemination and the legal device of adoption, create emotional disturbances and problems of identification which psychiatrists must know how to treat. (17 ref)—*K. J. Hartman.*

9940. **Černá, H. & Černý, M.** (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Changes in contents of schizophrenic delusions and hallucinations.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 362-368.—Compared 287 schizophrenics and paraphrenics treated during 1946-1947 with 146 such patients treated during 1969-1970 to determine whether the incidence and content of schizophrenic and paraphrenic delusions and hallucinations have changed. Results show that the total percentage of incidence had not changed very much. Delusions with political content had decreased in both males and females. Religious and magic delusions had also decreased in males, but increased in females. Delusions with erotic content increased more in females than in males, who relatively more often had delusions with technological themes. Findings suggest that the thematic content of delusions and hallucinations is influenced by the changing life experiences of patients. (Russian & English summaries) (17 ref)—*V. Fischmann.*

9941. **Calnen, Terrence.** **Gender identity crises in young schizophrenic women.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 83-89.—Discusses female transsexualism, a phenomenon experienced by females who, despite their identification with males, function quite well emotionally and cognitively. Four case histories are included. Terms used in describing the female transsexual syndrome are defined, and the family dynamics that help produce female transsexualism are discussed.—*M. L. Hogan.*

9942. **Carter, John D.** (New School for Social Research) **An analysis of two methods of predicting breakdown in children with a high risk for schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3489-3490.

9943. **Casper, Edward S.** (New York U) **Eysenck's hypothesized relationship between hysterics-dysthymics and introversion-extraversion: A multidimensional study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4035.

9944. **Caulfield, Joseph B. & Martin, Randall B.** (Range Mental Health Ctr, Virginia, MN) **Establishment of praise as a reinforcer in chronic schizophrenics.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb),

Vol 44(1), 61-67.—Studied the effectiveness of a method of altering the reinforcing properties of the verbal event *good* in 54 male 20-55 yr old chronic, process, nonparanoid schizophrenics. In agreement with previous research, *good* was ineffective in a verbal conditioning and in a reaction time task for these Ss. However, when *good* was repeatedly paired with the termination of censure in the reaction time task, it became an effective reinforcer on a subsequent verbal conditioning task. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

9945. **Clausen, John A. & Huffine, Carol L.** (U California, Berkeley) **Sociocultural and social-psychological factors affecting social responses to mental disorder.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 405-420.—Discusses historical and anthropological evidence about society's recognition and response to mental disorder and more recent investigations of responses in contemporary America. It is argued that recognition of mental illness is influenced not so much by particular signs and symptoms as by the accumulation of many inexplicable actions and statements. The consequences of social response as expressed by labeling theory, the role of mental patients and the uses of treatment, and the relationship of mental disorder to social policy are also examined. It is noted that a major determinant of response is the degree to which ongoing systems of interaction are threatened or disrupted by problematic behaviors. Questions are raised about the phenomena usually associated with the term "mental disorder" and the implications that this may have for social reactions and treatment. (72 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

9946. **Clum, George A.** (Virginia Polytechnical Inst & State U) **Role of stress in the prognosis of mental illness.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 54-60.—Based on a definition of stress as the presence of recent life changes, stress was examined in relation to total symptomatology as rated by the patient and a significant other and to 5 symptom factors. Ss were 196 17-66 yr old consecutively admitted psychiatric inpatients who completed Rahe's Life Change Inventory and the Katz Adjustment Scale (KAS) at hospitalization and 1 yr later. Significant others also completed the KAS. Stress measured at the time of hospitalization was not prognostic of level of symptomatology 1 yr later. Stress was related to symptomatology as rated by the patient at both time periods but was not related to symptomatology as rated by the significant others. Results are discussed in terms of reactive-endogenous conceptualizations of mental illness.—*Journal abstract.*

9947. **Cohen, Ronald J. & Smith, Frederick J.** (New York U, Bellevue Medical Ctr) **Socially reinforced obsessing: Etiology of a disorder in a Christian Scientist.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 142-144.—Reports the case of a 28-yr-old mother and housewife referred for treatment for a variety of complaints, the keystone of which was her obsession with disease. As an adolescent she was introduced to Christian Science. During the next decade she had a number of experiences that either reinforced or challenged her beliefs in the efficacy of prayer and the validity of "thought cures." As crises mounted in her life she began thinking about disease to an obsessive degree.

In spite of the fact that she recognized these thoughts to be unrealistic and much of her associated behavior to be irrational, she was incapable of resisting either the thinking or the overt behavior. Individual psychotherapy, employing a variety of modes, was quite effective in dealing with her difficulties.—*Journal abstract.*

9948. Cooper, Beatrice; Ekstein, Rudolf & Meltzer, David. (Reiss-Davis Child Study Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **A child's literary production: Precursor of the adolescent struggle or psychotic breakdown?** *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 107-122.—Presents, in the order in which they were written, several literary compositions by a disturbed adolescent before he became severely disturbed. A mental health treatment team interpreted the compositions, and concluded that they could have been used to predict the patient's psychotic breakdown.—G. R. Alley.

9949. Crittenden, Randy L. (Texas Tech U) **An exploration into the theoretical aspects of obsessive-compulsive behavior as defined by Eysenck and Kell and Burow.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4657.

9950. di Marco, E.; Giuffra, F. & Pessi, P. A. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Genova, Italy) **[Some thoughts on the relationship between old age and mental illness.]** (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 79-83.—Mental disturbances in old age, other than senile dementias, are seen as derived from generational role conflicts; these in turn result from maladaptive reactions of a declining organism to an environment which challenges and rejects traditional values and lifestyles. Current practices of "dumping" aging patients in psychiatric hospitals are described. A plea is made for the development of preventive community approaches and for specialized structures and personnel to better serve the needs of geriatric patients in institutions. (English, French & German summaries) (15 ref)—A. Felice.

9951. Dobry, J. (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[To the theory of emotions.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 389-392.—Speculates that some psychopathological phenomena typical of emotional disorders, such as manic-depressive psychosis, are due to structural qualities of elements and networks transferring information in the CNS. It is suggested that some lacking links or explanations may be found by applying the laws of neurocybernetics; however, it is recognized that, at this stage, the proposed hypothesis is tentative and its verification would require new methodologies. (Russian summary)—English summary.

9952. DuBois, Chester C. (U Georgia) **A study of variables affecting psychiatric attendants' rejection of the mentally ill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5328.

9953. el Sendiony, M. F. (Goulburn Coll of Advanced Education, Australia) **The status of Egyptian women and psychoneurotic symptoms.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 14-16.—Relates the low status of Egyptian women to the type of conflicts experienced by female Egyptian psychoneurotic patients, the defense mechanisms they choose, and the ways in which they react to anxiety. Psychiatric and anthropological case material illustrates women's reac-

tions to their status; legally and religiously a woman is only half a man. Especially among married women in lower social orders, symptoms are related to (a) the sexual double standard; (b) marriages arranged without bridal consent; (c) the cultural mandate to bear children, especially males; and (d) the view of woman as "asexual drudges." Low status appears to be an important etiologic factor; studies of other cultures offer similar evidence.—C. A. Heikkinen.

9954. Flekkoy, K. (Gaustad Hosp, Oslo, Norway) **Changes of associative performance in hospitalized schizophrenics: A 16-year follow-up.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(5), 330-335.—After a mean test-retest interval of 16.6 yrs a sample of 72 initially acute/subacute as well as chronic schizophrenic patients showed a significant normalization of performance with respect to associative commonality, idiosyncratic responses, and response latency. Mean age of Ss at 2nd testing was 57.9 yrs. Only 39% of Ss received psychotropic drugs at the time of the 1st testing, whereas 93% receive such medication now. Findings are attributed chiefly to effects of psychotropic drugs and improved psychiatric treatment. A certain measure of improvement occurred independent of medication.—*Journal abstract.*

9955. Fromkin, Victoria A. (U California, Los Angeles) **A linguist looks at A Linguist Looks at "Schizophrenic Language."** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 498-503.—Refutes E. Chaika's (1974) proposal that schizophrenic speech can be characterized by 6 definable features. It is shown that, except for the disruption of the sequencing of ideas in discourse which can be attributed to nonlinguistic factors, all features are prevalent in normal speech as exemplified by speech errors and "slips of the tongue."

9956. Glatzel, J. (U Neuro-Psychiatrische Mainz, Klinik, W Germany) **[Social psychiatric aspects of clinolhythmic depression.]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Mar), Vol 46(3), 143-151.

9957. Gold, Mark S. & Robertson, Mary F. (U Florida, Medical School) **The night/day imagery paradox of selected psychotic children.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 132-141.—Presents a study of the dreams of 3 psychotic children. When the Ss were awakened on a systematic schedule, they evidenced reduced nocturnal imagery and a significant number of stagnant dreams. Their dream content was found to be different from that of normal children of the same age and sex.—*Journal summary.*

9958. Gruzeller, John H. & Venables, Peter H. (U London, Medical School, England) **Relations between two-flash discrimination and electrodermal activity, re-examined in schizophrenics and normals.** *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(2), 73-85.—Examined the tonic skin conductance (SC) responses of 24 schizophrenics and 12 normals while they performed a 2-flash discrimination task before, during, and after the presentation of continuous white noise. Schizophrenics were subdivided into 12 responders and 12 nonresponders on the basis of whether or not SC orienting responses occurred to repeated tones. The electrodermal levels and tonic response amplitudes of responders were higher than those of the controls. Nonresponders had the

lowest levels and their tonic responses were minimal. Correlations between the electrodermal variables and 2-flash threshold, perceptual sensitivity, and response criterion or B, revealed variations in threshold and perceptual sensitivity with repeated testing in the control group but not in the schizophrenic Ss. Correlations with B did not change. Results are related to previous divergent reports of the differential relations between 2-flash threshold and electrodermal activity in schizophrenics and controls, and a neurophysiological explanation for these effects is proposed. (39 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9959. Guensberger, E. & Fleischer, J. (Lekárska fakulta, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) [Depression and disorders of perception.] (Slovak) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 369-374.—Examines 4 cases of endogenous depression with auditory pseudohallucinations. The diagnostic concept of "pseudohallucinations" is defined and the characteristics which differentiate them from true hallucinations are restated in accordance with the classic and generally accepted criteria. Restriction of sensorium and sensorial activities, similar to an afferent insufficiency caused by sensory deprivation, is suggested as the explanation of perceptual disorders in severe depressive states. (Russian summary)—*English summary*.

9960. Gunderson, John G.; Carpenter, William T. & Strauss, John S. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Borderline and schizophrenic patients: A comparative study.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1257-1264.—Conducted an evaluation and follow-up of matched samples of 24 borderline and 29 schizophrenic 15-45 yr old patients to determine the ways that borderline disorders are similar to or different from schizophrenia. Borderline Ss presented more confusing diagnostic pictures, but they could be differentiated from schizophrenic Ss by the absence of a definite or prolonged psychotic episode, by the relative severity of their dissociative experiences, by more severe anger, and by less anxiety. Despite the discrepant symptom pictures of the 2 groups, a systematic review of prehospitalization functioning and 2-yr posthospitalization course did not reveal significant differences between them. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9961. Harlan, Carl L. (U Utah) **Incidence and relationship of voice disorders within divergent psychotic populations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3552-3553.

9962. Hedlund, James L.; Cho, Dong W. & Powell, Barbara J. (U Missouri, Medical School) **Use of MMPI short forms with psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 924.—Compared the use of 2 MMPI short forms, the MMPI-168 and the Mini-Mult, with the complete MMPI using 2,721 psychiatric inpatients and 634 outpatients. Estimated Full Scale MMPI scores for both short forms showed very high relationships with actual Full Scale scores, and the degree of profile agreement for the 3 highest scales was also quite high, although comparisons of the MMPI-168 and Mini-Mult demonstrated a number of significant differences which affect profile interpretation.

9963. Homan, Eugene C. (Ohio U) **A Bayesian method for psychodiagnosis: The discrimination of psychosis and neurosis from MMPI scores.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4665.

9964. Jennings, William B. (Memphis State U) **A study of the preference for affective cues in autistic children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4045-4046.

9965. King, Peter D. (U Southern California, Medical School) **Early infantile autism: Relation to schizophrenia.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 666-682.—In a review of case records, 12 cases of early infantile autism were found to have experienced significantly greater double bind relationships with their mothers than matched controls. A theory is offered which incorporates demographic and dynamic factors and proposes a link to childhood schizophrenia. (45 ref)—*R. M. Cohen*.

9966. Ko, Yung-Ho. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) **Student mental health problems in two differently industrialized cities.** *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 25-38.—Examined the hypothesis that industrialization has negative effects on mental health. It was predicted that the mental health of the dwellers in a large city is poorer than that of the dwellers in a small city. Ss were a total of 425 female and 493 male high school students who represented small and large cities. The large and small city dwellers were compared on the new form Ko Mental Health Questionnaire scores. It was found that (a) the prediction was supported by the findings for the female Ss but not by those for male Ss; (b) the large city female dwellers were more likely to feel depressed and hostile; (c) the large city dwellers were less strict about time, money, sex, and aggression, and less concerned with the attitude of others toward them. Further studies using Ss of different ages and schools are recommended.—*Journal abstract*.

9967. Lachar, David. (Lafayette Clinics, Detroit, MI) **The families of psychotic children: A review.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 286.

9968. Lagos, John M. (Fordham U) **Understanding of and execution of stereotyped social roles in schizophrenic patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4048.

9969. Lambert, Michael J. (Brigham Young U) **Spontaneous remission in adult neurotic disorders: A revision and summary.** *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 107-119.—Reviews the empirical evidence supporting a two thirds spontaneous remission rate in adult neurotic disorders along with the evidence used to support a much lower rate. A distinction between minimal treatment outcomes and true spontaneous remission rates is made and different rates of remission averaged. Some 28 experimental studies are quoted and interpreted as they relate to the "natural course" of the neuroses. An estimate far below that generally accepted is suggested; however, the spontaneous remission rates reported range from 0-90%. It is concluded, therefore, that any use of the empirical evidence collected to date as a substitute for a no-treatment control group appears unwarranted. Several suggestions for improved research methodology are made, with an emphasis on tracing and reporting the patients' prior history of complaints. A plea

is made for investigation of the long-term natural course of nonpsychotic disturbance, which is separate from polemics about the effectiveness of psychotherapy. (50 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9970. **Lebovici, S.** (Ctr Alfred-Binet, Paris, France) [**Child hysteria.**] (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 5-52.—Studied child hysteria in the light of clinical observations and of recent discussions of the nature of hysteria. The relationship of child hysteria to simulation and mythomania is discussed, and an attempt is made to explain why conversion hysteria is rare in children. Child hysteria seems to be relatively specific and could form the basis for later adult neuroses. However, its specificity is in dispute, although it must be separated from functional disorders and from psychosomatic illness in children. The developmental implications of child hysteria are considered.—*D. F. Herran*.

9971. **Ledwell, Jo S.** (Ohio U) **The process-reactive dimension in schizophrenia: Reality or reification?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6215.

9972. **Leichner, Reinhard.** (U Giessen, W Germany) [**Processing psychiatric information: I.**] (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 147-166.—Five psychiatrists assessed 5 neurotic, 5 schizophrenic, and 5 manic-depressive patients. The assessments were made in 5 stages and rating scales were filled out by the psychiatrists after Stages 1, 3, and 5. A 3-mode factor analysis yielding scale, patient, and psychiatrist factors was performed for each set of ratings. Four rating scale factors which remained reasonably constant over the 5 stages are reported. The patients could be optimally differentiated after Stage 1, and only 1 psychiatrist factor was important. It is suggested that beyond a certain point, further diagnostic information has little effect on the final diagnosis made.—*M. Morf*.

9973. **Leiter, Eli.** (New York U) **A study of the effects of subliminal activation of merging fantasies in differentiated and nondifferentiated schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4022-4023.

9974. **Locascio, Joseph J. & Snyder, C. R.** (U Kansas) **Selective attention to threatening stimuli and field independence as factors in the etiology of paranoid behavior.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 637-643.—Tested a theory that selective attention to threatening stimuli induces paranoia. An attempt was made to manipulate attention to threatening and nonthreatening statements among 60 college students and examine the effects on 3 indices of paranoia. Although manipulation checks indicated that attention was varied in the desired manner, hypothesized results in which selective attention to threatening statements would lead to greater scores on the paranoia measures were not found. However, a measure of field independence showed a predicted positive correlation with the indices of paranoia for Ss who were manipulated to attend selectively to threatening statements. These same correlations tended to be negative or zero among Ss manipulated to attend to nonthreat and among unbiased attenders. These data suggest that susceptibility to development of paranoid behavior through selective

attention to threat cues may increase as a function of field independence. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9975. **London, Perry.** **Psychotherapy for religious neuroses? Comments on Cohen and Smith.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 145-146.—Argues that many mental health professionals, including R. J. Cohen and F. J. Smith (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) who reported the case of a female Christian Scientist who became obsessed with thoughts of disease, are skeptical about the value of religious faith and that serious "indulgence" in it is not psychologically healthy. Whether the case reported by Cohen and Smith actually demonstrates this thesis and the ethical implications of intervening in a religious (vs a psychological) problem are considered.

9976. **Massie, Henry N.** (Mt Zion Hosp & Medical Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **The early natural history of childhood psychosis.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 683-707.—Presents 2 cases of childhood psychosis in which early home movies were used as a source of data for symptomatic behavior. Theoretical speculations are offered regarding nonverbal behavior and childhood psychosis. (21 ref)—*R. M. Cohen*.

9977. **Neary, John.** **Whom the gods destroy.** New York, NY: Atheneum, 1975. x, 403 p. \$12.50.—Presents a reconstructed account of a newspaperman's bout with mental illness, his efforts toward rehabilitation, and his attempts to understand the causes of the illness.

9978. **Parker, Gordon.** (U New South Wales, School of Psychiatry, Kensington, Australia) **Psychiatric diagnosis in New South Wales compared to England and Wales.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 556-558.—Examined the diagnoses of indigenous patients born between 1921 and 1955 and first admitted to hospitals in New South Wales, Australia, and England and Wales. Admission rates for mania were in striking agreement. The rate in New South Wales for schizophrenia was slightly higher and for psychotic depression considerably less than in England and Wales. A similar trend in diagnostic dissonance would appear to exist between England and Wales and New South Wales as between England and Wales and the US for schizophrenia and psychotic depression, but this was considerably less in degree.—*Journal abstract*.

9979. **Popov, Carol R.** (U Colorado) **The demographic history and emotional problems of student helpseekers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6221-6222.

9980. **Ragins, Naomi et al.** (Pittsburgh Child Guidance Ctr, PA) **Infants and children at risk for schizophrenia: Environmental and developmental observations.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 150-177.—Presents findings from several pilot studies which assessed and compared the developmental status and life experiences of offspring of schizophrenic mothers (14 infants and 17 elementary school children) with those of control groups of infants and children of nonschizophrenic mothers. Developmental and health problems and deviant behaviors were noted more frequently among the infant and toddler-age offspring of schizophrenics, but developmental problems in infancy and problems in later childhood were not significantly

more frequently reported for the school-age offspring. Psychological testing scored for psychopathology was also nondiscriminatory for this group. Findings are related to nurturant care among other variables. (44 ref)—*Journal summary*.

9981. Raymond, Margaret E.; Slaby, Andrew E. & Lieb, Julian. (Connecticut Mental Health Ctr, New Haven, CT) **Familial responses to mental illness.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 492-498.—Discusses the reactions of families to mental illness. Case examples illustrate the sequence of reactions: beginning uneasiness, a need for reassurance, denial and minimizing, anger and blame, guilt, shame and grief, confusion, and finally, the acceptance of reality.—*M. W. Linn*.

9982. Rongo, C. & del Priore, M. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Genova, Italy) [**Genetic studies of schizophrenia.**] (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 99-111.—Reviews genetic studies and concludes that while the studies demonstrate the importance of genetic factors, they do not negate the participation of environmental factors in the development of schizophrenia. Various hypotheses concerning the mechanism of hereditary transmission are presented. (German & French summaries). (2 p ref)—*English summary*.

9983. Rudlová, B. (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [**Diagnostic problems in the clouding of consciousness.**] (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 375-378.—Discusses 3 cases of temporal clouding of consciousness which were erroneously diagnosed as delirious states. Differences in classification, disagreements about terminology, and difficulties in correctly determining the etiopathogeny are given as the main reasons for the inaccurate differential diagnosis. (Russian summary)—*English summary*.

9984. Šedivec, V. (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika lékařské fakulty, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia) [**Some peculiarities in the progress of maniomania.**] (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 356-361.—Studied the progress activity of 255 monopolar and 57 bipolar manic-depressive patients who had been under psychiatric observation at least 20 yrs and had at least 3 psychotic episode-phases. Progress activity was measured by the arithmetic average of cycles. Both the monopolar and bipolar forms showed a progressive shortening of cycles (i.e., a progressive acceleration of progress activity). In the bipolar form the average length of individual cycles was shorter than in the monopolar depressions. Differences between cycles in males and females were not statistically significant. Findings confirm those reported in older literature, particularly by Kraepelin (1913), Lange (1928), and Müller (1936). (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann*.

9985. Sappington, A. A. & Michaux, Mary H. (U Alabama, University Coll) **Prognostic patterns in self-report, relative report, and professional evaluation measures for hospitalized and day-care patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 904-910.—Investigated differences between patients who relapse and those who do not in both hospital and day-care settings. Ss were 142 adult psychiatric patients. Hospital and day-care groups were matched on

a variety of demographic, social, and clinical variables. Three groups of measures were used: one based on professional evaluation (e.g., Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale), one based on self-report (e.g., Katz Adjustment Scales), and one based on relative report (e.g., MMPI). No differences were found between hospital and day-care centers in proportion of patients relapsed. Of the 3 groups of measures, those based on professional evaluation were least able to distinguish relapsed from nonrelapsed patients. On self-report and relative report measures, the scores of patients who relapsed following day-care treatment resembled those of patients who succeeded following hospital treatment and vice-versa. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9986. Scribner, Richard S. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effects of using a vocational instructional approach to teach vocational attainment to psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5022.

9987. Sherman, Mark; Trief, Paula & Sprafkin, Robert. (Syracuse U) **Impression management in the psychiatric interview: Quality, style, and individual differences.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 867-871.—Studied the ability of 24 male 20-63 yr old Veterans Administration Day Treatment Center psychiatric outpatients to vary intentionally their degree of apparent psychopathology during structured interviews (Mental Status Schedule). Patients who were defined as sick presenters prior to the interview phase of the experiment behaved in a significantly more pathological manner during an interview preceded by "fake sick" instructions than they did under "fake healthy" instructions. Patients who had been defined as healthy presenters manifested less of a behavior difference between the 2 interview conditions. There was evidence that patients primarily altered the content of their self-referent statements, not their style of interview behavior, and relied on cues provided by the interview questions when role playing mental illness and mental health.—*Journal abstract*.

9988. Skinner, Harvey A.; Reed, Philip L. & Jackson, Douglas N. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Toward the objective diagnosis of psychopathology: Generalizability of modal personality profiles.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 111-117.—Evaluated the representativeness of 8 previously identified personality prototypes among 282 male and 129 female alcoholic inpatients (mean ages, 44.9 and 44.4 yrs, respectively), 69 male prison inmates, 79 male and female chronic psychiatric patients (mean age, 33.0 yrs), 102 male and female short-term psychiatric patients (mean age, 26.8 yrs), and 197 male and female normal undergraduates. Classification hit rates ranged from 25.0% for the college student group to 53.6% for male prison inmates, compared with 56.0% for the derivation sample of male alcoholics. These figures were substantially greater than chance, as evidenced by an average hit rate of 4.9% using randomly generated targets. Two profiles were notably pervasive across all samples. A 2nd analysis compared group average profiles using multiple discriminant analysis. Three interpreted dimensions included (a) repression vs a rebellious, antisocial syndrome; (b) general symptom severity, and (c) a dimen-

sion differentiating male from female groups. It is concluded that the present modal profiles and proposed extensions offer considerable potential for developing more effective bases for diagnosis and treatment of psychopathology. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9989. Sloane, R. Bruce & Burgoyne, Rodney W. (U Southern California, Medical School) **When are we ever going to learn? MH**, 1975(Sum), Vol 59(3), 29-31.—Suggests that depression is misunderstood, feared, and avoided by the public and by the helping professions. Improving physician competency in sorting and labeling would be reflected in the resultant referrals, thereby ameliorating the stress felt by afflicted individuals and society.—*B. E. Allen*.

9990. Sullivan, Charles T. (New York U) **The relationship between social development and emotional disorders**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4060-4061.

9991. Tauber, Margaret A. (U California, Berkeley) **Postpartum depression, environmental stress and educational aspiration**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6226.

9992. Taylor, Michael A. & Abrams, Richard. (State U New York, Medical School, Stony Brook) **A critique of the St. Louis psychiatric research criteria for schizophrenia**. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1276-1280.—Reviewed the research data for 89 hospitalized patients who were given an admission diagnosis of schizophrenia and 22 who were given a diagnosis of mania. Ss who were taken from a sample of 247 consecutive admissions to an acute treatment inpatient psychiatric unit of a municipal hospital over a 7-mo period. It was found that 11 (12%) of the schizophrenic Ss satisfied the St Louis research criteria for schizophrenia, and 10 (11%) satisfied the authors' criteria. Diagnostic agreement between the sets of criteria was shared in only 5 of these Ss. On the basis of this finding and other studies of the St. Louis criteria, specific modifications are suggested that would broaden the utility of these criteria and minimize diagnostic disagreement.—*Journal abstract*.

9993. Thomas, Claudewell S. & Lindenthal, Jacob J. (Rutgers State U, Newark) **The depression of the oppressed**. *MH*, 1975(Sum), Vol 59(3), 12-14.—Suggests that depression among Blacks (and other minorities) is different in kind and more frequent than among Whites, due to social inequities.—*B. E. Allen*.

9994. Videbech, Th. (Inst of Psychiatric Demography, Risskov, Denmark) **The psychopathology of anancastic endogenous depression**. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(5), 336-373.—In a follow-up study, 104 patients admitted during 1950-1959 for manic-depressive psychosis with anancastic symptoms were compared to 104 nonmanic patients with affective psychosis. Symptoms most often met among anancastic Ss were anxiety, agitation, diurnal variation of mood, and early awakening. Seasonal variation and depersonalization in symptomatology were also more frequent among anancastic Ss. Anancastic Ss showed a significant preponderance of anancastic premorbid personality features. A positive correlation was found between the number of anancastic features and agitation, anxiety, diurnal fluctuation, seasonal variation, hypochondriacal

attitude, and depersonalization. Objective retardation or flight of ideas showed a significant negative correlation. It is concluded that it is possible to interpret the symptomatology of anancastic depressions as a pathoplastic influence on the anancastic personality, but it cannot be excluded that some of the symptoms like anxiety and agitation are linked to the presence of anancastic symptoms as such. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9995. Wahl, Otto F. (U Rochester) **Monozygotic twins discordant for schizophrenia: A review**. *Psychological Bulletin*, 1976(Jan), Vol 83(1), 91-106.—Describes 3 approaches using monozygotic twins discordant for schizophrenia. It is noted that comparisons of discordant with concordant pairs have yielded conflicting results concerning the possibility of both genetic and environmentally induced forms of schizophrenia. Life history comparisons of schizophrenics with their nonschizophrenic co-twins have revealed consistent early differences in personality and parental treatment; investigators disagree, however, on the relationship of birth weight to schizophrenic development. Relatively few studies have been done of concordance for personality or performance traits among monozygotic twins discordant for schizophrenic diagnosis. It is suggested that this 3rd type of research holds great promise for identifying fundamental manifestations of the schizophrenic genotype, that higher female concordance rates make female discordance worthy of greater attention, and that investigations of environmental influences on the development of schizophrenia neglect less the possible positive influences which may buffer against schizophrenic breakdown. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9996. Warheit, George J.; Holzer, Charles E. & Arey, Sandra A. (U Florida) **Race and mental illness: An epidemiologic update**. *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 243-256.—Presents findings on the relationship between race and mental health extracted from a 5-yr epidemiologic study in the southeastern US. Mental health scores in 5 separate psychiatric scales (general psychopathology, phobias, anxiety symptom, anxiety function, and depression) were compared for 1,645 Black and White respondents. Results show that Blacks had significantly higher mean scores than Whites on all the scales. When controlled for other sociodemographic factors, however, the variable Black was statistically significant in only 2 of the equations, and in 1 of these the significance level was quite minimal. Being Black was a highly significant variable when scores on a phobia scale were analyzed. In every instance, low socioeconomic status was the most powerful predictor of high scores. It is concluded that there is no definitive evidence that race alone is a primary etiologic factor in accounting for differences in the rates of mental illness between Blacks and Whites. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

9997. Wilt, David E. (U Tennessee) **The relationship between discrimination of emotion and perceptual-cognitive style as a function of the presence or absence of neurotic symptomatology**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4065-4066.

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9998. Alver, Wallace M. (U Northern Colorado) **The Wazee study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3454.

9999. Atkins, James W. (U Oregon) **Delinquency as a function of self-esteem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4650.

10000. Baker, Richard P. (Washington State U) **A concomitant look at commitment and labeling theory: Divergent but compatible accounts of delinquency causation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5348.

10001. Beck, Esther A. (Auburn U) **Shoplifting behaviors, college students, and assessment on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the K. D. Proneness Scale.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3485.

10002. Beers, Janie S. (U Maryland) **A comparison of shoplifters and nonshoplifters: A study of student self-concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3455-3456.

10003. Bell, D. B. & Holz, R. F. (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) **Summary of Army Research Institute research on military delinquency.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 16.

10004. Bigelow, George; Griffiths, Roland & Liebson, Ira. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Experimental models for the modification of human drug self-administration: Methodological developments in the study of ethanol self-administration by alcoholics.** *Federation Proceedings*, 1975(Aug), Vol 34(9), 1785-1792.—Reviews experimental studies of human ethanol self-administration, and describes the procedural evolution that has occurred in the experimental study of the determinants of human ethanol self-administration. Human experimental models of alcoholism have been established within residential laboratories which permit chronic availability of ethanol to volunteer alcoholic Ss. Experimentation within such environments has progressed from observational and descriptive studies of experimental intoxication to studies that manipulate experimental variables so as to modify (reduce) ethanol self-administration by alcoholic Ss. When a variety of restrictions on ethanol availability have been imposed, sensitive self-administration baselines have been established which have permitted the direct experimental assessment of some of the determinants of ethanol self-administration. Six methodological principles are suggested for enhancing the information yield of future research on the determinants of ethanol self-administration. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10005. Bramble, Fred B. (U Oklahoma) **Dependency needs in chronic hallucinogenic drug abusers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3487.

10006. Brown, Robert A. & Williams, Robert J. (U Auckland, New Zealand) **Internal and external cues relating to fluid intake in obese and alcoholic persons.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 660-665.—A study of fluid intake using a preferred nonalcoholic beverage was modeled on previous studies of food intake in the obese. Groups of hospitalized alcoholics, nonalcoholics, and nonalcoholic nonpatients

($N = 60$) were composed of half obese and half normal-weight Ss. The degree to which drinking behavior was affected by internal and external cues was related to diagnosis but not to obesity. Preloading (internal cue) inhibited drinking by nonalcoholics, but it did not affect the alcoholics' intake. Alcoholics drank significantly more of the blend of tea they ranked as most preferred (external cue) and less of a nonpreferred drink (water) than nonalcoholics. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10007. Die, Jerome G. (U Houston) **The application of cluster analysis to the development of a typology of narcotic addicts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4037.

10008. Gallagher, Jerome J. (Michigan State U) **An investigation of selected non-intellectual and certain personality variables, and their relationship to heroin addiction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4661.

10009. Goldstein, Jeffrey H. (Temple U) **Social and psychological aspects of child abuse: A bibliography.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 289.

10010. Gomberg, Edith S. (U Michigan, School of Social Work) **Prevalence of alcoholism among ward patients in a Veterans Administration Hospital.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1458-1467.—Interviews with 207 patients on general medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric wards (mean age 40.6 yrs) revealed that about 55% had experienced drinking-related problems, with about 26% having current drinking problems. Patients with histories of problem drinking were significantly more likely to be admitted with digestive and respiratory diseases than those with no such history.

10011. Gottsagen, Mitchell L. (Temple U) **An analysis of the relationship between frustration, inhibition, and aggressive cue with overt aggressive behavior in delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4040.

10012. Gove, Walter R. (Ed). (Vanderbilt U) **The labelling of deviance: Evaluating a perspective.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. 313 p.—Presents a collection of 9 articles which evaluate the labeling explanation of deviant behavior, focusing on alcoholism, physical disability, mental illness, mental retardation, adult crime, juvenile delinquency, drug use, and sexual deviance.

10013. Herman, C. Peter & Polivy, Janet. (Northwestern U) **Anxiety, restraint, and eating behavior.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 666-672.—Hypothesized that individual differences in eating behavior based on the distinction between obese and normal Ss could be demonstrated within a population of normal Ss classified as to the extent of restraint chronically exercised with respect to eating. Ss were 42 female college students. Restrained Ss resembled the obese behaviorally, and unrestrained Ss resembled normals. This demonstration was effected in the context of a test of the psychosomatic hypothesis of obesity. Results indicate that although some individuals may eat more when anxious, there is little empirical support for the notion that eating serves to reduce anxiety. An

explanation for this apparent inconsistency is offered.
—*Journal abstract.*

10014. Higgins, Raymond L. & Marlatt, G. Alan. (U Kansas) **Fear of interpersonal evaluation as a determinant of alcohol consumption in male social drinkers.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 644-651.—Investigated the effects of fear of interpersonal evaluation on drinking behavior. 64 male undergraduates classified as heavy social drinkers were assigned to 1 of 8 conditions in a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design. All Ss participated in a wine-tasting task designed as an unobtrusive measure of drinking behavior. Half of the Ss were led to believe that they would take part in a 2nd experiment in which they would be evaluated by a group of women, and half did not expect to be evaluated in the 2nd study. Ss were also classified as either internally or externally oriented based on their scores on the locus of control scale. For the 3rd factor, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Ss were given an opportunity to exercise some situational control prior to the impending evaluation, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of them were deprived of this control. Results show that Ss expecting to be evaluated drank significantly more alcohol than low-fear controls, but the locus of control and situational control factors did not significantly affect drinking rates. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10015. Hraba, Joseph; Miller, Martin G. & Webb, Vincent J. (Iowa State U) **Mutability and delinquency: The relative effects of structural, associational, and attitudinal variables on juvenile delinquency.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 2(4), 408-420.—Compared the ability of mutable (e.g., role expectations and attitudes) and immutable (e.g., parental income and cultural background) correlates of delinquency to account for self-reported delinquency. As part of an evaluation of a legal socialization program, 1,181 9th graders were given the Portune Attitude-Toward-Police Scale, the Clark Attitude Toward Legal Institutions Scale, the Srole Anomie Scale, and the Clark Powerlessness Scale. Responses were categorized as either structural-cultural, associational, or attitudinal variables. Results of a stepwise regression analysis show that attitudinal variables accounted for 21% of the variance in self-reported delinquency, structural variables for 16%, and associational variables for 9%. Among the attitudinal variables, scores on the Portune scale were the best predictor, accounting for 17% of the total 21%. Sex contributed almost 12% to the total of 16% of the variance explained by cultural variables, and among the associational variables, church participation and police contact explained almost the total 9%. Additional regression equations confirmed these patterns. Results suggest that programs that change attitudes and associations would be as effective in reducing unofficial delinquency as structural-cultural changes. (25 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

10016. Ikeda, Terutika. (Kyushu U, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan) **[Pathological alcohol intoxication and amnesia: From the psychiatric tests of an accused murderer.]** (*Japan Kyushu Neuro psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 80-94.—Reports the results of psychiatric examinations of a 28-yr-old man prosecuted for a fatal stabbing. Clinical examinations indicated weakening in the heart muscles and high blood pressure, but no

abnormality in EEG patterns. The Suzuki-Binet Test indicated an IQ of about 70, and Rorschach results suggested that he was simple, temperamental, and self-centered, and lacked cooperation and persistency of thoughts and feelings. The alcoholism test showed that once he became intoxicated, he developed severe delusions and amnesia. This amnesia was thought to be the major cause for the great discrepancies between his testimony given in court and in the police station and between his testimony and that of other witnesses. (English summary)—*S. Ashida.*

10017. James, Jane E. (National Council on Alcoholism, Kansas City, MO) **Symptoms of alcoholism in women: A preliminary survey of A.A. members.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1564-1569.—Administered a drinking history and symptoms questionnaire to 600 27-73 yr old female members of Alcoholics Anonymous and compared the responses of 89 Ss to E. M. Jellinek's alcoholism and symptomology framework was established using data from male Ss. Important sex differences which were found are examined, and the need for more thorough attempts at identification of female alcoholics is discussed.

10018. Karpowitz, Dennis H. & Zeis, F. Richard. (U Kansas) **Personality and behavior differences of obese and nonobese adolescents.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 886-891.—36 adolescents categorized as nonobese, obese in a weight control program, and obese who rejected a weight control program were given opportunities to snack and were administered 3 personality tests (Tasks of Emotional Development by Cohen and Weil, the Mooney Problem Check List, and Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale). Results indicate that more obese not in a weight control program ate in an individual eating situation in which they suspected they were being observed. More nonobese ate in a group eating situation in which they did not suspect they were being observed. Results also indicate the highest level of maturity for nonobese adolescents and the lowest level for obese adolescents not in a weight program. Obese adolescents in a weight control program reported fewer "very troublesome" problems than obese adolescents not in a weight control program or nonobese adolescents. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10019. Katchadourian, Herant A. & Sutherland, Jeffrey V. (Stanford Medical Ctr, CA) **Psychiatric aspects of drug addiction in Lebanon.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975, Vol 10(6), 949-962.—Of the 4,624 Lebanese citizens diagnosed as psychiatric February 15-August 15, 1964, 315 were drug addicts. Patterns of prevalence showed a rapid turnover and high recidivism among addicts who came to psychiatric attention. The distributions of these patients by age, sex, marital status, income, education, and religion, and by the subcategories of addiction, are presented. Referral and treatment processes are described. There was a striking concentration of addicts among males, in the lower income group, and among Moslems. (15 ref)—*Journal summary.*

10020. Klimek, David E. (U Wyoming) **Censure sensitivity among Black and White delinquents, proba**

tioners, and nondelinquents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6214.

10021. Kraft, Thomas D. (Kent State U) **An investigation of etiological models for school phobia according to psychoanalytic and behavioral theories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4667.

10022. Kunce, Joseph T.; Ryan, Joseph J. & Eckelman, C. Cleary. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Violent behavior and differential WAIS characteristics.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 42-45.—Used Q-factor analytic techniques to analyze the WAIS profiles of 30 17-73 yr old white males recently admitted to a maximum security unit for the criminally insane at a midwestern state hospital. The 15 Ss incarcerated for commission of violent crimes tended to have similar subtest score configurations. Subsequent investigation indicated that these WAIS profiles could be described as a simple ratio of the Similarities score to the total of all 11 subtest scores. The mean Similarities ratio score for the violent group was significantly lower than that of the nonviolent group in both the original and cross-validation samples. Results indicate the potential value of research efforts that simultaneously evaluate measures of related deficits in abstract reasoning, left temporal lobe dysfunctioning, and violent behavior on the same Ss. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10023. Levine, Michael. (Louisiana State U & A&M Coll) **Multivariate prediction of assaultiveness in a male inpatient psychiatric population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4668.

10024. Marlatt, G. Alan; Kosturn, Carole F. & Lang, Alan R. (U Washington, Seattle) **Provocation to anger and opportunity for retaliation as determinants of alcohol consumption in social drinkers.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 84(6), 652-659.—Assigned 30 male and 30 female college students identified as heavy social drinkers to 1 of 6 groups in a 3 × 2 factorial design. In addition to the S sex factor, the 3 main treatment groups were provocation to anger with no opportunity to retaliate, provocation with opportunity for retaliation, and a no-provocation, no-retaliation control group. Provoked Ss were angered by an insulting confederate, whereas controls experienced a neutral interaction with the confederate. In the retaliation condition, Ss were given the opportunity to deliver a fixed number of shocks to the confederate who had provoked them. Drinking rates in all Ss were then determined by their participation in a standardized taste-rating task, which permitted an unobtrusive measure of alcohol consumption. Results show that group members who were provoked and expressed their anger by retaliating against the confederate consumed significantly less alcohol than provoked Ss in the no-retaliation condition. Controls drank an intermediate amount of alcohol but did not differ significantly from the other 2 groups. Sex was not a significant determinant of alcohol consumption. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10025. Matthey, Wayne. (U Georgia) **The effect of observational learning and perceived gain on the imitative behavior of sociopaths.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4669.

10026. Mitchell, Ross G. (U Dundee, Scotland) **The incidence and nature of child abuse.** *Developmental*

Medicine & Child Neurology, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 641-644.—Discusses characteristics which are frequently found among child-battering mothers. They are usually young, have immature dependent personalities, lack self-esteem, and have high expectations of their children and may resort to violence if a child fails to meet their excessive demands. Methods of identifying the battered child are discussed.

10027. Morgan, H. Gethin; Burns-Co., Christopher J.; Pocock, Helen & Pottle, Susan. (U Bristol, England) **Deliberate self-harm: Clinical and socio-economic characteristics of 368 patients.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 564-574.—Interviewed 368 patients after they had attended a hospital emergency department following a nonfatal act of deliberate self-harm. There were twice as many females (247) as males (121), and 1/3 of the patients were in the 15-35 age group. 95% had taken a drug overdose, most commonly one or more of the tranquilizers, antidepressants, hypnotics, or analgesics. 78% had taken drugs prescribed by a doctor. Half the patients mentioned interpersonal conflict as a major precipitating factor in the episode. A psychiatric diagnosis was completed for all admitted patients, of whom 52% were considered to be suffering from neurotic depression, 29% from personality disorder, 12% from functional psychosis, and 10% from alcohol addiction. Almost half had deliberately harmed themselves on a previous occasion. The series showed a greater than average incidence of unemployment, overcrowded living conditions, divorce, and antisocial behavior. The implications of these findings for the clinical management and prevention of nonfatal deliberate self-harm are discussed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10028. Morgan, Jennifer W. (Duke U) **The differences between underachieving institutionalized male delinquents and nondelinquents as measured by psychological tests, scales and inventories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3471.

10029. Morin, Stephen F. (California State Coll, San Bernardino) **Annotated bibliography of research on lesbianism and male homosexuality (1967-1974).** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 15.

10030. Nerviano, Vincent J. (Eastern State Hosp, Psychology Service, Lexington, KY) **Common personality patterns among alcoholic males: A multivariate study.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 104-110.—Determined whether the proper combination of measures and multivariate methods would identify homogeneous prototype subgroups of alcoholics with common diagnostic and prognostic characteristics and if these subgroups would reflect known clinical syndromes rather than specialized types. Data from 366 inpatient alcoholic veterans (mean age, 44 yrs) on the Personality Research Form (PRF) and the 16 PF were examined by factor and canonical correlational analysis. The PRF and 16 PF showed substantial and appropriate convergences. Based upon these initial structural analyses, the Lorr correlational clustering procedure was applied to patient profiles composed of selected PRF scales. Contrasts among the 7 obtained types, using the PRF and 16 PF scales as referents, led to a tentative characterization of each type in terms of

known psychopathological syndromes (i.e., compulsive, impulsive, aggressive-paranoid, submissive, avoidant-schizoid, asocial-schizoid and narcissistic-psychopathic types). These types are considered suitable for future studies of the Patient Type \times Therapy Type variety. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10031. Orford, Jim. (Inst of Alcohol, Addiction Research Unit, London, England) **Alcoholism and marriage: The argument against specialism.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1537-1563.

A review of the literature on alcoholism and marriage reveals that most studies have focused on alcoholism to the exclusion of other factors involved in family disruption. Methodological weaknesses and simplistic theories and concepts in most of the research are noted. (97 ref)

10032. Pascarelli, Emil F. & Fischer, William. (Roosevelt Hosp. Community Health Services, New York, NY) **Drug dependence in the elderly.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 347-356.—Examined the life styles of elderly street addicts and methadone treatment patients. Results revealed a change in pattern of drug use motivated primarily by economic factors. The older addict tends to maintain a low profile and avoids harassment, arrest, and public attention. The number of older persons in methadone treatment is increasing rapidly. A considerable number of elderly persons misuse other drugs, particularly barbiturates, alcohol, and other depressants. These are usually obtained from legal sources. New approaches in treatment and public policy are needed to deal with these problems. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10033. Peterson, Linda M.; Urban, Hugh B. & Vondracek, Fred W. (Pennsylvania State U, Coll of Human Development) **Self-report measurement of "delinquent orientation" in institutionalized delinquent and high school boys.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 2(4), 383-396.—Describes the development of a 75-item self-report instrument designed to measure "delinquent orientation" as revealed by youths' attitudes, values, beliefs, and goals presumed to be of significance in governing their behavior. A questionnaire was administered to 299 institutionalized delinquents and 431 high school students in both urban and rural public secondary schools. Ss were matched on age, family's socioeconomic and educational level, and urban or nonurban residence. The expectation that delinquent youths would be more negatively oriented and hence inclined to produce consistently more critical judgments (in regard to their homes, families, school experiences, and the behavior of others) was not confirmed by factor analyses of responses. Only with respect to unfavorable judgments of the justice system and its personnel were initial expectations upheld. (37 ref) *Journal abstract*.

10034. Polk, Kenneth. (U Oregon) **Schools and the delinquency experience.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 2(4), 315-338. Examines the idea that school experience is an important factor in understanding delinquency by proposing an institutional theory which weaves together family-school-adult work role linkages. Secondary data and findings drawn from an ongoing cohort study of 284 adolescent males are used to show that (a) adult success is related to school success,

(b) school success is related to family status characteristics, (c) school status and social class exert independent effects on delinquency, and (d) adult careers, both successful and deviant, are functions of adolescent school and delinquency labels. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10035. Prokupek, J. (Inst Lékařů a Farmaceutů, Psychiatrická Katedra, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Suicidal behavior and psychiatric diagnostics.] (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 351-355.—Summarizes postmortem diagnostic studies of 10,000 successful suicides and clinical diagnoses of 60,000 attempted suicides recorded in CSSR between 1963 and 1972. Diagnoses for successful vs attempted suicides were (a) psychotics 30% vs 10%; (b) neurotics or personality disorder 35% vs 71%; (c) alcoholics 17% vs 5%; (d) oligophrenics 1% vs over 2%; and (e) no mental disorder 17% vs 11%. The incidence of psychosis (mostly depressive) and neurosis was relatively higher in females than in males. Less than 2% of females were alcoholics, compared with over 20% of males. Treatment and prevention of suicides are discussed. (Russian summary)—*English summary*.

10036. Rizzola, N. & Rosadini, L. (U Genova, Istituto de Psichiatria, Italy) [Family and social determinants of female alcoholism.] (Italy) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 71-78.—Based on a literature review and the authors' experience, the inference is made that there are no substantial differences in the etiology of alcoholism in men and women. Older age at onset, greater vulnerability to frustration, prodromal neurotic states with self-destructive tendencies, and sexual disturbances appear to be fundamental factors in female alcohol abuse. Family dynamics during the formative years are also considered important. Current changes in women's social and work roles are seen as accounting in part for the recent increase in female alcoholism. (French & German summaries) (18 ref)—*English summary*.

10037. Rosen, Alvin; Ottenberg, Donald J. & Barr, Harriet L. (Eagleville Hosp & Rehabilitation Ctr, PA) **Patterns of previous abuse of alcohol in a group of hospitalized drug addicts.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 261-272.—Analyzed data from standard admission interviews and hospital charts for 183 male drug addicts, primarily heroin users. Findings show that the first substance used illegally by 89% was alcohol. Two-thirds of this population abused alcohol concurrently with other illegal drugs at some time. In about half of the patients, if intervention had occurred at an earlier age, the diagnosis probably would have been alcoholism or alcohol abuse instead of drug addiction. It is concluded that treatment of drug addicts should not be oriented too exclusively to a particular substance, but should encompass addictive illness in its totality. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10038. Ross, Olivia & Kreitman, Norman. (U Edinburgh, Royal Hosp, Scotland) **A further investigation of differences in the suicide rates of England and Wales and of Scotland.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 575-582.—National samples of case records of suicidal-type deaths from England and Wales and from Scotland were reassessed by officials in the other country. It was found that similar criteria for suicide

existed in both countries, and that there was no age-related tendency to misclassify cases. The lower official suicide rate among the old in Scotland was, therefore, considered not to result from ascertainment differences. It is concluded that Scottish records were not so briefly documented as to prevent the conclusive ascertainment of cause by England and Wales coroners. Cases which were designated "undetermined" in Scotland tended to be classified "accidental" by coroners. Reasons for the lower incidence of suicide in Scotland are discussed (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*

10039. Rubin, Richard R. (Johns Hopkins U) **Antecedents of sex-role conflict in gang delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5342.

10040. Russell, Vincent. (U Houston) **Separation anxiety and school refusal: An analysis of thematic productions of school refusal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4056.

10041. Študent, V. & Drvota, S. (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Criminal activity of hysterical psychopaths.]** (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 379-382.—Discusses the reasons for the relatively low incidence of hysterics among criminal psychopaths and some of the offenses they tend to commit (e.g., false accusations, fraud, and impulsive thefts). It is pointed out that the frequently reported tendency of females to injure or kill with poison has become very rare in modern times. A combination of hysterical, schizoid, and aggressive features, however, is particularly dangerous and may lead to murders. One such case, reported in the international press, of a girl who deliberately drove a truck into a crowd of people and killed 8 of them in order to gain wide publicity, is briefly described. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. Fischmann*.

10042. Schaedler, Thomas J. (Kent State U) **Personality and attitude characteristics as a function of delinquency dimensions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3508.

10043. Smith, Anne M. (St John's U) **A study of fantasy among adolescent males as related to overt expression of aggression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3510.

10044. Smith, Patricia M. (St Louis U) **An investigation of generalized and specific trust behavior as related to seriousness of delinquency and degree of socialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4677.

10045. Widom, Cathy S. (Brandeis U) **Interpersonal conflict and cooperation in psychopaths.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3480-3481.

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

10046. Affleck, Glenn G. (U Connecticut, Health Ctr, Farmington) **Role-taking ability and the interpersonal competencies of retarded children.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 312-316.—Studied the relationship between social role-taking ability and competencies of 46 retarded children (mean CA 12.96 yrs) in dyadic interaction. Ss were given M. H. Feffer's role-taking task and assigned to dyads according

to rank-order position. A specially designed 2-person game, involving the delivery of differential reinforcements (pennies) to self or other, was used to operationalize the competencies of dyads in maximizing joint profit and in establishing a reciprocal exchange strategy. Results show that high role-taking ability dyads were not only more successful in the interpersonal task, but also demonstrated increasing success across trials. Role taking was also associated with the establishment and maintenance of a reciprocal exchange strategy and with MA and IQ (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*

10047. Anshuetz, Rose A. (Holstra U) **Variations in performance on serial discrimination reversals (SDR) as a function of the level of mental retardation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4684.

10048. Arnold, Robert E. (U Oklahoma) **Adaptive behavior scales as they relate to levels of measured intellect within a state school situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3455.

10049. Ascione, Frank R. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Contingently and noncontingently reinforcing adults: Collateral effects on their modeling and social reinforcer effectiveness with children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4684-4685.

10050. Bower, A. C. & Tate, D. L. (Rideau Regional Ctr, Ontario, Canada) **Cardiovascular and skin conductance correlates of a fixed-foreperiod reaction time task in retarded and nonretarded youth.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 1-9.—Studied changes in heart rate (HR), digital and cephalic pulse amplitude, and skin conductance during a fixed-foreperiod reaction time (RT) task with 16 male 15-18 yr old mentally retarded Ss (mean MA 9 yrs, 10 mo) and 2 nonretarded groups of 16 Ss each matched on MA and CA. All Ss received 20 RT trials with distractors (music) during the 4-sec preparatory interval (PI) and 20 trials without music in a counterbalanced design. The warning signal was a 1-sec light presentation and the reaction signal was an 82-db tone. Retarded Ss had longer and more variable RTs than controls. Retarded Ss had smaller HR accelerations and decelerations during the PI than the CA group but not the MA group. Further, the retarded group had a marginally lower tonic skin conductance level, smaller skin conductance responses, and smaller constrictions in cephalic pulse amplitude than the CA controls. Results are discussed in terms of attentional and arousal deficits in retarded persons. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10051. Call, Richard J. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Verbal abstracting performance of low-SES children: An exploration of Jensen's theory of mental retardation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4073.

10052. Clapp, Douglas F. (U Cincinnati) **Information processing in normals and mental retardates: The effects of organizational and memory factors in absolute judgments of spatial position.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4035-4036.

10053. de Csipkes, Robert A.; Smouse, Albert D. & Hudson, Bobbye A. (US Naval Academy) **Influence of reinforcement on the paired-associate learning of retarded and nonretarded children.** *American Journal of*

Mental Deficiency, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 357-359. —Studied the effect of presence and types of reinforcement (tangible, social, or control) on paired associate (PA) learning performance using 24 retarded and 24 nonretarded 11-14 yr olds. A pictorial PA list (pictures used as stimulus and response items) was used. Data indicate that the influence of reinforcement on task performance was highly significant. Post-hoc comparisons showed that the use of tangible reinforcement did significantly increase the performance of both retarded and nonretarded Ss. Results also indicate that the nonretarded Ss performed significantly higher than their retarded counterparts.—*Journal abstract*.

10054. **Dodd, Barbara**. (MRC Developmental Psychology Unit, London, England) **Recognition and reproduction of words by Down's syndrome and non-Down's syndrome retarded children**. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 306-311. —Compared 10 7.75-11.25 yr old children with Down's syndrome with 10 other severely retarded children on tests of recognition and reproduction of real and nonsense words after 0-, 15-, and 30-sec delay. Results indicate that Down's syndrome children performed better on the recognition task, but worse on the reproduction task after delay, as compared with the other retarded children. It is hypothesized that the articulatory deficit in the Down's syndrome group is part of a general motor disability due to a difficulty in preprogramming sequences of movements. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

10055. **Doyle, Robert B.** (Texas Tech U) **The effects of distraction and attention deficits among children with learning disabilities on a vigilance task**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4658-4659.

10056. **Dugas, Jeanne**. (Columbus Coll) **Effects of stimulus familiarity on the rehearsal strategies transfer mechanism in retarded and nonretarded individuals**. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 349-356. —Investigated the possibility that the familiarity value of stimuli might be a component of the rehearsal strategies mechanism in N. R. Ellis's (1970) multiprocess theory of short-term memory. 40 retarded and nonretarded Ss (undergraduates) of equal CA (18.40 and 19.33 yrs, respectively) were given either paired associate pretraining of nonsense pictures with colors or were presented with nonsense pictures alone. Ss' performance on either an E- or S-paced serial memory task in which the nonsense pictures were employed as stimuli was compared. It was expected that pretraining would increase the familiarity value of nonsense stimuli for nonretarded and, to a lesser extent, retarded Ss, facilitating transfer of information from primary to secondary memory in both groups. Although predictions about the effects of pretraining on retention were not substantiated, results did support the hypothesis that a production deficiency in active encoding can account for the poor secondary memory of mentally retarded Ss. —*Journal abstract*.

10057. **Foster, Mary J.** (New York U) **An investigation of the relationship between developmental factors and the presence or absence of drooling among three- through five-year-old mental retardates**. *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6084.

10058. **Friedenberg, Harold L.** (Private practice, Richmond, VA) **A multidisciplinary evaluation of the child with a visually related learning disability**. *Journal of the American Optometric Association*, 1975(Oct), Vol 46(10), 975-977. —Concedes that not all learning disabilities result from vision or visual perceptual problems; also, that other disciplines are trained, prepared, and in a position to meet certain specific needs of children who have a vision-related learning disability. Optometrists are advised to familiarize themselves with the techniques of other disciplines. It is suggested that they direct themselves to the myriad of variables involved in the care of the underachieving or nonachieving child so that their own techniques will be of greater value.—*Journal abstract*.

10059. **Friedrich, Douglas & Hawkins, William F.** (Central Michigan U) **Response-stimulus interval performance of moderately retarded institutionalized subjects**. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 281-285. —Based on previous dual reaction-time research with nonretarded and mildly retarded Ss, the expectancy- and capacity-limit hypotheses for the psychological refractory period effect were tested with 20 male moderately retarded Ss (mean CA 45.80). The design included regular-irregular procedure, response-stimulus intervals (250, 500, or 750 msec), signal (red or white light), and hand-preference variables. The finding of a psychological refractory period effect at the 250-msec response-stimulus interval was consistent with past research. Ss indicated a capacity limitation, resulting in the psychological refractory period effect at the rapid response-stimulus interval. Previous research with nonretarded and mildly retarded Ss has suggested an expectancy explanation for the psychological refractory period; this inconsistency is interpreted on the basis of an organismic confound.—*Journal abstract*.

10060. **Gleason, Jean B. et al.** (Boston VA Hosp, MA) **The retrieval of syntax in Broca's aphasia**. *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 451-471. —The mechanisms underlying the order of difficulty of various grammatical elements and constructions and the consistency of strategies for paraphrasing were investigated in a study with 8 Broca's aphasics. Ss were administered a story completion test, designed to elicit 14 different English syntactic constructions. The 1st scorable response to each test item was analyzed with respect to omission of obligatory elements. The patterns of error recorded a consistent order of difficulty of the constructions, as well as a variety of strategies employed by the Ss in attempting to compensate for their limitations in syntactic encoding. Results confirm earlier observations that initial unstressed functors are particularly vulnerable. Correspondingly, a typical compensatory strategy employed by Broca's aphasics is to initiate their utterances with stressed words, like vocatives, or nouns where normal Ss produce pronouns. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

10061. **Gorovitz, Judith A.** (Case Western Reserve U) **Comparison of the teaching styles of mothers of nonretarded children and mothers of retarded children**.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4039.

10062. Hays, Victor L. (Arizona State U) **An automated procedure for measurement of far-point visual acuity in mentally retarded and normal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6239-6240.

10063. Johnson, Robert E. (U Kentucky, Coll of Education) **Interrelationships between intellectual, perception, and motor measurements in trainable retardates.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 29(5), 151-154.—Studied the possible relationship between IQ scores, perception dispersion angles, weight, body power, hand-sight and hand-sound response time, foot-sight and foot-sound response time, 25-yd sprinting time, and 300-yd run-walk time in 50 trainable mentally retarded Ss. Ages were 12-16 yrs and IQs were 25-49. Results indicated a significant relationship between perception and intelligence of trainable retardates but not between power and intelligence. A relationship was found between hand-sight, hand-sound, foot-sight, and foot-sound response times. Maturation appeared to play a role in the power produced by the Ss and in their weight, but not in IQ, perception response time, sprinting time, or 300-yd run-walk time.—D. R. Marino.

10064. Jones, Stephen E. (U Wisconsin) **An investigation of the effects of fixed ratio schedules of reinforcement on the response rate of retarded adults in a simulated work setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3533.

10065. Lambert, Jean-Luc. (U Liege, Belgium) **Extinction by retarded children following discrimination learning with and without errors.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 286-291.—4 groups of a total of 16 7.25-13.7 yr old retarded children were trained to respond to a triangle with apex up (S+) and not to a triangle with apex down (S-), with and without errors. A free-operant procedure in which responding to S+ was intermittently reinforced and a trial procedure in which all responses to S+ were reinforced were compared. An extinction procedure in which responses were no longer reinforced was then introduced. Extinction resulted in substantial responding during S- for all groups, except the free-operant errorless group. S- responding during extinction did not differ between the errorless and error-trial groups and was maximum for the free-operant error group.—*Journal abstract.*

10066. Langer, Stanislav. (Pedagogická fakulta, Hradec Králové, Czechoslovakia) **[The aspiration level of mental retardates.]** (Czech) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 123-138.—Tested 200 pupils in regular schools (9, 12, and 15 yrs old) and 50 pupils in special schools to determine their ideas about their future professions. Most of the mentally retarded chose a manual profession, particularly the older ones; none chose intellectual work. The normal children showed the opposite tendency, but their interest in jobs requiring higher education decreased with age. There was no difference between boys and girls among the retardates; among the normals, boys chose occupations requiring

basic school education and girls chose jobs requiring a high school education.—*Journal summary.*

10067. Looney, Margaret A. (Florida State U) **The effects of response-food correlations on the maintenance of responding in retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4668.

10068. Martin, A. Damien et al. (VA Hosp, New York, NY) **A process model of repetition in aphasia: An investigation of phonological and morphological interactions in aphasic error performance.** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 434-450.—Analyzed the articulatory errors made by 10 adult male aphasics (ages 43-66 yrs) in the repetition of words and nonsense syllables. A 5-part process model was used in this analysis and included the following components: (a) preliminary analysis, (b) syllabic structure, (c) load, (d) decision, and (e) semantic or lexical. Results indicate that the number of cognitive units within stimuli were a major factor in the number, type, and position of error, and that a segmentation process, both grammatically and phonetically dependent, was operating in the responses. Overall, results are interpreted to support a "reduction of efficiency" view of aphasia. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10069. Mates, Catherine C. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Effects of varied ambient stimulation upon novelty preference and learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4091.

10070. McMahan, Jack B. (U Houston) **Sustained and transient contrast in human subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4092.

10071. Philips, Irving & Williams, Nancy. (U California, Medical School, San Francisco) **Psychopathology of mental retardation: A study of 100 mentally retarded children: I. Psychopathology.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1265-1271.—Studied 100 mentally retarded children of all ages referred to a psychiatric clinic in regard to the severity of their retardation, their ages at the time of referral, their social class, presenting symptoms and diagnoses, and the effects of organicity on their clinical pictures. It was found that 38 Ss were psychotically disturbed, 13 had no evidence of psychiatric disorder, and 49 showed symptoms of characterologic, neurotic, behavioral, or situational disorders. Although the incidence of emotional disorder was high among Ss, their symptoms did not differ in kind from those found in a group of nonretarded children referred to the clinic. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10072. Reeves, John L. (Texas Tech U) **The effects of reinforcement and punishment on retardate attention and discrimination learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4713.

10073. Richie, Dolores J. (U Southern California) **Auditory retention of nonverbal and verbal sequential stimuli in children with reading disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3553-3554.

10074. Ryan, Mike & Jones, Bill. (Baillie-Henderson Hosp, Toowoomba, Australia) **Stimulus persistence in retarded and nonretarded children: A signal detection analysis.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 298-305.—Tested 9 institutionalized educable mentally retarded (mean CA 12.7 yrs) and

9 nonretarded (mean CA 13.01 yrs) males on a visual backward masking task. Signal detection analysis was used to separate the sensory and nonsensory aspects of behavior, and the presentation of stimuli was randomized to minimize the formation of effective strategies. 2 sets of instructions, strict and lenient, and 2 stimulus durations, 10 and 30 msec, were used in a repeated measures design. No differences were found between the groups on interstimulus interval threshold or measures of stimulus sensitivity, criterion placement, and false positive rate. Retarded Ss showed significantly greater inter-S variability in criterion placement but failed to raise their criterion in response to strict instructions. Results suggest that (a) stimulus-trace concepts of retardation have been confounded by retarded Ss' inability to compete effectively with nonretarded Ss in the experimental situation, and (b) signal detection procedures are a useful alternative to traditional psychophysical techniques in such comparative research. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10075. Silverstein, A. B.; Brownlee, Linda; Hubbell, Mimi & McLain, Richard E. (Neuropsychiatric Inst Pacific State Hosp Research Group, Pomona, CA) **Comparisons of two sets of Piagetian scales with severely and profoundly retarded children.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 292-297.—Administered H. H. Corman and S. K. Escalona's (1969) scales for object permanence and spatial relationships and the corresponding scales of I. C. Uzgis and J. Hunt (1975) to 64 severely and profoundly retarded children (mean CA, 14 yrs). Most of the findings applied equally to both sets of scales: the scoring reliability was very high; the total scores did not vary as a function of S characteristics (except IQ) or testing conditions; differences in the difficulty of the items did not correspond closely to those reported for nonretarded infants, and the scalability of the items was much lower. Less time was required to administer the 2 scales constructed by Uzgis and Hunt, but their object permanence scale showed a pronounced ceiling effect and the internal consistency of their spatial relationships scale was unacceptably low. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10076. Sternlicht, Manny; Staaby, Judy & Sullivan, Ina. (Willowbrook Developmental Ctr, Staten Island, NY) **Birth order, maternal age, and mental retardation.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 3-6. Presents a statistical comparison between 2 groups of mentally retarded individuals selected from an institution and a community-based center. The 378 individuals had CAs of 3-69 yrs and IQs of 6-90. Birth order, mother's age at birth of the child, and etiology of mental retardation were analyzed using a chi-square for 2 independent samples. Results identify 2 high-risk populations—very young mothers, CAs 16-20 yrs, and mothers aged 35-45 yrs—and reveal that both mother's age and cause of retardation are related to whether or not the child will remain in the community. It is concluded that results present a strong case for preventive emphasis as part of the long-range goals of mental retardation services.—*Journal abstract*.

10077. Tallal, Paula. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School, John F. Kennedy Inst) **Perceptual and linguistic factors in the language impairment of developmental**

dysphasics: An experimental investigation with the Token Test. *Cortex*, 1975(Sep), Vol 11(3), 196-205.—Administered the Token Test to 12 dysphasic and 12 normal control 6-9 yr old children. The dysphasic Ss' performance, although significantly poorer than that of the controls on Parts 2-5 of the test, appeared to follow a similar pattern. Both groups were errorless on the initial parts of the test. As the demand on auditory retention increased, however, the performance of both groups deteriorated. The addition of grammatical complexity on Part 5, rather than causing even further deterioration in performance, actually improved performance of both groups, although not significantly. Dysphasic children appear to have greater difficulties with auditory retention and verbal memory than they do with grammatical or structural language complexities. It is suggested that the observed gross language impairment of dysphasic children does not result from a specific inability to analyze linguistic information, but rather from an inability to analyze the rapid stream of acoustic information which characterizes speech and is essential to normal speech perception and language development.—*Journal summary*.

10078. Wanschura, Patricia B. & Borkowski, John G. (State University Coll New York, Cortland) **Long-term transfer of a mediational strategy by moderately retarded children.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 323-333.—Instructed 60 moderately retarded children (mean CA 12.34 yrs) to produce prepositional mediators by physically manipulating paired associate (PA) objects in learning 3 9-item PA lists. Mediational training, distributed across days or weeks, consisted of 1 or 3 different prepositions supplied for 1/2 or for all of the items. Mediation Ss performed significantly better than control Ss on an unaided test list administered 2 wks after training, regardless of distribution of training, degree of aid, or number of prepositions provided during training sessions. The degree of transfer, which was larger than in previously reported studies, was attributed to the instructional procedures requiring active production of prepositional mediators, coupled with an emphasis on their value. It is suggested that individual variability in mediational transfer should be considered in future research on mediational transfer.—*Journal abstract*.

10079. Welsandt, Roy F. (U South Dakota) **Visual masking and iconic storage in normal and retarded subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4102.

10080. Williams, Wade D. (U South Carolina) **The effects of extraneous auditory stimulation on a serial learning task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4680.

10081. Zuckerman, Daniel G. (U Southern California) **The relationship of school factors to employment of intellectually similar persons formerly enrolled in educable mentally retarded and regular high school programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4901.

Speech & Language Disorders

10082. Canfield, Kenneth L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Relationships among functional articulation**

disorders, visual perception, and auditory discrimination in elementary school age boys. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4112-4113.

10083. Dorman, M. F. & Porter, R. J. (Haskins Lab, New Haven, CT) **Hemispheric lateralization for speech perception in stutterers.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 181-185.—16 adult right-handed moderate-to-severe stutterers and 20 nonstuttering controls were given a dichotic nonsense-syllable test to determine hemispheric lateralization for speech. Both male and female stutterers evidenced right-ear advantages in syllable identification similar in magnitude to those found for normals. Data confirm other reports of no difference in cerebral speech lateralization for stutterers and nonstutterers and, therefore, lend no support to theories that relate stuttering to abnormalities in cerebral lateralization. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10084. Gardner, Howard; Albert, Martin L. & Weintraub, Sandra. (Boston U Medical School, Aphasia Research Unit) **Comprehending a word: The influence of speed and redundancy on auditory comprehension in aphasia.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 155-162.—To assess the contribution of various factors to comprehension of a target word, an auditory comprehension test was devised and administered to 46 aphasic males. Ss were required to select from an array that picture which corresponded to a spoken target word. Each S heard the target word under 5 conditions (a) target spoken alone, (b) target embedded in a neutral sentence enunciated at a normal rate of speaking, (c) target in a neutral sentence enunciated at a slow rate of speaking, (d) target embedded in a sentence containing semantic support, and (e) target embedded in a sentence containing a semantically deceptive element. Semantic redundancy and rate of presentation made contributions to comprehensibility. Semantic confusions were prevalent among all aphasics but, contrary to earlier reports, posterior patients were especially prone to acoustic confusions. Except for conduction aphasics, Ss were more likely to confuse words which began with the same sounds than words which ended with the same sounds. Ss with adequate comprehension at the start of the testing displayed a uniform tendency to improve on the conditions administered later, while those with impaired comprehension at the start usually did not. (19 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10085. Liles, Betty Z. (U Minnesota) **The effects of pause time on auditory comprehension of aphasic subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3553.

10086. Stigora, Joseph A. (Bowling Green State U) **Variations in stuttering frequency during adaptation as a function of selected phonemic cues and their properties.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4115.

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

10087. Bauman, Mary K. (Nevill Interagency Referral Service, Philadelphia, PA) **Guided vocational choice.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(8), 354-360.

Notes that many visually handicapped people never have the opportunity to make an effective vocational choice either because their handicap is, or is thought to

be, too limiting, or because they cannot picture themselves performing in different types of jobs. Informed vocational choice is not possible unless the individual and those who counsel him are aware of job alternatives as well as the individual's interests, abilities, and those personal qualities that affect job success. Ways of gathering the information needed to make a guided vocational choice are reviewed—through an extensive history, vocational and psychological testing, and extended testing with work samples and situational assessment. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10088. Becking, Marlene R. (Washington U, St Louis) **Effects of verbal labeling and pretraining on discrimination of colors with preschool deaf and hearing children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4621.

10089. Bernardina, B. Dalla & Tassinari, C. A. (U Verona, Clinica Pediatrica, Italy) **EEG of a nocturnal seizure in a patient with "Benign epilepsy of childhood with Rolandic spikes."** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 497-501.—Reports the 1st EEG recording of a 10-yr-old boy with benign epilepsy of childhood with Rolandic spikes during a partial motor (facial) seizure, which occurred during Stage 2 of natural sleep. (French, Spanish & German summaries)

10090. Beutler, Larry E. et al. (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston) **MMPI and MIT discriminators of biogenic and psychogenic impotence.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 899-908.—Administered the Male Impotence Test (MIT) and the MMPI to 32 17-67 yr old male patients complaining of impotence. Subsequently, the tumescence of these patients was recorded for 1-3 nights. An attempt was made to evaluate the predictive validity of the MIT and the MMPI in discriminating between those who produced normal penile tumescence during sleep and those who did not. Normal nocturnal tumescence was taken to indicate the physiological capacity for achieving arousal and hence was suggestive of psychogenic impotence. Results suggest that the MIT is without value for differentiating between psychogenic and biogenic impotence, whereas 2 rules from the MMPI (*Mf* scale scores above 60 and one or more scales above a *T* score of 70) appropriately classified 90% of the cases. The samples of biogenic and psychogenic impotence did not differ, however, in degree or pathology nor was there any specific profile related to either condition.—*Journal abstract*.

10091. Bisiach, Edoardo; Capitani, Erminio & Spinnler, Hans. (U Milano, Italy) **Focal hemisphere and visuoperceptual categorization.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, (Nov), Vol 38(11), 1115-1120.—Investigated visuoperceptual categorization in patients with unilateral brain damage (BD) by a task in which meaningless shapes had to be classified with reference to a number of prototype patterns. Ss were 129 BD patients and 30 normal controls. Right BD Ss with visual field defect turned out to have a narrower categorization span. As this outcome seems to be scarcely consonant with a lower level disorder of visual processing, a major competence of the right hemisphere is suggested for visuoperceptual categorization. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10092. **Borton, Thomas E.** (U Illinois) **The hearing aid evaluation: A study of repeated measurements.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5808.
10093. **Boyd, Vicki D.** (U Montana) **Behavioral correlates of obesity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3487.
10094. **Bremer, David A.** (Washington U, St Louis) **Attention during reading in hyperactive boys: Reactions to distracting stimuli and to rewards.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6206-6207.
10095. **Cermak, Laird S.** (VA Hosp, Boston, MA) **Imagery as an aid to retrieval for Korsakoff patients.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 163-169.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 6 Korsakoff patients and 6 alcoholic controls to determine whether the use of nonverbal visual information would aid Korsakoff patients in the retrieval of verbal information. Ss learned a 5-item paired associate task under rote, imagery, and cued learning conditions. Under all conditions the Korsakoff patients took more trials to learn than did the controls. Both imagery learning and cued learning were easier than rote learning for the Korsakoff patients when recall was used as the learning index. When a recognition measure was used instead of free recall, imagery learning proved easiest. In Exp II the patients were given the cue during presentation but not during retrieval. Under this condition the Korsakoff patients learned no more rapidly than they did by rote, no matter which response measure was required. It is concluded that imagery can aid both storage and retrieval of verbal information for Korsakoff patients, while cuing aids only the retrieval process.—*Journal summary.*
10096. **Chase, Joan B.** (Rutgers State U, Medical School, Piscataway) **Developmental assessment of handicapped infants and young children: With special attention to the visually impaired.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(8), 341-349, 364.—Posits that to effectively plan for services for young handicapped children, early objective developmental assessments are necessary. Although caution must be exercised in their use, assessment measures for infants can help to prevent, ameliorate, or uncover the difficulties that the handicapped child might face. By using a battery of assessments, a profile of the child's abilities, strengths, weaknesses, and disabilities is yielded. The uses of a number of instruments are reviewed, and a case study of a 3-yr-old is presented. (1½ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*
10097. **Collins-Ahlgren, Marianne.** (Gallaudet Coll Pre-School) **Language development of two deaf children.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 524-539. Recorded expressive language samples from 2 deaf girls from their 16th through 44th mo indicated an ability to generate novel sentences and to express a wide range of grammatical and semantic relations. Through a total communication program Ss learned new forms to express productive (old) functions while new functions were first expressed by old forms. Some English forms were learned for the semantic and grammatical functions expressed through the "language of sign" forms. A case grammar analysis suggested that these deaf children were developing language equivalent to that of their hearing peers.—*Journal abstract.*
10098. **Comer, Ronald C. & Piliavin, June A.** (North Central Massachusetts Mental Health Ctr, Fitchburg) **As others see us: Attitudes of physically handicapped and normals toward own and other groups.** *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 206-221.—Conducted a statistical analysis of the attitudes of 34 physically normal, 34 recently disabled, and 15 long-term disabled persons, using a questionnaire technique. Results show that (a) the attitudes of normals were consistently more favorable to the handicapped than toward normals; (b) the handicapped, though less favorable to both normals and handicapped, were nevertheless more favorable to the handicapped than to normals; (c) the attitudes of long-term handicapped toward normals were more favorable than those of recently handicapped persons. 11 tables of detailed data are provided.—*S. L. Warren.*
10099. **Corlew, Marilyn M. & Nation, James E.** (VA Administration Ctr, Wood, WI) **Characteristics of visual stimuli and naming performance in aphasic adults.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 186-191.—Studied 14 aphasic adults to compare aphasic naming performance on life-size realistically shaped and colored objects seen in daily life with the same stimuli depicted in reduced-size, uncolored line drawings. Objects and pictures were taken from the Porch Index of Communicative Ability. Both initially correct and self-corrected naming responses were compared for the 2 sets of visual stimuli. In contrast to some studies that have also varied the physical characteristics of size, color, and dimensionality, the present study found no significant differences in naming performance for aphasic patients. This evidence would suggest that a choice between pictures and objects will seldom be crucial to diagnosis or therapy with aphasic naming problems.—*Journal summary.*
10100. **Corson, Harvey J.** (U Cincinnati) **Comparing deaf children of oral deaf parents and deaf parents using manual communication with deaf children of hearing parents on academic, social, and communicative functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6480.
10101. **Culen, Ladislav & Trávníková, Margaréta.** (Ústav nápravej výchovy, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) **[Psychological findings on epileptic children with good school progress.]** (Slovak) *Psychologická a Patopsychologická Dielala*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 139-150.—25 epileptic children showing good progress in school were compared with their healthy siblings by means of the WISC, the Rorschach, a numerical test, and a reading test. Ss were 7-16 yrs old. Most of the psychological disorders in the epileptic children, including some of their deficiencies in intellectual ability, were based on disturbances of attention, probably due to organic changes in the brain. In *epilepsia temporalis* the intellectual abilities seem to be less disturbed than in other types of epilepsy.—*Journal summary.*
10102. **Danhauer, Jeffrey L. & Appel, Margret A.** (Bowling Green State U) **Uni- and multisensory perception of speech stimuli by normally hearing and hearing impaired individuals.** *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1974, Vol 241, 23-32.—Investigated the effects of different types of speech stimuli and different modes of presentation

Study 1 indicated that both normally hearing and hearing impaired Ss relied heavily on their preferred sensory modality. Study 2 revealed perceptual features utilized by normally hearing Ss in visual, tactile, and visual-tactile input conditions. Primary features were *easy to see/hard to see* for the visual and visual-tactile modalities and *voicing* for the tactile modality.—*Journal abstract*.

10103. de Santo, Natale G.; Perna, Nicola; di Paolo, Erminio & Giordano, Carmelo. (Cattedra di Nefrologia Medica, Piazza Miraglia, Naples, Italy) **Ethyl alcohol sniffing by patients undergoing hemodialysis.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Nov), Vol 234(8), 841-842.—Reports the cases of 7 uremic patients undergoing long-term hemodialysis who became addicted to vapors of denaturated ethyl alcohol. Sniffing produced relaxation, euphoria, and a sense of well-being. In all but 1 patient, this was the only form of deviance. 2 patients who tried stopping this practice while under psychiatric help were unsuccessful because of acute abstinence symptoms.

10104. Dennis, Maureen & Kohn, Bruno. (Hosp for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada) **Comprehension of syntax in infantile hemiplegics after cerebral hemidecortication: Left-hemisphere superiority.** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 472-482.—The ability to discriminate the meaning of spoken statements varying in syntactic form was compared in 4 right and 5 left hemidecortication infantile hemiplegics. Ss were 8-28 yrs old. Right hemidecorticates, relative to the left operated group matched for Verbal IQ (as measured by the WISC or the WAIS), showed superior comprehension of passive negative, but equivalent comprehension of active affirmative and active negative, sentences. After perinatal cerebral pathology and subsequent decortication, syntactic skills are not mediated equivalently by left and right remaining hemispheres.—*Journal abstract*.

10105. Elonen, Anna S. & Zwarenstein, Sara B. (U Michigan, Medical Ctr) **Sexual trauma in young blind children.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(10), 440-442.—Presents case examples of blind children who were traumatized by early sexual experiences. Attention is focused on incidents ranging from unintentional direct sexual stimulation to severe intentional sexual abuse inflicted by others on the blind child. The alleviation of isolation and the alertness of parents and professionals in preventing deviant incidents is stressed, and a plea made for innovative sex education for blind children.—*Journal abstract*.

10106. Evans, A. Donald. (Mercer U) **Experiential deprivation: Unresolved factor in the impoverished socialization of deaf children in residence.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 545-552.

Compared socialization problems among 123 deaf adolescents at a state residential school and 321 normal students at 2 high schools. Data reveal a truncated socialization process among the deaf Ss due to experiential deprivation, a process which involves a restricted type of communication at home, separation from hearing peers and from the opposite sex, strict dating rules, and lack of freedom to leave campus. Twice as many deaf as hearing Ss have never had a date. Tested on a set of dating items, 5 times as many deaf as hearing Ss missed

over half the items. A comparison of deaf Ss with communication advantages (having deaf parents, having siblings and friends who use manual methods, late onset of deafness, early manual communication at home) to those without such advantages showed no greater knowledge of socialization items. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10107. Farkas, Andrea. (Michigan State U) **Adaptation of patients, siblings, and mothers to cystic fibrosis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4659-4660.

10108. Ferriss, Gregory S. & Dorsen, Marilyn M. (Louisiana State U Medical Ctr, New Orleans) **Agnesis of the corpus callosum: I. Neuropsychological studies.** *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 95-122.—Compared the results of clinical neurological and psychological tests in 4 patients with agnesis of the corpus callosum. Results show low intelligence test performance and impairment of instrumental learning. There were deficits in bimanual coordination, spatial orientation, transfer of kinesthetic learning, and complex visual motor response associations. All Ss demonstrated normal static body schema, tactile discrimination learning, and transfer, with no laterality differences for language. The literate Ss read in both visual and half-fields, suggesting hemispheric equipotentiality for these functions. Results also show that each hemisphere had attained a high level of competence in some functions which are usually found largely in 1 dominant hemisphere. Regarding somatosensory perception and body schema, each hemisphere subserved the entire individual rather than primarily the contralateral half. Such duplication of function in each hemisphere partially compensated for the lack of interhemispheric transfer which is mediated by the corpus callosum in normal individuals. Visual and kinesthetic functions were more restricted and contralaterally controlled, as demonstrated by deficits in transfer. (67 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10109. Freedman, Saul. (Ctr for Independent Living, New York Infirmary, NY) **The assessment of older visually impaired adults by a psychologist.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(8), 361-364.—A psychologist describes his role in a specific rehabilitation facility for older visually impaired people. The uses of the assessment process for this population and the participation in the process by the student (client, patient), his family, other staff members, as well as the psychologist, are detailed. Tests used effectively with this population (e.g., the Purdue Pegboard Test, the verbal portion of the WAIS, Sentence Completions Test for Use with the Visually Handicapped, and M. K. Bauman's Emotional Factors Inventory) are briefly discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

10110. Friedlander, Steven & Shaw, Edward. (Family Counseling Service, Hackensack, NJ) **Psychogenic factors in sudden infant death: Some dynamic speculations.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(4), 237-278.—Explains the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) theoretically as a psychogenic phenomenon. Infantile apnea, which has been found to be closely associated with SIDS, is described as maladaptive, regressed behavior occurring in response to tension overload, rather than as a biologic dysfunction. Some of

H. S. Sullivan's work is presented to support the concept that infants possess some ability to mediate tension and to respond differentially to environmental changes. Epidemiological findings on SIDS are highlighted, and a pattern is said to emerge which upholds the theory presented. Some of the tensions which might cause the infant to seek to recreate the paradisiacal qualities of the womb are discussed. Comments by 5 critics follow the article, and the authors reply to their criticisms. (30 ref)—S. R. Stein.

10111. Gastaut, H.; Gastaut, J. L.; Gonçalves e Silva, G. E. & Fernandez Sanchez, G. R. (Cir Hospitalo-Universitaire of Marseilles, France) **Relative frequency of different types of epilepsy: A study employing the classification of the International League against Epilepsy.** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 457-461.—Data from the records of 562 epileptic patients indicate that about 75% can be assigned to one of the diagnostic categories of the International League against Epilepsy. When patient age was taken into account, partial epilepsy was more common than generalized epilepsy in patients of all ages. In contrast, generalized epilepsy was more frequent in Ss under 15 than partial epilepsy. (French, Spanish & German summaries)

10112. Gribbin, Brian; Steptoe, Andrew & Sleight, Peter. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Dept of Cardiovascular Medicine, Oxford, England) **Pulse wave velocity as a measure of blood pressure change.** *Psychophysiology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 13(1), 86-90.—Describes the use of arterial pulse wave velocity (PWV) as a continuous measure of blood pressure changes. Theoretical considerations indicate that changes in PWV reflect changes in blood pressure, and an experiment was carried out to assess this relationship. PWV along an arm artery was monitored in 26 8-80 yr old patients, 12 with high blood pressure and 14 normals. Arterial distending pressure of the limb was altered over a wide range by means of externally applied positive and negative pressures. Results show that changes in PWV reliably follow changes in blood pressure. This method is considered suitable for studies requiring changes rather than absolute values of blood pressure. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10113. Gross, Yigal. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Central and peripheral determinants of localization of body parts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6239.

10114. Gustafson, Lars & Hagberg, Bo. (U Lund Hosp, Sweden) **Emotional behaviour, personality changes and cognitive reduction in presenile dementia: Related to regional cerebral blood flow.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 257, 39-71. Investigated behavior disturbances and their relationship to cognitive defect levels, defined psychometrically, in 50 patients with presenile dementia. Results indicate that changes in emotional behavior and personality had specific correlations with cognitive level and regional cerebral blood flow. The analyses found evidence for 2 types of relationships in presenile dementia: relationships between hemisphere lesions and different behavior syndromes within presenile dementia and relationships between remaining cerebral functions and active syn-

tom formation within the different behavior syndromes. (3 p ref)—*Journal summary*.

10115. Gustafson, Lars. (U Lund Hosp, Sweden) **Psychiatric symptoms in dementia with onset in the presenile period.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975, Suppl 257, 9-35.—Studied psychiatric symptoms in 57 43-71 yr old patients with signs of organic dementia beginning in the presenile period. A conventional factor analysis, performed on symptoms recorded by a psychiatrist, presented 14 clusters of symptoms. 3 of these factors contained symptoms indicating severe dementia. The clusters included amnesia-apraxia, amnesia-confusion, agraphia-alexia, depression, paranoia, delusions, ixophrenia, hypochondria, explosive temper, affective lability, unsteady gait, anarthria-mutism, psychomotor retardation, and psychomotor overactivity-euphoria. It is concluded that these factors are useful in a qualitative as well as quantitative description of patients with a presenile dementia. The same factors have been used to study the relationship of psychiatric symptoms to regional cerebral blood flow and to psychological test performances.—*Journal summary*.

10116. Habiňáková, Erika & Turčanová, Nada. (U Karlova, Katedra psychologie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) [Psychological investigation of diabetic children.] (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 99-114.—Compared 30 diabetic children 8-15 yrs old with 30 healthy children, using Raven's Progressive Matrices, the Eysenck Junior Personality Inventory, the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, Anthony-Bene's Family Relationship Technique, an anamnestic questionnaire for mothers, and a questionnaire determining the extent of the child's knowledge of diabetes. In 73.3% of the cases no hereditary factor was found. The differences in IQ between the ill and healthy groups were not significant. The onset time and degree of illness showed no effect on school progress. Diabetic Ss showed 63% neuroticism compared with 37% in healthy Ss. The diabetic Ss evaluated their mothers less positively and perceived them as less indulgent, while the mothers seemed overly anxious and worried. Diabetics showed a normal reaction to frustration.—*Journal summary*.

10117. Haffen, Louis; Leichter, Steven & Reich, Theodore. (Private practice, Providence, RI) **Organic brain dysfunction as a possible consequence of postgastrectomy hypoglycemia.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1321-1324.—Notes that, unlike the fasting hypoglycemia the reactive hypoglycemia including postgastrectomy hypoglycemia are generally not believed to result in serious neuropsychiatric dysfunction. Two patients with progressive mental deterioration and alimentary hypoglycemia are described, and it is suggested that clinicians should recognize the possibility of serious neuropsychiatric sequelae of postgastrectomy hypoglycemia. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10118. Harley, Randall K.; Wood, Thomas A. & Merbler, John B. (Cognitive Perceptual Coll for Teachers) **Programmed instruction in orientation and mobility for multiply impaired blind children.** *New Children for the Blind*, 1975(Nov), Vol 6(9), 418-423.

10119. Hersch, L. Brian & Amon, Carol. (U Denver, Speech & Hearing Ctr) **A child has a hearing loss. Reporting the diagnosis of handicaps in children and its**

impact on parents. *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 568-571.—Argues that the reporting of a child's handicap to parents is of paramount importance in facilitating the habilitation and education of the child. The importance of combining clinical audiological data with an understanding of the emotional factors experienced by both the reporting professional and the parents is discussed.

10120. Humphrey, Irving L.; Knipstein, Robert & Bumpass, Eugene R. (Private practice, Dallas, TX) **Gradually developing aphasia in children: A diagnostic problem.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 652-665.—Presents a case illustrating the syndrome seen in children which consists of an acquired aphasia associated with EEG abnormalities. (21 ref)

10121. Jordan, Irving K. (U Tennessee) **The referential communication of facial characteristics by deaf and normal-hearing adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4083-4084.

10122. Katakis, Charis D.; Christea-Doumanis, Mariella & Vassiliou, Vasso G. (Athenian Inst of Anthropos, Athens, Greece) **Socio-cultural factors and the male ulcer patient.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 4-6.—Examined 20 urban and 20 rural Greek male ulcer patients and 20 urban control Ss in an effort to separate universal from milieu-specific ulcer personality characteristics. Story sequence analysis of the TAT gave evidence that (a) Greek urban ulcer patients resembled urban ulcer patients elsewhere, lacking assertiveness to resolve interpersonal dependence-independence conflicts; (b) urban nonulcer Ss experienced the same stresses as ulcer patients but had resolved their dependence-independence conflicts; (c) rural ulcer patients seemed to be reacting mainly to adversities other than interpersonal conflict; and (d) none of the ulcer patients showed gross deviations from the normal personality. The dilemma of the urban Greek male is felt to be related to the technologically induced decline of traditional interpersonal relationships. The importance of holistic research that includes individuals' cultural milieu is emphasized. —C. A. Heikkinen.

10123. Koch, Inge. (Karl-Marx-U, Klinik für Kinder-neuropsychiatrie, Leipzig, E Germany) **[The concentration-action method of diagnosing early childhood cerebral lesions.]** (Germ) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 747-754.—Describes the development of a psychodiagnostic test based on the ability to differentiate optical figures. The trial and standardization of the test on a normal population, and its successful use in clinical practice are reported. In more than 100 cases mild and moderate cerebral lesions were diagnosed. For these patients the HAWIK (a German version of the WISC) showed that the verbal element was significantly better than the active element. However, results from the mosaic and figure-laying test showed no deviation from the norm. The IQs obtained using Mann's sign test were consistently below those obtained by the HAWIK. Most of the IQs were typical of children 2 yrs younger than the patients tested in this program. (Russian summary)—*English summary*.

10124. Lansdell, H. & Smith, F. J. (NIH, National Inst of Neurological & Communicative Disorders & Stroke, Bethesda, MD) **Asymmetrical cerebral function for two WAIS factors and their recovery after brain injury.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 923.—Investigated whether verbal factor scores of the WAIS would show more resilience in young adults than the nonverbal scores. Data from 119 servicemen with clearly lateralized brain injuries agree with those from other studies indicating resiliency for a verbal factor and the likelihood of some permanent impairment for a nonverbal factor after brain damage.

10125. Lattanzio, Sandra M. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Analysis of deficiencies in the verbal memory processes of amnesic patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4088.

10126. Levine, Jacob & Zigler, Edward. (West Haven VA Hosp, CT) **Denial and self-image in stroke, lung cancer, and heart disease patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 751-757.—60 male 20-74 yr old stroke, lung cancer, and heart disease patients, and 20 male 23-58 yr old healthy controls assessed their present real and ideal selves and were also asked to make these assessments for the period prior to their illness (about 1 yr ago for the controls). All 3 patient groups were found to employ denial, as indicated by the relatively small difference between their real and ideal selves before and after the onset of illness. The greatest amount of denial was found for stroke patients, while cancer patients displayed more denial than did heart patients. Results indicate that the relative equanimity of the stroke patients was produced by their denying a demanding level of aspiration.—*Journal abstract*.

10127. Mandelberg, Ian A. & Brooks, D. N. (Glasgow U, Scotland) **Cognitive recovery after severe head injury: I. Serial testing on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, (Nov), Vol 38(11), 1121-1126.—Administered the WAIS serially to 40 severely head-injured Ss (mean age, 28 yrs) and compared results with a matched group of 40 non-injured men. Scores on the verbal subtests showed less initial impairment and were faster to recover to the level of the comparison group than were the nonverbal subtest scores. Verbal IQ of the head-injured group approached that of the comparison group within 1 yr of injury, while recovery of performance IQ continued over 3 yrs. Implications of results are discussed, and it is noted that results tend to be congruent with the finding of S. J. Dencker (1958) that duration of post-traumatic amnesia does not predict cognitive outcome. (35 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

10128. Mandelberg, Ian A. (Glasgow U, Scotland) **Cognitive recovery after severe head injury: II. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale during post-traumatic amnesia.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, (Nov), Vol 38(11), 1127-1132.—Administered the WAIS to 2 matched groups of severely head-injured patients. There were 14 men and 2 women (mean age, 29 yrs) in each group. The 1st administration was early in the recovery period, when group I was still in posttraumatic amnesia (PTA). WAIS results for this group were significantly lower than those of group II, who were fully

conscious. A follow-up at a later stage of recovery found that Group I had substantially caught up with Group II on the WAIS. At both administrations the WAIS subtest scores were correlated with clinical data, and changes in the pattern of correlations between PTA and full consciousness suggest that the former represents a qualitatively, and not merely a quantitatively, distinct phase of recovery.—*Journal abstract.*

10129. Marquardt, Thomas P. (U Washington, Seattle) Characteristics of speech production in Parkinson's disease: Electromyographic, structural movement, and aerodynamic measurements. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4113-4114.

10130. McGuire, Linda S. (U Washington, Seattle) Cognitive, behavioral and intelligence patterns in patients with congenital adrenal hyperplasia. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4052.

10131. Millar, Susanna. (U Oxford, England) Effects of phonological and tactual similarity on serial object recall by blind and sighted children. *Cortex*, 1975(Jun), Vol 11(2), 170-180.—In 2 experiments, 30 blind and 60 sighted 3-10 yr olds were tested on serial recall of easily named objects, differing in (a) name sound and tactual characteristics; (b) name sound, but similar in feel; and (c) feel, but similar in name sound. Significant recall decrements were found for tactually similar relative to dissimilar series for both blind and sighted Ss able to cope with set sizes of up to 5 items, but not for Ss under a set size of 6. Blind and sighted Ss tested under set sizes of 4 and 5 or 6 items showed recall decrements for phonologically similar compared to dissimilar lists, but Ss under a set size of 2 or 3 did not. It is argued that the results demonstrate both tactual and phonological encoding of tactually presented material by children.—*Journal summary.*

10132. Milman, Doris H. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) Gilles de la Tourette syndrome: Extended follow-up. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(May), Vol 75(6), 892-895. Describes in detail 1 female and 3 male cases of Gilles de la Tourette syndrome. This symptom complex can be associated with a variety of psychiatric disorders and is amenable to whatever treatment is appropriate to the underlying disorder. Patients were followed for 3-21 yrs. Symptom onset was middle childhood for 3 cases and adolescence for 1. 2 were diagnosed as reactive disorders, 1 as a personality disorder, and 1 as schizophrenic. All the males exhibited body and sexual anxiety. Treatment consisted of psychotherapy and medication. The outcome was favorable in 3 patients. The one poor outcome was associated with adolescent onset and major psychopathological causes (schizophrenic diagnosis). All patients were of American Jewish origin and had normal intelligence, and 3 came from intact families. 2 cases were preceded by traumatic events; there were no antecedent events in the other 2 cases.—*P. R. Sweet.*

10133. Morse, John L. Answering the questions of the psychologist assessing the visually handicapped child. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(8), 350-353. Answers questions in the areas of required information concerning visual condition, client background, test conditions, role of the parents, classroom observation, behaviors during testing, evaluation of test

results, expectations of parents and teachers, and modification of inappropriate behaviors.

10134. Musa, Marilyn A. (Rutgers State U) The effect of habituation on stimulus-bound behavior in concept formation of brain-injured children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6456.

10135. Nadel, Alan; Waddell, Gwen; Volow, Michael & Escueta, Antonio V. (VA Hosp, Epilepsy Ctr, Durham, NC) Unconsciousness, automatisms, and myoclonic jerks with diffuse rhythmic 9-Hz discharges. *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 511-520.—Reports the case of a 25-yr-old man with seizures characterized by unconsciousness, automatic behavior, and myoclonic jerks lasting .5-8 sec. EEG data indicated 8-9 Hz, 150-200 μ V sharp waves beginning in both medial temporal areas during eyelid flutters. It is suggested that these seizures are subcortical in origin and their responsivity to alpha suppressants and inducers should be tested. (French, Spanish & German summaries) (24 ref)

10136. Nebes, Robert D. (Duke U Medical Ctr) The nature of internal speech in a patient with aphemia. *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 489-497. Describes a 72-yr-old female who, despite her total inability to speak, processed visually presented verbal material by transforming it into an acoustic-articulatory code. Results of visual rhyming tests demonstrated her ability to form and compare internal acoustic images of words. Findings are discussed with respect to the role kinesthetic feedback from the speech musculature has in the regulation of internal language. (22 ref)

10137. Nigro, Giovanna. (United Cerebral Palsy, New York, NY) Sexuality in the handicapped: Some observations on human needs and attitudes. *Rehabilitation Literature*, 1975(Jul), Vol 36(7), 202-205.—Maintains that parents, professional helpers, the general public, and the handicapped themselves must accept the fact that disabled individuals are sexual beings. There is, therefore, an obligation for all concerned to help the handicapped to develop appropriate sexual identities, educate them to understand their own sexuality, provide them with information about being responsible human beings, and then allow them to make their own way in life.—*S. L. Warren.*

10138. Nilson, Patricia. (Long Island U, Brooklyn Ctr) Congenitally deaf children: Enriched early experience and language and speech attainment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3505.

10139. Op Den Velde, W. & Stam, F. C. (Free U, Amsterdam, Netherlands) Some cerebral proteins and enzyme systems in Alzheimer's presenile and senile dementia. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 12-16. Autopsy findings in cases of Alzheimer's presenile and senile dementia. Pick's disease and cerebral arteriosclerosis show that profiles of cerebral gray-matter proteins were normal. In the patients with advanced dementia, the enzyme patterns usually were abnormal. Particularly in Alzheimer's disease, the activity of malate dehydrogenase was markedly increased. (32 ref)

10140. Purvis, George O. (U Kansas) Perception of periodicity pitch in hearing impaired listeners. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 5809.

10141. **Rassidakis, N. C. et al.** (U Athens, Greece) **Illnesses of the psychosomatic continuum and coronary heart disease.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 6.—Studied the possibility that coronary heart disease should be included on the psychosomatic illness-continuum verified in the authors' previous studies (1971-1974). Ss included 84 schizophrenic patients, 123 cancer patients, 152 patients suffering from psychosomatic diseases, and 561 controls; i.e., hospitalized internal medicine patients not suffering from any of the above diseases. All groups were examined for evidence of coronary heart disease. Chi-square analysis revealed that (a) a significant ($p < .001$) relationship appeared between disease entity and coronary heart disease; and (b) the incidence of coronary heart disease was higher for the control patients than for the cancer or psychosomatic illness patients, while schizophrenics differed little from the control patients. It is concluded that coronary heart disease should not be included among the diseases on the illness-continuum (schizophrenia, malignant neoplasms, psychosomatic illnesses, and diabetes mellitus).—C. A. Heikkinen.

10142. **Rieke, J.** (U Marburg/Lahn, Nervenlinik, W Germany) **[Depressive psychoses associated with brain tumors.]** (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Mar), Vol 46(3), 152-159.

10143. **Rink, Timothy L.** (Ohio State U) **An exploration of the relationship between a hearing protective device and speech discrimination performance for persons with sensori-neural hearing loss.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3614.

10144. **Rubin, Martha & Ventry, Ira M.** (Lexington Hearing Ctr, Jackson Heights, NY) **Speech detection thresholds and comfortable loudness levels for speech in children with limited hearing.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 565-567.—20 11-17 yr olds with limited hearing used Bekesy audiometry to track their pure-tone thresholds, speech detection thresholds (SDT), and most comfortable loudness (MCL) levels for speech. Test-retest reliability was high for each measure and a high correlation was found between thresholds at 250 Hz and speech detection. Comfortable loudness levels revealed a restricted dynamic range between SDT and MCL. Implications of the findings for clinical practice are discussed.—*Journal summary.*

10145. **Saffran, Eleanor M. & Marin, Oscar S.** (Baltimore City Hosp, MD) **Immediate memory for word lists and sentences in a patient with deficient auditory short-term memory.** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 420-433. Presents findings of 4 experiments with a patient who exhibited a specific deficit of auditory verbal short-term memory. In serial recall, the normal recency effect was absent with auditory but not visual lists. S's behavior in immediate memory tasks was in some ways more characteristic of delayed recall, suggesting that an intact long-term memory was responsible for the residual short-term performance. S also showed a remarkable ability to paraphrase sentences he could not repeat verbatim, a result which has implications for the role of auditory memory in language comprehension. (19 ref) *Journal abstract.*

10146. **Sakurai, Masayuki; Misaka, Yataro & Yokoyama, Toshito.** **[Two cases of laughing attack.]**

(Japn) *Kyushu Neuro-psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 113-118.—Reports 2 cases of forced laughing in a 19-yr-old female and a 28-yr-old male. The female patient, who experienced laughing attacks without any impulse to laugh, showed unstable emotionality, a low IQ, and malfunction of the CNS (inferred from EEG examinations and the results of a hypophyseal test with SU-4855). The male patient developed laughing attacks about 3 mo after a head injury. In his attacks, a slight impulse to laugh sometimes occurred. Examinations of both EEG and visual field suggest that the base of the posterior portion of the thalamus had been damaged. These 2 cases indicate that the laughing attacks were caused by organic and chemical stimulation of the laughing center, presumably located in the posterior hypothalamus. (English summary)—S. Ashida.

10147. **Sato, Susumu; Dreifuss, Fritz E. & Penry, J. Kiffin.** (U Virginia, Medical School) **Photic sensitivity of children with absence seizures in slow wave sleep.** *Electroencephalography & Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 39(5), 479-489.—Studied photically sensitive spike-wave paroxysms during slow-wave sleep (SWS) in 4 10-15 yr old children (1 set of identical twins) with absence seizures. Sensitivity to stimuli at all frequencies (1-50 c/sec) and intensities was minimal during SWS (Stages 3 and 4), although photic driving could still be discerned. Trains of paired stimuli were effective in triggering polyspike responses during SWS at frequencies of 6-8 c/sec and at flash intervals of 50 msec. The morphology of the discharges was similar to that seen in spontaneous discharges in deep sleep. The discharges, however, were stimulus-bound, and there were no poststimulation spike-wave afterdischarges, which characterized wakefulness and REM sleep. Findings suggest that, in deep sleep, while the cortical response to photic stimulation via the specific pathway system remains intact, the cortex is functionally disconnected from those subcortical mechanisms essential for afterdischarge perpetuation. (French summary) (22 ref) —*Journal summary.*

10148. **Scholl, Geraldine T. & Schnur, Ronald.** (U Michigan, School of Education) **Measures of psychological, vocational, and educational functioning in the blind and visually handicapped: Introductory remarks.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Oct), Vol 69(8), 365-370.—A volume entitled *Measures of Psychological, Vocational, and Educational Functioning in the Blind and Visually Handicapped* is being published by the American Foundation for the Blind. The manual gives detailed descriptions of measures of intellectual functioning, educational measures, preschool measures and measures of social functioning, vocationally oriented measures, objective personality measures, and projective personality measures. The present article, based on the introductory chapters of the volume, gives general guidelines and some alternative strategies in assessment.—*Journal abstract.*

10149. **Schwartz, Jane L.; Ross, Linda J. & Houchins, Rollie R.** (Kansas Public Schools, Lawrence) **An investigation of the self-concept of expressive language of thirty adolescent hearing impaired students using the Q-sort technique.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 572-577.—Used the Q-sort

technique to measure the congruency between real and ideal self-concept of expressive language of 15 male and 15 female 11-14 yr old hearing impaired students. The correlations between real self-concept and ideal self-concept ranged from -.14 to .88. The statements causing the most discrepancies were those concerned with oral and manual behaviors. Males had a wider range of scores and a higher median score than females.—*Journal abstract.*

10150. Seagull, Elizabeth A. (Michigan State U) An investigation of personality differences between women with high and low premenstrual tension. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4675.

10151. Shafi, Mohammad; Salguero, Carlos & Finch, Stuart M. (U Louisville, Medical School) Anorexia à deux: Psychopathology and treatment of anorexia nervosa in latency-age siblings. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 617-632.—Presents case histories of the occurrence of anorexia nervosa in 2 sisters of latency age. Clinical features, the underlying psychodynamics, and the impact of parental psychopathology in the development of the condition are discussed. (18 ref)—*R. M. Cohen.*

10152. Soeffing, Marylane. (Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, VA) Abused children are exceptional children. *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Nov), Vol 42(3), 126-133.—Discusses child abuse as it relates to handicapped children. The susceptibility of these children to abuse is emphasized, and the roles of teachers, schools, current programs, and resources are considered. Mental health consequences of abuse, such as low IQ and mild idiopathic mental retardation, are noted, and programs of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect are described. Communities are encouraged to provide counseling and support to abusive parents. (28 ref)—*R. Tomasko.*

10153. Spina, A. & Rizzitelli, F. [Mental deficiency with hyperhydroxyprolinemia without hydroxyprolinuria: Report of a case.] (Ital) *Acta Neurologica*, 1975(Mar-Apr), Vol 30(2), 212-217.—Describes the case of a 4-yr-old boy with a high level of hydroxyproline in the blood which was not lowered by a hydroxyproline-free diet. He is the only known member of the family with this biochemical alteration. There is no significant relationship between this metabolic defect and mental retardation.—*English summary.*

10154. Stollenwerk, Ruth M. (Catholic U of America) Patients' perceptions of the specific influences of the health team on their adjustment to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3879.

10155. Tashiro, Nobutada. (Kyushu U, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan) [A case of classic anorexia nervosa "Pubertatsmangersucht": Psychological aspects based on outstanding clinical symptoms.] (Japn) *Kyushu Neuro psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 95-106.—Reports the case of a 20-yr old female who developed a classic case of anorexia nervosa characterized by other disorders: episodes of bulimia, self-induced vomiting, and overuse of laxatives. The patient was a lonely person, in both family and social life, because of oversensitivity and perfectionism. To attract friends, she attempted to eat foods distasteful to her and to reform an

unbalanced diet. Motivational factors for the bulimia, vomiting, and laxative use include the failure of diet reform, self-abhorrence, anxiety, disturbed body image, and the frustrations of lack of companionship. However, the question of whether this case is psychogenic or organic is unanswered. (English summary) (20 ref)—*S. Ashida.*

10156. Tomko, Michael A. (U Cincinnati) An analysis of personality profiles obtained on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory by deaf and hard-of-hearing adolescents throughout the United States. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6396.

10157. Villaverde, Manuel M. & da Silva, Jacyntho A. (Woodbridge State School, NJ) Turner-mongolism polysyndrom: Review of the first eight known cases. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Nov), Vol 234(8), 844-847.—A review of the 8 cases of the Turner-mongolism polysyndrom recognized to date indicate that the clinical manifestations include retarded growth, absent body hair brachycephaly, short neck with foldings and low hairline, oblique eyes with epicanthal folds, abnormal hard palate (high or cleft), mental retardation, and the XO/G+ karyotype, mosaic for XO in most instances. A single cause for all cases of the double aneuploidy is not known. (15 ref)

10158. Vonderhaar, William F. & Chambers, Jean F. (U Arizona, Coll of Education) An examination of deaf students' Wechsler Performance subtest scores. *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 540-544.—Studied the WAIS scores of 26 male and 29 female 15-19 yr old deaf Ss. All Ss performed significantly higher than their overall mean Performance subtest scores on the Object Assembly subtest and lower on the Picture Completion subtest. In relation to their overall Performance ability, both males and females were significantly stronger on Object Assembly, while the girls displayed a relative weakness on Picture Arrangement and the boys exhibited weaknesses on Digit Symbol and Picture Completion.—*Journal abstract.*

10159. Wardell, Kent T. (California State U) Assessment of blind students' conceptual understanding. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(10), 445-446.—Responses to a questionnaire sent to California teachers of blind students demonstrated the need for a method for assessing blind students' conceptual understanding. It is argued that assessment should encompass verbalization, performance, and application of concepts to the environment. A teacher-training conference on concept development is described along with an assessment chart which enables the teacher to draw a deficiency profile and develop remediation in that area.—*Journal abstract.*

10160. Wamernan, Norman et al. (Buffalo General Hosp Allergy Research Lab, NY) Herpes simplex virus in patients with sarcoidosis: Lymphocyte transformation in vitro and antibody response. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(May), Vol 175(5), 850-853.—Examined immune responses to herpes simplex virus (HSV) in 10 sarcoidosis patients, 12 asthmatic persons, and 13 nonatopic individuals. There was no difference among the 3 groups as to levels of lymphocyte stimulation or the presence of antibodies to HSV.—*P. R. Sweet.*

10161. Werman, David S. & Katz, Joel. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Anorexia nervosa in a pair of identical twins.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 633-645.—Presents the case of identical female twins who simultaneously developed anorexia nervosa. It is postulated that the twins suffered severe, chronic traumata because of disturbed family relationships and were therefore unable to work through their twinship. They developed anorexia nervosa in a setting of fear and unconscious desire for pregnancy, and experienced significant gender identity problems. (17 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10162. Wewetzer, Karl-Hermann. (Gesamthochschule, Kassel, W Germany) **[Differentiating the organic psychosyndrome resulting from brain damage in childhood.]** (Germ) *Diagnostica*, 1975, Vol 21(4), 182-191.—Administered a battery of about 50 tests to 132 brain-damaged, 42 possibly brain-damaged, and 108 normal children. Corresponding factor structures are reported for the brain-damaged and normal samples. The most important factors were intelligence, lack of confidence, and disturbance in rhythm and language. Linear and quadratic discriminant function analyses were performed to differentiate subgroups of brain-damaged Ss and to differentiate these from normal Ss. It is concluded that tests of motor skills and quadratic discriminant function analysis are particularly useful in such differentiation.—*M. Morf*.

10163. Youngs, Joseph P. (Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Portland, ME) **Experiential deprivation: A response.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 553-554.—Criticizes A. D. Evans's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) study which identified experiential deprivation syndrome among deaf Ss in a state residential school which involved separation from peers, restricted communication, strict dating rules, and lack of freedom to leave campus. It is argued that Evans's study was conducted 5 yrs ago among a carefully selected population and that his findings could probably not be replicated in other schools or groups at the present time.

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10164. Anderson, Hilary. (California Inst of Asian Studies) **A study of the principles and methods of self-integration in integral yoga.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4649.

10165. Barnes, Susan V. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The use of sign language as a technique for language acquisition in autistic children: An applied model bridging verbal and nonverbal theoretical systems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4651.

10166. Barrau-Berot, Colette. **[Psychology and surgery.]** (Fren) *Etudes Psychotherapeutiques*, 1975(Sep), No 21, 175-177. Gives an overview of the relationship of psychology to surgical activities and problems.—*F. Auld*

10167. Bebeau, Edward C. (U Colorado) **Convergent validation of treatment outcome.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3484-3485.

10168. Bonierbale-Julien, M.; Stenwaga, Mme. & Scotto, J. C. **[Sexology.]** (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 245-247.—Discusses how physicians are confronted daily with increasing demands for help concerning sexual problems, openly verbalized as such or masked in functional symptomatology. The techniques of W. H. Masters and V. E. Johnson are recommended. For the psychiatrist, these techniques represent a new approach by means of medical team work and body language.—*K. J. Hartman*.

10169. Braen, Bernard B. & Forbush, Janet B. (Syracuse U, Clinical Psychology Training Program) **School-age parenthood: A national overview.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 256-262.—Draws on the published literature to describe the educational, health, and social risks of the US school-age (teenage) parent population, and the changes in attitudes, services, legislation, and policies which have occurred since 1962. Programs are concerned with pregnancy prevention and with the educational, economic, and occupational needs of teenage parents. Considerable progress has been made in developing comprehensive service networks for school-age parents and their infants, but it is difficult to assess the overall effectiveness of these efforts. (55 ref) —*J. D. Pauker*.

10170. Casabianca, Jamie. (Center for Independent Living, New York, NY) **The case of Mr. K.: Rehabilitation vs. institutionalization.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(9), 416-417.—The case of a 65-yr-old blind man who came to the Center for Independent Living from a state psychiatric hospital illustrates the problem of blind persons confined to mental institutions merely because they have not been taught the skills for living in a sighted world and because no one is concerned enough to get them out of hospitals and into rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation also costs less than long-term hospitalization.

10171. Christensen, Donald E. (Portsmouth Psychiatric Ctr. VA) **Effects of combining methylphenidate and a classroom token system in modifying hyperactive behavior.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 266-276.—Studied the combined effects of methylphenidate (0.3 mg/kg/day) and a token reinforcement program in controlling the classroom behavior of 16 hyperactive, institutionalized retarded 9-15 yr olds. A within-S, placebo-controlled, double-blind design was employed. Results from 13 Ss indicate that the behavior modification procedures in the presence of placebo medication produced significant increases in work-oriented and decreased decreases in disruptive behaviors. Few effects on the addition of active medication to the treatment program were found on any of the dependent measures (seat activity, teachers' ratings, and academic performance). Findings suggest that behavior modification is a viable alternative to drug therapy for hyperactivity in retarded persons. (36 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

10172. Danée, Marie L. **Stop running.** New York, NY: Vantage Press, 1975. 185 p. \$4.95.—Presents a personal account of a woman's recovery from a nervous

breakdown resulting from her inability to handle conflicts within herself. Her experiences while receiving psychiatric therapy and as a patient in a state mental hospital are described.

10173. Davis, John M. (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago) **Overview: Maintenance therapy in psychiatry: I. Schizophrenia.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1237-1245.—Notes that hospital psychiatry has evolved from long-term "treatment" programs that were primarily custodial to the successful pharmacological treatment of acute psychotic episodes. Unfortunately, many patients still return to the hospital with relapses. This so-called revolving door syndrome draws attention to the critical importance of preventing as well as treating acute episodes. A review is made of (a) the clinical literature on prophylactic treatment of schizophrenia with maintenance antipsychotic drugs and (b) the literature on prophylactic treatment of affective disorders with lithium and tricyclics. It is suggested that these drugs provide the potential for truly preventive psychiatry. (62 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10174. François, G. & Moisan, D. (Hôpital de la Timone, Marseilles, France) **[General anesthesia for electroconvulsive therapy.]** (*Fren Encephale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 219-221.—Warns of medical risks connected with administering electroshock to an anesthetized patient. Inhalation of gastric juices, and recess in ventilation are well known; hyperkalemia and extended curarization after injection of succinylcholine may be present but obscured by other symptoms.—K. J. Hartman.

10175. Gomez, Joan & Dally, Peter. (Westminster Hosp, London, England) **Intravenous tranquillization with ECT.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 604-608.—40 depressed in-patients for whom ECT had been prescribed were rated before treatment on depression and anxiety scales. Side effects, postoperative agitation, and retrograde memory impairment were assessed in each patient after each of several treatments. Results were compared when no tranquilizer was given and when either diazepam or haloperidol was administered iv immediately before the anesthetic. It was found that when ECT was given without tranquilization, the incidence and severity of postoperative agitation and of side effects were significantly greater in those patients with a high level of anxiety before treatment. Both diazepam and haloperidol were found to be effective in subduing agitation and side effects in anxious, depressed patients, but with diazepam recovery time was longer.—*Journal abstract*.

10176. Gomez, Joan. (Westminster Hosp, London, England) **Subjective side-effects of ECT.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 609-611.—The incidence of side effects present 24 hrs after ECT was studied in 96 patients who received a total of 500 treatments in a consecutive series. None of the side effects occurred frequently. Headache was experienced after 2.6% and subjective memory impairment after 3% of treatments. None of the unwanted effects held any serious physical threat. The aspect of ECT most disliked by Ss and mentioned by 16% of them, was the fear of permanent memory upset.—*Journal abstract*.

10177. Grant, Richard D. (U Texas, Austin) **Validation of an automated test anxiety reduction program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4662.

10178. Grauke, Clyde E. (Texas Tech U) **The relationship between conditioned alpha rhythm and psychological variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4662-4663.

10179. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Committee on Research. (New York, NY) **Pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy: Paradoxes, problems and progress.** *GAP Report*, 1975(Mar), Vol 9(93), 431 p.—Presents an integration of the theory, research, and practice of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. Problems in synthesizing the 2 perspectives are discussed in terms of therapist attitude and treatment outcome. Literature describing treatment of neuroses, schizophrenia, and depression by both methods is reviewed. Methodological problems in drug and psychotherapy research are discussed, focusing on the new problems generated by attempts to utilize both approaches in research. It is concluded that there is no systematic evidence to indicate that (appropriate) psychotropic agents interfere with the psychotherapy of any of these illnesses. The evidence shows that drugs used in conjunction with psychotherapy facilitate the latter. It is suggested that medical schools and residency programs incorporate training in the use of psychopharmacology. (259 ref)—R. S. Albin.

10180. Hinrichsen, James J. & Katahn, Martin. (Vanderbilt U) **Recent trends and new developments in the treatment of homosexuality.** *Current Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 83-92.—Reviews recent developments in therapeutic approaches to homosexuality and suggests directions for future research and treatment. Case reports, clinical studies, and research articles on group and individual therapy for homosexuals are summarized. Psychoanalytic analysis, hypnosis, brain surgery, aversive conditioning, covert sensitization, and combined treatments are covered. It is concluded that results to date do not permit precise answers to the question of appropriate and specific treatments for distinguishable kinds of patients. An important treatment factor is whether behavioral change is indicated and desired by both patient and therapist. (2 p ref)—C. McCreary.

10181. Hipplius, H. **[The role of electroshock in the era of psychopharmacology.]** (*Fren Encephale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 195-201.—Reports reduction in electroshock therapy procedures (EST) at Munich Psychiatric Hospital from 2,500 in 1952 to 200 in 1958. The reduction is due to increasing use of psychopharmacology. EST is recommended, however, for relief of depression resistant to medical therapy.—K. J. Hartman.

10182. Johnson, Stephen J. (U Southern California) **Effects of yoga therapy on conflict resolution, self concept, and emotional adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6385.

10183. Karon, Bertram P. & VandenBoa, Gary R. (Michigan State U) **Medication and or psychotherapy with schizophrenics. Which part of the elephant have you touched?** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 1, 8-13.—Compares

May's (1968) and the authors' (1972) studies on the relative effectiveness of psychotherapy, medication, and combined medication/psychotherapy as treatments for schizophrenia; the former found medication most effective, the latter psychoanalytic psychotherapy. Responding to criticism by May and Tuma (1970), the discussion details differences between the studies; therapists' characteristics, treatment continuity, number of cases, patient population and selection, randomization, statistical procedures, untestable patients, evaluation procedure, and drug dosage. It is concluded (a) that each study provided different conditions which yielded meaningfully different results consistent with each other and with clinical practice, and (b) that their own study reaffirmed the prognostic centrality of the thought disorder in schizophrenia. (15 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

10184. Loewendahl, Evelyn. **Therapeutic approaches to adolescence.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 29(5), 169-172.—Describes a means of approaching adolescents through the self-esteem factor. By strengthening of the ego through physical improvement, it is suggested that a youth may gain feelings of adequacy to help him on other levels.—D. R. Marino.

10185. Malony, H. Newton. (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology, Pasadena, CA) **The demise and rebirth of the chaplaincy.** *Journal of Pastoral Care*, 1975(Jun), Vol 29(2), 129-134.—Discusses the chaplain's problem of identity on a mental health team. His problem is often seen as inadequacy by his fellows. It is suggested that the chaplain should consider himself as equal member of the health team, should not allow other issues to determine his priorities, and should not become subdued by the system.—B. Smith.

10186. Miller, Barbara. (McGill U, Toronto, Canada) **The effects of bilateral and unilateral electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) on non-verbal memory in depressed psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4671-4672.

10187. Morić-Petrović, Slavka. [Place of psychiatry in Society.] (Srce) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 9-20.—Presents the introductory lecture to the Second National Conference for Social Psychiatry held in Belgrade, June 1973. The general frame of reference of Yugoslav social psychiatry is given. (English summary)—P. Vrtunski.

10188. Parker, Duane. (Topeka State Hosp. Chaplaincy Services, KS) **Pastoral resources in the treatment of a mentally ill person: A dialogue about patient's rights and a chaplain's responsibilities.** *Journal of Pastoral Care*, 1975(Jun), Vol 29(2), 111-118. Presents a case study illustrating how a chaplain trainee is supervised in learning to work with a mentally ill patient, particularly with respect to the religious issues involved. Comments by 3 discussants follow.—B. Smith.

10189. Pederson, Linda L.; Scrimgeour, William G. & Lefcoe, Neville M. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Comparison of hypnosis plus counseling, counseling alone, and hypnosis alone in a community service smoking withdrawal program.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 920.—3- and 10-mo follow-up data on 48 volunteers in a

smoking withdrawal program indicate that neither hypnosis alone nor group contact alone yielded satisfactory results; however, the combined use of these procedures yielded a fairly high success rate (56.25 and 50% for the 3- and 10-mo assessments, respectively).

10190. Peršić, Nikola. [The development of sociotherapy in our country (Yugoslavia).] (Srce) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 163-173.

10191. Pogády, J. & Breier, S. (Výskumný ústav humánnej bioklimatológie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) [Place of psychopathology in the system of psychiatric disciplines.] (Slovak) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 383-388.—Discusses the concept of "psychopathology" and concludes that, although psychopathology is the common focus of all psychiatric disciplines and, therefore, could be defined as the study-object of psychiatry as systematic science, there is no general agreement about its exact meaning. Various diverging theoretical, semantic, and terminological approaches found in French, German, and Russian literature are presented. The existence of a systematic monograph on the problem of psychopathology in the Anglo-Saxon psychiatric literature could not be determined, and it is suggested that a united and generally accepted theory of psychopathology would improve the scientific status of psychiatry.—V. Fischmann.

10192. Škoda, C. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Comparison of the validity of the diagnostic assessment based on information from patient and from relatives.] (Czech) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 344-350.—Used the Czech version of the Current and Past Psychopathology Scales in the diagnostic study of 31 psychiatric cases. A computer program was used to separately process and diagnostically classify information obtained from each patient, his relatives, and a critical combination of both sources. The 3 kinds of computerized diagnostic information were compared with the initial and final diagnostic assessment made by the psychiatrist. Results show that within the framework of a standardized interview information obtained from informants who knew the patient well were more valid than information obtained by the same method from the patient himself. (Russian & English summaries) (22 ref)—V. Fischmann.

10193. Safford, Philip L.; Arbitman, Dena C. & Townsend, William B. (Kent State U) **Developmental intervention with young physically handicapped children.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. xvi, 319 p.

10194. Savlov, Steven M. (Texas Tech U) **Effects of recorded amplified human heartbeat sound on physiological arousal of hyperactive mentally retarded males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4674-4675.

10195. Slaney, Robert B. (Ohio State U) **The effects of pre-counseling training on the in-counseling behavior of clients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4058.

10196. Stojiljković, Srdoljub. [A sociotherapeutic approach in social psychiatry.] (Srce) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 21-27. Describes the principal objectives of sociotherapy, its general significance for social psychiatry, and the methods used

to rehabilitate and resocialize mental patients. (English summary)—*P. Vrtunski*.

10197. Vencovský, E. (Karlova U, Psychiatrická klinika lékařské fakulty, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia) [Changes of pharmacotherapy in the course of psychotherapy of mental disorders.] (Czec) *Československá Psychiatrie*, 1974(Nov), Vol 70(6), 340-343.—Discusses the present lack of understanding of the pathogenesis of mental disorders which, with the possible exception of simple reactive (situational) disturbances, are determined by a complex combination of endogenous and exogenous factors. Present psychiatry is limited to 4 main therapeutic modalities: pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, sociotherapy, and shock therapy. The first 2 are used with psychotics. Psychotherapy plus minor tranquilizers are the primary therapeutic approach in psychoneuroses. Whenever possible, patients should not be given more than 1 kind of drug at the same time. Present clinical experience shows that the combined pharmaco-psychotherapy and pharmaco-sociotherapy are the most effective treatments. (Russian summary)—*English summary*.

10198. Vidojković, Predrag. [Legal-ethical relationship: Society—psychiatric patient—psychiatrist.] (Ser) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 179-181.

10199. Wells, Richard A. (U Pittsburgh) Short-term treatment: An annotated bibliography. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 13-14.

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10200. Beljaew, W. N. (Medical Inst, Kuibyshev, USSR) [Diagnosis and therapy of functional cardiac disorders in neurasthenic patients at sanatoriums.] (Germ) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 738-746.—Reports on the successful treatment of 120 neurasthenic cases with functional heart disorders in a sanatorium, supplementing the usual sanatorium regime with psychotherapy adapted to the individual case. Relations between the different forms of neurosis and neurotic cardiac symptoms are shown in a schema in an effort to solve the problem of the systematic representation of functional cardiac disorders and thus apply psychotherapy more effectively. (Russian summary) (43 ref)—*I. Czechlik*.

10201. Bent, Russell J.; Putnam, David G.; Kiesler, Donald J. & Nowicki, Stephen. (Georgia Mental Health Inst, Atlanta) *Correlates of successful and unsuccessful psychotherapy*. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(1eb), Vol 44(1), 149.—Determined whether a positive perception of the therapist is related to successful therapy outcome in 93 outpatients at a large mental health facility. Ss who were very satisfied with therapy, compared with those who were not very satisfied, described their therapists as warmer, more likable, more active, and more involved and felt that therapy had a more noticeable effect on their behavior.

10202. Blackwood, Grady L.; Strupp, Hans H. & Bradley, Laurence A. (Vanderbilt U) Effects of prognostic information on global ratings of psychotherapy outcome. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 810-815.—30 graduate students in clinical psychology (raters) viewed a videotape recording

of an interview with a patient after having read 1 of 3 types of posttherapy information about the patient. One group of raters was presented information associated with a good prognosis, one group was presented information associated with a poor prognosis, and the last group received neutral information about the patient. Half of the members of each group were told that the interview was made at the termination of therapy, the other half were told that it was a 1-yr follow-up interview. All raters then completed scales regarding patient's level of adjustment, psychic distress, amount of change, and success of patient's therapy. Only ratings of pre- to posttherapy patient change varied as a function of prognostic information. Results suggest that although poor prognosis patients are perceived as exhibiting more change than good prognosis patients, only final level of functioning determines global judgments of psychotherapy outcome.—*Journal abstract*.

10203. Calnek, Maynard. "I'll always get what I want." The fantasy world of an adolescent with a narcissistic character disturbance. *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 123-133.—Reports the case history and treatment of an adolescent boy who evidenced narcissistic behavior more commonly described in adults. The phases of therapy dealing with various aspects of the patient's character disturbance are described.—*G. R. Alley*.

10204. Cramer, B. (Ctr Universitaire de Psychopathologie du Développement, Genève, Switzerland) [Brief therapy interventions with parents and children.] (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(1), 53-118.—Examines the history of attempts to shorten psychotherapy and psychoanalysis and discusses the reasons why briefer therapeutic methods are needed, and their particular usefulness in dealing with mother-child problems. A case of school phobia in a 10-yr-old girl, treated in 6 sessions, is presented in detail to illustrate the brief-therapy method. Theoretical and technical aspects of this type of intervention are discussed, including its limitations, indications for its use, its format, and problems of transference and interpretation. (56 ref)—*D. F. Herran*.

10205. Davidson, Claire D. Psychotherapy with mentally handicapped children in a day school. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 13-21.—Describes individual psychotherapy with 3 mentally handicapped boys attending a special school for English-speaking retarded children living in Paris. It is maintained that the mentally retarded child can use play therapy to unblock troublesome feelings and to bring about more adequate behavioral responses just as the neurotic child does.—*C. McCreary*.

10206. DeFazio, V. J. & Klenbart, I. (Queensborough Community Coll) A note on the dynamics of psychotherapy during marital dissolution. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 101-104.

Discusses psychotherapy during marital dissolution as it is frequently encountered in private practice and clinics. This is considered an opportune time to focus on character traits and issues of individuation, separation and dependencies. Stages of dissolution are described: shock and confusion, depression and rage, and exhilaration vs anxiety. How the stages affect therapy and how

the therapist can deal with them is discussed and illustrated with case material.—C. McCreary.

10207. Doyle, Marina C. **Rabbit: Therapeutic prescription.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 79-82.—Studied 6 adult male psychiatric inpatients to determine whether (a) nonpunitive pets affect patients with profound communication difficulties and (b) relating to an animal occurs more easily than to another human. A rabbit was used as the study animal. Ss were administered both a pre- and post-study questionnaire. Results indicate the following: (a) the presence of an animal on an inpatient psychiatric unit had considerable value; (b) less regressed patients focused on the rabbit as a common joy, irritation, and point of departure for other interactions; (c) more regressed patients appeared to incorporate its presence into their personalized reality and thus related to it at a primary level and used it as a bridge to external reality and contact with the milieu.—M. E. Pounsel.

10208. Dufour, Roger. [Appearance of the word during therapy: Sensitization to affective-structural listening.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapeutiques*, 1975(Sep), No 21, 163-171.—The therapist should be a sensitive listener, alert to the nuances of words, as the patient, at first haltingly, translates his experiences into verbalizations.—F. Auld.

10209. Edgell, Steven L. (U Minnesota) **The effectiveness of different confrontation levels in changing a client's attribution of the cause of his problem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3493.

10210. Edwards, David G. **A therapist's existential survival kit.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(4), 309-315.—The existential view of human beings is narrated briefly. The mind is described as "I" directed, and the manner in which "I" direction can be developed is discussed. The existential approach to therapy is said to integrate both cognitive and noncognitive functioning. (25 ref)—S. R. Stein.

10211. Farnsworth, Kirk E. (U New Hampshire) **Despair that restores.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 44-47.—Proposes some theories and concepts useful for understanding the experience of despair and suggests approaches the therapist can use to help his clients overcome despair through an existential confrontation of meaning in life. Prayer is examined as an adjunct in this form of therapy.—C. McCreary.

10212. Feltoon, Harold D. (Texas Tech U) **Measuring transference expectations in a university counseling center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4660.

10213. Force, Ronald C.; Hoskins, Laura & Craig, Margaret. (St Francis Homes for Boys & Girls, Salina, KS) **What entering, within-program variables relate to postrehabilitation success?** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 15 16.

10214. Fordham, Michael. **On interpretation.** *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 277-293. Discusses the various kinds of interpretation used in psychoanalysis. Interpretations are examined in terms of their components and nature, the establishment of their validity, and their sources in the unconscious of the

analyst, who then uses them to further the patient's individuation.—S. D. Babcock.

10215. Goeppert, S. & Goeppert, H. C. (U Freiburg, W Germany) [Remarks on the significance of class-specific language behavior in psychoanalysis and psychotherapies.] (Germ) *Nervenarzt*, 1975(Mar), Vol 46(3), 136-142.

10216. Gossner, Karl J. (Carrier Clinic, Belle Meade, NJ) **The bereaved relatives.** *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(5), 308-317.—Denial and disbelief are the initial reactions to death, but the process of bereavement, grief, and mourning plays a restitutive part in overcoming the loss. Inability to deal with death may bring out pathological denial, identification, introjection, compulsion, and persistent thoughts of self-destruction. Therapy can guide the patient from a passive, dependent, childlike state to greater maturity, with growth in ego function.—H. Bruml.

10217. Graber, Gustav H. [The problem of death in a case of prenatal psychoanalytic treatment: The concept of the dying patient.] (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(5), 290-295.—Discusses the theoretical relationship between prenatal existence, birth trauma, and death in a dying patient and describes the working through of the pathological dynamics by means of the prenatal psychoanalytic treatment developed by the author.—H. Bruml.

10218. Hardin, Susan I. (Ohio State U) **Genuineness and gender: Effects on perceptions of counselor behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4041.

10219. Hayward, Richard H. (U Colorado) **Process and outcome consequences of therapist self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6210-6211.

10220. Heffler, Joel B. (Georgia State U) **The A-B dimension of personality and the use of metaphorical language in psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4042.

10221. Heinicke, Christoph M. & Strassmann, Larry H. (U California, Los Angeles) **Toward more effective research on child psychotherapy.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 561-588.—Argues that the conclusion of previous research that child psychotherapy is ineffective is based on inadequately proposed research questions. Different questions and variables of relevance to the evaluation of child psychotherapy are proposed. These include the influence of the initial developmental status, the nature of parental impact, frequency and duration of sessions, age of child, and therapist variation. It is suggested that considerations of such internal and external growth-promoting forces relevant to the child become important in the therapeutic process. Further suggestions are offered for the improvement of research on child psychotherapy. (60 ref)—R. M. Cohen.

10222. Hinterkopf, Elfie & Brunswick, Leslie K. (Manteno State Hosp, IL) **Teaching therapeutic skills to mental patients.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 8-12. Discusses a project in which 10 chronic schizophrenics were trained to use client-centered, experiential counseling skills with each other. The methodology, special problems encountered,

and suggestions for dealing with these problems are described in detail. The project was generally successful in that patients learned the skills, and positive side effects were observed in patients. These included more verbalization, increased interaction between patients, the development of problem-solving abilities, and a higher sense of self-esteem. Teaching these skills offers an economical way of providing rehabilitative services to mental patients.—C. McCreary.

10223. Hoover, John E. (Ohio U) **Client-expressed preferences for therapist personality characteristics as a function of client-expressed urgency for therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4630.

10224. Horenstein, David. (U Kansas) **The effects of confirmation or disconfirmation of client expectations upon subsequent psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6211.

10225. Irwin, Robert L. (Washington State U) **The relationship of counselor empathy and genuineness to client self-experiencing with two types of clients at a university counseling center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4045.

10226. Katzenstein, Alfred; Kriegel, Elfriede & Gaefke, Irmgard. (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Zentralinstitut für Herz- und Kreislauf-Regulationsforschung, Berlin, E Germany) **[Evaluation of results of complex psychotherapy in patients with essential hypertension.]** (Germ.) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 732-737. —Evaluation of observations and statistical data on 500 juvenile essential hypertensives of the 1st degree of severity revealed characteristic maladaptive behavior patterns. In order to change these conflict-intensifying patterns, a complex psychotherapy method was developed. Results show a significant drop in the blood pressure of 46 Ss not only over a short period but also in 1- and 2-yr follow-up studies. Comparison with 5 other groups of hypertensives treated with other methods confirmed the effectiveness of the complex psychotherapy. (Russian summary)—English summary.

10227. Kirkpatrick, J. Stephen. (Planned Parenthood Ctr, Tucson, AZ) **Guidelines for counseling young people with sexual concerns.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Nov), Vol 54(3), 144-148.—It is felt that counselors should be alert to both the expressed and the unexpressed sexual concerns of their clients. To be effective, however, the counselor must deal with his own sexuality before attempting to help others. G. S. Speer.

10228. Kogan, Gerald. (U California, Berkeley) **The history, philosophy and practice of Gestalt therapy: Theory of human nature and conduct in Frederick Perls' psychology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3501.

10229. Lacroix, Marie-Thérèse. [Clinical document: **History of a symbol in guided waking dreams and in nocturnal dreams.**] (Fren.) *Etudes Psychothérapeutiques*, 1975(Sep), No 21, 191-197. —Traces a patient's use of the word "tree" throughout a course of directed-reverie therapy. It is concluded that the nighttime dreams were essential to the therapeutic process, not merely incidental.—F. Auld.

10230. Lickorish, John R. (Inst of Family Psychiatry, Ipswich, England) **The therapeutic use of literature.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 105-109.—Discusses the use of literature in psychotherapy, including the limitations on such use. Its primary value is to the therapist, whose reading of novels and plays can increase his empathy with his clients, enlarge vicarious experience, offer a guide in the search for values, and foster more adequate communication with clients. While the client himself may not obtain direct benefit from reading literature, his own production of written material may offer insights into his feelings and thoughts for use by the therapist. (24 ref)—C. McCreary.

10231. Lockhart, Russell A. (Camarillo State Hosp, CA) **Mary's dog is an ear mother: Listening to the voices of psychosis.** *Psychological Perspectives*, 1975(Fal), Vol 6(2), 144-160.—Contends that "reality-oriented" psychotherapy, which devalues the patient's psychotic experience, limits patient and therapist alike. By contrast, Jungian therapy with a 19-yr-old male, in which the therapist successfully "deciphered the unknown language" of the voices heard by the patient, is described in detail.

10232. Lynn, David B. (U California, Davis) **How to never grow up and never stop growing: A way of self-therapy (a personal account).** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 13.

10233. Mac, Roddy F. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Client (and therapist) prognostic expectancies: An assessment of validity and an attempted manipulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6216-6217.

10234. MacDonald, Marian L. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Teaching assertion: A paradigm for therapeutic intervention.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 60-67. —Proposes assertion training as a useful model for all methods of clinical intervention, since assertion training involves (a) consideration of the development of the problem, (b) exploration of what is maintaining it, and (c) discussion of procedures for change. The tactics used depend on whether the problem involves skill deficits, inadequate stimulus discrimination, or fear of consequences. (19 ref)—C. McCreary.

10235. Mahrer, Alvin R. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Therapeutic outcome as a function of goodness of fit on an internal-external dimension of interaction.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 22-27. —Presents a theoretical discussion of the relation between therapeutic outcome and the goodness of fit between the patient's axis of interaction and the axis adopted by the therapist. Two modes are described: internal interaction is the process whereby the patient is dealing with internal events (bodily sensations and feelings), while in external interaction the predominant involvement is with the external world. The thesis is suggested that productive change in therapy depends on the consistency of the therapist's and patient's modes of interaction rather than on the actual mode of interaction in either patient or therapist. (41 ref)—C. McCreary.

10236. Match, Joel J. (U Illinois) **Modification of the illusory correlation phenomenon in clinical judgment.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4669.

10237. McAllister, Ann D. (Emory U) Interviewee self-disclosure as a function of level and identity of self-disclosing models. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3502-3503.

10238. McCoy, Sally A. (Southern Illinois U) Clinical judgments of normal childhood behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4669.

10239. McKinney, Fred. (U Missouri) Explorations in bibliotherapy: Personal involvement in short stories and cases. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 110-117.—Considers the effects on the individual of reading fiction and reports results of previous studies of such effects, noting that only a small percentage of the educated population seems to experience serious involvement in fiction. To study individual reactions, students in upper-class psychology courses were asked to rate 57 contemporary short stories, selected for their depiction of psychological states, on a 10-point scale that indicate the student's interest or involvement in each story. Ss also described their reactions to the stories; i.e., how the stories had helped them understand life, their own problems, or other people. Results of these and supplementary tests are presented in detail and their implications for bibliotherapy are discussed. (21 ref)—C. McCreary.

10240. Medi, Giancarlo; Prudenziato, Piergiorgio & Bitti, Pio E. (U Degli Studi Bologna, Italy) [A preliminary contribution to the study of nonverbal behavior in psychotherapy.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 10(3), 239-249.—Observed 8 adult patients in short-term psychotherapy, noting gestures, vocal tone, orientation, and transitory action. It is concluded that nonverbal behavior is a promising data source. (15 ref)—N. De Palma.

10241. Meltzer, James D. (New York U) The suitable patient: Talking, thinking and therapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4052-4053.

10242. Mendelsohn, J. [Residential and psychotherapeutic treatment of a boy showing aggressive behavior disorder.] (Germ) *Analytische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 6(3), 368-385.—A 7½ year old boy from a kibbutz referred for aggressive behavior disorders was diagnosed as a borderline case with traits of milieu damage. His mother was overprotective and frustrating which endangered the boy's positive developmental possibilities. Residential treatment was undertaken. During psychotherapy a wealth of fantasy production containing theriomorphic symbols arose. This material could be understood in the light of the boy's fixation on an unconscious instinct level. The incestuous, archetypal mother-tie coincided with low ego strength, which accounted for the boy's inability to control his frequent emotional outbursts. In residence and during psychotherapy, remarkable improvement took place, but the family insisted on premature return of the boy and the improvement did not withstand the renewed environmental stress and psychotherapy was resumed.—S. D. Bahcock.

10243. Miller, Barbara V. (U Illinois) Catharsis and reinforcement in young children's aggression: A test of

the meaning and effects of nondirective statements. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6217-6218.

10244. Nadal, Jean. [Regression and the passing of thing into word.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapeutiques*, 1975(Sep), No 21, 153-161.—Proposes that directed-reverie therapy brings preverbal, unconscious thoughts, and verbal representations into relation with each other.—F. Auld.

10245. Nietzel, Michael T. (U Illinois) The effects of assessment and treatment mediated demand characteristics in a psychotherapy outcome analogue study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6219.

10246. Okonogi, Keigo. (Keio U, Medical School, Tokyo, Japan) The Ajase Complex (by Kosawa): The theory of psychotherapy proposed by a Japanese psychoanalytic pioneer. *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(5), 296-307.—Describes the "Ajase complex," the counterpart in Japanese culture of the Oedipus complex in the Western world. It was set forth by H. Kosawa (1897-1968) in his paper, "Two Different Kinds of Guilt Feelings," and presented to Freud by Kosawa in Vienna in 1932. Prince Ajasa wanted to kill his mother when he lost his feeling of oneness with her and his narcissistic omnipotence was damaged. Realizing, however, that the evil mother was also the good mother who had nursed him through illness (caused by his guilt feelings), he developed the capacity to accept his ambivalence towards her and thus re-established a healthy ego. In Kasawa's psychotherapy, the patient experiences, through togetherness with the therapist, a feeling of fusion with the mother and becomes able to develop a basic trust in the world and other people.—H. Bruml.

10247. Orenstein, Louis J. (Kent State U) Pre-therapy role preparation and attraction induction: An experimental analogue. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3505.

10248. Pollak, Marcia. (New York U) The function of perceptual concreteness, affect, and experiencing in psychoanalysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4055.

10249. Pope, Kenneth S.; Geller, Jesse D. & Wilkinson, Leland. (Yale U) Fee assessment and outpatient psychotherapy. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 835-841.—To test the widely held belief that fee assessment policy affects the psychotherapeutic process, data were gathered from the records of 434 clients who had received individual outpatient psychotherapy at a mental health center in 1972. The 3 predictor variables were fee (no payment, welfare, insurance, scaled payment, and full payment), diagnosis (psychosis, neurosis, personality disorder, transient situational disturbance, and other), and socioeconomic status (5 levels). A least-squares multivariate analysis of variance found only diagnosis to be significantly related to the outcome, number of appointments, and attendance of individual outpatient psychotherapy. Failure to find significant effects of fee assessment categories on therapeutic process suggests the invalidity of therapeutic purposes as a rationale to charge fees for psychotherapy. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10250. Raque, David W. (Southern Illinois U) The effects of a videotaped pretherapy training program on the behavior of clients during their initial therapy sessions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4673.

10251. Robison, Philip D. (Ohio U) The effects of level of therapist self-disclosure on high and low disclosing subject's perception of the therapist. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6223.

10252. Royce, W. Stephen & Weiss, Robert L. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, San Diego, CA) Behavioral cues in the judgment of marital satisfaction: A linear regression analysis. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 816-824.—40 undergraduate judges rated the level of marital satisfaction of 24 couples shown on videotape and then listed the behavioral cues used in making their judgments. The stimulus tapes were problem-solving interactions of both distressed and nondistressed couples. The tapes were scored for the actual occurrence of these cues, and multiple regression analyses were used to construct a model of the judges' cue usage and an actuarial prediction model using these same cues. Results indicate that (a) untrained judges were able to make discriminations of marital satisfaction-distress with significant but low validity; (b) judges' ratings were correlated with couples' overall rates of aversive but not of supportive behavior; (c) judges were able to specify useful behavioral cues, the most valid of which were compromise and attention; (d) the actuarial prediction model was more valid than the judges themselves. The utility for behavioral research of defining interpersonal behavior in terms of response-consequence units is discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10253. Rubin, Judith A. (Pittsburgh Child Guidance Ctr, PA) Through art to affect: Blind children express their feelings. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(9), 385-391. Describes an art program with multiply handicapped, visually impaired children. The program enabled them to let their feelings go, to move freely and rhythmically, and to experience the pleasure of controlling and creating with materials they could successfully use. They could also communicate important feelings, including those that related to their blindness, and especially the anger which was hard for them to express directly. They were able to be active rather than passive, to master not only the tools and materials, but also some of the unique stresses of their lives. Several reasons for the program's success are discussed: The children were free to choose materials and themes, allowing vital issues to emerge for each one; the unstructured media permitted many possibilities; and the symbolic nature of art facilitated sufficient disguise for psychic safety. The supportive structure provided ranged from physical containers for messy media to human containers for messy feelings. Indeed, the nonjudgmental acceptance of all thoughts, fantasies and productions (artistic and verbal), was perhaps the most essential condition for the expression of difficult, strong, and frightening feelings.—*Journal summary*.

10254. Saccuzzo, Dennis P. (Kent State U) Backward masking as a measure of attention in schizophrenia.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3508.

10255. Sanville, Jean. (Los Angeles Inst for Psychoanalytic Psychology, CA) Therapists in competition and cooperation with exorcists: The spirit world clinically revisited. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(4), 286-297.—Presents clinical vignettes depicting the occurrence of primitive, spirit manifestations in selected patients' lives. The meaning of these spirits for the patients and for society is discussed.—S. R. Stein.

10256. Schowalter, John E. & Pruett, Kyle. (Yale U, Child Study Ctr) The supervision process for individual child psychotherapy. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 708-718.—15 child psychiatrists out of training and 8 child psychiatrists in training were administered interview surveys relevant to therapy supervision. Results indicate that an air of open and mutual respect in which the supervisor shares his own style of supervision were most highly valued by respondents. Differences between supervision of child and adult therapy are also discussed. (17 ref)—R. M. Cohen.

10257. Schulz, Clarence G. (Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hosp, Baltimore, MD) An individualized psychotherapeutic approach with the schizophrenic patient. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 46-49.—Describes a psychotherapeutic treatment program for acute and chronic schizophrenic conditions. The program places emphasis on trying to fit the broad psychotherapeutic treatment effort to the particular needs of each patient. It is suggested that clinical signs and symptoms (e.g., projection, impulsivity, and gross identification with others) represent early primitive aspects of human personality. The therapist should, therefore, look to infancy and early childhood developmental concepts to understand these phenomena. Other symptoms of schizophrenia and specific techniques in the psychotherapeutic treatment of psychoses are examined. (18 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

10258. Schwabe, Christoph. (Karl-Marx-U, Abteilung für Psychotherapie und Neurosenforschung des Bereichs Medizin, Leipzig, E Germany) [Music therapy—therapeutic music pedagogy—teaching of music: An attempt at definition.] (German) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 705-713.—Distinguishes the terms music therapy, therapeutic music pedagogy, and teaching of music. Music therapy is essentially a method for psychotherapy, as 3 examples illustrate. (Russian & English summaries) (18 ref)—7 Czechlik.

10259. Silvestri, Richard J. (Kent State U) The treatment of emotionally disturbed retardates by implosive therapy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4676-4677.

10260. Sloky, Ronald J. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) Wilderness experience. A therapeutic modality. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3510.

10261. Smith, John Q. The life and death of a schizophrenic. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 2-7.—Describes a therapeutic relationship with a schizophrenic, focusing on the essential elements that made the therapy a

positive experience: the provision of friendship, the counteracting of fears of homosexuality, and the interpenetration of the self-punishing nature of his symptoms. The therapist's own reactions as he saw his patient struggle with death from cancer are described and analyzed.—C. McCreary.

10262. Strain, Phillip. (American U) **Increasing social play of severely retarded preschoolers with sociodramatic activities.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 7-9.—Conducted a study to determine whether sociodramatic activities would function to increase the social play of severely retarded preschool children during a free-play period. Ss were 8 severely retarded 48-52 mo olds with a mean IQ of 37. Social play was observed across baseline and intervention (sociodramatic play provided) conditions in an ABAB design. Results suggest that the opportunity to engage in sociodramatic activities and increased social play are functionally related.—*Journal abstract*.

10263. Swanson, Ardis R. **Communicating with depressed persons.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 63-67.—Argues that therapeutic communication with depressed persons requires both a theoretical and practical foundation. The dynamics of verbal messages and problematic verbal and nonverbal messages are discussed. The dynamics of depression and the dynamics of communication in the treatment of depression are also examined.—M. L. Hogan.

10264. Swift, Wayne S. (U Texas, Austin) **Student preferences for therapist age, sex, and behavior as a function of a simulated problem.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4678-4679.

10265. Taylor, Gilda R. (Temple U) **The effect of counseling on insulin-dependent adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4030.

10266. Toomin, Marjorie K. & Toomin, Hershel. (Biofeedback Research Inst, Los Angeles, CA) **GSR biofeedback in psychotherapy: Some clinical observations.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 33-38.—Reports on the use of GSR feedback as an aid in dynamic psychotherapy. Changes in skin conductance give immediate feedback to both client and therapist regarding emotional responsivity to internal and external stimuli. Case reports are presented that portray various reactivity patterns (over-, under-, and variable-reactors). It is concluded that GSR feedback increases the effectiveness of verbal psychotherapy by providing immediate awareness of body mind relationships and by encouraging the client to express emotionally relevant concerns. (23 ref)—C. McCreary.

10267. Tourame, G. (Hôpital de la Timone, Clinique Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Marseilles, France) [The psychodrama of Moreno.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 249-253. Presents some historical facts about the development of psychodrama and its introduction into the US in 1925. Psychodrama aims to liberate a human being from alienation and to restore a creative and interrelating spontaneity through the acting out and subsequent discussion.—K. J. Hartman.

10268. Tyrrell, Thomas J. (Duquesne U) **Vivid presence and technical presences in psychoanalytic and phenomenological encounter.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4680.

10269. West, Malcolm. (Ctr for Psychological Services, Montreal, Canada) **Building a relationship with the unmotivated client.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 48-51.—Offers theories and specific suggestions, illustrated by case examples, as to how the therapist can build a therapeutic relationship with an unmotivated client. He must start where the client is, and not try to begin with a set of conditions imposed on the client.—C. McCreary.

10270. Zappella, Michele. (Ospedale Regionale S. Maria della Scale, Servizio de Neuropsichiatria Infantile, Siena, Italy) **Social control in child psychiatry: A fragment of the child-doctor relationship.** *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Jan-Feb), Vol 36(1), 50-64.—One of the main problems of child psychiatry is represented by a persistent power relationship between the all-knowing doctor and the helpless child. A case of selective mutism is presented to show when nonauthoritarian child-oriented management takes place. It is suggested that child psychiatry, as an aspect of a larger social phenomenon, may be an instrument of social control and repression of children.—L. L'Abate.

10271. Zweifach, Marilyn S. (Boston U, Graduate School) **Effects of a cross-age tutoring therapy program for disadvantaged adolescent girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4682.

Group & Family Therapy

10272. Bayrakal, Sadi. (Jewish General Hosp, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Montreal, Canada) **A group experience with chronically disabled adolescents.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1291-1294.—Describes experiences as the leader of a therapy group for adolescents with muscular dystrophy. 11 14-17 yr olds confined to wheelchairs, of average or above-average intelligence, and in a regular high school curriculum were referred. The group progressed through discernible stages of dependence-flight, independence, regression, interdependence, disenchantment, and resolution. Results show that by the end of the experience, the group had developed more meaningful communication and interrelationships than they had exhibited previously. It is suggested that such groups could be helpful for other chronically disabled adolescents.—*Journal abstract*.

10273. Bentham, Jack E. (Texas Tech U) **The effects of Tavistock conference, encounter-tape, and theme-centered group approaches on certain personality variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4652.

10274. Bergner, Raymond M. (U Colorado) **The development and evaluation of a training videotape for the resolution of marital conflict.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3485.

10275. Crowley, Joseph J. (Florida State U) **Reality versus client-centered group therapy with adolescent males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4657.

10276. Dufour, Roger & Nadal, Jean. [Directed reverie and group imagery.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapeutiques*, 1975(Jun), No 20, 69-79.—Argues that the therapeutic group process cannot be adequately ex-

plained simply as a regression, that it must be understood as a common living of archaic thought patterns, which are communicated in words. In the therapeutic group there is an oscillation between imagery and language. The directed-reverie technique applied to groups makes possible a particularly valuable mode of listening. (English, Spanish, & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

10277. Galińska, Elzbieta. (Inst Psychoneurologiczny, Klinika Nerwic, Warsaw, Poland) [Receptive group music therapy at the Neurological Clinic of the Psychoneurological Institute, Warsaw.] (Germ) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 714-721.—Describes music therapy with groups, conducted as part of the complex therapy for neuroses. The basic principles of such therapy and the practical difficulties encountered and overcome are discussed. (Russian & English summaries)—*T. Czeschlik*.

10278. Guillhot, Jean & Guillhot, Marie-Aimée. [A technique centered on group imagination: Group-elicited reverie.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapiques*, 1975(Jun), No 20, 94-99.—Deals with problems of resistance and defensive formations arising in group therapy. Utilization of group-suggested dreams serves to clarify these defensive structures. (English, Spanish, & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

10279. Joanning, Harvey H. (U Iowa) Behavioral reversal versus traditional therapy in the group treatment of socially nonassertive individuals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4665-4666.

10280. Jović-Milenković, Milica. [Therapy in a large group.] (Srer) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 127-133.

10281. Kaličanin, Predrag. [Socio-psychiatric methods in work with outpatients.] (Srer) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 51-57.

10282. Kobal, Miloš. [Sociotherapeutic methods in the treatment of adolescents.] (Srer) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 59-64.

10283. Kordinak, Stanley T. (Texas A&M U) The relationship between cognitive rehearsal and the reduction of measured anxiety in college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3501.

10284. Leader, Arthur L. (Jewish Family Service, New York, NY) The place of in-laws in marital relationships. *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 486-491.—Focuses on the importance of the spouse's family and suggests that individuals leaving their own families for marriage carry over to the in-laws a strong sense of family. Conflicts arise when the spouse seeks to work out, through the partner's family, old problems existing in the original family. Case examples illustrate the problems in treatment.—*M. W. Linn*.

10285. Meggs, Gordon. A social worker's approach to marriage counseling problems: An explanation to lay people. *Mental Health in Australia*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(2), 58-60.—Discusses the reasons why people seek marriage counseling. Besides obvious defects in a marital relationship, such as the immaturity of individual partners and poor communication, external pressures and frustrations create severe stresses in marriage; e.g., community

disorganization, social injustices, and employment problems. Treatment of disturbed marital relationships should be directed not only at the individuals directly concerned but at the values, policies, and institutions of society as a whole.—*A. F. Vitiello*.

10286. Miller, Vinnie H. (U Oregon) An evaluation of the effect of a sexual enrichment group experience on the sexual satisfaction and sexual pleasure of married couples. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6218.

10287. Mušević, Vasko. [Acute psychotic patients in a therapeutic community.] (Srer) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 121-125.

10288. Nadal, Jean; Papas, P.; Semeriva, J.-P. & Thiberge, B. [A sketch of the imagination of the task-oriented group.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothérapiques*, 1975(Jun), No 20, 83-88.—Proposes hypotheses for understanding how task-oriented groups in institutions function. Each "case" discussed by such a group (in a case-conference) enables the group to organize and to express unconscious themes: living through one's body (which is healthy or sick, needs food, does work), giving birth, and asserting one's sexual powers. (English, Spanish, & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

10289. O'Brien, Charles P. (U Pennsylvania) Group therapy for schizophrenia: A practical approach. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 119-130.—A review of the literature indicates that group therapy may have therapeutic advantages for outpatient schizophrenics. The following points are made regarding the use of such treatment: (a) Long-term outpatient group therapy is acceptable to most schizophrenic patients. It should be introduced to the patient by a therapist experienced in the field so that the advantages can be presented to the patient. (b) Groups should be balanced according to function rather than diagnosis. (c) In treating withdrawn patients, the therapist's immediate task is to promote social interaction among the group members. (29 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10290. Padberg, Joan. Bargaining to improve communications in conjoint family therapy. *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 68-72.

Examines the steps in the "bargaining" process in conjoint family therapy. Clinical data are provided to illustrate the use of the bargaining technique. One of the principal aims of conjoint family therapy is to improve the clarity and directness of communications within the family so that all members are able to participate appropriately and with some equality. Bargaining aids in communication among the family members.—*M. L. Hogan*.

10291. Pattison, E. Mansell et al. (U California, Irvine) A psychosocial kinship model for family therapy. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1246-1251.—Family therapy has traditionally centered on the nuclear family and thus has been typically oriented toward urban White middle-class families. A variety of modifications in therapeutic technique has evolved for work with modern families whose structure consists of a functional psychosocial family kinship. A formal theoretical framework and a model for family therapy are reported that encompass the total psychosocial network (i.e., the extended kinships of the nuclear

family and the functional kin such as friends, neighbors, and associates). (51 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10292. Pendergrass, Virginia E. (Florida State U) **Marriage counseling with lesbian couples.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 93-96.—Presents a proposal for marriage counseling for lesbian couples, illustrated with case studies. It is suggested that fears of dependence and role conflict have parallel problems in lesbian relationships; the acceptance of a particular dominant or submissive role is not necessarily consonant with acceptance of a corresponding sex identity. Issues needing further exploration are cited.—C. McCreary.

10293. Popović, Milan. [Sociotherapeutic work with large groups of inpatients.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 39-46.—Describes experiences, group interactions, and content of group therapy sessions with large groups (25-30) of inpatients in a psychiatric hospital. Besides daily group meetings, special weekend sessions and staff meetings are held. An interpretation of group dynamics is offered in terms of Hartman's ego psychology concepts. (English summary)—P. Vrtunski.

10294. Sherrard, Peter A. (U Massachusetts) **Predicting group leader/member interaction: The efficacy of the Ivey taxonomy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6392-6393.

10295. Winkelmann, Fritjof. (Deutsche Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Münchener Lehr- und Forschungsinstitut, Munich, W Germany) [The dying patient and his family: A Balint Group's experiences.] (Germ) *Dynamische Psychiatrie*, 1975, Vol 8(5), 318-327.—Describes how the physician may unwittingly promote the denial of death. He may be identifying with the patient or the family and may thus prevent communication, dissolution of the symbiotic relationship, and creativity in organizing the end of life. These unconscious interactions among the physician, the patient, and his family can be worked out psychodramatically in a Balint group. Dying is seen as a group process in which both the patient and his family need help in order to achieve separation from each other without guilt feelings.—*Journal summary*.

10296. Wittrup, Roger G. (Western Michigan U) **Marriage enrichment: A preventative counseling program designed to attain relationship potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6399.

10297. Wright, Logan. (U Oklahoma Health Sciences Ctr, Children's Hosp, Oklahoma City) **Indirect treatment of children through principle-oriented parent consultation.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 148.—Attempted to obtain quantifiable outcome data for a principle-oriented consultation technique used to alter parents' attitudes and children's behaviors. Data from 22 mothers who had participated in 3 separate consultation groups and 22 matched controls indicate the consultation technique is an economical and valid method of changing mothers' knowledge of their parental skills and their children's level of adaptation.

10298. Zdravković, Jezdimir. [A large group of chronic psychotic patients in a therapeutic community.]

(Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 113-119.

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

10299. Adelson, Joseph P. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Feedback and group development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4648-4649.

10300. DeJulio, Steven S. (U Utah) **The effects of pre-group norm setting in encounter groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3491.

10301. Denes, Magda. (Adelphi U, Inst of Advanced Psychological Studies) **The ethos of sensitivity training.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 52-55.—Describes the historical and cultural forces that underlie the sensitivity training movement, focusing on the economic, sociologic, and psychological factors. Technocratic culture impedes the development of authentic identity and has led to the need for sensitivity groups.—C. McCreary.

10302. Diamond, Michael J. & Shapiro, Jerrold L. (U Hawaii) **An expedient model of encounter group learning.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 56-59.—Proposes an empirically based theoretical formulation to account for the learning that takes place in intra- or interpersonal encounter groups. A four-fold classification of such learning is suggested: personal awareness, cognitive structuring, arousal enhancement and reduction, and behavioral expression. (18 ref)—C. McCreary.

10303. Harris, Ann. (Ctr for Human Development, Springfield, MA) **The TORI model of change and the changing woman.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 29(8), 22-27.—Discusses TORI (standing for trust, openness, relaxation, and interdependence), a group method of sensitivity training. The goal is to intervene in people's lives to help them become more self-accepting, more growth-oriented and more connected with others. With women, however, the opposite results often occur. This is because women need first to resolve the problems of socially imposed sex roles. They need help in learning the experience of autonomous power, task orientation, intellectualizing, impersonal behavior, addressing large groups, and invulnerability to feedback. Hence, the training that is good for the male may not be good for the female.—R. L. Sulzer.

10304. Herger, Jean. (U Miami, FL) **A modification of the human relations laboratory treatment method with psychiatric patients to include empathy training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4043.

10305. Keys, Christopher B. (U Cincinnati) **Group process training and small group problem solving.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4047.

10306. Lindquist, Carol U. et al. (U Illinois, Psychological & Counseling Ctr) **Social skills training: Dating skills treatment manual.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 279.

10307. Papas, P. & Semeriva, J.-P. [A transcultural approach to imaginal activity.] (Fren) *Etudes Psychothér.*

apiques, 1975(Jun), No 20, 109-112.—Describes experience in leading sensitivity training groups among the staff of a Moroccan university. (English, Spanish, & Portuguese summaries)—*F. Auld*.

10308. Putman, Anthony O. (U Colorado) **Effects of marathon encounter groups on self-reported behavior in interpersonal contexts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3506.

10309. Robinson, Norman W. (Stanford U) **Usual social modeling and rehearsal in assertive training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6222-6223.

10310. Sacks, Adam D. (U Massachusetts) **Creativity in human relationships: Theoretical bases and workshop application.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6391.

10311. Schlafer, Richard J. (U Wisconsin) **A comparison of selected test variables between structured vs unstructured marathon encounter group counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6391.

10312. Sears, Andrew B. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Communication and the peak-experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4027.

10313. Steele, Dennis D. (U Utah) **Self-disclosure and peak experience in intensive small groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3476.

10314. Teahan, John E. (Wayne State U) **Role playing and group experience to facilitate attitude and value changes among Black and White police officers.** *Journal of Social Issues*, 1975, Vol 31(1), 35-45.—149 White and 31 Black police officers were seen in weekly sessions involving role playing and interpersonal feedback during academy training. The sessions were designed to improve communication and relationships between Black and White officers. All Ss were administered the Rokeach Value Survey, a social survey questionnaire, and a police-community attitude questionnaire both before and after the sessions. Contrary to expectation, White officers became both more sensitized to the presence of Black White problems and more prejudiced toward Blacks, whereas Black officers who attended became more positive toward Whites. It was felt that results were due in part to a perception by White officers that the program was initiated for the benefit of Blacks rather than for all.—*Journal abstract*.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

10315. Ascher, L. Michael & Phillips, Debora. (Temple U, Behavior Therapy Unit) **Guided behavior rehearsal.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 215-218.—Describes guided behavior rehearsal, a method for training individuals with a general lack of interpersonal skills. Central to the program is the peer model (a nonprofessional trained guide) who has facility in the area in which the patient has the most difficulty. The guide models appropriate behavior for the patient in the relevant troublesome social situations. The entire program centers on the desensitization paradigm utilizing in vivo desensitization and imaginal desensitization together with modeling, positive reinforcement, behavior rehearsal and assertive

training. Office sessions with the therapist are interspersed among those with the model. 4 case reports are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

10316. Bach, Roger & Moylan, Joseph J. (Salt Lake Community Mental Health Ctr, UT) **Parents administer behavior therapy for inappropriate urination and encopresis: A case study.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 239-241.—Reports on a 6-yr-old boy with a 2½-yr history of incontinence of urine and secondary reactive encopresis who was treated by his disturbed parents with an operant approach. The parents administered money rewards on a continuous schedule for appropriate expulsion and ignored soiling. The rate of urine incontinence dropped immediately, but results with the encopresis were not as successful. Accordingly, the parents began to reward the child for simply attempting to defecate, and great improvement was obtained. When the rate of inappropriate soiling dropped to near zero, the money rewards were reduced and faded into a weekly allowance. A 2-yr follow-up indicates no remission. The parents' problems remained unchanged throughout the program.—*Journal abstract*.

10317. Bailhe, John D. (Temple U) **Modeling and audience effects on fear of snakes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3484.

10318. Ball, Thomas S. et al. (Pacific Neuropsychiatric Inst, Pomona, CA) **An accelerometer-activated device to control assaultive and self-destructive behaviors in retardates.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 223-228.—Evaluated a device for the control of assaultive and self-destructive behaviors in retardates. It consists of a portable, battery-operated electrical pulse generator which delivers an aversive, yet harmless, shock to the skin in response to the activation of accelerometers attached to a nonrestraining jacket worn by the S. Because the accelerometers respond only to violent movements or impact forces, the 2 retarded Ss, a 7½ yr old girl and a 13-yr-old boy, when not engaging in assaultive or self-destructive behaviors could move freely through the environment and engage in a normal range of activities without receiving shock. Summaries of other cases are presented.—*Journal abstract*.

10319. Bechtel, James E. & McNamara, J. Regis. (Ohio U) **Relaxation as a factor in semantic desensitization.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 925.—Assigned 32 female undergraduates with spider phobias to 1 of 4 groups: semantic desensitization (SD) and relaxation, SD and no relaxation, control-relaxation, and control-no relaxation. SD failed to promote modification of evaluative meanings evoked by the feared object. There appears to be a critical need to reassess the effectiveness of SD with other populations displaying varying types and amounts of fear.

10320. Blanchard, Edward B. & Haynes, Mary R. (Tennessee Medical Coll, Memphis) **Biofeedback treatment of a case of Raynaud's disease.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 230-234.—Successfully treated a 28-yr-old female patient with long-standing, moderately severe Raynaud's disease with biofeedback procedure based on finger tip

surface temperature. Control conditions in the experiment isolated the feedback training as the important element in the treatment. Follow-up data at 2, 4, and 7 mo with booster treatment sessions are presented.—*Journal abstract.*

10321. **Blitch, Joseph W.** (U South Carolina) **The effects of self-monitoring of eating behaviors on weight change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4653.

10322. **Bouffard, Dennis L.** (Indiana U) **A comparison of response acquisition and desensitization approaches to assertion training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4654.

10323. **Braukmann, Curtis J.** (U Kansas) **An evaluation of a selection interview instructional package for pre-delinquents at Achievement Place.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6233.

10324. **Cavior, Norman & Deutsch, Anne-Marie.** (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **Systematic desensitization to reduce dream-induced anxiety.** *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 1975(Dec), Vol 161(6), 433-435.—Discusses the use of a modified version of systematic desensitization to reduce the anxiety and negative interpersonal consequences produced by a recurrent aversive dream resulting from events in the real world. After 3 sessions with the therapists and several practice sessions by himself, the 16-yr-old incarcerated male S reported no further anxiety to the dream and improved relations with the institutional staff.

10325. **Conger, Judith C.; Conger, Anthony J. & Brehm, Sharon S.** (Duke U) **Fear level as a moderator of false feedback effects in snake phobics.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 135-141.—Assigned 24 high- and low-fear female undergraduates (Wolpe and Lazarus's Fear Survey Schedule) to noise or false heart-rate feedback groups. Ss also completed the S-R Inventory of Anxiousness. In addition, contiguity between the shock-snake stimuli was varied to provide a test of an aversion relief model. As was predicted, low-fear as compared to high-fear Ss approached the snake significantly more after exposure to false heart-rate feedback. The contiguity variable had no effect. Approach behavior and fear of shocks were highly correlated (.86) for low-fear false-feedback Ss only, suggesting that the contrast stimulus may play a significant role in the false heart-rate feedback effect. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10326. **Conway, John B.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **A handbook of self-control procedures for cigarette smokers.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 285.

10327. **Coursey, Robert D.** (U Maryland) **Electromyograph feedback as a relaxation technique.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 825-834.—Compared an EMG feedback group of 10 normal undergraduate males with 2 control conditions of 10 Ss each. One control group was told to relax but given no specific instructions nor feedback, only a constant tone. The 2nd control group was given instructions about relaxation, a constant tone but no feedback. The feedback group received variable-tone feedback from the

frontalis muscle. Every S had 1 baseline session and 7 21-min practice sessions over a 2-wk period. The feedback group achieved significantly lower EMG scores than the 2 control groups, which did not significantly differ between themselves. Measures of subjective anxiety (Mattsson's Anxiety Scale) showed significant decreases between the beginning and end of each session for all 3 groups, but only 1 of the 6 measures of state anxiety (e.g., Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Nowlis Mood Adjective Check List, and Mooney Problem Checklist) favored the feedback group over the controls. No differences between groups emerged on measures of trait anxiety. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10328. **Cox, Daniel J.; Freundlich, Andrew & Meyer, Robert G.** (U Louisville) **Differential effectiveness of electromyograph feedback, verbal relaxation instructions, and medication placebo with tension headaches.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 892-898.—27 16-64 yr old Ss with chronic tension headaches were divided into 3 groups. Nine were assigned to auditory EMG feedback, 9 to progressive relaxation instructions, and 9 to placebo treatment. Ss came for 2 wks of pre- and posttreatment assessment, with 4 wks of intervening treatment. Measures were taken on headache frequency, intensity and duration, frontalis EMG recordings, medication intake, Nowicki-Strickland Loss of Control Scale, and the Psychosomatic Checklist. Comparison of postassessment and 4-mo follow-up data indicate that biofeedback and verbal relaxation instructions were equally superior to the medicine placebo on all measured variables in the direction of clinical improvement, except for shifts in locus of control. All groups experienced equally significant shifts toward internality. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10329. **Danker, P. S.; Miklich, D. R.; Pratt, C. & Creer, T. L.** **An unsuccessful attempt to instrumentally condition peak expiratory flow rates in asthmatic children.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 209-213.—Reports 2 unsuccessful attempts to operantly condition bronchial relaxation with spirometry in 11 8-11 yr old children. Only 1 of the 11 Ss showed definite signs of conditioning, and none showed any changes in their asthmatic conditions. Implications of the results for previously reported successful conditioning of this response are noted. (16 ref)

10330. **Doleys, Daniel M. & Arnold, Susan.** (U Alabama, Medical School) **Treatment of childhood encopresis: Full cleanliness training.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 14-16.—Describes the use of full cleanliness training in combination with positive reinforcement as a treatment for encopresis with an 8-yr-old retarded male who demonstrated a toilet phobia. Soiling was effectively eliminated at the end of 16 wks of treatment but recurred when the parents became inconsistent in their use of the procedure during follow-up. The merits of the treatment program are discussed as are some procedural difficulties.—*Journal abstract.*

10331. **Elliott, Charles H. & Denney, Douglas R.** (U Kansas) **Weight control through covert sensitization and false feedback.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 842-850.—45 undergraduates who were at least 10 lbs over their ideal weight were treated with 1 of 3 weight control procedures: (a)

attention placebo, (b) covert sensitization, and (c) covert sensitization augmented by false physiological feedback. Although all of the treatment groups lost weight, there was no differential weight loss among the groups at posttest or a 4-wk follow-up test. The effectiveness of covert sensitization beyond that of the simpler attention placebo procedure was limited to reductions in the rated desirability of foods incorporated in the treatments. The addition of false feedback led to a greater reduction in these desirability ratings beyond that which could be attributed to covert sensitization alone. Results are discussed in terms of the limited instances in which covert sensitization might be applicable as a weight control procedure. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10332. Fisher, E. B. & Winkler, Robin C. (Washington U, St Louis) **Self-control over intrusive experiences.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 911-916.—Describes the case of an 18-yr-old female undergraduate whose presenting problem consisted of recurrent, frightening, and uncontrollable visual sensations. Agreeing that the major problem with the sensations was their intrusive nature, the client cooperated in exercises designed to increase her control over the production and dismissal of them. The exercises involved producing, maintaining, and dismissing the sensations at the verbal signals of the therapist. Praise was given contingent on the client's ability to produce and dismiss the sensations faster and to maintain them longer. With 2 sensations of a particularly frightening nature, exercises were carried out after a relaxation induction. At both the 45- and 85-day follow-up, the client reported substantially reduced incidence of the sensations and no anxiety attributable to them. Data indicate that improvement was attributable to practice and to other manipulations involved in the exercise sessions themselves. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10333. Frazier, James R. & Schneider, Henry. (North Carolina Memorial Hosp, Child Development Inst, Chapel Hill) **Parental management of inappropriate hyperactivity in a young retarded child.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 246-247.—Describes a procedure used by parents of a 3-yr-old boy to eliminate inappropriate hyperactive behavior at mealtime and after meals, using a multiple baseline procedure and contingent attention and time-out. A sharp decrease in inappropriate behaviors is reported.

10334. Frederiksen, Lee W. (U Mississippi, Medical Ctr, Jackson) **Treatment of ruminative thinking by self-monitoring.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 258-259.—Reports on a 25-yr-old housewife with a 6-yr history of ruminative thinking who was treated using 2 self-monitoring procedures. Ruminative episodes were reduced in rate, but not eliminated, by a simple frequency count. A more intensive monitoring procedure (recording 7 variables surrounding each episode) virtually eliminated the episodes.

10335. Friar, Linda R. & Beatty, Jackson. (U Connecticut) **Migraine: Management by trained control of vasoconstriction.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 46-53.—Investigated the effect of operant training of vasoconstriction in the

extracranial arteries involved in migraine headache in 9 19-54 yr old Ss (experimental group). Training of vasoconstriction in an irrelevant site, the hand, was given to 9 other Ss (control group). All Ss experienced frequent and severe migraine. Arterial pulse waves were recorded from the surface of the skin with pressure plethysmographs. Training sessions included continuous visual feedback of the reinforced pulse waveform presented on a storage oscilloscope and intermittent auditory feedback determined by a digital computer. Following 8 training sessions, in a final no-feedback session the experimental group demonstrated vasoconstriction in the extracranial arteries ($p < .0005$), but the control group did not ($p < .50$). Ss were instructed to apply training at the onset of migraine. Comparison of 30-day pre- and posttraining records showed that the experimental group experienced improvement in headache symptomatology as measured by incidence of major headache attacks. Headache symptomatology was relatively stable in the control group. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10336. Gastaut, Henri. (U Marseilles, France) **Comments on "Biofeedback in Epileptics: Equivocal relationship of reinforced EEG frequency to seizure reduction" by Bonnie J. Kaplan.** *Epilepsia* 16:477-485, 1975. *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 487-489.—Comments favorably on B. J. Kaplan's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) study which found no appreciable evidence for a biofeedback-induced reduction of seizures in epileptic patients. Various methods for assessing the effects of biofeedback and the sometimes questionable conclusions drawn from studies using these methods are examined.

10337. Gilbert, Grant O. **Extinction procedures: Proceed with caution.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 28-29.—Examines the riskiness of initiating extinction procedures when consistency cannot be maintained (e.g., because of changing staff who sometimes unknowingly reward the undesirable behavior). It is pointed out that intermittent reinforcement strengthens a response, and the undesirable behaviors not only continue but are rendered more resistant to further efforts at extinction.

10338. Gladstone, Bruce W. (U Kansas) **The development and generalization of behavior modification techniques by high school students working with retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6237-6238.

10339. Goodwin, Sally E. & Mahoney, Michael J. (Pennsylvania State U) **Modification of aggression through modeling: An experimental probe.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 200-202.—Asked 4 hyperactive impulsive 6-11 yr olds to play a game involving verbal assault. Baseline observations indicated a marked inability to cope with verbal aggression. Ss subsequently viewed a videotape depicting a young boy coping with similar verbal aggression by means of covert coping self-statements. Following coaching and practice in these coping skills, all Ss demonstrated marked improvement. Classroom assessments of disruptiveness prior to and following treatment also reflected performance improvement. The interpretation of results is qualified as tentative due to the methodological limitations of the study.—*Journal abstract*.

10340. Gordon, Steven B. (Rutgers State U, Medical School, Piscataway) **Multiple assessment of behavior modification with families.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 917.—Critiques the analysis and interpretation of the paper-and-pencil outcome measures used by S. M. Eyberg and S. M. Johnson (see PA, Vol 52:12950) in a study of behavior modification with families. It is noted that no distinction was made as to which of the 5 measures were needed for a case to be a success and that of the 12 "successful" families, 5 had a negative outcome on 2 of 3 observations.

10341. Grot, James S. (Northern Illinois U) **Informational and competing-response aspects of the therapeutic procedure time-out from positive reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4040-4041.

10342. Gullick, Eugenia L. (U Georgia) **Behavioral contracting: A controlled study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4664.

10343. Hagen, Richard L. (Florida State U) **Behavioral therapies and the treatment of schizophrenics.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 70-96.—Provides a behavioral definition of schizophrenia and discusses the goals of behavioral therapy in the treatment of schizophrenia. Some of the procedures used in individual and small group settings are discussed, including reinforcement procedures and the use of aversive stimuli (e.g., self-control and self-monitoring procedures, self-shock, and assertion training). The use, establishment, and benefits of token economies are examined, and a review of the current status of behavior therapy is provided. (5 1/2 p ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

10344. Haldeman, Charles F. (Purdue U) **Reactivity to anxiety provoking stimuli in criminal sexual psychopaths.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3498.

10345. Hobbs, Steven A. & Forehand, Rex. (U Georgia) **Effects of differential release from time-out on children's deviant behavior.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 256-257.—Reports results when contingent and noncontingent release from time-out were compared for effect on disruption during time-out and on noncompliance at other times. Ss were 12 4-6 yr olds and their mothers. Contingent release seemed to yield better results.

10346. Hoeltzel, Rodney C. (U Southern California) **Reading rates and comprehension as affected by single and multiple-ratio schedules of reinforcement within a token economy as measured by precision techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6448-6449.

10347. Hursh, Daniel E. (U Kansas) **Training behavior modifiers: A comparison of written and direct instructional methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6241.

10348. Ihli, Kenneth L. (Washington State U) **The effects of systematic desensitization, information, and no treatment on response to ischemic pain.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4044.

10349. Jeffrey, Daniel B. (U Utah) **A comparison of the effects of external control and self-control on the**

modification and maintenance of weight. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3499.

10350. Johansson, Mary A. (U Minnesota) **Evaluation of group therapy with children: A behavioral approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3499.

10351. Johnson, Steven M. & Eyberg, Sheila. (U Oregon, Psychology Clinic) **Evaluating outcome data: A reply to Gordon.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 917-919.—Replies to S. B. Gordon's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) comments on the authors' 1975 article on behavior modification with families. Gordon's criticism that equal weighting was given to measures differing in objectivity is refuted, and the advantages of multiple criteria assessment are outlined.

10352. Jones, Mary C. (U California, Inst of Human Development, Berkeley) **A 1924 pioneer looks at behavior therapy.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 181-187.—Briefly reviews a half century of behaviorism, especially the work of John B. Watson. Watson's experiments on children's fears and his theoretical position are discussed. (31 ref)

10353. Kaplan, Bonnie J. (VA Hosp, Neuropsychology Lab, West Haven, CT) **Biofeedback in epileptics: Equivocal relationship of reinforced EEG frequency to seizure reduction.** *Epilepsia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(3), 477-485.—Gave biofeedback training of 12-14 Hz activity to 2 epileptics. No effects on clinical EEGs, seizure incidence, or proportion of EEG spectral power in the frequency range being trained were observed. Subsequently, biofeedback training of 6-12 Hz Rolandic activity was provided for 3 epileptics. 2 patients experienced reductions in seizure not accompanied by medication changes. Since no learning of 6-12 Hz activity was detected, the changes in seizure incidence cannot be attributed to EEG biofeedback. It is suggested that the experience in the feedback setting provided these 2 patients with new techniques of relaxation. In view of the lack of statistical evidence of EEG changes following EEG biofeedback and the small number of patients trained to date, it appears wise to maintain a cautious attitude until the issue of causality is clear. (French, Spanish & German summaries) (18 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10354. Kasdorf, Jerry A. (U Georgia) **A comparison of treatment techniques in the long term reduction of cigarette smoking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3500.

10355. Kass, Warren A. (St Louis U) **Incentive and drive in systematic desensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4666.

10356. Kirschner, Neil M. (Southern Illinois U) **The effectiveness of intensive and extensive behavioral training in the modification of low assertive behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4667.

10357. Knapczyk, Dennis R. & Yoppi, Judith O. (Indiana U, Developmental Training Ctr) **Development of cooperative and competitive play responses in developmentally disabled children.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 245-255.

—Studied the usefulness of a behavior management procedure for training cooperative and competitive social play. Ss were 5 8–10 yr old educable mentally retarded children who had marked behavior and communication disorders. Baseline data indicated that the Ss exhibited no competitive responses and low levels of cooperative play. Upon instituting a token-praise-feedback procedure, increases in cooperative play as well as small increases in competitive play were observed. Reinstating the token-feedback procedure after reversal resulted in high levels of competitive play with no change in cooperative play. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10358. Knappenberger, Robert R. (Case Western Reserve U) **Relation of environmental expectations, locus of control, and patient behavior in a follow-up study of operant conditioning with schizophrenic women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4047.

10359. Laviguer, Henry. (U Illinois) **The use of siblings as an adjunct to the behavioral treatment of children in the home with parents as therapists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6214-6215.

10360. Lentz, Robert J. (NIMH, Adolf Meyer Ctr. Clinical-Research Unit, Decatur, IL) **Changes in chronic mental patients' interview behavior: Effects of differential treatment and management.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 192-199.—Assessed changes in chronic mental patients' apparent level of functioning as a function of (a) a 2-yr differential institutional treatment history (response-contingent vs noncontingent experiences) and (b) a prompt for a valued consequence awarded contingent upon improved interview behavior (prompt for impression management). The Minimal Social Behavior Scale and the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale were used. A 2 × 2 design with 4 groups of 10 Ss each was employed. Ss averaged 46 yrs of age and had 16 yrs of current hospitalization. Group equation, rater blinding, interrater reliabilities, and power of experimental manipulations were documented. Correlational analyses suggested that responsiveness to prompting was positively related to level of functioning. These analyses, along with group comparisons, suggest that neither recent treatment history nor positive "impression management" instructions had much effect on the interview behavior of chronic mental patients who functioned very poorly. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10361. Lick, John R. & Unger, Thomas E. (State U New York, Buffalo) **External validity of laboratory fear assessment: Implications from two case studies.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 864-866.—Exposed 1 snake-phobic woman and 1 spider phobic woman to a live snake or spider after they received systematic desensitization. In one assessment condition the 2 Ss were asked to approach and handle a caged snake or spider as in the traditional behavioral approach test, whereas in the other condition the Ss were exposed to the uncaged phobic stimuli. Both Ss manifested substantially greater physiological and cognitive distress while looking at the uncaged stimuli from a distance of 30 ft than when actually touching the caged snake or spider. Although both Ss were able to touch the

caged snake or spider, they still reported being unable to engage in behaviors that were previously inhibited because of their phobia. Both Ss emphasized the importance of feeling in control when the phobic stimulus was caged but feeling out of control when the phobic stimulus was uncaged. Implications for the external validity of the behavioral approach test are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10362. Longin, Harold E. & Rooney, William M. (Central District Guidance Ctr, Clarksburg, WV) **Teaching denial assertion to chronic hospitalized patients.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 219-222.—Trained 17 chronic hospitalized female participants in an intensive behavioral treatment program by a semi-automated assertion training procedure aimed at producing greater refusal to unreasonable demands. Ss had not been screened for deficits in assertive skills. They averaged 49 yrs of age and had an average of 11 yrs of hospitalization. The training program utilized modeling, coaching, and either overt or covert behavioral rehearsal. 10 control Ss participated in the comprehensive behavioral treatment program but received no assertion training. A 2nd control group of 8 Ss neither participated in the program nor received training. Trained Ss displayed greater refusal in the role-playing situations for which they had been trained than did controls. Overt rehearsal led to greater refusal than covert rehearsal. The greater assertion was maintained on trained, but not untrained, Ss at 24-mo follow-up.—*Journal abstract*.

10363. Lott, Daniel R. & Murray, Edward J. (U Miami, FL) **The effect of expectancy manipulation on outcome in systematic desensitization.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 28-32.—Studied the effect of expectancy manipulation on outcome in systematic desensitization. Ss were 24 male and female psychology students who reported a fear of snakes. Expectancy manipulation was independently assessed by asking Ss to predict their ability to overcome their fears and the expectancy effect was validated. 48 other Ss from the same pool were given positive or neutral expectancy followed by relaxation training and systematic desensitization. Ss in the positive expectancy condition showed a greater approach to the snake than those in the neutral group although both groups improved significantly. Findings are accounted for in terms of genuine changes of belief rather than as mere superficial compliance. (28 ref)—*C. McCreary*.

10364. Maloney, Patrick B. (United States International U) **The effect of attitudes in the conditioning of verbal behavior in aware humans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4050.

10365. Marshall, W. L. (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Reducing masturbatory guilt.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 260-261.—Presents a case of a 22-yr-old male which illustrates difficulties that may be encountered when modifying sexual fantasies where guilt is associated with masturbation and demonstrates a method for reducing such guilt. A reinforcement procedure successfully increased positive thoughts and feelings about masturbation so that orgasmic reconditioning was facilitated.

10366. Mathis, Harold I. (Comprehensive Psychiatric Services, Southfield, MI) **Instating sexual adequacy in a disabled exhibitionist.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 97-100.—Describes the continuous case treatment of an amputee referred for behavior therapy for exhibitionism, to show how the behavior therapist can use a variety of techniques to suit special needs of his clients. Hypnosis for relaxation, covert sensitization for self-restraint, token reinforcement to encourage prosocial behavior, role-playing to rehearse assertion, and aversive shock to consolidate the effects of the covert program were all used. In addition, a Masters and Johnson program was used to treat premature ejaculation. It is concluded that, contrary to the the impression from much of the behavioral literature, such a combination of techniques is necessary for the clinician in dealing with the many clients whose complaints are multiple and interwoven.—C. McCreary.

10367. McKechnie, R. J. (Crichton Royal Hosp, Dumfries, Scotland) **Relief from phantom limb pain by relaxation exercises.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 262-263.—Reports observed relief from phantom limb pain in a young male adult patient with a 9-yr history of such pain. Relief occurred during and after relaxation exercises focused on the phantom limb and was facilitated by practice. Six-month follow-up revealed continued relief.

10368. McReynolds, William T.; Lutz, Ruth N.; Paulsen, Barbara K. & Kohrs, Mary B. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Therapist manual for the behavior control weight-loss treatment.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 286.

10369. McReynolds, William T.; Lutz, Ruth N.; Paulsen, Barbara K. & Kohrs, Mary B. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Treatment manual for the food management (stimulus control) treatment.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 286.

10370. Meliker, Martin L. (Temple U) **The role of the subject's perception of control of therapy in analogue group systematic desensitization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3503-3504.

10371. Montgomery, George K. (U Illinois) **Discriminative response acquisition by chronic mental patients as a function of long-term contingency histories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6218-6219.

10372. Olkowski, Thomas T. (U Louisville) **A practical and theoretical investigation into the treatment of phobic behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4054.

10373. Parry, Penny A. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **The effect of reward on the performance of hyperactive children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6220.

10374. Powell, Peter O. (U Southern Mississippi) **The effect of stimulus duration on the systematic desensitization of a monosymptomatic phobia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4056.

10375. Ross, Joel A. (Hofstra U) **Parents modify thumbsucking: A case study.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 248-249. Reports on a 9-yr-old boy whose thumbsucking during TV viewing and sleeping was treated by his

parents with a 5-min time-out from TV and application of a medication to inhibit the behavior. A decrease in thumbsucking is reported.

10376. Rudd, Sara D. (U Kansas) **Training family members as the remediators for two children's oppositional behaviors in the experimenter-structured lab and home settings, and in the family-structured home setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6200.

10377. Rybolt, Gaylord A. (VA Hosp, Tomah, WA) **Token reinforcement therapy with chronic psychiatric patients: A three-year evaluation.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 188-191.—Evaluation of a token economy program revealed significant differences in the direction of change in 5 out of 7 behavioral ratings. Ss were 143 18-61 yr old male patients. The Nurses' Observation Scale for In-Patient Evaluation was used. Length of hospitalization and length of time in the program were positively correlated with change in behavioral ratings. Readmission rates for discharged Ss were encouragingly low. The overall discharge rate was 25%. For the 6 readmitted Ss, the mean number of months out of hospital was 4.8.—*Journal abstract.*

10378. Schlipmann, Peter J. (U Wisconsin) **A study of functional bladder capacity and fluid retention training combined with classical conditioning of enuresis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6224.

10379. Schroeder, Gerald L. (U Kansas) **Operant conditioning and generalization of assertive verbal responses in chronic schizophrenics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6224-6225.

10380. Seidner, Meryl L. (U Cincinnati) **Behavior change contract: Prior information about study habits treatment and statements of intention as related to initial effort in treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3509.

10381. Shatus, Erwin L. (U Southern Mississippi) **Treatment of disruptive classroom behavior in male, hospitalized delinquents using two covert procedures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4057-4058.

10382. Stark, Jack A. (U Nebraska) **An evaluation of a semi-programmed self-modification technique designed to improve self-control with groups of emotionally disturbed adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6225-6226.

10383. Stevens, Thomas G. (U Hawaii) **The effects of varying covert reinforcement and covert behavior rehearsal instructions on friendly assertive behavior: An automated self-control procedure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4678.

10384. Strober, Michael & Bellack, Alan S. (U Pittsburgh, Clinical Psychology Ctr) **Multiple component behavioral treatment for a child with behavior problems.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 250-252.—Presents a case of a 9-yr-old boy illustrating how contingencies implemented in the home can arrest a child's problematic behavior manifested concurrently at home and school. In addition to contingency contracting, the mother was

instructed in techniques designed to strengthen the child's use of self-regulatory verbal mediators to guide his behavior.

10385. Tyre, Timothy E. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **The modification of external control perception in the preadolescent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6227.

10386. Wachtel, Paul L. (City Coll, City U New York) **Behavior therapy and the facilitation of psychoanalytic exploration.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 68-72.—Suggests that behavior therapy techniques be used to facilitate psychoanalytic treatment. At times, direct efforts to relieve specific troubling behavior and reduce incapacitating anxiety may be necessary for progress in psychoanalytic treatment. The exclusivity of both the behavioral and psychoanalytic approaches is criticized. Case studies illustrate these views.—C. McCreary.

10387. Weathers, Lawrence & Liberman, Robert P. (Florida Mental Health Inst, Tampa, FL) **The family contracting exercise.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 208-214.—Describes the family contracting exercise, a structured learning experience through which an adolescent and his or her parents can develop a mutually acceptable contingency contract. The exercise, introduced and facilitated by a therapist, leads family members in a stepwise fashion from (a) identifying their needs and desires (rewards) for themselves and each other to (b) setting priorities on rewards for self, (c) empathizing with each other, (d) setting costs on providing rewards to others, and (e) bargaining and compromising. An experienced behavioral clinician can usually develop a contract with a cooperative family in 2 hrs using the exercise. The rationale for the usefulness of contracting lies in moving family members from coercive to reciprocal interpersonal exchanges. Guidelines for contracting are specified, and the procedure for using the exercise is operationalized.—*Journal abstract.*

10388. Werry, J. S. & Bull, D. (U Auckland, Medical School, New Zealand) **Anorexia nervosa: A case study using behavior therapy.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 646-651.

Describes a case in which operant conditioning was used with reward contingent upon weight gain. Reward was parental attention, staff attention, and schoolwork.

10389. Wolfensohn, Lawrence S. (Wayne State U) **Modification of eating patterns in the obese through covert sensitization: An integration of learning and dynamic positions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3513-3514.

10390. Worland, Julien. (Washington U, St Louis) **Effects of reward and punishment on behavior control in hyperactive and normal boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6227-6228.

10391. Wroblewski, Phillip F. (U Pittsburgh) **Symbolic modeling, with and without deep muscle relaxation, in the treatment of high and low dental fear.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4681.

Drug Therapy

10392. Angrist, Burton; Thompson, Hyacinth; Shapiro, Baron & Gershon, Samuel. (New York U Medical Ctr,

Neuropsychopharmacology Research Unit) **Clinical studies with dopamine-receptor stimulants.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 273-280.—Oral administration of ET-495 caused worsening of psychiatric status in 4 out of 7 schizophrenic inpatients and induced a paranoid state and a syndrome of auditory hallucinosis in 2 nonschizophrenics. These observations were compatible with the hypothesized role of dopamine in schizophrenia. However, these psychotogenic effects were far less dramatic than those noted in other studies with amphetamine, methylphenidate, or levodopa. Possible explanations for this differing psychotogenic potency of receptor stimulators vs presynaptic agonists are presented. ET-495 and apomorphine given iv did not show psychotogenic effects. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10393. Arnone, A.; del Priore, M.; Menduni, G. & Modonesi, C. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Cogliato, Italy) **[Little known therapeutic properties of imipramine in manic states of cyclothymic psychosis.]** (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 127-131.—Rapid reduction and subsequent disappearance of manic states are reported in 5 cases of cyclothymic psychosis with the daily administration of 150-200 mg imipramine. In all cases the psychosis had been present for many years and the previous manic states had been long-lasting and unresponsive to chemotherapy. Japanese and Cuban studies reporting stabilization of affect in manic states with imipramine are cited. It is proposed that imipramine, at times in combination with lithium therapy, may be useful in the prophylaxis of dysthymic episodes. (English, French & German summaries) (15 ref)—A. Felice.

10394. Bouckson, G. (Ctr médical du Petit Arbois, Les Milles, France) **[Mental illness among geriatrics.]** (1 ren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 227-231.—Cautions that the value of chemotherapy becomes illusory in treating geriatric patients. Iatrogenic pseudo-dementia can often be expected as an irreversible effect of prolonged drug treatment. The geriatric psychiatric patient dies more peacefully than an old person who becomes psychotic late in life.—K. J. Harman.

10395. Buscalino, G. A. & Steardo, L. (U Napoli, Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) **[Efficacy of oral treatment with L-tryptophan in subjects complaining of insomnia: Preliminary results.]** (Ital) *Acta Neurologica*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 30(4), 411-415.—Ten patients who were given 2g/day levotryptophan, alone or combined with the usual neurosedatives exhibited constant rapid improvement and increase of total sleep. Addition of flurazepam was helpful. (English summary) (24 ref)—M. Stanford.

10396. Campbell, Magda et al. (New York U, Medical School) **Levodopa and levoamphetamine. A crossover study in young schizophrenic children.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 70-86.—Compared the effects of levodopa and levoamphetamine in a double-blind study with 12 3-6 yr old schizophrenic inpatients. Optimal daily doses of levodopa ranged from 900 to 2,280 mg/day; those of levoamphetamine from 45 to 42 mg/day. Although improvements on levodopa did not reach statistical significance, on the basis of nonblind ratings and informant reports of blind staff and parents,

levodopa merits further exploration in preschool psychotic children, chiefly because of its stimulating behavioral effects. Levoamphetamine yielded poor results. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10397. de Maio, D. et al. [Choice and selectivity of antidepressant drugs following clinical and psychometric investigations of different depressive syndromes.] (Ital) *Acta Neurologica*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 30(3), 307-331.—Treated 82 hospitalized males suffering from endogenous, neurotic, or secondary depression with tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, dibenzepine, or amitriptyline). After 10 days of treatment the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and Zung's Self-Rating Depression Scale were administered. It is concluded that (a) the differential diagnosis of the depressive syndrome generally responds more to needs related to classification and clinical diagnosis than to operative requirements; (b) psychometric tests are more useful quantitatively than qualitatively and have more psychopharmacological than psychopathological value; (c) therapy with antidepressant drugs has characteristics similar to that using neuroleptic drugs; and (d) adequate maintenance of therapy is needed. (81 ref)—*M. J. Stanford*.

10398. Deniker, P.; Loo, H.; Verdeaux, G. & Oughourlian, J.-M. (Hôpital Ste-Anne, Paris, France) [A clinical and electroencephalographic study of a new antidepressant agent: Chlorhydrate 3-[N-Methyl-9,10-ethanoanthracene-9-(10H)]-propylamine.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 265-278.—Reports clinical success with a new antidepressant compound Ciba 34,276-Ba (Ludiomil). Ss were 47 men and 3 women between the ages of 18 and 72 with a mean age of 35. Best results were noted for neurotic and reactive depression. Clinical tolerance was good, side effects remained moderate, and biological tolerance was excellent. Modification of EEGs during medication suggest thymoanaleptic and sedative activity.—*K. J. Hartman*.

10399. Dotti, Andrea. (U Degli Studi, Rome, Italy) [Five years of experience with lithium carbonate.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 10(3), 215-230.—Observed 149 manic-depressive psychotic patients who were under prolonged treatment with lithium. The following points are discussed: (a) clinical and therapeutic factors considered in selecting the sample, (b) reasons for interrupting therapy in some cases, (c) behavior during therapy, and (d) problems of evaluating therapeutic effectiveness. Results are difficult to interpret since the study lacked controls. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10400. Filbo, U. Vianna; Versiani Caldeira, Márcio, V. & Romildo Bueno, J. (U Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Inst de Psiquiatria, Brasil) The efficacy and safety of loxapine succinate in the treatment of schizophrenia: A comparative study with thiothixene. *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 476-490. Compared the efficacy and safety of loxapine (10-120 mg/day) and thiothixene (3-36 mg/day) when administered orally, during a 12-13 wk study, to 50 hospitalized acute and chronic schizophrenics. Each group was subdivided by duration of illness: less than 2 yrs, 2-10 yrs, and more than 10 yrs. Loxapine was statistically superior to thiothixene on many items depressive the Brief Psychiat-

ric Rating Scale and the Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation in the below-2-yrs and the 2-10 yrs group. The reverse was true in the over-10-yrs group. The most frequently reported symptoms for both were extrapyramidal. The number of patients having dystonic, neurologic, cardiovascular, and miscellaneous side effects were about equally divided for both treatment groups. Akathisia, drowsiness, behavioral and anticholinergic effects occurred in twice as many patients taking loxapine as in those given thiothixene. However, it was not necessary to discontinue the drug in any of the patients given loxapine. It is concluded that loxapine is a valid alternative in the treatment of schizophrenia.—*Journal abstract*.

10401. Franchini, C. L. et al. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Novara, Italy) [The problem of chronic schizophrenia: Proposed treatment with injectable flupenthixol: Prolonged effects with neuroleptics.] (Ital) *Neuropsychiatria*, 1974(Jan-Jun), Vol 30(1-2), 113-125.—The use of weekly intramuscular injections of flupenthixol decanoate is recommended for the treatment of resistant cases on the basis of clinical trials with 13 male schizophrenics 24-54 yrs old who had been continuously hospitalized for at least 10 yrs. Six of the cases showed improvement, with 3 reportedly discharged from the hospital. Specific beneficial effects noted were reduction of apathy, emotional flatness, and autistic thinking, and greater interest in the environment and interaction with others. The drug seemed more effective with simple and hebephrenic than with paranoid schizophrenics, 4 of whom showed psychomotor agitation and deterioration on the regimen. (English, French & German summaries)—*A. Felice*.

10402. Fyrö, Bengt; Petterson, Ulla & Sedvall, Göran. (St Göran's Hosp, Stockholm, Sweden) The effect of lithium treatment on manic symptoms and levels of monoamine metabolites in cerebrospinal fluid of manic depressive patients. *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(1), 99-103.—Studied the clinical effects, levels of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) and homovanillic acid (HVA) in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and lithium levels in serum in 13 18-69 yr old manic depressive patients acutely admitted because of a manic or hypomanic episode. Ss were examined before and 12 days after the beginning of lithium treatment. Lithium doses ranged from 24.3 to 48.6 mEq. Manic scores were significantly reduced during treatment. 5-HIAA and HVA levels increased significantly during treatment. The HVA-5-HIAA ratio was significantly reduced, indicating a more pronounced change in 5-HIAA than in HVA. The 5-HIAA and HVA levels before and after 12 days of treatment were significantly correlated. No significant correlation was found between manic scores and monoamine metabolites in CSF or between lithium level in serum and reduction of manic scores or elevation of monoamine metabolites in CSF. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10403. Ginestet, D. (Hôpital de Versailles, France) [Efficacy and tolerance limits of antidepressive drugs.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 203-210.—Reports that 35-40% of all depressive states will resist antidepressant drugs. Resistant states include recurrent depression, hypochondriac depression in aged patients, and depres-

sive states in psychotic evolutions. Problems of tolerance are discussed, especially side effects of confusional states and toxicity. The problems of determining maximum suicidal doses and the effects of extended usage are unsolved.—K. J. Hartman.

10404. Greenberg, Lawrence M. & Yellin, Absalom M. (U Minnesota Hosp, Div of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Minneapolis) **Blood pressure and pulse changes in hyperactive children treated with imipramine and methylphenidate.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1325-1326.—Found significant increases in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and pulse rate in hyperactive children treated with imipramine. Ss were 47 6-13 yr olds who completed an 8-wk double-blind crossover study in which half of them received imipramine or methylphenidate followed by placebo and the other half received placebo followed by imipramine or methylphenidate. Methylphenidate-treated Ss showed significant weight loss but no significant changes in blood pressure or pulse. Caution is recommended in the use of imipramine, and the need for further study to determine short- and long-term effects of imipramine on blood pressure is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.

10405. Henneborn, William J. & Cogan, Rosemary. **The effect of husband participation on reported pain and probability of medication during labor and birth.** *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 1975, Vol 19(3), 215-222.—Compared the births of 38 women whose husbands were present during labor and birth with those of 11 women whose husbands were only present during the 1st stage of labor. All Ss were enrolled in childbirth education classes, and husbands had been encouraged to participate as labor coaches throughout delivery. Those women whose husbands attended labor and birth reported less pain and had a significantly lower probability of receiving medication during the delivery. Couples in which the husband was present during both aspects of the delivery process reported more positive feelings about the total birth experience. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10406. Ikushima, Masahiro & Matsunaga, Katsuya. (Kyushu U, Faculty of Medicine, Japan) **[Pupillary light reactions of medicated and non-medicated schizophrenics.]** (Jpn) *Kyushu Neuro-psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 119-124. Reports the amplitudes and speeds of pupillary responses to light stimulation of male and female Ss—16 medicated schizophrenics (ages 14-28), 19 nonmedicated schizophrenics (ages 16-38), and 19 controls (ages 16-51). The responses were recorded by an infrared electronic scanning pupillometer. A light stimulus of 10-sec duration was given 3 times at 60-sec intervals. There was no significant difference between the 2 schizophrenic groups in terms of mean amplitudes of pupillary constriction, but the mean amplitudes of both schizophrenic groups were significantly smaller than those of the control group. Both schizophrenic groups responded significantly faster than the control group. The evidence suggests that the response characteristics of both schizophrenic groups were influenced by reduction of parasympathetic activity of the pupillary light reflex arc, by an increase in the inhibitory adrenergic effect from the posterior hypothalamus to the Edinger-

Westphal nucleus, and by a combination of these 2 factors. (English summary) (24 ref)—S. Ashida.

10407. Lapierre, Y. D. & Lee, M. (Pierre Janet Hosp, Hull, Canada) **Piperacetazine in the treatment of mixed neurotics.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 105-109.—38 neurotic outpatients with anxiety as their presenting symptom were treated with placebo or piperacetazine (10 mg 3 times/day) in a double-blind study. There was significant improvement in both groups during the 4 wks of treatment. At no time were there significant drug differences demonstrable with a clinical global impression, the Wittenborn Psychiatric Rating Scale, the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, nor the Zung Anxiety and Depression Self-Rating Scales.—*Journal abstract*.

10408. Lee, C. R. et al. (MRC Research Council Unit for Metabolic Studies in Psychiatry, U Sheffield, England) **The relationship of plasma to erythrocyte lithium levels in patients taking lithium carbonate.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 596-598.—Repeatedly determined the plasma and erythrocyte lithium levels in 12 patients taking lithium carbonate for affective disorders. For each S, the plot of the plasma lithium level against erythrocyte/plasma ratio was linear, but the ratio would either increase or decrease with increasing plasma lithium concentration. It is suggested that erythrocyte/plasma ratio is an unsound basis for comparing individual responses to lithium.—*Journal abstract*.

10409. Lehmann, Heinz E. (Douglas Hospital Ctr, Montreal, Canada) **Psychopharmacological treatment of schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 27-45.—Discusses the diagnosis and pharmacological treatment of schizophrenia. The selection, use, and effectiveness of neuroleptic drugs; treatment procedures; and some of the adverse reactions of these drugs (e.g., oversedation, tardive or persistent dyskinesia, and blood dyscrasias) are examined. It is concluded that neuroleptic drugs give the psychiatrist the means of controlling and decreasing the risk of relapse to a considerable extent, if it is felt that the whole complex of constitutional, social, and psychological factors presented by each schizophrenic person seem to make such pharmacological control desirable. (55 ref)—M. E. Pounsel.

10410. Lieto, L.; Citarella, S. & Dionisio, A. (Hosp Provinciale Generale, Div Neurologica, Avellino, Italy) **[Hysterical syndromes and trazodone.]** (Ital) *Acta Neurologica*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 30(4), 397-403. Reports a 2-yr study of 38 patients 8-60 yrs old, diagnosed as suffering from hysteria, who were treated with trazodone, a psychopharmacological drug, considered particularly indicated in hysteria.—M. Stanford.

10411. Pool, D. et al. (Tulane U, Medical School) **A controlled evaluation of Loxitane in seventy-five adolescent schizophrenic patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 99-104.—A 4-wk double-blind evaluation of loxapine (Loxitane), haloperidol, and placebo was conducted in 75 13-18 yr old inpatients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, acute or chronic with acute exacerbation. Side effects were relatively nonsignificant except for the incidence of extrapyramidal phenomena and somnolence. Both of the active antipsychotic agents showed clear superiority to placebo in relation to some

of the important psychologic test items associated with schizophrenic symptomatology (as determined by the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale and the Nurse's Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation). It is concluded that Loxitane appears to be a relatively safe and efficacious compound for the treatment of adolescent schizophrenia as well as for acutely ill and chronically ill adult schizophrenic patients.—*Journal abstract.*

10412. Rogers, S. C. & Clay, P. M. (Hosp of St Cross, Rugby, England) A statistical review of controlled trials of imipramine and placebo in the treatment of depressive illnesses. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 599-603.—A method of reviewing a series of clinical trials by extracting the basic data in the form of 2×2 tables and analyzing these by R. A. Fisher's (1934) 2-tailed Exact Test is described, and illustrated by published imipramine-placebo trials. Results suggest that the benefit of this drug in patients with endogenous depression who have not become institutionalized is indisputable, and that further drug-placebo trials in this condition are not justified. 2 of the 3 trials of imipramine in neurotic depression gave results showing significant improvements. Possible explanations of the apparent failure of this drug in groups of patients with undifferentiated depression are discussed. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10413. Salvadorini, Francesco et al. (Psychiatric Hosp of Volterra, Pisa, Italy) Clinical evaluation of CDP-choline (Nicholin): Efficacy as antidepressant treatment. *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 513-520.—Administered 500 mg/day of cytidine diphosphate choline (CDP-choline) to 8 53-67 yr old inpatients with depressive illnesses. Plasma growth (GH) levels were evaluated daily and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression was completed weekly. The finding of a reduced GH response suggests that an impairment in dopamine metabolism is a major feature in the genesis of depressive disorders. Hamilton ratings showed significant decreases in depressive symptoms in all Ss. It is suggested that CDP-choline may act through an activation of a dopaminergic system. (17 ref)—*L. Gorsey.*

10414. Scotto, J. C. (Hôpital de la Timone, Clinique Universitaire de Psychiatrie, Marseilles, France) [Substitutes for benzamides.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 223-225. Compares therapeutic effects of 3 benzamide substitutes: sulpiride, sultopride, and GRI 1665. Sulpiride releases inhibition; sultopride is a sedative, at first; and GRI 1665 is a tranquilizer. All act as tranquilizers in sufficient dosage, and all are generally well tolerated.—*K. J. Hartman.*

10415. Sheppard, Charles; Moan, Eugene; Fracchia, John & Merlis, Sidney. (Long Island Research Inst, Demographic & Special Studies Lab, Central Islip, NY) Psychiatrists' prescription practices: Comparative survey with incidence data from California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Jul), Vol 75(8), 1327-1333. Surveyed 778 psychiatrists in 4 states to assess their use of polypharmacy (concurrent administration of 2 or more psychotropic agents to relieve or reduce the intensity of psychiatric symptoms). At early treatment stages, psychiatrists in New York and California employed similar rates of polypharmacy, which were higher than the rates

in Pennsylvania and Texas. Rates increased with time of treatment as single-drug therapy remained ineffective in altering symptom patterns. By the patient's 3rd hospitalization, 50% of the respondents selected a combination of drugs. The relationships between polypharmacy and social, administrative, and medical values and attitudes are discussed.—*P. R. Sweet.*

10416. Simpson, George M.; Zoubok, Boris & Lee, J. Hillary. (Rockland Psychiatric Ctr, Research Inst, Orangeburg, NY) An early clinical and toxicity trial of EX-11-582A in chronic schizophrenia. *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 87-93.—10 29-64 yr old chronic schizophrenic inpatients were given EX-11-582A in dosages from 10-200 mg daily for 12 wks. The patients' clinical condition deteriorated during the initial placebo baseline, and although the global means increased a little during EX-582A administration, this reflected more a hold effect rather than real improvement, except in 2 patients who showed improvement in psychotic symptoms. In the group as a whole, psychotic symptoms (hallucinations, unusual thought content, and blunted affect) worsened significantly. Side effects consisted of moderate to severe sedation to which the patients did not accommodate, and mild tremor and tachycardia. EX-11-582A produced a small increase in pulse rate, a slight increase in lying blood pressures, and no EKG, eye, or laboratory abnormalities. Tardive dyskinesia symptoms decreased with EX-11-582A administration and increased during the postdrug phase. It is concluded that EX-11-582A had little antipsychotic activity. The upsurge in psychotic behavior and tardive dyskinesia on withdrawal of the drug was noteworthy.—*Journal abstract.*

10417. Small, Joyce G.; Kellams, Jeffrey L.; Milstein, Victor & Moore, Joseph. (Indiana U, Medical School, Indianapolis) A placebo-controlled study of lithium combined with neuroleptics in chronic schizophrenic patients. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1315-1317.—Administered lithium combined with major tranquilizers to 22 hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patients (mean age, 36 yrs) with minimal neurotoxicity or other side effects. Moreover, 10 of the patients benefited significantly with lithium as compared to placebo in terms of blind psychiatric and nursing ratings and nonblind clinical judgments of outcome. Results contrast with previous negative reports in the literature and the generally poor prognosis in chronic schizophrenic patients. It is suggested that a trial combining lithium with psychotropic drugs is warranted in schizophrenic patients who do not respond satisfactorily to conventional treatment. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10418. Springer, Nina S. & Fricke, Norma L. (U Michigan, Inst for the Study of Mental Retardation and Related Disabilities) Nutrition and drug therapy for persons with developmental disabilities. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 317-322.—Reviews the literature on drugs which affect nutrient metabolism and diet in developmentally disabled persons. Many investigators have found side effects of anticonvulsant drugs on vitamin D, calcium, folic acid, and vitamin B₆ metabolism. Growth-retarding effects of certain CNS stimulants have also been reported. Tranquilizers and antidepressant therapy ap-

pear to have no effects on nutrient metabolism. Vitamins used in pharmacologic doses are considered as drugs, and their therapeutic use is briefly reviewed. More research on biochemical interaction of drugs and nutrients is recommended. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10419. Stores, Gregory. (U Oxford, Warneford Hosp, England) **Behavioural effects of anti-epileptic drugs.** *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 647-658.—Reviews data relevant to the study of the effects of anti-epileptic drugs on behavior. It is concluded that the psychopharmacology of anti-epileptic drugs is unsatisfactory at present because of inadequate and unsophisticated reporting of behavioral change and because of the common problem of polypharmacy, and that more accurate observations are needed on less heterogeneous groups of patients than have been described in the past. (46 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10420. Sugarman, A. Arthur; Swartzburg, Marshall; Mueller, Peter S. & Rochford, Joseph. (Carrier Clinic Foundation, Belle Mead, NJ) **Oral protirelin (T.R.H.) in depression.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 19(1), 94-98.—Synthetic thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) was given to 16 24-61 yr old severely depressed inpatients. A double-blind design was used in which some patients received 300 mg orally on each of 3 days in the 1st week of the study, while the others had this dose in the 2nd week. Placebo was given on all other days. The compound showed no evidence of antidepressant activity or significant adverse effects.—*Journal abstract*.

10421. Van Kammen, Daniel P. & Murphy, Dennis L. (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Attenuation of the euphoric and activating effects of d- and l-amphetamine by lithium carbonate treatment.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 215-224.—Over an 11-day period, 7 of 9 depressed patients experienced a 4.3-fold increase in rated euphoria and activation following 30 mg dextroamphetamine in a replicated dose double-blind study. Dextroamphetamine was 2-2.3 fold more effective in producing activation, euphoria, and antidepressant effects than the same dose of levoamphetamine. Co-treatment with lithium carbonate produced a 60% attenuation of the activation and euphoria responses to dextroamphetamine. The responses to levoamphetamine were almost completely abolished by lithium. This study raises the possibility of lithium carbonate use as an adjunct in the treatment of amphetamine addiction. (41 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10422. Viukari, M. & Linnoila, M. (Koskela Geriatric Hosp, Helsinki, Finland) **Effect of methylodopa on tardive dyskinesia in psychogeriatric patients.** *Current Therapeutic Research*, 1975(Sept), Vol 18(3), 417-424.—Administered 250 mg t.i.d. of methylodopa or placebo to 15 chronic psychogeriatric patients (mean age, 77 yrs) for 2 wks. Methylodopa proved more effective than placebo in relieving tremor, rigidity, and oro-facial dyskinesia. Akinesia and akathisia were not significantly relieved. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Hypnotherapy

10423. Calnan, Ross D. (U Kansas) **Effects of direct hypnotherapeutic intervention on the ego strength of psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3488.

10424. Dempster, Clifford R.; Balson, Paul & Whalen, Barbara T. **Supportive hypnotherapy during the radical treatment of malignancies.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 1-9.—Notes that modern medicine has made great strides in developing chemotherapeutic and radiologic measures to arrest or retard the malignant disease process. The patient, however, is often rendered acutely uncomfortable by the side-effects of the treatment. Hypnotherapy is pointed to as a means of supporting the patient in a radical regime by alleviating discomfort, as well as by offering a unique interpersonal environment within which to deal with the issues posed by terminal or potentially terminal illness. A case report is presented and discussed. (German, French & Spanish summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

10425. Kline, Milton V. (Inst for Research in Hypnosis, Morton Prince Clinic, New York, NY) **Sensory hypnotherapy and regression during psychological stress.** *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(4), 298-308.—Sensory hypnotherapy is described as an experimental treatment approach designed to expand sensory experience by initially restricting verbal output and by intensifying visual imagery. Case examples illustrate the treatment process. Sensory hypnotherapy is said to intensify affect, to help reorganize ideational processes, and to integrate both cognitive functioning and emotional responsiveness.—S. R. Stein.

10426. Walch, Shelby L. (Metropolitan State Hosp, Norwalk, CA) **The red balloon technique of hypnotherapy: A clinical note.** *International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis*, 1976(Jan), Vol 24(1), 10-12.—Describes a technique in which the patient is alleviated of excessive guilt feelings (or rage, hostility, etc) by means of hypnotically induced visual hallucinations. The patient is told to put his undesirable feelings into a container, then visualize a red balloon pulling the container skyward and out of sight.

Speech Therapy

10427. Diener, Stuart. (U Maryland) **A study of self-concept change in stutterers as a function of an intensive, traditional speech therapy program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3551-3552.

10428. Freilinger, John J. (U Kansas) **Generalization of newly acquired phonemic responses in the home environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3552.

10429. Keith, Robert L. & Aronson, Arnold. (Mayo Clinic & Foundation, Rochester, MN) **Singing as therapy for apraxia and aphasia: Report of a case.** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 483-488.—Describes the case of a 48-yr-old female who experienced a sudden episode of right hemiplegia and homonymous, severe apraxia of phonation and articulation, and aphasia. While conventional speech and language therapy was unsuccessful, following singing therapy she was able to function in her home with limited speech ability, but the pitch, melody, and quality of her voice were different from that prior to a cerebral vascular accident.

10430. Lanyon, Richard L. & Barocas, Victor S. (Arizona State U) **Effects of contingent events on**

stuttering and fluency. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 786-793.—In Study 1 with 4 male 18-20 yr old stutterers, the effect on stuttering frequency of contingent monetary gain and contingent monetary loss for stuttering was examined individually for over 12 hrs, using control periods when no contingency was present. Both contingencies resulted in decreased stuttering, suggesting that the effect of observing and recording instances of stuttering was more powerful than the money. In Study 2, monetary gain and loss was made contingent on units of fluent speech for 5 male and 1 female 17-34 yr old stutterers over 12 hrs. Fluency increased for the group during monetary gain, but monetary loss did not have the predicted effect of decreasing fluency, perhaps because the contingent events served also to enhance self-observation. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10431. Reed, Charles G. (U Kansas) **An investigation of the relationship between punishment, GSRs, and stuttering.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B) Pt 1, 6263-6264.

10432. St Louis, Kenneth O. (U Minnesota) **The effects of motor speech awareness on stuttering.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3554.

Health Care Services

10433. Aghaie, Reza. (U Tennessee) **Determinants influencing the practice of medical care among a selected elderly population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3888-3889.

10434. Brand, Frederick N. & Smith, Richard T. (Boston U, Medical Ctr, Section of Preventive Medicine & Epidemiology) **Medical care and compliance among the elderly after hospitalization.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 331-346.—Follow-up of 14 chronically ill patients 6 mo after discharge from a general hospital revealed a high readmission rate (34%), a high utilization of hospital services, outpatient clinics, and family practitioners. The study of compliance with physician's recommendations showed that 42% of all patients interviewed did not comply with 1 or more recommendations. The reasons for noncompliance were related to the deficiencies of community health and social agencies, the patient's attitude or understanding of the instructions, the cost of drugs, and other factors. The lack of compliance was associated with marital status, education, income, and severity of disease. (30 ref)—A. J. Traxler.

10435. Bussom, Robert S. (Ohio State U) **Cybernetic modeling in health: An application to head nurse behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3871-3872.

10436. Cross, Elsie D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Psychosocial assets and recovery from coronary bypass surgery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4477-4478.

10437. Enoch, M. David & Jones, Keith. (Liverpool Royal Infirmary, England) **Sterilization: A review of 98 sterilized women.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 583-587.—Interviewed 98 females sterilized over a 3-yr period to examine both the advantages and disadvantages of the operation. Results

indicate that female sterilization is a safe procedure which has a satisfactory result in many cases and confers many secondary benefits. However, some regret was common and was associated with a high incidence of psychiatric and marital morbidity, and this is shown to be related to pre-operative factors. A method of pre-operative assessment is outlined which should minimize the risk of a poor outcome following female sterilization.—*Journal abstract*.

10438. Francis, Leslie J. (U Northern Colorado) **The relationship of eye anomalies and reading ability, and an analysis of vision-screening programs. (Volumes I & II).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3687.

10439. Fullilove, Emma S. (Columbia U) **Patients' views of actual and ideal characteristics of the psychiatric clinical nurse specialist as depicted by the LaForge and Suckek Interpersonal Check List.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6496-6497.

10440. Gordon, Alistair M. (St Mary's Hosp, London, England) **Psychological aspects of isolator therapy in acute leukaemia.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 127, 588-590.—Describes psychological features of isolator treatment in 10 acute leukemia patients. It is argued that treatment under conditions of gnotobiotic isolation can augment the stress of adaptation to a diagnosis of leukemia. Identification of the psychological problems experienced in isolator treatment can contribute to the effective maintenance of therapy. Individual patterns of adjustment to treatment relate to the psychological defense mechanisms employed to contend with the dependent position enforced by isolation. Psychiatric assessment can assist both patients and nursing staff with the management of their separate difficulties in this unfamiliar treatment situation. Suggestions are proposed for psychological management of patients under isolator conditions.—*Journal abstract*.

10441. Harris, Raymond. (St Peter's Hosp, Albany, NY) **Maintaining the geriatric patient's identity.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Jul), Vol 75(8), 1252-1255.—Discusses the roles of physicians in maintaining their patients' identities, including (a) interpersonal and professional relations with the patient; (b) interpersonal relationships with the family; and (c) relationships with health care delivery systems. The patient's identity is enhanced by appropriate physician concern for psychological factors: the patient's adaptation, coping, responding mechanisms, goals, life styles, and behavior. Negative physician factors include lack of skill and motivation in dealing with older people and negative attitudes toward aging. Family members can help to maintain patient's identity, providing emotional and economic support. Although the patients should be kept at home as long as possible, using community resources when a nursing home or other facility is advised by the physician, the patient's psychological as well as medical needs must be considered. Friendship intimacy, and activity must be provided to prevent mental and physical deterioration.—P. R. Sweet.

10442. Heinemann, Lothar; Precht, Klaus & Thiel, Ulrich. (Medizinische Klinik der Charité, Berlin, E Germany) **[Psychic problems associated with the**

treatment of terminal renal disease patients: III. Correlative factors of the cooperative behavior of patients in the process of therapy.] (Germ) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 722-731.—Discusses psychosocial variables in the therapeutic cooperation between patient and kidney center. Data from 15 dialysis patients over 3 yrs are analyzed. Results show that patients who are less willing to cooperate frequently show unusual behavior patterns which are related to their lower IQs. It is concluded that this finding indicates the need for certain changes in attitudes toward such patients and in cooperation with them during the therapeutic process. (Russian summary) (45 ref)—*English summary*.

10443. Jekel, James F. (Yale U, Medical School) **Appraising programs for school-age parents.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 296-300.—Presents some reasons why programs for school-age parents are seldom evaluated, and indicates why the reasons are unsound. Necessary steps in program appraisal are discussed in specific detail.—*J. D. Pauker*.

10444. Kruger, W. Stanley. (US Dept of Health, Education, & Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, DC) **Education for parenthood and school-age parents.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 292-295.—Describes the characteristics of effective education for parenthood: it should be comprehensive, competency-based, experience-based, flexible, interdisciplinary, universal, continuous, cost-effective, and multi-goal. The activities of the US federally-funded Education for Parenthood Project are summarized.—*J. D. Pauker*.

10445. MaQ. N. & Deschamps, J.-P. **Child development indicators and public health.** *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Oct), No 32, 18-32.—Discusses (a) the importance of comparative longitudinal growth studies in providing information on relationships between youngsters and living conditions, (b) the development of these relationships, and (c) the application of this information to planning public health services. (23 ref)—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

10446. Menninger, W. Walter. **Caring as part of health care quality.** *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1975(Nov), Vol 234(8), 836-837.—Considers that the subjective aspects of "caring" are an important part of health care quality and should be understood in the context of the illness-recovery process and the physician-patient relationship. This aspect of health should be assessed as part of professional standards review and the patient's emotional response to health care should be assessed and the patient's emotional response to health care should be regarded as a valid aspect of treatment quality.

10447. Panther, Roger E. (U Southern California) **Effecting behavioral change in a medical care institution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3321.

10448. Pickett, Ronald M. & Triggs, Thomas J. (Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc, Cambridge, MA) **Human factors in health care.** Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath & Co, 1975. xxv, 382 p.—Presents 23 papers on human factors contributions to health care in the areas of (a) health system problems, (b) screening and diagnostic problems, and (c) patient management and treatment

problems. The design and use of medical systems and electrical and mechanical aids is also discussed. (231 ref)

10449. Raft, David et al. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Inpatient and outpatient patterns of psychotropic drug prescribing by nonpsychiatrist physicians.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1309-1312.—Found that among 100 outpatients and 128 inpatients of a general hospital, minor tranquilizers were prescribed most often and with the least justification and that major tranquilizers were prescribed sparingly and by and large judiciously. Antidepressants were given less often than would be justified by the incidence of depressive illness among these patients. It is concluded that nonrecognition of depression in patients with somatic complaints and autonomic signs of depression contributed to this lack of treatment. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10450. Raimbault, A.-M. [Health in the villages.] (Span) *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Oct), No 32, 50-63.—Asserts that health services, as well as training of medical and paramedical personnel to provide them, are ill adapted to needs of the rural populations in Third World countries. A revision in services and training based on local participation is being developed currently.—*Z. M. Cantwell*.

10451. Rubin, Leonard D. (State U New York, Medical School, Stony Brook) **The burned female breast.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(May), Vol 75(6), 865-869.—Discusses the endocrine, psychological, and scarring problems of the burned female breast. Scarring problems are divided into mild, moderate, and severe breast deformities. Surgical procedures for esthetic improvement are described. Particularly with the prepubescent female, scarring about the breast causes deep-seated emotional problems. The specific relationships between scarring of the breast and self-image are suggested.—*P. R. Sweet*.

10452. Sonis, Meyer & Sonis, Anne C. (U Pittsburgh) **Children, youth, and their gatekeepers.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 95-113.—Considers the question of whether, as a result of the "gatekeepers" provided by the mental health service industries, we are now closer to providing an opportunity for all children and adolescents to thrive. Data relevant to answering this question are reviewed nationally and for the Pittsburgh area. Continuing needs are emphasized. (21 ref)—*Journal summary*.

10453. Weiner, Hubert. (Northern Illinois U) **A comparison of frequent and non-frequent university health service users.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5319.

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

10454. Adams, Paul L. (U Louisville, Medical School) **Children and paraservices of the community mental health centers.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 18-31.—The "paraservice" ideology is discussed as central to the failure of community mental health centers to meet the needs of children. This ideology includes an emphasis on indirect service (e.g., consultation and education), delivery of service irrespective of skill, concentration on adults (i.e.,

direct service to parent instead of child), and lack of substantial evaluation of programs. (26 ref)—*R. M. Cohen.*

10455. Almond, Richard. (Collective Psychotherapy Ctr, Palo Alto, CA) *Issues in milieu treatment. Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 12-26.—Discusses milieu treatment as a set of considerations in the creation and operation of mental health settings that care for patients on a more-than-outpatient basis. Specific aspects of milieu programs—group therapy, community meetings, patient government, team treatment—are reviewed in relation to their place in the wider program. The milieu management of problems frequently encountered in schizophrenia are also discussed. It is argued that the best specific program for a given milieu is usually devised by the staff who will implement it. Attention is given to daily events and planning since they are seen as more critical than the arbitrary use of particular techniques of therapy.—*Journal summary.*

10456. Aviram, U. & Levav, I. (Tel Aviv U, Israel) *Psychiatric epidemiology in Israel: An analysis of community studies. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(5), 295-311.—Reviews all psychiatric surveys conducted thus far in Israel. A brief description of these 5 epidemiological studies is followed by an analysis which focuses on the objectives of the studies, their respective methodology, and data sources. Results obtained in the studies are discussed according to several parameters—the range of prevalence rates found, the differential distribution of rates among social groups, and the relationship found between psychopathology and several variables (e.g., age, country of origin, social class, and area of residence). Suggestions for further epidemiological research are included. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10457. Beach, William B. (Brattleboro Retreat, VT) *The child psychiatrist attempts to introduce community psychiatry into a state mental health program. Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 66-75.—Describes the many difficulties encountered by the clinician in an administrative role acting as change agent. Because of entrenched governmental patterns, change slowly, if at all.—*R. M. Cohen.*

10458. Berlin, Irving N. (U Washington, Medical School, Seattle) *Some models for reversing the myth of child treatment in community mental health centers. Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 76-94.—Notes that community mental health services tend to focus on the most disturbed members of their catchment areas—the adult mentally ill. In a few mental health centers, a commitment to children has resulted in early intervention and prevention services. Both treatment and intervention must be initiated very early. Poverty, malnutrition, and maternal depression account for many mental illnesses in the 1st few years of life. Collaboration between education, health, and mental health agencies is seen as crucial for the future of mental health of children. (51 ref)—*Journal summary.*

10459. Clements, Carl B. (U Alabama) *The school relations bureau: A program of police intervention. Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 2(4), 358-371.—Describes a 3-yr project in which police teams

were assigned to schools. Program features included job-specific training, supervision and consultation by a full-time psychologist, and numerous informal police-youth contacts. Student and teacher acceptance was high, and most officers successfully moved into helping roles. (22 ref)

10460. Crespin, J. [The psychiatrist and the politics of geographical areas.] (Fren) *Encéphale*, 1975, NS Vol 1(3), 233-235.—Speculates that the objective of community psychiatry is not to impose a predetermined organization on a geographical area but to follow the needs of the resident population in devising methods of promoting mental health.—*K. J. Hartman.*

10461. Fields, Suzanne. *Asylum on the front porch: I. Foster communities for the mentally ill. Innovations*, 1974(Fal), Vol 1(4), 3-10.—Discusses alternatives to inpatient care and reports on one effective approach. In cooperation with the state hospital, 2 Missouri towns have served as foster towns for the mentally ill, in the tradition of Geel, Belgium. Results are promising and details of how to organize the program are given.—*S. E. Bowser.*

10462. Fleet, Hugh E. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) *A new approach to mental health care at small United States Air Force bases. Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3495.

10463. Geller, Joseph J. *The relationship between psychoanalysis and the community mental health program. Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 113-118.—Compares the basic features of psychoanalysis with the principles of community mental health and shows that the 2 systems are compatible with and complementary to each other. Their similarities and differences are analyzed, and the psychoanalytic concepts that are useful and essential in community mental health work are specified.—*M. L. Hogan.*

10464. Grantham-McGregor, Sally M. & Desai, P. (MRC Epidemiology Unit, U West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica) *A home-visiting intervention programme with Jamaican mothers and children. Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 605-613.—Describes a home-visiting treatment program designed to aid Jamaican mothers to interact with and stimulate the mental development of their 3-yr-olds. Results indicate that following 29 visits during which toys and books were demonstrated, children had gained an average of 13 IQ points. The mothers' knowledge of child-rearing had also improved. (30 ref)

10465. Harakal, Catherine & Silver, Maurice J. (Hahnemann Community Mental Health Ctr, Philadelphia, PA) *Identifying high-risk populations for mental health services using 1970 census data. Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 289-290.

10466. Kelly, N. Karen & Menolascino, Frank J. *Physicians' awareness and attitudes toward the retarded. Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 10-13.—Community-based services for retarded citizens are increasing as alternatives to institutional care. For community services to reach their potential they must be recognized and utilized by all professional groups, including physicians. Questionnaires were sent to 37

general practitioners and 23 pediatricians and to 175 parents of children attending local developmental centers. 74% of the pediatricians, 61% of the general practitioners, and 71% of the parents responded. Results show that the sample was fairly unfamiliar with the local services for the mentally retarded, in spite of the fact that the area had gained national recognition for its programs.—*Journal abstract.*

10467. Kline, Michael V. (U California, Los Angeles) **The development and evaluation of a community problem drinking control system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3890-3891.

10468. Lego, Suzanne. **The community mental health system: Is it an improvement over the old system?** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 105-112.—Charges that the community mental health system exhibits the same mistakes and limitations that existed in the old systems. The shortcomings are classified into 4 broad categories: (a) organization to meet staff needs rather than patient needs; (b) intolerance of patient regression and inability to deal with it; (c) improper use of personnel; (d) lack of sufficient systematic research. Suggestions for improvement are offered.—*M. L. Hogan.*

10469. Maloney, Dennis M. (U Kansas) **The use of several training procedures to modify positive social behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6244.

10470. Marine, Esther & Cohen, Richard L. (U Pittsburgh) **The impact of a community mental health program on the operation of a university child guidance center.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 49-65.—Describes the experience of the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center when the source of funds changed from private to community mental health center financing. The effects on staff, service, and delivery systems are highlighted.—*R. M. Cohen.*

10471. O'Brien, Bernard A. & Lewis, Mel. (Boston Coll) **A community adolescent self-help center.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 213-216.

Describes the development of a store-front community center and the activities of paid and volunteer staff members. It is felt that coordination of its efforts with those of other community agencies has been one of the most important features of the center.—*G. S. Speer.*

10472. Powell, W. Conrad. (U South Carolina, Coll of Education) **Educational intervention as a preventive measure.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 2(4), 397-407.—Argues that changing the attitudes and behaviors of delinquent and delinquency-prone children requires specific intervention and that this intervention should most often occur in the school setting with the collaboration of various other community agencies. Practical approaches to diagnosis and intervention at the school level are described. It is suggested that, since schools are much more likely to initiate a program for prevention than for treatment, it is logical to begin with efforts in that direction.—*Journal abstract.*

10473. Rafferty, Frank T. (U Illinois, Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine, Inst for Juvenile Research, Chicago) **Community mental health centers and the criteria of quantity and universality of services for**

children. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 5-17.—A central feature of the community mental health center (CMCH) program was comprehensive care for a geographically defined population. This mandate presented the task of delivering service to children with a range of problems far beyond existing technological competence, manpower responses, and organizational capacity. It is suggested that the CMCH movement not only failed to generate the necessary theoretical, technical, and organizational innovations, but also that it has thus far failed to win the support of the child psychiatric establishment. The broader implications of this situation are discussed.—*Journal summary.*

10474. Richards, Morris D. (U Pittsburgh) **Community group homes as an alternative to institutionalization: A comparison of retarded waiting list applicants in interim care and non-interim care settings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5323.

10475. Sevilla-Casas, Elias. (Northwestern U) **An experience in Chicago: New roles for psychiatric anthropologists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4178.

10476. Slaikou, Karl A. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Telephone referral calls to a suicide prevention and crisis service: An investigation of caller-therapist interactions in the initial call, and follow-up of callers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4677.

10477. Spivack, George; St Clair, Catherine H.; Siegel, Jerome & Platt, Jerome J. (Hahnemann Medical Coll & Hosp, Community Mental Health & Mental Retardation Ctr, Philadelphia, PA) **Differing perspectives on mental health evaluation.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1295-1299.—Small-group workshops of nonevaluators with differing interests in mental health discussed evaluation priorities for community mental health centers. 39 participants (plus 5 group leaders and 5 evaluation specialists) included center professionals, concerned citizens, and funders. A majority of the participants placed high value on accountability from a consumer standpoint and relatively low value on center management issues and cost or equity of service delivery. Center staff were more interested in efficiency and effectiveness, while outsiders with vested interests were more concerned with community involvement. Seven role perspectives are summarized, and their implications for the establishment of evaluation priorities within a center are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

10478. Staver, Nancy & laForge, Elizabeth. (Judge Baker Guidance Ctr, Boston, MA) **Intake as a conflict area in clinic function.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 589-599.—Examines areas of conflict at intake in a child guidance clinic. Topics discussed include fiscal problems, clinical issues, and decisions regarding treatment modalities. Suggestions for developing an intake policy that is an appropriate expression of the clinical service goals of the organization are presented. (20 ref)—*R. M. Cohen.*

10479. Taylor, James R. (U Florida) **A comparison of the adaptive behavior of retarded individuals success-**

fully and unsuccessfully placed in group living homes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6489.

Counseling & Social Casework

10480. Bernstein, Barton E. (U Texas, Graduate School of Social Work, Arlington) **The social worker as a courtroom witness.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Nov), Vol 56(9), 521-525.—Discusses how a social worker can prepare for court testimony by a basic knowledge of the rules of evidence, court procedure, and techniques of examination and cross-examination, and by a rehearsal of testimony to be given at trial.—M. W. Linn.

10481. Canzona, Lino. (U Toronto, Canada) **A model to measure changes in social casework: An exploratory study to design a mathematical model for measuring changes attained by individual clients undergoing social casework treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5320.

10482. Elbow, Margaret. (Family Service Assoc, Lubbock, TX) **On becoming an executive director.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Nov), Vol 56(9), 526-530.—Examines the internal demands on a director, the conflicts they present, and the possible need to change staffing patterns and agency procedures.—M. W. Linn.

10483. Grady, Elaine W. (San Francisco Unified School District, School Social Work Services, CA) **Models of comprehensive service: Hospital based.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 268-270.—Describes and gives the rationale for a hospital-based school program to meet the academic, medical, and social needs of the adolescent pregnant girl.—J. D. Pauker.

10484. Hallowitz, David. (Psychiatric Clinic, Buffalo, NY) **Counseling and treatment of the poor Black family.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 451-459.—Discusses professional clinical services to poor Black clients, delineates the range of potentially effective counseling modalities, and presents some of the substance of such clinical practice. Case examples are cited. Many poor Black families who need clinical services seem to be without fathers. It is suggested that poor Black children may suffer extensive emotional deprivation, which stunts their psychosocial development. Professional counseling and therapeutic services are needed and wanted, and there is a need to discover how more Black people can become trained professionals. (20 ref)—M. W. Linn.

10485. Perkins, Robert A.; Parker, Jack B. & Daste, Barry M. (Louisiana State U, School of Social Welfare) **Multiple-influence paradigms in illness.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Nov), Vol 56(9), 531-537.—Two causal models are examined. It is suggested that social work can contribute to theory by exploring relationships between socioeconomic and morbidity.—M. W. Linn.

10486. Schmitz, Donald R. (Auburn U) **Facilitating self-disclosure responses in a simulated counseling interview through the use of audiotape modeling, videotape modeling, and instructions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6391-6392.

10487. Sharpe, Ruth. (Crittenden Comprehensive Care Ctr, Chicago, IL) **Counseling services for school-**

age pregnant girls. *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 284-285.—Describes counseling services provided in 2 special schools for school-age pregnant girls by the Chicago Comprehensive Care Center, a private social agency. Girls who elect to remain in regular schools during their pregnancy may also use the services on a voluntary referral basis. Counseling is also given to the parents and young fathers. Services include social casework, group work, instruction on maternal and child health, psychiatric evaluation, and follow-up.—J. D. Pauker.

10488. Stanton, John O. (U Toronto, Canada) **A social work model for developing and empirically testing practice principles in marital counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5323-5324.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

10489. Adshead, Francis L. (U Southern California) **Patient life in a nursing home: An experiential study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4467-4468.

10490. Antonijević, Miroslav. [The further development of therapeutic community in our country (Yugoslavia).] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 175-177.

10491. Antonijević, Miroslav. [The therapeutic community.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 81-98.

10492. Atlas, Rose S. & Vieira, Jane L. **Nurse-social worker intervention in the re-admission pattern of the chronic psychiatric patient.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 13(2), 73-78.—Discusses the role the authors played in the 9th re-admission (initiated by the patient's mother) and treatment of a chronic female psychotic. The patient's re-admission was usually preceded by mounting conflict between mother and daughter. The treatment approach used included regular home visits to the patient's family and individual interviews with the mother and daughter. 20 mo after the patient's initial session, she was working, socializing at least minimally, and had been out of the hospital for 19 mo, as compared with her previous record of 9 admissions during the preceding 19 mo. The mother-daughter relationship had also improved. It is suggested that "revolving door" re-admission can be interrupted.—M. E. Pounsel.

10493. Awad, John M. (Florida State U) **Descriptive and adaptive behavior characteristics of adult mental retardates in Florida mental institutions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4618-4619.

10494. Cerić, Ismet. [The therapeutic community and the patients' council.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 153-160.

10495. Cocito, E.; Arata, P. Bevilacqua; Franzetti, F. & Pessi, P. A. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Genoa, Italy) [Psychosocial aspects of alcoholism: A study of admissions to the Genoa Quarto Psychiatric Hospital 1963-1973.] (Ital) *Neuropsichiatria*, 1974, Vol 30(1-2), 1-69.—Analyzed the annual hospitalization rate and length of stay of 1,403 males hospitalized for alcoholism.

32% of all admissions were for alcoholism, and 36% of the alcoholics came from the lower classes. The increase in alcoholism is related to population changes through analysis of census data. Also examined were sociological factors regarding birthplace, migratory trends, age at 1st admission, educational and occupational level, marital status, family relationships, antisocial behavior, and recidivism rates. In view of the socioeconomic and clinical harm done by alcoholism, more resolute intervention on the part of women authorities is recommended. (French & German summaries) (2 p ref)—*English summary*.

10496. Davis, Henry S. (Northwestern U) **The role of a crisis intervention treatment in the patient's recovery from elective surgery.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3490-3491.

10497. de Falco, Mary L. **The rehospitalization of discharged schizophrenic patients.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 130-135. —Studied 19 chronic schizophrenics (12 men and 7 women) readmitted to a state mental hospital within 6 mo after discharge. Three were married, 5 were younger single patients, 9 were middle-aged and single, and 2 had suffered heterosexual loss. Situations and attitudes leading to rehospitalization of patients in each category are reported. In general, their experiences indicate that the absence of a person or persons to whom the patient could relate was the major factor in rehospitalization. The ability of these patients to extend themselves toward a friend, a family member, or a mental health worker was limited. Results of these observations emphasize the need for more extensive and intensive systems of aftercare for discharged schizophrenics.—*M. L. Hogan*.

10498. Don, Neville A. **Children in N.S.W. hospitals: Present and future.** *Mental Health in Australia*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(2), 52-53. Conducted a survey at the Prince of Wales Hospital to determine the interest of mothers in staying with their young children (especially those under 3 yrs) if hospital facilities were available. Of 329 mothers questioned, almost 80% would like to remain with their children. The reason most often given for wishing to stay was "to help look after the child and give it security." It is strongly recommended that suitable accommodations be provided for mothers to stay in the hospital. This will involve solution of 2 other problems: re-education of the hospital medical and nursing staff to accept the desirability of such arrangements, and providing some occupation for the mothers which will utilize their time for the benefit of the child and the hospital.—*A. F. Vitiello*.

10499. Eaton, W. W. (Jewish General Hosp, Inst of Community & Family Psychiatry, Montreal, Canada) **Marital status and schizophrenia.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(5), 320-329. Reviews the finding of previous research that married persons are more likely to be hospitalized schizophrenics. Three interpretations of the finding are discussed: causation, selection, and differential utilization. A strategy to separate the 3 hypotheses is presented which uses data on rates of admission and duration of hospitalization and which concentrates on the widowed category. Data from the Maryland Psychiatric Case Register (1961-1968) were used to test the hypotheses. The

register provided a schizophrenic sample of 18,083. Evidence of selection and differential utilization was found, but none in favor of the causation hypothesis. It is shown that selection operates less powerfully in rural areas. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10500. Fields, Suzanne. **Asylum on the front porch: III. A medieval tradition.** *Innovations*, 1974(Fal), Vol 1(4), 15-16.—Presents a brief history of the therapeutic community of Geel, Belgium.—*S. E. Bowser*.

10501. Genthner, Robert W. & Graham, John R. (Eastern Kentucky U) **Effects of short-term public psychiatric hospitalization for both Black and White patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 118-124.—Studied the effects of short-term psychiatric hospitalization for 85 Black and 265 White patients (mean age, 38.6 yrs) by comparing them when they entered a short-term public hospital, when they were released, and in the community 18 mo following hospital release. A variety of indices, including Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Nurses' Observation Scale for Inpatient Evaluation, and MMPI scores, were used at the various comparison points. Although Blacks appeared to be more disturbed than Whites at admission, few differences were found at discharge or at the time of the 18-mo follow-up. Results indicate that both Black and White patients do not respond differently to short-term psychiatric hospitalization. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10502. Gervais, Robert H.; Barnard, George W.; Adams, John E. & Gordon, Richard E. (U Florida, Medical Coll) **Changing patterns of psychiatric inpatient care in a university general hospital.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1272-1275. —Explored the changing population characteristics of the psychiatric inpatient unit of a university general hospital from 1969 to 1974. It was found that patients are shortening their hospital stay and traveling fewer miles from their homes to the hospital. The average length of stay investigated decreased by nearly 2% from 38 days for the 247 patients admitted in 1969 to 13 days for the 540 inpatients in 1974. During the 1969-1974 period the average distance traveled per patient decreased from 105 to 62 miles. Increasing numbers of Blacks, men, and low-income persons are being treated. In addition, the percentage of patients with neuroses and transient situational disturbances has decreased, while the percentage of those with personality and behavior disorders has increased. The implications of these changes are discussed. *Journal abstract*.

10503. Grzesiak, Roy C. (Texas Tech U) **Ego correlates of behavior change: A psychodynamic-behavioral assessment of change in a token economy program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4663.

10504. Hall, Beverly A. **Socializing hospitalized patients into the psychiatric sick role.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 123-129. —Observed for a total of 35 hrs the reactions between staff and patients (6 adolescents, 20 adults) in a unit of a private psychiatric hospital, to note the behavior expected of patients (role content), the process by which these expectations were communicated and sanctioned (role socialization), and the problems occurring when staff or

patients moved out of their appropriate roles (role conflict). Staff expectations for patient behavior in group living (social role expectations) were definite and clearly communicated to the patients; expectations for patient participation in his therapy and that of others (therapeutic role expectations) were never stated to him in an organized manner, and sanctions began operating before the patient knew how he was expected to behave. The sanctioning system and its deficiencies are described. Three types of patient behavior causing role conflict are mentioned, and the occasions and causes of staff role conflicts are discussed.—*M. L. Hogan.*

10505. Hall, David & Pill, Roisin. (University Coll Swansea, Wales) **Social climate and ward atmosphere.** *Social Science & Medicine*, 1975(Oct), Vol 9(10), 529-534.—Argues that current usage of the terms "social climate" and "atmosphere" conceals 3 different approaches, each of which has its own strengths and weaknesses. In the first place, people commonly distinguish between organizational settings in terms of evaluative criteria, though often not explicit, and this "feeling tone" may be more closely related to individual behavior than organizational indices. The problem of different evaluations of the same social setting by different actors has largely been ignored in the more quantitative studies of organizational environments (the 2nd and 3rd approaches identified) which rely on either a checklist of variables or a large scale questionnaire response. Many of these studies are designed to differentiate between organizations, and their success in this respect necessitates a lesser emphasis being given to within-organization differences. It is argued that the effective evaluation of such studies must rest on a greater understanding than has been shown of the processes of attitude formation within and across organizations. At present the outlook is pessimistic for a rapprochement between the subjective and the so-called objective analysis of environmental interaction. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10506. Kempel, Leo T. (U Connecticut) **The prediction of length of hospitalization based on a patient self-report measure and other variables obtained from patients and ward aides.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3500-3501.

10507. Kovačević, Vladimir. [The milieu as a therapeutic factor in a day-hospital.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 107-112.

10508. Kymissis, Pavlos. (Athenian Inst of Anthropol, Athens, Greece) **Milieu specificity in medical practice: A study of sociopsychological variables concerning the husband and wife roles associated with hospitalization.** *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 7-8.—Studied differences in Greek perceptions of husband and wife roles relative to hospitalization. 30 hospitalized patients, 30 healthy control Ss matched by age and socioeconomic status, and Ss' spouses took the semiprojective Role Behavior Test. Results confirmed the 4 hypotheses: (a) Male patients, unlike healthy males, gave more status to themselves than to their spouses. (b) Male, unlike female, patients gave more love to themselves than to their spouses. (c) Female patients gave more status to spouses than did male patients. (d) Healthy males gave more status to spouses than did male patients. Greek male

status needs are threatened by hospitalization, and the resultant role discontinuity can hinder treatment efforts unless men regain some status by being allowed choices during treatment. Hospitalized Greek women experience less role discontinuity since their ordinary social status is more subordinate. To foster whole patient treatment, cultural needs should be studied and accommodated by those responsible for health care.—*C. A. Heikkinen.*

10509. Lazić, Nebojša. [The therapeutic community in the neuropsychiatric department of a general hospital.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 145-152.

10510. Murphy, Michael J. & Zahm, David. (Indiana State U) **Effects of improved ward conditions and behavioral treatment of self-help skills.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 24-27.—Studied 3 groups ($n = 8$) of institutionalized severely and profoundly retarded males (mean CA, 9-14.5 yrs) to determine the effects of enhancement of the physical and social environment and behavior modification training upon acquisition of self-help skills. Two groups were placed on renovated modular living units with a resident-to-staff ratio of 8 to 1.5. One of these groups also received behavior modification training. The control group remained on a dayroom-dormitory ward with a resident-to-staff ratio of 30 to 1. Self-help skills were assessed before and after a 10-wk treatment period. Profoundly and severely retarded Ss showed significant increases in self-help skills after behavior modification training. Ss exposed to improved environment and staffing conditions did not change more than controls.—*Journal abstract.*

10511. Nogami, Norihiko; Kin, Choji; Makimoto, Katsuyoshi & Shinfuku, Naotaka. [A study of long-term patients in a mental hospital: I. Investigation of the total inpatient schizophrenic population at the Hizen National Mental Hospital.] (Japn) *Kyushu Neuro-psychiatry*, 1975, Vol 21(2), 125-134.—Classified all schizophrenic patients (276 males and 166 females) at the Hizen National Mental Hospital into 4 major groups on the basis of the duration of hospitalization. No correlation was found between the ages when the patients became ill and the duration of hospitalization, or between the number of readmissions per patient and the duration of hospitalization. A significant correlation did exist between the mode of payment and the duration of hospitalization. The number of readmissions among those patients who were hospitalized more than 11 yrs was significantly smaller than among those patients who had stayed less than 11 yrs, and the daily behavior patterns of the longer-term patients were significantly more predictable. Investigations of this type may throw light on the question of why the number of prolonged hospitalization has persistently increased in recent years. (English summary)—*S. Ashida.*

10512. Pisa, Anthony M. (U Nebraska) **Attitudes toward mental illness and dehumanization in hospital treatment programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6220-6221.

10513. Posner, Judith. (York U, Atkinson Coll, Downsview, Canada) **Notes on the negative implications of being competent in a home for the aged.** *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*,

1975(Fal), Vol 5(4), 357-364.—Focuses on the paradox that competence in a home for the aged can be detrimental to residents, since such behavior is, in a sense, inappropriate, atypical, and unexpected in an environment which is oriented toward the least competent.—A. J. Traxler.

10514. Rogina, Vladimir & Sila, Ante. [The structure of a psychiatric hospital as a sociotherapeutic factor.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 31-38.

10515. Ross, Marjorie E. (U Washington, Seattle) **The Heimler Scale of Social Functioning as a measure of pre- and post-hospitalization adjustment to alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6461.

10516. Sanders, Jacquelyn. (U Chicago, Sonio Shankman Orthogenic School) **An autistic child in residential treatment.** *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 97-106.—Describes the case history and residential treatment of a boy 4½ yrs old at the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago. The dynamics of the child's behavior are interpreted in the light of B. Bettelheim's work with autistic children. The interpersonal relationships of the facility are related to the positive treatment effects.—G. R. Alley.

10517. Shea, Richard J. (U South Carolina) **Position discrimination using vibration as reinforcement with profoundly retarded subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4675-4676.

10518. Stewart, David W. **The future of the state mental hospital.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 120-122.—Contends that although recent developments in mental health care have reduced the population of state mental hospitals, they can still perform useful functions. Their ability to provide structured long-term care should be strengthened by changes in admission policies which exclude marginally functional patients who can benefit from treatment at community centers. The research and teaching functions of the state hospital can be emphasized by administrative changes providing for greater control of treatments and more comprehensive record keeping. A 3rd function of the state hospital is the care and treatment of patients who can benefit by being isolated from their normal surroundings and the usual pressures of work, family, and social relationships.—M. L. Hogan.

10519. Veljković, Jovan. [Sociotherapeutic methods in reducing the length of hospitalization.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 47-50.

10520. Westphal, Carl R. (U North Dakota) **Variables affecting the efficacy of a token economy.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 32-34. A study investigated variables affecting the efficacy of a token economy used with 16 16-24 yr old institutionalized mentally retarded boys exhibiting disruptive behaviors. IQ range was 25-48. Four independent variables, staff:resident ratio, consistency of reinforcement, immediacy of reinforcement, and location of tokens, were manipulated to determine their effect on the number of tokens earned and spent, and on the frequency of disruptive behavior. Appropriate manipulation of the variables investigated, coupled with increased staff-to-

resident ratio, improved the efficacy of the token economy system.—*Journal abstract.*

Rehabilitation & Penology

10521. Cull, John G. & Hardy, Richard E. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Rehabilitation facility approaches in severe disabilities.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. xviii, 329 p.—Presents an overview of some of the major concerns faced by rehabilitation facility administrators in dealing with clients with various severe disabilities. The 14 collected papers focus on types of facilities and services, and approaches to working with both emotionally disturbed and physically disabled clients.

10522. Equi, Peter J. (Auburn U) **The influence of psychological variables on motivation for physical rehabilitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3493.

10523. Favez-Boutonier, J. (U Paris VII, France) [Daniel Lagache as criminologist.] (Fren) *Psychologie Française*, 1974(Dec), Vol 19(4), 283-286.—Explicates Daniel Lagache's continuing interest in criminal psychopathology and emphasizes that the adjustment of the criminal to reality is more apparent than real. The poor adjustment of the conduct of criminals to reality, their "magical" side, is related to an unreal aspect which underlines the role of the imaginary in their personality dynamics. Lagache insists on recognizing the importance in criminals, as well as in certain neurotics, of the persistence of an ideal-self, an archaic identification to fanciful omnipotent personages. In a normal development, the subject accepts an ideal self, a source of identification with an ideal, but one compatible with reality.—K. J. Hartman.

10524. Fields, Suzanne. **Asylum on the front porch: II. Community life for the mentally retarded.** *Innovations*, 1974(Fal), Vol 1(4), 11-14.—Maintains that many mentally retarded people, when provided with appropriate rehabilitative opportunities, can develop much more self-reliance and independence than used to be thought possible. One institution has found that by carefully selecting a neighborhood and by providing retarded residents with a job skill and social education courses, many were able to make the transition to the community. In the past decade over 1,000 people have been returned to community living by the programs reported.—S. E. Bowser.

10525. Geis, George C. (VA Hosp, West Roxbury, MA) **A therapeutic aquatics program for quadriplegia patients.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 29(5), 155-157.—Discusses the use of swimming in a program of rehabilitation for quadriplegic patients.—D. R. Marino.

10526. Ginn, Robert J. (U Texas Medical Branch) **Statistical study of sheltered workshop employees.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 16-17.

10527. Green, Frank A. (U Illinois) **Antecedents to rehabilitation effectiveness: Towards the resolution of the counselor coordinator controversy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4627.

10528. Jansson, Diane P. **Return to society: Problematic features of the re-entry process.**

Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, 1975(Jul-Sep), Vol 13(3), 136-142.—Discusses the problems of the individual who has been isolated from his social system, especially in an institution such as a prison or psychiatric hospital, and is returning to it with a "deviant identity." The 1st phase of re-entry may be euphoria; this is not an appropriate time for intervention because euphoria may include denial of the approaching problems of re-entry. When the re-entrant begins to encounter the practical difficulties of adjustment, anger at himself, at others, and at the system may develop. At this period intervention can be decisively helpful. Other reactions are a sense of powerlessness, fear of rejection, feelings of guilt, and regression. The prior institutionalization, with its bureaucratic determination of activities, may make it difficult for the re-entrant to make independent decisions. Creation of sustained intimacy has also become difficult. It is suggested that the solution of all these problems is helped by involvement with a reference group in addition to the development of individual relationships. (15 ref)—*M. L. Hogan*.

10529. **Jesness, Carl F.** (California Youth Authority, Sacramento) **Comparative effectiveness of behavior modification and transactional programs for delinquents.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 43(6), 759-779.—The California Youth Center Research Project studied the effectiveness of two different treatment programs with 983 15-17 yr old adjudicated delinquents assigned to 2 institutions, one of whose programs was based on transactional analysis and the other on the principles of behavior modification. Results suggest that institutions can be run so that most residents change for the better. Improvement on psychological measures favored the transactional analysis program; the behavior ratings slightly favored the behavioral program. Parole follow-up showed no differences in the revocation rates of the 2 programs, but Ss from both were doing significantly better than comparison groups of the same age assigned to other institutions. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10530. **Juarez, Shirlee J.** (U California, Riverside) **An experimental analysis of a counseling procedure emphasizing peer self-help in a prison setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3467.

10531. **Kinze, Wolfram.** (Fachkrankenhaus für Kinder- und Jugendneuropsychiatrie, Bad Reiboldsgrün, E Germany) **[Principles of activation by occupational therapy of unteachable children and juveniles.]** (Germ) *Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*, 1974(Dec), Vol 26(12), 755-761.—Discusses occupational therapy for developing the manual skills of unteachable children and juveniles through work designed to promote social integration. It is argued that since individual capabilities depend upon many internal and external conditions, they should be evaluated only after individual, on-the-spot guidance and training and by long-time observations, and that a tightly organized program of training, therapy, and guidance is therefore required. Rehabilitation of such patients is limited less by their specific performances than by their social dependence, so that provision should be made not only for appropriate working conditions, but also for institu-

tionally organized living conditions. (Russian summary) —*English summary*.

10532. **Lamers, Gerald J.** (U Wisconsin) **Mentally retarded young adults in Wisconsin: Extent of poverty and vocational adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6486.

10533. **Pease, Jackson D.** (U Wisconsin) **The contribution of interaction effects through pattern analysis to prediction and evaluation within a rehabilitation facility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34 (12-B, Pt 1), 6247.

10534. **Rockoff, Edward S.** (U Iowa) **The mentally retarded offender in Iowa correctional institutions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-A), 3194.

10535. **Shapiro, Ralph.** (U Houston) **The acquisition of knowledge about disability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4057.

10536. **Steele, Nancy M.** (Ohio U) **The role of fantasy in the reduction of anger in three types of convicted offenders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4677-4678.

10537. **Toch, Hans.** (State U New York, Albany) **Men in crisis: Human breakdowns in prison.** Chicago, IL: Aldine, 1975. vii, 340 p.—Presents results of interviews with over 600 men and women in prison about the effects of incarceration, types of coping and stress that occur in prison life, and the nature of self-destructive acts that often result. The question of whether inmates who injure themselves are typical, the differences in risk and themes of coping, and experiences and effects of drugs are analyzed, and detailed case histories of men who ended their lives in prison are presented.

10538. **True, Donald A.** (U Oregon) **Evaluative research in a police juvenile diversion program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4679.

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

10539. **Altamura, A. C.** (U Milan, Italy) **Therapeutic attempts with lithium in young drug addicts.** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 1975(Nov), Vol 52(5), 312-319.—Administered lithium to 20 17-28 yr old opiate addicts on the hypothesis that drug addiction may be due to "masked depression." Only 9 Ss took the lithium carbonate tablets for more than a few weeks; during this period they seemed to abstain from taking opiates. After 1 yr, all Ss were off lithium, and most again took opiates. Due to lack of cooperation by Ss, observations can neither confirm nor refute the hypothesis. Results indicate that psychological and socio-environmental factors make trials on drug treatment of opiate addicts almost impossible to carry out. (26 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

10540. **Braun, Michael C.** (U Southern California) **Heroin: Phenomenological aspects of its use and group treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3487-3488.

10541. **Ciminero, Anthony R.; Doleys, Daniel M. & Davidson, Robert S.** (U Georgia) **Free-operant avoidance of alcohol.** *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 242-245.—Conducted an

experimental analysis of the effects of electric shock on free-operant avoidance of alcohol with a single-S design. The 48-yr-old male S made no avoidance responses during the baseline condition, where no shock was delivered. By removing and reinstating the shock contingency, it was found that the shock did exert some control over the avoidance behavior. However, after S was conditioned to avoid 100% of the shock-alcohol, he continued to avoid all of the available alcohol even when there was no threat of shock. This 100% avoidance of alcohol in the experimental setting has been observed in follow-up sessions up to 6 mo after conditioning, and there appears to be generalization of the conditioning effects to the S's everyday environment.—*Journal abstract*.

10542. Cook, Royer F. & Morton, Anton S. (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) **An assessment of drug education-prevention programs in the U.S. Army.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 288-289.

10543. Duncan, David F. (U Texas) **Halfway houses for drug abusers: An annotated bibliography.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 17.

10544. Goldstein, Lloyd J. (U Georgia) **Dissonance and contractual manipulations in the treatment of nicotine addiction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4661-4662.

10545. Imhof, John E. & Fink, Richard L. (North Shore University Hosp, Long Island, NY) **N.E.T.-W.O.R.C.: A response to crisis.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 187-198.—Describes an informal association of 14 drug programs with the town government and the major hospital serving the catchment area of the Town of North Hempstead, New York. It is suggested that the association is a model for all drug programs which seek to establish meaningful relationships with neighboring community-based education and treatment facilities, providing the communication necessary for delivery of comprehensive and quality services for the drug-involved individual. (19 ref)

10546. Jackman, Jay M. (Westside Community Mental Health Ctr, San Francisco, CA) **Drug abuse: Barriers to care: Continuity of care.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 209-216. Workers in drug abuse programs recognize that between the provider of treatment services and the recipient—the drug abuser—are a series of barriers to care that make continuity of care far more difficult than in most other fields of medical or psychiatric practice. There are 4 areas that require special attention: (a) the criminalization of drug abuse and addiction, (b) the consequent absence of strong open medical concern with addiction and abuse, (c) the development of pharmaceutical technology and advertising, and (d) the mass media's role in encouraging use and abuse. It is considered that the first 2 issues are the central determinants of the present state of affairs related to drug abuse. The last 2 issues are more speculative but more fundamental and of critical importance in beginning to curb drug abuse in the high risk youth population.—*Journal abstract*.

10547. Jorgensen, Gerald T. (Colorado State U) **An experimental test of a treatment program to modify**

cigarette smoking. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4666.

10548. Lombardo, William K. (Washington State U) **Moderate and low dosage methadone maintenance and cognitive functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4049.

10549. Maddux, James F. & Desmond, David P. (U Texas, Health Science Ctr, San Antonio) **Reliability and validity of information from chronic heroin users.** *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Aug), Vol 12(2), 87-95.—Describes the extent of agreement between 2 sources of information on selected life history data of 34 chronic heroin users. High percentages of exact or approximate agreement (71% or more) were found on 9 of the 12 life history variables studied (e.g., birth year, military service, age of 1st arrest, and age of 1st opioid drug use). A noteworthy systematic discrepancy was found on 2 variables: number of treatment interactions and number of arrests. The Ss underreported both frequency of treatment and of arrest. The following conditions seemed to affect reliability of information: refinement of measurement; misunderstanding of terms; elapsed time; repeated use; consequences of disclosure; the psychological defense of denial; and features of the interview. Results of this study and of most previous studies indicate that chronic heroin users often give reliable and valid life history information. Uncritical acceptance of their statements, however, seems as unwise as uncritical rejection. (17 ref)—J. Sorokac.

10550. Prinzing, John A. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The predisposing factors and consequences of the hospitalization of alcoholics in a Bahamian suburb.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3506.

10551. Pugliese, Anthony; Martinez, Maria; Maselli, Aldo & Zalick, Diane H. (Roosevelt Hosp, Middlesex County Narcotic Clinic, Metuchen, NJ) **Treatment of alcoholic methadone-maintenance patients with disulfiram.** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1975(Nov), Vol 36(11), 1584-1588.—Reports the case histories of 3 male alcoholic methadone-maintenance patients who received disulfiram therapy. Guidelines for disulfiram treatment are presented.

10552. Quint, Bruce H. (New York U) **An investigation of the attitudes of rehabilitation workers toward narcotic addicts engaged in a rehabilitation program as they relate to rehabilitation workers' length of time on the job, type of program where employed, and selected demographic variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5316.

10553. Robert, Giovanni & Rocca, Gianluigi. (U Degli Studi Genova, Italy) **[Agonists and antagonists in the treatment of narcotic addiction.]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May Jun), Vol 10(3), 250-267.—Presents an overview of the use of narcotic agonists (e.g., methadone) and antagonists (e.g., cyclazocine, naloxone). (49 ref)—N. De Palma

10554. Sedmak, Tomislav. **[Alcoholic patients in a therapeutic community.]** (Ser.) *Tržište Zdravlja*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 135-141

10555. Smith, David E.; Wesson, Donald R. & Learner, Steven E. (San Francisco Polydrug Project, CA) **Treatment of the polydrug abuser in San Francisco with**

discussion of youth and polydrug abuse. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 288.

10556. Snyder, Veronica. (South Hills Health System, Regional Alcoholism Program, Pittsburgh, PA) **Cognitive approaches in the treatment of alcoholism.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 480-485.—Suggests that treatment derived from cognitive theory is appropriate in therapy with alcoholics. It may be related to and combined with behavioral modification. The cognitive approach requires that the client assume responsibility for his thinking, motives, and behavior. It is urged that social workers should become better informed about alcoholism and more expert in its treatment.—*M. W. Linn.*

10557. Struckman, David L. (U South Dakota) **An analysis of the diagnosis and treatment referral of South Dakota drinking drivers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4101.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

10558. Baird, John C. (Case Western Reserve U) **Social workers' orientations toward community mental health concepts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5319-5320.

10559. Bates, Erica. (U New South Wales, Behavioral Science School of Health Administration, Kensington, Australia) **Some thoughts on the 1973 Congress of the World Federation of Mental Health.** *Mental Health in Australia*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(2), 55-57.—Describes and criticizes the setting and procedures of the Congress. Suggestions for improving future meetings include a more informal location, a less rigid format, and division of those attending into smaller groups, based on their interests, for lectures and discussions.—*A. F. Vitiello.*

10560. Baum, O. Eugene. (Medical Coll of Pennsylvania) **Why a psychoanalytic core in psychiatric education?** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1281-1285.—Presents arguments for a historical psychogenic approach to psychiatric education with a focus on psychodynamic understanding of behavior. It is posited that psychoanalysis provides a developmental psychology and a body of clinical data that are uniquely suited to this purpose. This focus is meant to be complemented by consideration of genetic, social, cultural, learning, and biophysiological forces. Trends in psychiatric education are related to the changing identity of the psychiatrist and the history of the discipline. *Journal abstract.*

10561. Bennett, Virginia C. & Bardon, Jack I. (Rutgers State U, Graduate School of Applied & Professional Psychology) **Law, professional practice, and professional organizations: Where do we go from here?** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 349-358.—Discusses the ethical dilemmas faced by the practicing school psychologist in view of the plethora of laws that dictate procedures, policies, and instrumentation. The function of professional organizations, both national and state, is described as (a) anticipating legislation, (b) developing political impact, (c) affecting existing laws, and (d) affecting proposed legislation. Coordination of

efforts among various groups and development of political expertise is urged as a way to approach issues of concern to both psychologists and their clients.—*Journal abstract.*

10562. Bersoff, Donald N. (Yale U, Law School) **Professional ethics and legal responsibilities: On the horns of a dilemma.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 359-376.—Examines how reliance by practicing school psychologists on codes of ethics may lead to legal liability, emphasizing 5 areas: (a) parent's right to access to records; (b) informed consent and the right to privacy in research and assessment; (c) confidentiality of client-clinician communication; (d) parental refusal of proffered educational services; and (e) treatment of minors without parental consent. Current statutory and case law is reviewed to show how the legislature and judiciary view professionals' responsibility in these areas. A discussion of why codes of ethics fail to provide adequate support for psychologists in meeting problems encountered in their everyday functioning is presented, and some remedial measures for improving the current codes governing school psychology are proposed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10563. Bittman, Stanley A. (Texas Tech U) **Prediction of patient-technique orientation of student nurses after one year of nursing school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4622-4623.

10564. Blakeley, Philip B. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **The relationship between therapist mood and conceptual level and his ability to label and rate client affect and respond empathically.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3486.

10565. Blaney, Doris R. (Indiana U) **Comparison of value systems of the graduates of two types of programs in nursing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3877.

10566. Bowling, Corinne E. (U Florida) **The Jungian personality function types of pathologists and selected medical technologists in the state of Florida.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6404-6405.

10567. Cardon, Bartell W. (U Pennsylvania, Graduate School of Education) **Law, professional practice, and university preparation: Where do we go from here?** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 377-386.—Discusses possible reasons for the current concern about school psychology expressed by the legal system and how current training and educational models are related to this concern. It is suggested that current psychological practice is basically Aristotelian in nature and that the specialty suffers as a consequence. Several suggestions are presented for adjustments in university preparation. Intelligence testing and ability grouping are referred to throughout, since they are primary targets of the courts.—*Journal abstract.*

10568. Charles, Carolyn H. (U Alabama) **Correlates of adjudged empathy as early identifiers of counseling potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6378.

10569. Dietz, Margaret R. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of self-concept of diploma nursing school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3878.

10570. Dooley, Charles D. (U California, Los Angeles) **Effects of response interaction training on the group assessment of interpersonal traits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3492-3493.

10571. Erdman, Carol D. (Ohio State U) **The effects of didactic, modeling, and laboratory training on the display of counselor expertness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4038.

10572. Fiore, Neil A. (U Maryland) **A comparison of the effectiveness of instructions and a demonstration as methods of interview pretraining.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3495.

10573. Fischer, Joel. (U Hawaii, School of Social Work) **Training for effective therapeutic service.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 118-123.—Tested the effectiveness of 3 educational experiences in training graduate students in social work. Group 1 received direct specific training in 3 essentials of successful practice—empathy, warmth, and genuineness (EGW)—during 7 mo, for a total of 44 hrs. Group 2 spent the same amount of time with the instructor, but received no specific training in EWG. Group 3 had no contact with the instructor except during the administration of tests. Pre- and posttests showed that Group 1 students had the highest change scores on 9-point scales of EWG. Questionnaires completed by supervisors showed that these students were also more able to establish meaningful relationships with clients and were more self-actualized. They were not significantly more effective, nor did they receive higher grades; grades were negatively correlated with empathy ratings. It is concluded that even years of intellectual educational programs may not be adequate preparation for professional practice.—C. McCreary.

10574. Freudenberg, Herbert J. **The staff burn-out syndrome in alternative institutions.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 73-82.—Burn-out is defined as failure or exhaustion because of excessive demands on energy, strength, or resources. Its occurrence among the staff of alternative self-help (free clinic) institutions is discussed: causes, characteristics, and variations. Early signs and symptoms are described, measures to prevent burn-out are suggested, and how to help the burnt-out person is discussed.—C. McCreary.

10575. Geller, Jesse D. & Berzins, Juris I. (Yale U) **A-B distinction in a sample of prominent psychotherapists.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 77-82.—Asked 134 prominent psychotherapists, psychoanalysts, and behavior therapists to fill out the Whitehorn-Betz A-B therapist scale and comment on their possible differential effectiveness in treating schizoid-schizophrenic vs neurotic patients. Psychometric results of the 95 responses disclosed that their scale scores were reliable, distributed comparably to other therapists and collegiate males, and denotative of 2 correlated interest-aptitude dimensions. Professionals typed as A's or B's showed a greater reluctance to accept the research-generated implications of their A-B status than Ss whose scores fell into neither of these categories. Although data did not provide strong evidence for a relationship between A-B scale scores and theoretical orientation, the distribution of scores did suggest that B therapists desire and seek more complex

and exciting sensory-cognitive inputs during therapy hours than A therapists. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10576. Gorlow, Leon. (Pennsylvania State U) **The school psychologist as expert witness in due process hearings.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 311-316.—Considers that as a consequence of the Consent Agreement reached between the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the United States District Court, school psychologists are finding themselves increasingly in the role of expert witness in due process hearings. A number of problems regarding the witness behavior of psychologists in these hearings are identified, and some recommendations and resolutions for these problems are offered.—*Journal abstract.*

10577. Halleck, Seymour L. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **Discussion of "Socially reinforced obsessing."** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 44(1), 146-147.—Argues that the primary ethical question raised by R. J. Cohen's and F. J. Smith's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) report of a woman Christian Scientist who became obsessed with thoughts of disease is whether her treatment succeeded at the expense of her religious convictions. Issues related to the political aspects of psychotherapy, whether the therapists imposed their own values on the patient during treatment, and the nonneutrality of any attempt to change troubling behaviors are discussed.

10578. Hart, Joseph P. (U Oklahoma) **An investigation of the relationship between training on task analysis technology, professional role and reallocation behavior in a simulation game of family planning job design.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3890.

10579. Hauer, Allen L. (Ohio State U) **The effects of an orientation session and feedback training on the learning of a basic helping skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4042.

10580. Hofstee, Willem K. (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands) [The relativity of statements made in the social sciences.] (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Sep), Vol 30(7), 573-600.—Discusses T. S. Kuhn's 1970 concepts of reflexivity and publicity in scientific statements made to a universal audience, as these apply in the social sciences.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

10581. James, Charles R. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The socialization process of psychotherapy training: Self-disclosure, self-concept and conformity of value orientation as mediated by trainer influence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3498.

10582. Jeffrey, David L. (Oklahoma State U) **A study of the relationship between rehabilitation counselor effectiveness and selected counselor variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6384.

10583. Kamin, Leon J. (Princeton U) **Social and legal consequences of I.Q. tests as classification instruments. Some warnings from our past.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 317-323.—Argues that social science instruments are not neutral, and that the concepts they are imbedded in, the aspects of reality they

enable use to use, all have social and political consequences. That school psychologists need to pay close attention to the sociopolitical implications of their assessment instruments is illustrated through a brief history of the use and misuse of the concept of intelligence in the US during the first third of this century. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10584. Kandler, Henry; Plutchik, Robert; Conte, Hope & Siegel, Barbara. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Prediction of performance of psychiatric residents: A three-year follow-up study.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1286-1290. —Compared supervisors' global and specific item ratings of 17 psychiatric residents' performance in each of 3 yrs of training with ratings of these applicants prior to their admission to the program. Although preadmission ratings had almost no predictive power, there were certain items that consistently discriminated between residents rated high and those rated low by supervisors in each year of training. It is concluded that initial interviews of those selected cannot predict their subsequent performance. It is therefore recommended that a major portion of these interviews be devoted to an exchange of information between the applicant and the department.—*Journal abstract*.

10585. Karlsruher, Averil E. (U Maine) **The non-professional as a psychotherapeutic agent: An empirical investigation of the influence of supervision, expectation and facilitative conditions on his therapeutic effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6213.

10586. Kimmel, Ellen. (U South Florida) **Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Psychological Association.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 1.

10587. Kuriloff, Peter. (U Pennsylvania, Graduate School of Education) **Law, educational reform, and the school psychologist.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 13(4), 335-348.—Argues that the 2 areas of reform which most affect school psychologists are the extension of the right to a public education to previously discriminated against and excluded groups and the extension of the protection of the Bill of Rights to all schoolchildren. The potential impact of these areas on the role of the school psychologist is suggested by preliminary findings on one such reform, the right of retarded children to an appropriate education and the guarantee of that right through the provision of procedural due process. Any response to the reform by school psychologists will involve risks and opportunities which must be carefully weighed if a wise choice is to be made from the point of view of both children and the profession.—*Journal abstract*.

10588. Lanning, Theodore R. & Gabriel, H. Paul. (New York U, Medical School) **Use of tandem teams in child mental health training of medical students and pediatric house staff.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 142-149. —Describes tandem teams involving psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, recreation workers, and a remedial teacher. The system provides mental health training relevant to the future activities of these

trainees as general pediatricians or in child-oriented professions.—*Journal summary*.

10589. Laska, Eugene M. & Bank, Rheta (Eds). (Rockland Research Ctr, Information Sciences Div, Orangeburg, NY) **Safeguarding psychiatric privacy: Computer systems and their uses.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xv, 452 p.—Presents a collection of papers on the legal and social issues in the use of a large computerized information system (Multi-State Information System) in mental health programs and solutions developed for safeguarding computerized psychiatric data. Computers are discussed as clinical instruments in diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring; as administrative instruments in planning, resource allocation, evaluation, and peer review; as research tools; and as libraries. (251 ref)

10590. Lenny, Vaughn. **Preventive psychiatry from the point of view of the general practitioner.** *Mental Health in Australia*, 1974(Aug), Vol 1(2), 61-66.—Notes that the general practitioner concerned about preventive psychiatry will deal chiefly with the mental health of the individual patient rather than that of the community. Because many patients accept him more easily than a psychiatrist, he can use his influence in many instances where organic, psychological, or social factors threaten to interfere with mental health. Four areas are specified in which he can be helpful to his patients: (a) in knowledge of organic disorders which may have psychiatric sequelae, in recognizing them, and in early intervention; (b) in protecting the mental health of children, with particular emphasis on maintaining the integrity of the family structure; (c) in giving psychological support during crisis situations; and (d) in referring a patient to a mental health specialist when this seems advisable. A list of 7 occasions when such referral is appropriate is given.—A. F. Vitiello.

10591. Lewis, Robert M. (U Wisconsin) **Information processing, humanism, and the helping relationship: The application of the system-theoretic models to counseling and counselor education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6386-6387.

10592. Lokar, Jože. [Authoritarian and democratic attitudes in psychiatry.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 101-105.

10593. Lovell, Richard J. (U Alabama) **Developing counselor facilitation through fiction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6387.

10594. Malone, Charles A. (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) **The impact of community mental health centers on child psychiatry training.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 32-48.—Notes that the advantages of training in a community mental health center (CMHC) include involvement in comprehensive care, involvement in a delivery system, service to all categories of disability, and working with a mental health team. The conflict between service mandate of the CMHC and training commitments is highlighted.—R. M. Cohen.

10595. Meyer, Kenneth L. (Adelphi U) **The effect of training on the accuracy and appropriateness of clinical judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4671.

10596. Meyer, Mortimer A. (Reiss-Davis Child Study Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **Communicating the psychological evaluation.** *Reiss-Davis Clinic Bulletin*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(2), 134-139.—Notes that many psychologists are skilled in test interpretation but write unorganized reports. It is suggested that reports be organized according to personality theory. A method for doing this is described which also leaves scope for individuality.—G. R. Alley.

10597. Monty, Richard A. & Eberly, B. Diane. (US Army Human Engineering Lab, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) **An interdisciplinary directory of scientists engaged in the study of eye movements: Second edition.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 272.

10598. Nelson, Cheryl A. & Hendrick, Clyde. (Kent State U) **Bibliography of journal articles in social psychology: 1974.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 278-279.

10599. Ostrand, Janet L. (U Illinois) **Effects of supervised practicum on selected aspects of counselor personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4639.

10600. Parker, Nora I. (U Toronto, Canada) **The effects of error modeling on the learning of a complex procedure in nursing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6457-6458.

10601. Pearlman, Samuel. **A profile of the New York State psychologist, licensed and unlicensed: 1972.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 268-269.

10602. Sattin, Dana B. (Duke U) **The effects of expectancy and professional identity upon attributions of mental illness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6223-6224.

10603. Seelig, John C. (Western Michigan U) **A comparison of change in counselor candidates as a result of differing group experiences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6392.

10604. Senf, Gerald M. **APA Membership opinion regarding convention dates, sites, and content: Analyses by APA division.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 267-268.

10605. Sharfstein, Steven S. & Magnas, Howard L. (NIMH, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration, Rockville, MD) **Insuring intensive psychotherapy.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1252-1256. Many private insurance programs that currently cover mental disorders eliminate intensive psychotherapies, including psychoanalysis, from the range of treatment options by placing restrictions on the number of visits covered. The economics of intensive psychotherapy coverage are examined, and data are presented indicating that relatively few people in an insurance program with comprehensive mental health benefits use high cost forms of psychotherapy. It is concluded that insurance coverage of intensive psychotherapy is feasible, but it is suggested that further study of the goals of intensive treatment, potential demand for it, and the supply of qualified practitioners is needed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10606. Sharma, Motilal & Gupta, G. P. (U Baroda, India) **Prognostic value of intermediate marks for**

medical success: An exploratory study. *Indian Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 10(2), 55-60.—Examined the relationship between intermediate grades and subsequent success in medical school for 40 male and 12 female Indian medical students. Results indicate that success in medical school was not dependent upon intermediate grades. It is recommended that medical schools should not rely solely on academic achievement when selecting students.—R. P. Butler.

10607. Sjødahl, Lars. [Changes in attitudes and personality during nursing training.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psykologiska Problem*, 1975(Sep), No 275, 27 p.—Studied changes in attitudes and personality during nursing training, using the cross-section method. The investigation included 290 student nurses distributed over terms 1, 3, and 5. Significant differences between the 3 terms in attitudes and personality factors were demonstrated, using analysis of variance. The differences were described by discriminant analysis.—*Journal abstract.*

10608. Sloan, William & Levitt, LeRoy P. **Patient workers.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 22-23.—Examines the impact of legislation curtailing the use of patient workers in institutions. The experience in Illinois indicates that discontinuance of patient employment in institutional maintenance work is professionally sound, administratively feasible, and fiscally economical.

10609. Star, Barbara G. (Ohio State U) **An experimental study of the impact of videotape self-image confrontation of the self perceptions of social work students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5324.

10610. Stempler, Benjamin L. (Bureau of Child Welfare, Family Services Div, Bronx, NY) **Effects of aversive racism on White social work students.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Oct), Vol 56(8), 460-467.—Contends that re-education in nonracial terms will be painful but necessary if social work students are to achieve competence. Fostering multiracialism in practice and policy is suggested in order to influence society. (15 ref)—M. W. Linn.

10611. Stewart, Nancy P. & Viney, Linda L. (Child Guidance Clinic, Leederville, Australia) **Role of the psychologist in social welfare.** *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 163-178. Discusses the general role of the psychologist in social welfare, specifically, his contributions in the areas of research and evaluation, psychological knowledge, psychological assessment, psychological intervention, education, social policy planning, administration, and recommendations concerning the future role of psychologists. It is suggested that the expertise of psychologists is only now beginning to be applied appropriately in this field.—J. C. Laguerre.

10612. Strupp, Hans H. (Vanderbilt U) **On failing one's patient.** *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spring), Vol 12(1), 39-41.—Focuses on the "truth in marketing" aspect of therapy; i.e., the client has a right to know what he is buying and the therapist has a responsibility to tell him explicitly. The psychotherapist fails his client if he does not make an effort to specify in advance what is being offered.—C. McCreary.

10613. Thelmer, R. Kaye & Ruppert, Omer J. **Special education litigation and school psychology.** *Journal of School Psychology*, 1975(Winter), Vol 13(4), 323-334.—Discusses

cusses the implications of legal actions which affect the practice of school psychology in the US. The procedure of litigation was first initiated in 1967, and several landmark cases since then have provided prototypes for subsequent cases which concerned the rights of handicapped children. As a result of the gross injustice that existed in the education and treatment of handicapped children, there were over 30 lawsuits filed on their behalf. Education and treatment of the handicapped child, long viewed as a charitable endeavor, must now be considered as an inalienable right not to be denied. Although the courts have been forced to decide upon some of the critical issues regarding exceptional children, the implementation will be more effective and efficient if the education profession itself assumes the responsibility. —*Journal abstract.*

10614. Thomas, John D. (U Alabama) **The relationship of communication patterns and specific categories of verbal interaction to accurate empathy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6395-6396.

10615. Trent, Chester L. & Muhl, William P. **Professional liability insurance and the American psychiatrist.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1312-1314.—Outlines the current position of psychiatrists in the US regarding their vulnerability to lawsuits for malpractice. The various activities of the American Psychiatric Association on behalf of its members are reviewed, especially its endorsement and supervision of a professional liability program for review and control of losses.—*Journal abstract.*

10616. Tweedie, David. (U Georgia) **An analysis of behavioral observation skills as related to levels of observer's training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3555.

10617. Wedeking, David F. (U North Dakota) **Relationships among measures of empathy, verbal content categories, and counseling competence in supervised counseling practicum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4064.

10618. Wehr, Marcia J. (U Florida) **A study of the relationship between group facilitative involvement and predictive effectiveness of counselor paraprofessionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6396-6397.

10619. West, Norman D. & Walsh, Margaret A. (U Nebraska Medical Ctr, Omaha) **Psychiatry's image today: Results of an attitudinal survey.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Dec), Vol 132(12), 1318-1319.—Conducted a survey designed to assess opinions and attitudes toward psychiatry among 3 groups of physicians and 2 groups of medical students. 549 questionnaires were returned; they included responses from 39 private practitioners, 28 department chairmen, 184 house officers, 98 senior medical students, and 200 freshman medical students. In general, the role of psychiatry was regarded favorably, and respondents' comments and criticisms were constructive and consistent. It is suggested that results may reflect an improvement in psychiatry's image.—*Journal abstract.*

10620. Zurfluh, Max. (Arizona State U) **An investigation of the relationship between self-disclosure, self-actualization, and counselor effectiveness.** *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6472-6473.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

10621. Allen, Mary A. (U Wisconsin) **Relationships among parental perceptions of quality of education, needs of the child, and attainment expectations for the child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6282-6283.

10622. Biklen, Sari K. (U Massachusetts) **Lessons of consequence: Women's perceptions of their elementary school experiences, a retrospective study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6247-6248.

10623. Conway, Patrick W. (U Massachusetts) **Purpose and the construction of experience: A theory of volition and its implications for the release of human potential.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6444.

10624. Costaris, Michael J. (Rutgers State U) **Nonintellective characteristics of open door admittees to a community college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6378-6379.

10625. Cox, Sue A. (U Houston) **Group membership and status position as they relate to educational value differentiation in overseas American community schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4014.

10626. Dickerson, LaVerne T. (New York U) **The relationship of the Youth Conservation Corps experience to selected dimensions of adolescents' self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6096-6097.

10627. Francis, John B. (State U New York, Buffalo) **The learning society: Participant evaluation, American Association for Higher Education regional program: 1973. Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology**, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 268.

10628. Grisé, Phillipa. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **The contribution of a private church school to moral development.** *Delta*, 1974(Nov), No 15, 30-35.—Describes the social structure of a private college for girls and the resulting effect on their moral development. Rigid, punitive rules demanding conformity and dependence tend to elicit retaliation by the students. It is suggested that moral development is being inhibited rather than promoted.—*M. H. Apt.*

10629. Helsabeck, Fred. (Michigan State U) **An analysis of difficulties in abstract syllogistic reasoning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4697.

10630. Hillocks, George. (U Chicago, Graduate School of Education) **Reading, natural learning, and the interpretation of literature. Theory Into Practice**, 1975(Jun), Vol 14(3), 156-165.—Discusses research results which indicate that literary interpretation involves skills such as inferential reading in addition to oral reading ability and "natural learning" of the language of ordinary discourse. Alternative methods for teaching these skills are described and evaluated.—*H. P. Cole.*

10631. Johns, Dawn. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **The secondary school as total institution: Ethnic variations.** *Delta*, 1974(Nov), No 15, 24-28.—Describes the deculturizing effects of the secondary school on the Maori minority. Middle-class European values are dominant while Maori values are ignored or denigrated; as a result, Maori children show serious maladjustment problems. Since attendance is compulsory, the school exerts a powerful influence over the behavior of the children.—*M. H. Apt.*

10632. Klein, Luella. (Emory U, Medical School) **Models of comprehensive services: Regular school-based.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 271-273.—Discusses the specious reasons given for dismissing pregnant students from regular schools. Reasons for retaining pregnant students in regular schools are presented and conditions are listed which help keep them in school. A regular-school-based comprehensive service program is described.—*J. D. Pauker.*

10633. Klumb, Roger W. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of monitoring pupil performance and two incentive treatments for teachers on pupils' reading skill development and teachers' attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6518-6519.

10634. Mazure, Joseph. [The amphibology of the concept of operation in educational psychology.] (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 42(166), 271-286.—Discusses the concept of "operation" as used in mathematics as well as in psychology and everyday speech. It is suggested that the multiple usages can confuse application of the concept in education. Piaget's concept of child development incorporates the notion of operation, and the operational theory of intelligence is acknowledged world-wide. However, the theory is not properly taken into consideration when teaching methods are brought up to date. (German summary) (28 ref)—*English summary.*

10635. Michael, Price M. (U Cincinnati) **Racial composition and organizational climate of elementary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6315-6316.

10636. Nickel, Horst. (U Dusseldorf, W Germany) [The relevance of developmental psychology for education and instruction: Critical evaluation of some hypotheses according to more recent research.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 209-222.—Largely genetically determined stage theories (e.g., Gesell, Piaget) are examined in terms of recent research up to 1973 which points to a gradual increase in skills or changes in attitudes. While warning against a neglect of biological determinants or the uncritical acceptance of B. S. Bloom (1964), it is concluded that the teacher has to find out by trial and error what can be taught. Willingness to learn may be largest with a moderate discrepancy between stage of knowledge and the goal to be achieved. The need for a more intensive training of future teachers of all levels and an interdisciplinary cooperation between biological, educational, and social sciences is emphasized. More psychology should be integrated into the training of teachers. (English abstract) (63 ref)—*W. O. Horn.*

10637. O'Hara, Martin et al. (McGill U, Faculty of Education) **Creative memory: Five suggestions for categorization of adult learning.** *Adult Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 26(1), 32-52.—The 1st section of this article centers around problems of translating into current research terms adult learning in the affective domain (art, poetry). The next urges experimentation with developing in the adult learner something akin to "historical method" in regard to his own learning processes. A 3rd section arises as a question from 1 researcher's comparison of his clinical methodology as psychiatrist with his more participatory procedures as adult educator. The next section conceives of some of Jung's unfinished questions as being handed on to P. Freire (1973): those which bear upon determination of procedures valid for adult development. The 5th underlines the primacy of those experiences and questions which liberate, for adults, their own resources—implying that progress by researchers must have similar roots. Creative memory is thus a key to authors' different approaches to the categorization in adult-learning research. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10638. Roache, Beverly. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **The private school as total institution: Parental culture.** *Delta*, 1974(Nov), No 15, 18-23.—The influence of the private school on the behavior and values of the parents is viewed as analogous to the power exercised by mental and penal institutions over their inmates. Evidence is provided to support the hypothesis that parental values promote and maintain a powerful, authoritarian, elite group, which rewards loyalty to the status quo.—*M. H. Apt.*

10639. Roberts, Wesley K.; Lawson, Warren G. & Neal, William D. (US Army Combat Arms Training Board, Ft Benning, GA) **Training extension course: A Manhattan Project in educational technology.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(1 ed), Vol 6, 20-21.

10640. Sauer, Joachim. (U Salzburg, Psychologisches Inst, Austria) [Manual workers' attitudes toward selective education in a Gymnasium.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(4), 221-232.—Describes development of a 49-item scale designed to determine why so few workers send their children to a selective high school (*Gymnasium*). The scale was administered to a group of fathers, comparable in socioeconomic status, age, and intelligence; about half the children of these fathers attended the *Gymnasium* and half the lower-level school (*Hauptschule*). Responses were compared and factor analyzed, yielding 2 factors. Results indicate that the fathers of children in the *Gymnasium* had a more favorable attitude toward school, and that the mothers were more often working. (English summary) (16 ref)—*W. O. Horn.*

10641. Scott, Lynn. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **The caring school.** *Delta*, 1974(Nov), No 15, 10-17.—Expresses the view that secondary education has failed to solve 2 important problems: (a) making available a caring organization with which adolescents can identify and (b) making available a means of accommodating for individual differences. Highlighting the social structure of the school, the author suggests grouping and resource teaching programs as possible solutions.

as solutions to the problems and as answers to students' personal and social needs. (19 ref)—*M. H. Apt.*

10642. Slotte, Gilbert M. (U Massachusetts) **The application of transactional analysis to the contemporary educational scene.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6465.

10643. Stanley, Norman M. (Ohio State U) **Factors related to decisions made by high school graduates concerning post-high school education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5023-5024.

10644. Start, K. B. (U Melbourne, Australia) **Mirror, Mirror: Reality for the researcher.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 323-336.—Contents that educational research has little influence on educational practice because of (a) the time required to perform research which would answer practical questions, and (b) ineffective research dissemination. The general tendency to require research to be congruent with the policies of society is questioned. It is suggested that research variables should be of the type which lead to specific interventions, so that public attention can be drawn to the importance of research.—*E. J. Mason.*

10645. Washington, Vivian E. **Models of comprehensive service: Special school-based.** *Journal of School Health*, 1975(May), Vol 45(5), 274-277.—Lists the strengths and weaknesses of special schools for the pregnant teenager, and describes 4 special-school-based programs.—*J. D. Pauker.*

Educational Administration & Personnel & Training

10646. Aloia, Gregory F. (U California, School of Education, Riverside) **Effects of physical stigmata and labels on judgments of subnormality by preservice teachers.** *Mental Retardation*, 1975(Dec), Vol 13(6), 17-21.—102 randomly selected full-time students in a teacher training program participated in a study to determine the influence that the label "mentally retarded" and physical attractiveness had on individual judgments of subnormality. Ss examined a series of photographs of children that had been selected along a continuum of physical attractiveness with the 2 extremes of the physically attractive and the physically unattractive photographs being utilized in the design. Analysis of data indicated that the presence of physical stigmata in the unattractive photographs influenced judgments of subnormality. Results fail to support the hypothesis that a label appended to a photograph could influence judgments of subnormality. The impact of the physical appearance and teacher judgments on the educational outcome of the child are discussed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10647. Arciniega, Tomas A. (San Diego State U) **Why the recent Rodriguez, Serrano, and similar court actions aren't enough: A critique of public education.** *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 2(4), 2-13.—Argues that school systems are functioning too well and too consistently with the type of societal structure they have been designed to promote and maintain. The legitimacy of educational systems which distribute benefits in an unequal manner are questioned. The sociocultural dimensions of school organizations and the traditional response of public education toward

bicultural students are discussed. Special attention is given to conditions affecting Chicanos. Public education is seen having shifted the blame for the failure of schools to meet the needs of bicultural minority children to the children themselves. 5 specific changes are recommended.—*R. Tomasko.*

10648. Biondillo, Andrew C. (Syracuse U) **A study of the differences in self-actualization and job satisfaction between individually prescribed instruction teachers and traditional teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6285-6286.

10649. Black, Robert M. (Rutgers State U) **Machiavellianism in the elementary school: Teacher-principal relations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6286.

10650. Bowman, Clair M. (Indiana U) **Univariate and multivariate relationships among preservice social studies teachers' questioning and reinforcement behavior and their personality, attitudes, and cognitive skills during three specific microteaching tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4943.

10651. Boyd, Ronald A. (United States International U) **An analysis of attitudes of elementary school administrators and teachers toward accountability through behavioral objectives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6441-6442.

10652. Boyd, William D. (U Alabama) **Inservice training in behavior management for special education teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6479.

10653. Bradley, Leo H. (U Cincinnati) **Decision-making conflict and ambiguity between principal and director of curriculum and instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6288.

10654. Buckley, Margaret M. (Columbia U) **Raising the cognitive level of questions asked by secondary teacher trainees before and during student teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4944-4945.

10655. Burkart, Arnold E. (Indiana U) **Strategies for fostering divergent thinking abilities in prospective teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4945-4946.

10656. Caldwell, Florence E. (U Alabama) **Personality characteristics, actual and stereotypic, of secondary teachers of English.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6492.

10657. Catherwood, Larry K. (Oklahoma State U) **A study of hierarchical position and need satisfaction of professional school personnel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6289-6290.

10658. Childers, William C. (U Georgia) **An evaluation of the effectiveness of a human relations training model using in-class student teacher observation and interaction analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4947.

10659. Cleveland, Robert L. (Syracuse U) **A study of the relationships among teacher job satisfaction, teacher morale and categories of teacher-faculty group membership.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6512-6513.

10660. Cooperman, Bryna R. (Ball State U) **A study of the effects of urban laboratory experiences on the attitudes and self concepts of undergraduate students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4950.
10661. Cummins, Margaret E. (U Akron) **Changing the verbal behavior patterns of elementary classroom teachers through self-evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4951.
10662. Daiton, William B. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Exploring the expectancy effects phenomenon: A study of the perpetuation of teachers' expectations of pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3459-3460.
10663. Eiden, John A. (U North Dakota) **The relationship between self actualization and selected learning experiences of elementary education majors enrolled in the University of North Dakota's Center for Teaching and Learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4954.
10664. Ellett, Lowell E. & Smith, Earl P. (Clover Hill High School, Chesterfield, VA) **Improving performance of classroom teachers through videotaping and self-evaluation.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 23(3), 277-288.—40 public school teachers were videotaped in their classrooms 8 times, at 2-wk intervals. Following each videotaping, 20 teachers watched their performances on tape and answered a specially designed self-evaluation questionnaire while 20 teachers did not use the self-evaluation instrument and did not view their taped performances unless they asked to do so. Teaching performance, as judged by 16 educators from outside the school system, improved significantly among those who viewed the videotapes and used the self-evaluation instrument.—D. E. Anderson.
10665. Fenker, Richard M. (Texas Christian U) **The evaluation of university faculty and administrators: A case study.** *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 46(6), 665-686.—Discusses a project to recognize and reward "excellence" in all aspects of administrator and faculty behavior. The project also aims to reduce the arbitrariness of the decision-making processes associated with promotions, tenure, and raises by making the goals and reward structure more explicit. Instruments developed for teacher evaluation, colleague evaluation (faculty), administrator evaluation, and professional staff evaluation are described, and data gathered at various stages of instrument evaluation and program development are detailed.—*Journal abstract*.
10666. Finkbeiner, Paul K. (U Southern California) **The effectiveness of affective training in changing interpersonal behavior of preservice teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6495-6496.
10667. Firth, James L. (Arizona State U) **An investigation of the effectiveness of the Bessell-Palomares inservice training program on teacher attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6382.
10668. Garwood, Barbara A. (Kent State U) **The moral maturity level of the community college teacher and its relationship to classroom behavior as measured by student ratings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4625.
10669. George, James E. (North Texas State U) **Cognition, attitude, and the level of commitment of supportive professional special education personnel regarding Plan A special education in Texas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4924.
10670. Gross, David E. & Kaplan, Robert M. (American Inst for Research, Palo Alto, CA) **Teacher attitudes toward implementing career education in the classroom.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 69(3), 106-108.—Questionnaire data show that teachers generally expressed positive attitudes toward career education, although some confusion about the characteristics of career education was found. Teachers of younger children felt less well informed about career education than about any other program, and felt that career education was less relevant to their classroom activity than did teachers in the upper grades.
10671. Halverson, Claire B. (U Wisconsin) **Evaluating change in educator's consciousness of racism: Analysis of a human relations training program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6498.
10672. Harasymiw, Stefan J. & Horne, Marcia D. (Northwestern U) **Integration of handicapped children: Its effect on teacher attitudes.** *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 153-158.—Investigated the effect of a program designed to prepare teachers for integration of handicapped students into the regular class. 352 teachers from integrated (E) and nonintegrated (C) schools were administered an attitudinal instrument. Findings indicate that the E teachers had more favorable attitudes. No significant differences were found between the attitudes of males and females nor between the number of special education courses taken and favorable attitudes. Younger teachers evidenced significantly more favorable attitudes, and a partial relationship was noted between the year of degree confirmation and attitudes. (19 ref) —*Journal abstract*.
10673. Harris, Walter J. (Syracuse U) **Changes in the verbal teaching styles of special education student teachers in relation to the verbal teaching styles of their cooperating teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6483-6484.
10674. Hartlage, Lawrence C. & Nichols, Fenwick. (Medical Coll of Georgia, Augusta) **Approaches to two methodological problems in student evaluation in instruction.** *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 2(4), 36-39. Two methodological problems involved in student evaluation of instruction include separation of ratings of instructors from the courses they teach, and the relevance of student ratings to objective criteria of amount learned. The 1st problem was studied by having 125 2nd-yr medical students independently rate instructors and subjects in a course taught by 20 instructors. The 2nd study compared student gain in factual knowledge with 164 students' evaluations of instructors. Results indicate that students' ratings of instructors were strongly related to knowledge gained and that students can evaluate instructors and subject matter taught independently of each other. —*Journal abstract*.

10675. Hatch, Eric J. (Pennsylvania State U) An empirical study of a teacher training program in empathic responsiveness and democratic decision making. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6447.

10676. Hein, Donald L. (U Northern Colorado) An evaluation of the affective domain component of a teacher preparation project as measured by instruments using the affective domain continuum. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4960.

10677. Hopkins, Walter S. (Oklahoma State U) Philosophies of human nature and nonverbal communication patterns. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6517.

10678. Johnson, Agnes A. (Pennsylvania State U) The effects of an individualized mode of instruction upon preservice teachers' self-reported tendency to facilitate self-directed learning in the classroom. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6499-6500.

10679. Kingston, Albert J.; Brosier, Glenn F. & Hsu, Yi-Ming. (U Georgia) The inventory of teacher knowledge of reading: A validation. *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(2), 133-136.—Evaluated the validity of the Inventory of Teacher Knowledge of Reading, an instrument to determine the degree to which a teacher or prospective teacher understands the important factors of reading pedagogy. Results indicate that the inventory is comparatively valid, in that it does differentiate those with a reading background from those without it. The lack of an adequate manual to accompany the inventory is considered a definite shortcoming.—P. D. Leedy.

10680. Knotek, Petr & Boschek, Petr. (Výzkumný ústav psychiatrický, Prague, Czechoslovakia) [Some study frustrations and their relationships to personality traits in students at a teachers' college.] (Czec) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 259-268.—Administered a series of psychological assessments to 366 male and female 1st-yr students and divided them according to whether or not the college had been their 1st choice and whether or not their current courses were what they had originally planned to study. The students who had wanted to attend another college showed more neurotic traits, greater preference for alcohol, and more severe existential frustration.—H. Bruml.

10681. Krebs, Charles E. (U Pittsburgh) A taxonomic competency-based instrument for self-supervision in counselor education training. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6385-6386.

10682. Kromer, Thomas P. (Michigan State U) An investigation of experimentally induced expectancy in secondary school cooperating teachers of student teaching at Central Michigan University. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6451.

10683. Landes, Jack T. (U Wisconsin) Feedback of administrative responses in simulation exercises as a determinant of subsequent behavioral responses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6307-6308.

10684. Leja, Leon. (Adam Mickiewicz U, Poznan, Poland) [Improving the training program of beginning

university and college teachers.] (Polh) *Neodidagmata*, 1974, No 6, 23-37.—Reports the responses to a questionnaire that studied the effectiveness of training of university teachers. Results were used to make changes in the existing program.—H. Koczowski.

10685. LeLaurin, Kathryn. (U Kansas) The organization of day care environments: An examination of the duties of supervisor in a day care center for children under walking age. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3534.

10686. Lovitt, Emmaline T. (Arizona State U) Teacher acceptance of classroom integration of children with learning disabilities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4930-4931.

10687. Mallan, John T. (Syracuse U) The effects of epistemic content on prospective teachers' question-formulating behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6501.

10688. Manciaux, M. [Training of educators in children's services.] (Fren) *Carnets de l'Enfance*, 1975(Oct), No 32, 11-17.—Describes goals and methods of continuing training supported by the International Children's Center for educators working in or training personnel for children's services. Methodology is characterized by an interdisciplinary approach to individualized field activities related to children's services, monitored by ongoing evaluation.—Z. M. Cantwell.

10689. Mason, David C. (U Illinois) Factors contributing to the discrepancy between current and desired practice of health education in selected secondary public schools of Illinois. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6080.

10690. Mauldin, Philip B. (U Alabama) Selected personality characteristics and job satisfaction in experienced elementary and secondary teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6454-6455.

10691. Neubauer, Walter F. (Pädagogische Hochschule Rheinland, Bonn, W Germany) [Implicit leadership theory and teacher behavior.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(4), 233-245.—Presents an extensive review of the relevant literature, and concludes that future research on teacher behavior should stress the variables "formal structure of the situation" and "dependence on the power of the student to reward the teacher." (English summary) (47 ref)—W. O. Horn.

10692. Olsen, Dwayne G. (Iowa State U) An experiential and a traditional approach in preparing teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6502.

10693. Patrick, John. (Indiana U) The relationship of selected teacher personality factors to verbal interaction behavior patterns. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6502-6503.

10694. Penkava, Richard A. (U Southern California) Personality characteristics of high school principals as measured by the Cattell 16PF Questionnaire, United States Dependents Schools, European Area. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6321.

10695. Pollard, T. Dale. (Influencing belief systems through teacher experience training and student group counseling.) Influencing belief systems through teacher

inservice training and student group counseling. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6503.

10696. Povey, R. M. (Christ Church Coll, Canterbury, England) **A comparison of three methods of evaluating teaching performance in a college of education.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 279-285.—196 Teacher's Certificate students were assessed on their penultimate teaching practice by 67 supervising tutors. Students were divided into 3 comparable groups and were supervised by 3 comparable groups of paired tutors. After 3½ wks each student was graded (A-E) by 2 tutors independently. Each group of tutors used 1 of 3 assessment methods: *Analytic*, involving reference to uniform criteria in the context of a graphic-style rating scale; *Profile*, involving a rating scale with a less tightly organized procedure; and *Global*, in which tutors made no reference to uniformly agreed criteria. Results suggest that the Analytic method represented a clear improvement over the other 2 methods in a number of respects.—*Journal abstract*.

10697. Preyar, Chester F. (U Cincinnati) **A study of self-actualization and adaptive behavior of civil service employees in the Cincinnati public schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6322-6323.

10698. Reinehr, Virginia L. (U Houston) **Motivation training and teacher behavior-change in an inservice education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4997.

10699. Rider, Noah H. (Georgia State U) **Developing an instrument to measure attitudes of school administrators relative to concepts of successful conflict management.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6326.

10700. Roark, Dale O. (Oklahoma State U) **A survey of social study teachers' attitudes toward poverty and welfare programs in Oklahoma.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6272.

10701. Rudy, Donald J. (Syracuse U) **A study of incentives, educational resources, and self-esteem of teacher-innovators and teacher non-responders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6273.

10702. Sadler, Norma J. (U Wisconsin) **A study of the influence of expectation on problem-solving tasks related to creative behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6505.

10703. Shack, Ethel C. (Rutgers State U) **An analysis of the differences in motivations, aspirations and role perceptions of selected doctoral graduates in vocational-technical education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6536-6537.

10704. Sheehan, Daniel S. (Dallas Independent School District, TX) **On the invalidity of student ratings for administrative personnel decisions.** *Journal of Higher Education*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 46(6), 687-700.—Considers administrators' use of student ratings of instructional effectiveness in their personnel decisions. Comparability of student ratings, sources of invalidity, and a proposal for the use of student rating data are discussed. Instructor rating scales are related to compe-

tent teaching behaviors and individual learning styles. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10705. Shulman, Lawrence. (Temple U) **Group work skill and effective college instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4890.

10706. Sizemore, Barbara A. **Education: Is accommodation enough?** *Journal of Negro Education*, 1975(Sum), Vol 44(3), 233-246.—Describes conflicts about programs, resulting from philosophical differences concerning Blacks, between the Washington, DC Public Schools Superintendent and Board of Education. The conflicts are discussed in relationship to (a) racism, (b) Congressional control, (c) differences in perspectives of Black board members, (d) growth of civilizations, (e) organizational structures, and (f) group cohesiveness among Blacks. (17 ref)—*B. Anthony*.

10707. Smith, Arthur D. (Yale U) **Effects of self-esteem enhancement on teachers' acceptance of innovation in a classroom setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6202.

10708. Smith, Marjorie H. (Syracuse U) **A study of the relationships between the degree of success of cooperating teachers and selected passage variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6505-6506.

10709. Spivey, James R. (Ball State U) **A comparative study of the curricular perspectives and scores of dogmatism of social studies teachers in Cook County, Illinois.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6506.

10710. Supley, Michael L. (U Florida) **Development of a leadership-organization belief scale.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6331.

10711. Taylor, Stephen S. (Florida State U) **A study of the effects of microtraining for attending behaviors in adult testing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6343-6344.

10712. Thomas, Andrew C. (U Georgia) **A comparative study of cognitive and affective dimensions among education majors at the University of Georgia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4974.

10713. Tompkins, Robert E. (U South Dakota) **The interactional effects of a modeling approach to the training of teachers in the use of selected behavioral and feedback skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4893.

10714. Viney, Wayne; Patterson, Tom; Derby, Paul L. & Wood, Louis G. (Colorado State U) **Reputational versus budgetary status of departments of psychology: Another examination of the American Council on Education report.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 267.

10715. Waggoner, Barthel D. (Mississippi State U) **How public school personnel perceive the role of school psychologists as compared with the role recommended by Division 16 of the American Psychological Association.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4896-4897.

10716. Walencik, Vincent J. (Rutgers State U) **An experimental study to determine the effectiveness of feedback as a means of changing student teachers'**

humanistic behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6508.

10717. Warner, Allen R. (Northern Illinois U) A theory of clinical experiences in preservice teacher education based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5003.

10718. Wertenbroch, Wolfgang. (School for Handicapped Students, Freren, W Germany) [Improving teachers' behavior during their second period of training: Discussion guided by practical experience.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 244-248.—Evaluated different sentences used by teachers on a formal sheet in order to train education students to develop more positive attitudes toward students. Trainees' responses to this technique are discussed. (English abstract)

10719. Wieg, Kenneth F. (U Oregon) A study in the effects of teaching teachers democratic practices. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6397-6398.

10720. Wiggins, Margaret M. (Oklahoma State U) The opinions of elementary teachers in open-spaced schools and self-contained classrooms toward punishment, management and/or control, and trust of elementary school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6527.

10721. Wiley, Robert C. (Oregon State U) Self actualization of students participating in the Junior Block Teacher Education Program at Oregon State University. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6509-6510.

10722. Williams, C. Dianne. (U Pittsburgh) A study of factors associated with attitudinal changes of inner-city student teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4976.

Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

10723. Aleamoni, Lawrence M. (U Illinois) Proposed system for rewarding and improving higher educational instructional effectiveness. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 20.

10724. Alevizos, Katherine J. & Alevizos, Peter N. (Ventura County School District, Santa Paula, CA) The effects of verbalizing contingencies in time-out procedures. *Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 6(3), 253-255.—In a within-S design, time-out contingencies were presented to 2 children without instruction. Following a reversal, contingencies were verbalized in a brief factual statement. This order was reversed for 2 other Ss. Results indicate that both contingencies were effective in reducing disruptive classroom behavior. A brief factual instruction or reason for the contingency did not facilitate the discrimination or application of time-out.

10725. Baden, Donald J. (U Houston) The effect of probing questions within a value conflict and a standard social studies content on the critical thinking skills of primary age children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4942.

10726. Bailey, Nancy J. (U North Carolina, Greensboro) Effects of contingent and noncontingent social reinforcement on performance of children in a ball-

striking skill. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6429-6430.

10727. Barnow, Burt S. (U Wisconsin) The effects of Head Start and socioeconomic status on cognitive development of disadvantaged children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6196-6197.

10728. Bassett, Ronald E. (Florida State U) Effect of training in the use of behavioral objectives and knowledge of results on student performance in a mastery learning course in speech communication. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6440.

10729. Beacon, Robert. (U Southern California) The effect of selected review procedures used in instructional media on immediate and delayed recall. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6440-6441.

10730. Beloff, John. (U Edinburgh, Scotland) The study of the paranormal as an educative experience. *Parapsychology Review*, 1975(Nov-Dec), Vol 6(6), 8-11.—Considers justifications for teaching parapsychology in a university. It is concluded that while students are interested in the subject and there is some relevance to other fields, the most important reason for including it in a liberal education curriculum is that it teaches an attitude of uncertainty regarding the world. Individuals must simultaneously be open to the fantastic, yet hypercritical of every claim; they must be aware of dishonesty, yet mentally strong enough to avoid falling into an easy cynicism.—P. F. Grim.

10731. Boshier, Roger. (U British Columbia, Faculty of Education, Canada) Behavior modification and contingency management in a graduate adult education program. *Adult Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 26(1), 16-31.—Randomly assigned 20 participants in a graduate adult education research course to a control or experimental group. Experimental Ss received a reinforcer for making correct responses in structured discussions concerning course content. After 7 sessions experimental Ss entered the control condition, while former control Ss received the reinforcer. At the end of each session participants rated aspects of the sessions and their learning on 5 Likert-type scales and completed questionnaires indicating the extent of their study behavior in the week preceding each session. Experimental Ss made more frequent "correct" responses, rated the sessions more positively, and manifested a greater number of desired study behaviors than controls. New experimental Ss showed an increment in their rate of responding and study behaviors. Possible contaminating effects of expectancy and other extraneous variables are discussed. It is suggested that adult educators utilize contingency management because of its power, simplicity, and utility. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10732. Braza, Jerry & Kreuter, Marshall W. (U Utah, Coll of Health) A comparison of experiential and traditional learning models in studying health problems of the poor. *Journal of School Health*, 1975(Jun), Vol 45(6), 353-355.—Conducted a study comparing 2 types of learning model. 15 undergraduates studied health problems of the poor experientially, through immersion in the community; 8 others studied the same problems

vicariously, in the classroom. There was equal knowledge acquisition in the 2 groups, but immersion produced more attitude change. There is a brief discussion of control variables, the value of anecdotal information, and the sensitivity of measuring instruments.—J. D. Pauker.

10733. Brown, John S.; Bell, Allan G.; Burton, Richard R. & Bobrow, Robert J. (Bolt-Beranek & Newman, Inc, Cambridge, MA) *Sophie: A sophisticated instructional environment*. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 17-18.

10734. Bullerman, Mary F. (U Florida) *Parental perception of the educational program in certain selected schools*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6442.

10735. Burrows, Charles C. (Indiana U) *The effects of mastery learning strategy on the geometry achievement of fourth and fifth grade children*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4979-4980.

10736. Cagney, Margaret A. (Syracuse U) *A comparison of the listening comprehension associated with language experience stories presented in standard English and Negro nonstandard English among kindergarten and first grade speakers of Negro nonstandard English*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6248.

10737. Clara, Louise P. (Memphis State U) *The relationship of selected student characteristics to achievement with the learning package in secondary English classes*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4980.

10738. Close, Darwin B. (Ohio State U, Columbus) *Contract teaching: Education by objectives*. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 2(4), 19-27. —Considers that contract teaching is increasing motivation to learn by involving the student in the classroom decision-making process. This method is based on the classical educational idea of step-by-step learning and is compared, in the present paper, to management by objectives. Aspects of contracting considered include mutual goal setting, a clear statement of objectives, a harmony of objectives, student effort and risk, and faculty effort. An example of a grade contract for a university course is given.—R. Tomasko.

10739. Cohen, Alice S. (Adelphi U) *Oral reading errors of first grade children taught by a code emphasis approach*. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 1974-1975, Vol 10(4), 616-650. Investigated errors made in the last 8 mo of 1st grade by 24 boys and 26 girls from 2 heterogeneously grouped classes, who were instructed in reading using the phonic method. Reading errors were categorized by type and by the extent to which the error and the written word had common letters. At first, No Response errors were predominant. Good readers rapidly moved to Nonsense errors, however, and then to Word Substitution errors. Poor readers showed a gradual increase in Nonsense errors which paralleled an increase in Word Substitutions. Poor readers tended to continue to use first and last letter clues. Poor readers' strategies were less systematic. A 2nd presentation showed similar trends. (French & Spanish abstracts) (37 ref)—E. J. Mason

10740. Coldevin, Gary O. (Concordia U, Montreal, Canada) *Spaced, massed, and summary treatments as review strategies for ITV production*. *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 23(3), 289-303.—Nine male and 11 female 7th graders viewed instructional television programs on the effects of forest fires and were tested for cognitive knowledge of and attitude toward the subject. The programs varied in the way review materials were presented: (a) Information was repeated at the end of conceptual units (summary treatment). (b) Information was repeated after each subunit within a conceptual unit (massed treatment). (c) Information repeated after each subunit was preceded by a 5-sec pause (spaced treatment). (d) No repetition was included. Results indicate that the spaced treatment was most effective, and all 3 review treatments were more effective than viewing the program without review segments.—D. E. Anderson.

10741. Coletta, Anthony J. (William Paterson Coll) *Reflective didactic styles for teachers of the young, gifted and poor children*. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 19(3), 230-240.—Demonstrates how the Flanders Interaction, the Bloom Taxonomy in the cognitive domain, and the Gordon Teacher Effectiveness cues were combined into a workable framework for dealing with young, gifted, and poor children.—J. C. Gowan.

10742. Coonley, Donald E. (U Michigan) *Individual insights into writing*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 4980-4981.

10743. Crane, Carole J. (Case Western Reserve U) *The effect of rhythm and motor training on reading and other developmental skills*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4036.

10744. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) *Effective learning strategy training program: Development and assessment*. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 19.

10745. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) *Learning strategy training program: Questions and answers for effective learning*. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 18.

10746. Davis, Michael J. (U Kansas) *Effects on some variables on accuracy of question answering and oral reading behavior*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3523.

10747. Denek, Kazimierz. (Adam Mickiewicz U, Poznan, Poland) [The place of programmed teaching in the educational system]. (Polish) *Nauczyciel*, 1974, No 6, 49-60.—Reviews the theory and research findings in the area of programmed learning and shows how schools can use this form of instruction in the classroom.—H. Kaczowski.

10748. Dowdallby, Fred J. (U Massachusetts) *Adjunct questions in the classroom*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, (Feb), Vol 34(11-B), 1974.

10749. Downing, John. (U Victoria, Canada) *What is decoding?* *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(2), 142-144.—Presents an historical view of decoding and discusses what it means for teachers of phonics. The various methods of representing thought in language are examined.—P. D. Leach.

10750. Edwards, Bernell J. (Arizona State U) **The effects of the summation of instructional cues upon student achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6252.

10751. Fay, Frederick A. (U Illinois) **Effects of a film, a discussion group, and a role-playing experience on architecture students' attitudes, behavioral intentions and actual behavior toward barrier-free design.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6445.

10752. Ferber, Harold D. (Bowling Green State U) **The incremental utility of response cost procedures for direct intervention in the classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4039.

10753. Fletcher, J. D. (US Navy Personnel Research & Development Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Modeling the learner in computer-assisted instruction.** *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1975(May), Vol 1(4), 118-126.—Argues that the adaptability of computer-assisted instruction to individuals should be enhanced by the use of explicit models of the learner. To be appropriate for computer representation, these models must take the form of effective procedures. Such procedures may be derived from 4 areas of investigation: quantitative models of memory, regression models of performance, automaton methods of performance, and artificial intelligence. Relevant work in these 4 areas are identified and briefly reviewed. (55 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10754. Friedenson, Larry M. (Indiana U) **The response set in art learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4923-4924.

10755. Gaite, A. J. & Rankin, Richard J. (U Oregon) **Evaluating an alternative school: Theory, practice, and outcomes.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 291.

10756. Gardiner, Jeannette. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The effectiveness of bilingual education on second grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-A), 3687-3688.

10757. Giordano, Gerard. (West Virginia U, Coll of Graduate Studies) **The teaching of reading: Art or science? Theory Into Practice**, 1975(Jun), Vol 14(3), 208-212.—Describes the psycholinguistic aspects of reading and discusses whether teaching it is an art or a science. Teaching methods based on general principles established by much representative scientific research are recommended in preference to depending either on the results of specific studies, or on simple intuition.—*H. P. Cole*.

10758. Gordon, Paula D. **The drug problem and youth: The need for school-based, humanistic approaches to prevention and early intervention.** *Drug Forum*, 1975, Vol 4(3), 233-240.—Argues that, in order to ameliorate the drug problem as it is affecting school-age youth, school-based approaches to prevention and intervention need to be adopted. Such approaches also need to be responsive to the needs of those who have engaged in various forms of drug-taking behavior. They need to include appropriate counseling, care, or referral to care, as well as efforts aimed at redirecting youthful energies along more personally fulfilling and socially beneficial lines.—*Journal abstract*.

10759. Gurycka, Antonina. (U Warszawski, Inst Psychologii, Poland) **[Characterizing the profession of educational psychologist.]** (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 17(1), 1-15.—Reviews the work of the school psychologist and his function as a diagnostician. The role of psychological theory in education and its influence on curriculum development are discussed.—*H. Kaczkowski*.

10760. Haley, Clarence D. (U Virginia) **A determination of the relationship between content structure, concrete referents, mental readiness and student attainment of selected cognitive skills in a physical science program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4909-4910.

10761. Hauff, Albert C. (Indiana U) **An evaluation of programmed instruction analogues of prompt and feedback in training for the comprehension of compressed speech.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4987.

10762. Havis, Andrew L. **Alternatives for breaking the "discipline barrier" in our schools.** *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 124-128.—Many beginning teachers face a discipline barrier as they search for their own approach to effective, yet humane classroom management. Efforts at breaking this barrier are often frustrated by a teacher's tension in the classroom. A slowing down of reactions is recommended to counter the harmful effects of the teacher's tension. Other methods discussed include behavior modification techniques, appropriate reprimands, and nonverbal techniques.—*Journal abstract*.

10763. Helfeldt, John P. (Syracuse U) **The effect of letter-name training using two-dimensional and three-dimensional stimuli on a transfer task of reading words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6517.

10764. Hempstead, John O. (U Wisconsin) **Media and the learner: The influence of media-message components on students' recall and attitudes toward the learning experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6674.

10765. Hohmann, Charles. (Training & Development Ctr, High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, Ypsilanti, MI) **Finding order in difference: Seriation in elementary curricula.** *High/Scope (Annual Report)*, 1975(Aug), Report 1974-75, 14-16.—Summarizes the importance of including seriation (the process of arranging objects or ideas in order according to variation in one of their properties) in the repertoire of children's academic experiences. The purpose of including seriation in elementary curricula is to develop, refine, and use a process of reasoning that is applicable in various circumstances, both in the school classroom and in "the world". To use the ability of children and adults to seriate enables them to find order in the relations of difference within a multitude of environmental experiences.—*J. S. Garnett*.

10766. Hosen, Ron. **The value and design of an effective social science curriculum.** *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 129-140.—Proposes that the purpose of an effective social science curriculum should be to maximize individual and social benefits. Individual benefits are those derived from acquiring an understand-

ing of current events reported by the mass media and from understanding the workings of human systems of interaction requiring skill. Social benefits include transmission of a view of authority as having a simple social function rather than being an end in itself; and the production of citizens who will engage in rational political action. The curriculum should be based on the student's potential intuitive understanding of human behavior with additional constructs built on this understanding. A reflective instructional strategy used in 5 experiments with undergraduates proved effective in increasing achievement, in altering attitudes, and maintaining interest.—*Journal abstract.*

10767. Jorgensen, Arthur O. (U Oregon) **An evaluation of the unstructured mathematics option program in Alberta junior high schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6108-6109.

10768. Jurdak, Murad E. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of emphasizing mathematical structural properties in teaching and of reflective intelligence on four selected criteria.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6359.

10769. Kahane, Reuven. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **The committed: Preliminary reflections on the impact of the kibbutz socialization pattern on adolescents.** *British Journal of Sociology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 26(3), 343-353.—Discusses possible relationships between the structural characteristics of kibbutz educational systems and the resulting psychological characteristics of kibbutzim children. The strong collectivist values of 2nd and 3rd generation kibbutzniks is said to result from the emphasis in kibbutzim schools on symmetrical-egalitarian relations and on self-government. Development of the ability to adapt to different situations and to cope with current difficulties can be traced to self-definitions of kibbutz society as self-sufficient and pioneering. Teaching techniques emphasize self sufficiency. Finally, the tendency to strive for high achievement in collective and individual fields is associated with emphasis on the "superiority" of the kibbutz as a way of life, bound to a strong sense of social obligations. The kibbutz system fosters norms of continual self-improvement in a competitive atmosphere. (20 ref).—R. P. Abeles.

10770. Kauchak, Donald P. (Washington State U) **Attitude change as a function of essay writing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4988-4989.

10771. Keller, Nancy B. (State U New York, Buffalo) **An investigation into the problems of word recognition as affected by different kinds of print.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6518.

10772. King, Anne T. (Technical Training Div, Lowry Air Force Base, CO) **Impact of computer-based instruction on attitudes of students and instructors: A review.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 21.

10773. Krantz, Paul G. (U Southern California) **The development of mathematical concepts in educationally disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6360-6361.

10774. Krieger, Rainer. (U Giessen, W Germany) **[Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives as a tool for selecting instructional methods.]** (German) *Psychologia*

in *Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 317-320.—To reduce the gap between psychological theories and practical teaching, tables are presented which relate Bloom's concepts and goals of learning to psychological categories like memory, meaningful learning, transfer, discovery learning, creativity, etc., with citations of relevant literature. (English summary)—W. O. Horn.

10775. Krivohlavý, Jaro. (Inst pro další vzdělávání lékařů, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Cooperatively oriented educational simulation games.]** (Czech) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(3), 269-276.—Describes 7 simulation games that may be useful in the educational process to develop positive social behavior. H. Bruml.

10776. Maloney, Karen B. (U Kansas) **An analysis of the effects of classroom contingencies on creative writing behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6196-6197.

10777. Marcella, Pat. (U Wisconsin) **Potential career influences from the textbook treatment of occupation in selected subjects studied in grades six, seven, and eight.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6313-6314.

10778. Matson, Johnny L. & Cahill, Thomas. (Indiana State U) **Overcorrection: A technique for eliminating resistant behaviors.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 20.

10779. McDowell, Marilyn E. (Iowa State U) **Diagnosis of behavior of Eskimo students during prevocational training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3340.

10780. Meadow, Barry L. (Purdue U) **Academic and psychological evaluation of classroom emotional climate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4637-4638.

10781. Miller, Garry D. (Texas Tech U) **Psychological factors related to the rehabilitation of culturally deprived subjects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4672.

10782. Morgan, Betty M. (Southern Illinois U) **An investigation of children's books containing characters from selected minority groups based on specified criteria.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6364.

10783. Moss, Sheila D. (U Arkansas) **A token reinforcement reading program conducted with regular classroom instructional materials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6267-6268.

10784. Muller, Richard L. (Syracuse U) **Conforming to the computer: Social influence in computer-human interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6486.

10785. Nagaraja, Jaya. **Parent-teacher monograph series: Sex education: How we impart the knowledge and when.** *Child Psychiatry Quarterly*, 1975(Jul), Vol 8(3), 8-14.—Discusses sex education of children and adolescents as a delicate but normal subject which should be treated with care and dexterity by parents and teachers. The importance of parental attitudes toward sex in general and toward their own sexuality, the kinds of friends with whom the individual associates, the school atmosphere, the ethical, moral, and religious background, and the kind of information about sex which is

available, are considered important variables in shaping the individual's attitude toward and knowledge of human sexuality.—J. S. Garnett.

10786. Neville, Mary H. (U Leeds, England) **Effectiveness of rate of aural message on reading and listening.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 37-43.—Divided 118 11-12 yr olds of normal reading ability by school classes into 2 groups. One group read 3 passages of equivalent reading difficulty while paced aurally by recordings of the passages at 3 different rates; the other group listened to these recordings. Scores on comprehension questions showed no difference in difficulty for the listening group relative to the rate of the message. In the reading group, scores were higher the slower the rate of the aural pacer, and this effect was found for 18 remedial readers of the same chronological age. Boys in all groups performed significantly better than girls.—*Journal abstract*.

10787. Norris, William R. (Indiana U) **A study to examine the interaction effects of differential treatments coordinated with teachers' conceptual levels in learning the skill of questioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4969-4970.

10788. O'Connell, John R. (Columbia U) **A study of achievement, adjustment, and attitude of secondary school pupils from selected sending K-8 school districts in Bergen County, New Jersey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6318.

10789. O'Shea, Kevin. (Columbia U) **Training mothers in contingency management to increase homework attending behaviors among seventh grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6389.

10790. Owen, Thomas L. (U Utah) **A study to determine the effect of selected behavior modification techniques on performance of non attending, non achieving junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6318-6319.

10791. Palmer, Walter L. (Georgia State U) **Two sets of criteria developed from Piaget's theory for potential selection of instructional procedures and patterns of communication in formal educational settings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6368-6369.

10792. Patton, William E. (U Washington, Seattle) **Effects of inductive and deductive presentation modes and dissonant and consonant feedback on information-seeking.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4993-4994.

10793. Perry, Nancy R. (Ohio State U) **Drug knowledge and attitudes toward drug abuse among teachers, administrators, and students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4025-4026.

10794. Perso, Charles F. (U Wisconsin) **Fading in the removal of a redundant stimulus dimension in reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6488.

10795. Porterfield, William A. (U Alabama) **The relationships of self-concept and attitudes toward physical education of selected junior college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6416-6417.

10796. Price, James H. (Western Michigan U) **The effects of a student determined curriculum versus a traditionally determined curriculum on the health interests and cognitive development in health of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6476-6477.

10797. Probst, Robert E. (Duke U) **Literature as a mode of knowing: Rationale for the teaching of literature.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4994.

10798. Pusey, Judith K. (Oklahoma State U) **A comparison of the effects of three instructional procedures on achievement, self-esteem, and classroom adjustment of intermediate grade students in Title I schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6369-6370.

10799. Quorn, Kerry C. (Washington State U) **A comparison of the effect of intellectual development and language development on reading readiness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4996.

10800. Richmond, Mark G. (Indiana U) **The relationship of the uniqueness of prose passages to the effect of question placement and question relevance on the acquisition and retention of information.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4997-4998.

10801. Roberts, Wesley K. (Utah State U) **Complexive ordering of reading experience through grapheme-phoneme relative frequency control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6200.

10802. Robinson, Paul W. (Utah State U) **The effects of teaching methods, experimental procedures, grading, and exam frequency on the academic performance of students in higher education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974 (Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6249-6250.

10803. Rud, Marianne E. (U Massachusetts) **Development and implementation of an early intervention program for a selected group of kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4651.

10804. Sanacore, Joseph. (Suffolk County Community Coll, NY) **Reading self-concept: Assessment and enhancement.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(2), 164-168.—Discusses ways to evaluate and enhance students' self-esteem in the reading program. Educators should provide a teaching atmosphere which will lessen criticism, hostility, and ridicule, and will stimulate tolerance, encouragement, and acceptance. (24 ref)—P. D. Leedy.

10805. Schmalt, Heinz-Dieter. (Ruhr U Bochum, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **[Independence training and various aspects of achievement motivation.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 24-37.—Examined theoretical propositions concerning the development of the achievement motive by using the Achievement Motivation Grid (a semi-projective measure) and the TAT to test 35 3rd-grade Ss. As expected, relationships between optimally timed independence training and motive strength became closer when stimulus pictures in the motivational measure evoked autonomous individual reference norms for performance. Results

confirmed a prediction concerning components of the fear-of-failure motive: that affective anticipations of the social consequences of failure are weak if demands for independence have been made too late. However, late independence training did not appear to foster a poor self-concept of ability. (30 ref)—*R. Scott.*

10806. **Schneider, John E.** (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The effects of a season of competition on the aggressive responses of intercollegiate football players.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6434.

10807. **Schulz von Thun, Friedemann; Göbel, Gerhild & Tausch, Reinhard.** (U Hamburg, Psychological Inst, W Germany) [Influence of improved textbooks on understanding and retention of different groups of students.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 223-234.—Parts of 4 textbooks in geography, physics, and biology were improved by 4 experts in regard to simplicity, arrangement, conciseness, and additional interesting information. These and the original texts were rated independently on these 4 dimensions by 10 specially trained graduate students of psychology. The revised texts were rated as significantly or very significantly improved in $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 comparisons. 514 7th and 8th graders read alternately from the original and optimized texts distributed at random and answered a motivation questionnaire and content questions. Verbal ability and reasoning were tested with subtests 1-3 of the LPS (W. O. Horn). Results indicate that Ss learned significantly more from all revised texts, regardless of their intelligence level. There was significantly greater enjoyment and feeling of success in regard to 2 texts. Ss of a higher socioeconomic background profited more from 2 of the optimized texts. (English abstract)—*W. O. Horn.*

10808. **Schwartz, Elaine & Sheff, Alice.** (Half Hollow Hills Public Schools, NY) **Student involvement in questioning for comprehension.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(2), 150-154.—Describes how disabled readers practice thinking and reasoning in response to carefully structured questions, which stimulate them to become active participants in thinking through many of the issues presented in reading. Good readers need structured & questioning to help them focus their thinking. Questioning fosters involvement by the student who is asked to shift his attention from one aspect to another of the meaning of the passage.—*P. D. Leedy.*

10809. **Searfoss, Lyndon W.** (Syracuse U) **A comparison of two strategies designed to teach basic decoding skills to selected fourth grade readers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6275-6276.

10810. **Selman, Robert L. & Lieberman, Marcus.** (Harvard U, Graduate School of Education) **Moral education in the primary grades: An evaluation of a developmental curriculum.** *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 67(5), 712-716.—Evaluated the effects of a semistructured group discussion approach to moral education on the level of usage of the concept of moral intentionality. Ss were 68 2nd graders, half from middle and half from lower socioeconomic status school districts. The medium of sound filmstrips to present moral dilemmas was employed during which teachers

encouraged discussion and debate among Ss. Results indicate that Ss in the experimental condition showed higher level usage of the concept of moral intentionality on post- and follow-up testing than did a control group. However, due to the small number of classrooms involved in the study, results could not be definitively attributed to program effects rather than to teacher effects, and conclusions must be interpreted within the context of a pilot evaluation research.—*Journal abstract.*

10811. **Sherman, George B.** (Michigan State U) **Instant and mediated word identification: A task analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6525.

10812. **Silvester, Karl A.** (U Utah) **Education for responsibility: Adult/learner transactional values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6464-6465.

10813. **Slavin, Robert E.** **Teams-Games-Tournament: A student team approach to teaching adolescents with special emotional and behavioral needs.** *Center for Social Organization of Schools Report, Johns Hopkins U*, 1975(Nov), No 206, 23 p.—Describes the use of Teams-Games-Tournament (TGT), an instructional technique involving student teams and learning games, as an alternative classroom structure for children with special needs. A study was conducted in which TGT and individualized instruction were compared, using 39 7th-9th graders in a school for adolescents of normal intelligence who had problems with human relationships and academic tasks. Results confirm hypotheses that TGT would exceed individualized instruction on social connectedness, pro-academic peer norms, frequency of peer tutoring, and percent of time on task. A 5-mo followup showed that former TGT students distributed among 6 new classes were still interacting with their peers both on and off task more than control students. However, TGT students were off task more than control students at the time of the followup observation.—*Journal abstract.*

10814. **Smith, Nila B.** **Cultural dialects: Current problems and solutions.** *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol 29(2), 137-141.—Discusses the problems of teaching reading to speakers of various dialects (e.g., Blacks, Spanish-Americans, and Appalachians) and mentions procedures that have been found useful in dealing with them. Teachers should not expect immediate perfection. It takes time for children to overcome the difficulty of transition from dialect to standard English. (18 ref)—*P. D. Leedy.*

10815. **Snider, Sarah C.** (U Tennessee) **An investigation of cognitive and affective learning outcomes as a result of the use of behavioral objectives in teaching poetry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4999.

10816. **Sterneck, Rosalie L.** (St Louis U) **Long-term effects of early intervention programs on academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4643.

10817. **Stevens, Thomas B.** (U Alabama) **A personality analysis of college baseball players.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6436.

10818. **Stovall, Wilburn E.** (United States International U) **A study of visual-motor perception training**

program incorporated into the regular elementary school curriculum. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6372.

10819. Sweeney, David R. (U Alabama) A study of the effects of an affective curriculum program on the awareness, self-concept, and social interaction of first grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6394-6395.

10820. Tausch, Reinhard; Bodiker, Marie-Luise & Schwab, Reinhold. (U Hamburg, Psychologische Inst III, W Germany) [The improvement of spelling using simple technical training methods.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 303-309. —Teachers in 19 Hamburg schools selected 139 students from Grades 4-7 with low grades in spelling. These were tested for spelling, reasoning, concentration, extraversion, and neuroticism. The low achievers had to write frequently used words by transferring them to the other side of a printed list or from tape-recorded dictation. After writing 14-18 words they were checked for correctness. The achievement gap between the poor spellers and 114 normal controls was significantly reduced, even for words not used in the training. The increase was not related to sex, previous grades, intelligence, or concentration. The students preferred taped dictation to copying. (English summary)—W. O. Horn.

10821. Taylor, Leola S. (Oklahoma State U) An investigation of the results of study of cross-cultural informal educational experiences upon self-concept of native Americans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6277-6278.

10822. Sharp, Alan L.; Baker, Alan D. & Perry, Stephen C. (North Carolina State U) A natural language computer-based tutor. *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1975(May), Vol 1(4), 107-117.—Describes a history tutor system for acquiring basic knowledge which employs the user's language rather than artificial computer language. The implementation, capabilities, evaluation, and extensions of the system are given, and a sample dialog shows the system to be viable for use in the education of elementary school children.

10823. Towle, Nelson J. (Florida State U) Effects of the memorization of rule statements on performance, retention, and transfer in a computer-based learning task. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6373.

10824. Turková, Marie. [Suggested changes in the procedures for teaching initial reading.] (Czec) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 61-70. —The analytic-synthetic method used to teach reading is suitable even for poor readers, since it combines improvement of technique with comprehension of the reading matter. 10 other didactic procedures that could be of further help to the poor reader are described. —English summary.

10825. Ulrich, Anna L. (U New Mexico) The relationship of self-concept to selected school criteria. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6374.

10826. Voluse, Charles R. (U Virginia) Depressing adult subvocalization behaviors utilizing direct-audio-feedback and/or reading efficiency training. *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4896.

10827. Walker, William E. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) Long term effects of graded and nongraded primary programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4898.

10828. Wallace, Joan E. (Northwestern U) Afro-American studies in a suburban women's college: A case study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4645-4646.

10829. Ware, William B; Newell, John M. & Jester, R. Emile. (U Florida) Behavioral objectives and accountability: A confused issue. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 291.

10830. Weiss, M. Jerry. (Jersey City State Coll) Understanding the role of the teacher of readers. *Theory Into Practice*, 1975(Jun), Vol 14(3), 173-178. —Describes incompetent instruction which occurs because secondary school teachers and administrators have inadequate knowledge of the reading process. Programs and methods for improving quality of reading instruction and services are described and criteria for their evaluation are presented.—H. P. Cole.

10831. White, James W. (U Pittsburgh) Differences between open and traditional elementary students on selected characteristics and changes in same characteristics after six months in a middle school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6526-6527.

10832. Wightman, Marilyn B. (U Massachusetts) Implementing psychological curriculum: An examination of teacher behavior and student self-concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6470-6471.

10833. Williams, Raydell R. (U Georgia) The influence of kindergarten experience on growth and development of pupils who have had kindergarten compared with pupils who have not had kindergarten experience. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4976.

10834. Winecoff, Floyd W. (Northwestern U) The effect of an affective educational experience on the self-actualization of Oakton Community college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6398-6399.

10835. Yasutake, Joseph Y. (Technical Training Div, Lowry Air Force Base, CO) The effects of pacing and mode of adjunct questions on short- and long-term retention of written materials. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 292.

10836. Yoshioka, Robert B. & Wu, Ronald D. (U California, Davis) Intervention techniques and Asian American identity: The problem of alienation and self-esteem. *International Mental Health Research Newsletter*, 1975(Fal), Vol 17(3), 2-4.—Reports on the relative effectiveness of lectures together with independent group projects, or a group encounter method to help 17 Americans with different Asian ethnic backgrounds to reduce feelings of alienation from American society and to enhance self-esteem. Questionnaires ascertained attitudes before and after the 10-wk period. Preliminary impressions of the authors indicate the superiority of the group encounter method since it better involves the

whole person and allows conflict resolution not possible in more traditional academic courses in Asian-American studies. The rationale, process, and hypotheses generated for the encounter method are briefly presented, and it is recommended both that the educational community become more therapeutic and that the therapeutic community become more aware of the cultural antecedents of behavior.—C. A. Heikkinen.

10837. Young, Kenneth R. (U Utah) **The comparative effectiveness of individual versus group token reinforcement contingencies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6472.

10838. Zarter, Gary H. (U Washington, Seattle) **Ethical decision-making and moral education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5005.

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10839. Altman, L. Doris. (City U New York) **Changes in girls' school performance and attitudes toward achievement during the years spanning adolescence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6188.

10840. Armstrong, David G. (U Washington, Seattle) **A study of the effects of varying amounts of relevant information and placement of irrelevant information on learning concepts introduced in short prose passages.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4977.

10841. Baumgardner, Steve R. (Kansas State U) **Student career decisions: The limits of rationality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4620-4621.

10842. Braden, Patricia L. (Oklahoma State U) **An investigation of reading rate variability among sixth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6248.

10843. Curtis, Rebecca C.; Zanna, Mark P. & Campbell, Woodrow W. (Adelphi U) **Sex, fear of success, and the perceptions and performance of law school students.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 287-297. An investigation of the effects of sex and fear of success upon academically-related perceptions and performance of law school students resulted in main effects for both sex and fear of success, but no interactions. Findings characteristic of women included fewer responses in class and greater reluctance to tell others if they made successful grades. Findings characteristic of respondents high in fear of success included lower law aptitude scores and more frequent failure to volunteer answers in class when desiring to do so. No behaviors peculiar to women high in fear of success were obtained. Results indicate that women may be more likely than men to fear rejection, but are not more likely to fear success.—*Journal abstracts*.

10844. Dalsimer, Katherine. (Columbia U, Columbia Coll. Counseling Service) **Fear of academic success in adolescent girls.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Aut), Vol 14(4), 719-76. Fifty-five stories written by 44 females and 44 males in grades 8-12 were evaluated for indicators of fear of success. Data indicate that fear of success was more prominent among females than males. Further analysis revealed an

increase with age. Examples of the stories are presented and speculations offered as to the sources of the reported differences.—R. M. Cohen.

10845. Dixon, Richard C. (Brigham Young U) **The relationship of persistence at a task to academic achievement and some selected personal and social variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6354.

10846. Dyson, Janie F. (U Alabama) **The relationship between auditory discrimination and beginning reading of first grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6251-6252.

10847. Firestone, Glenn R. (New School for Social Research) **A longitudinal investigation of teacher-student interactions and their relationship to reading grouping and academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3463.

10848. Fleury, Jean-Maurice. (Syracuse U) **Pictorial structuring, meaningfulness and children's recognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6445.

10849. Frydman, Jane. (U Kansas) **The effects of four feedback and contingent free time conditions on the arithmetic accuracy of fifth and sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3527.

10850. Gaulden, Betty W. (U Alabama) **The relationship between defined syntactic structures and silent reading comprehension of specified southern rural second, third, and fourth graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6253-6254.

10851. Gaynor, Jessica & Millham, J. (U Houston, TX) **Individual differences and course performance.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 286-292.—Investigated the relationship of several individual difference variables to achievement in college courses, using 500 undergraduates. Previous grades, degree of concordance between student preference and actual course conditions, and facilitating anxiety were found to explain 82% of the variance in test performance. The importance of assessing student preferences in academic planning is discussed. (25 ref)—*Journal abstracts*.

10852. Gibson, Terry L. (U Wisconsin) **Effect upon learning of student knowledge and acceptance of behavioral objectives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6355.

10853. Gram, Peter C. (U Colorado) **The effect of modifying affective descriptors of the protagonist on reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4626.

10854. Graves, Donald H. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Children's writing. Research directions and hypotheses based upon an examination of the writing processes of seven year old children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6355.

10855. Hatfield, Frederick C. (Texas U) **Effects of self-perception, interpersonal attraction and tolerance intolerance of ambiguity on athletic team productivity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4977.

10856. Henderson, Terry H. (Oklahoma State U) **An experimental investigation of the relationship between**

environmental intervention and selective criteria associated with academic achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6383.

10857. Heyman, Ellen. (U Wisconsin) **The relationship of reading performance to dialect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6447-6448.

10858. Hollander, Sheila K. (Hofstra U) **Strategies of selected sixth graders reading and working verbal arithmetic problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6258-6259.

10859. Howton, Betsy. (U Alabama) **Relative reading test performance of selected groups of elementary school children receiving reflectivity training, extended reading activities, or both.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6449.

10860. Irvins, Bobbie A. (U Kentucky) **The academic and non-academic factors relating to survival of Black students in a predominately White university.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6450.

10861. Kučerová, Lydie. (Pedagogicko-psychologická poradna, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Relationship between intellectual abilities and educational success of girls and boys during their first school years.]** (Czech) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(1), 71-78.—214 2nd and 3rd graders (111 girls and 103 boys) were given the verbal subtests of the WISC and the Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test as measures of intellectual ability. School grades in language (Czech) and arithmetic were taken as measures of educational success. In Grade 2, boys and girls were alike in intellectual ability, but girls scored significantly higher in educational success; boys showed a moderate correlation between verbal IQ scores (of the WISC) and educational success. An explanation is offered for these sex differences in the 2nd grade. In Grade 3, boys and girls were almost alike in educational success, but boys scored significantly higher on verbal IQ; for 3rd-grade girls there was a significant correlation between verbal IQ scores and educational success, and for 3rd-grade boys the correlation was even stronger.—*English summary*.

10862. Lieberman, Franklin D. (Wayne State U) **The effect of locus of control, student expectancy and teacher feedback on school performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6453-6454.

10863. Melling, Duane L. (U North Dakota) **The effects of word context and meaning upon second grade students' word recognition ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4991.

10864. Moessinger, Paul C. (U Pittsburgh) **An investigation into the relationship among student's academic achievement, attitudes and conceptual level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4992.

10865. Perham, Bernadette H. (Northwestern U) **A study of multiple relationships among teacher characteristics, teaching behaviors and criterion-referenced student performance in mathematics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6269.

10866. Pratt, DeLyte J. (Oklahoma State U) **The relationship between type of teacher nonverbal commu-**

nication and first and second grade reading achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6271.

10867. Raab, Thomas J. (Rutgers State U) **An experimental study exploring the relationship between various types of reinforcement, cognitive style and learning among sixth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3473.

10868. Robinson, Margery L. (Oklahoma State U) **Psychological information to teachers and its effect on student achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6460-6461.

10869. Rogers, Sarah L. (Indiana U) **An investigation of motor behavior in first-grade reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4999.

10870. Russell, Sheldon N. (Oklahoma State U) **Error pattern relationships of developmental readers and functionally illiterate adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6273-6274.

10871. Salyachivin, Somboon. (U Toronto, Canada) **Change in international understanding as a function of perceived similarity conceptual level, and primacy effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6463.

10872. Severson, Herbert H. (U Wisconsin) **The incremental effect of social reinforcement on paired associate learning as a function of IQ and reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6464.

10873. Sher, Ellen O. (U Cincinnati) **The underachiever: A comparison of high and low achieving high IQ boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3509-3510.

10874. Siedow, Mary D. (Indiana U) **Relationships between syntactic maturity in oral and written language and reading comprehension of materials of varying syntactic complexity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4890-4891.

10875. Smith, Kenneth M. (U Wisconsin) **The influence of cognitive style and intelligence variables in aided reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6466.

10876. Starr, J. W. & Nicholl, Carroll. (Queen's U, Belfast, Northern Ireland) **Creativity and achievement in Nuffield physics.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 322-326.—Administered tests of creativity, intelligence, and attitude towards science to a group of 110 pupils who were also candidates for the Nuffield ordinary level physics examination. No support was found for the hypothesis that creativity would be related to performance in Nuffield physics of which the most important correlate was general intelligence. Verbal and figural creativity emerged as separate factors and verbal creativity was found to be weakly related to verbal intelligence. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10877. Svoboda, Cyril P. (U Wisconsin) **Hierarchical reading abilities of third, fifth, and seventh grade students on four different sentence types.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6468-6469.

10878. Thompson, G. Brian. (Monash U, Faculty of Education, Melbourne, Australia) **Sex differences in**

reading attainments. *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 16-23.—Reviews the evidence on sex differences in reading attainment of English-speaking children. A developmental trend was found whereby a larger proportion of boys than girls make a slow beginning at learning to read, but by age 10 population differences are no longer apparent. It is considered important that teachers and parents be aware that a boy under 10 yrs who is making slow progress may be an instance of this developmental phenomenon which does not imply any pathology (e.g., dyslexia). Findings on sex differences in prereading skills and hypotheses about the origin of sex differences in reading attainment are examined. The hypotheses of feminine bias of the school environment, of differential maturation of cerebral structures, and of differential exposure to the printed word, are evaluated. (55 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10879. Thomson, M. (U Aston, Birmingham, England) **Laterality and reading attainment.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 317-321.—Investigated the effect of laterality (handedness, eyedness, footedness, earedness) on the reading attainment levels of 60 children with reading ages 18 mo or more below their chronological ages (mean age = 18 yrs). These Ss were compared with a control group of the same size who had average or above average reading ages. Reading ages for all Ss were measured by the Schonell Graded Reading Test. Both groups completed a laterality questionnaire relating to different aspects of perception and handedness. Inconsistencies in the different aspects of laterality were found, making connections between laterality and attainment more complex than has previously been assumed. However, showing a complete set of unilateral characteristics was still the best predictor of reading attainment, while using either hand, being "left-eared," and mixtures of eye and hand usage were associated with retarded reading (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10880. Varadi, Marilyn M. (New York U) **Achievement responsibility, attainment values, task persistence and academic achievement of Black fifth-grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3512.

10881. Ward, Gerald W. (North Texas State U) **The effects of two extrinsic incentives on the classroom success of disadvantaged middle-school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5002-5003.

10882. Wilburn, David J. (U Maryland) **First grade entrance age as a factor in sixth grade achievement across readiness levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3481.

10883. Wilson, John T. (U Florida) **The effects of individual differences on learning from written materials: The control of inspection behavior by test-like events.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6471.

10884. Wolfgang, Charles H. (U Pittsburgh) **An exploration of the relationship between reading achievement and selected developmental aspects of children's play.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4900.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

10885. Anderson, David R. (U Florida) **The effects of first-year desegregation on the year-end grade average, absentee-dropout rate, and discipline problems of a group of eleventh grade Black pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6245.

10886. Anderson, Ruth B. (Syracuse U) **A study of the relationship between set induction and originality in the creative writings of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6490.

10887. Andrews, Edith W. (U Cincinnati) **Relationships between characteristics of internship experiences and student attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 3894-3895.

10888. Barnett, David W. & Zucker, Karl B. (Logansport Public Schools, IN) **The others-concept and friendly and cooperative behavior in children.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 495-501.—Explored the predictability of friendly, cooperative behavior of 24 4th, 5th, and 7th graders over a 5-wk period. The basis for the predictions was the children's *others-concept*, as measured by the Paired Hands Test. Structured observations of groups of Ss working together on tasks were made during 5 consecutive 15-min weekly sessions. Observations were obtained by recording each session and categorizing verbal statements as to their task-relatedness and friendliness. In 3 tasks out of 5 high *others-concept* Ss showed a higher frequency and greater proportion of task-related and friendly behaviors. Tasks which best differentiated high and low *others-concept* Ss were those which seemed to be the most challenging and exciting, and which called for the highest degree of group cooperation.—*Journal abstract*.

10889. Bazelak, Leonard P. (Syracuse U) **A content analysis of tenth grade students' responses to Black literature, including the effects of reading this literature on attitudes towards race.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6246.

10890. Benson, Ralph A. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of the self concept of sophomores enrolled in a part time area vocational technical school in its first year of operation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5006.

10891. Bourne, Peter G. (Drug Abuse Council, Washington, DC) **The Chinese student: Acculturation and mental illness.** *Psychiatry*, 1974(Aug), Vol 38(3), 269-277.—Reviews the history of the Chinese student in America and examines the conflicts created by the special role of the Chinese on campus. The types of problems manifested by Chinese students, who sought help from a university student health program, as a result of the stress caused by acculturation, changing attitudes toward education, and so on, are discussed. The problems of male and female students are considered separately, and 6 brief case examples are presented. —R. Tomasko

10892. Breidenbach, Mary E. (U Wisconsin State U) **Teacher-student transactions and student growth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6511.

10893. Broughton, Donald N. (Georgia State U) **Changes in cognitive style and value orientation at the**

end of the freshman year. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4013-4014.

10894. Burt, Daniel W. (Washington State U) Study and test performance of college students on concurrent assignment schedules. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4072.

10895. Büsser, R.; Flösdorf, P. & Limbourg, Maria. (U Tübingen, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) [Modification of aggressive behavior in two kindergarten children.](Germ)*Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(4), 249-253.—Selected 2 aggressive boys from 33 kindergartners and rated their aggressiveness for 6 hrs on 11 days. For the next 11 days aggressiveness was followed by a removal from the room, the length of absence chosen by the child after the reasons for the isolation had been explained. After 12 wks of no treatment, both boys were observed for another 11 days. The less aggressive boy had abandoned his strongly aggressive behaviors, the other one had resumed them, though not at their previous high level.—W. O. Horn.

10896. Cutchins, Gerald A. (Georgia State U) The effects of spuriously reported test scores on subsequent self-concept of ability and performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6379.

10897. Davis, Gene L. (Oklahoma State U) Nonverbal behavior of first grade teachers in different socioeconomic level elementary schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6352.

10898. Davis, Sandra L. (U Minnesota) Factors related to the persistence of women in a four-year institute of technology. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3460.

10899. Diab, Lutfy N. & Prothro, E. Terry. (American U, Beirut, Lebanon) Changes in authoritarianism associated with university residence in the Arab Middle East. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 155-162.—Administered the California F (Fascism) Scale to 73 Arab undergraduates, both at the beginning of their freshman year and toward the end of their senior year, to assess changes in authoritarianism. In line with previous studies, there was a significant decrease in degree of authoritarianism from freshman to senior. Two interrelated factors were associated with a greater decrease in authoritarianism: initially moderately high F scores and initially responding in Arabic. The shift from responding in Arabic as a freshman to responding in English as a senior, associated with decrease in authoritarianism, suggested the possibility of either underlying shifts in thinking and ideology in the S as a whole or superficial nonintegrated shifts restricted to the specific language through which the S happened to be responding. The latter possibility raises doubts about the practice sometimes followed in cross-cultural research whereby the requirement of stimulus-equivalence is considered as met through translation-equivalence. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10900. Dilendik, John R. (Moravian Coll) Teacher-student attitude similarity and information retention. *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 405-414.—Investigated the relationship between the similarity in attitudes of teachers and students and student retention of nonsense polysyllables. Data from

161 students in 5 junior and 5 senior high schools were analyzed. Attitude similarity was assessed using the method suggested by D. Byrne and R. Rahmeyer (1965) (see PA, Vol 40:2389) and D. Byrne (1971). Two videotapes were prepared in which a teacher expressed either a liberal or a conservative viewpoint toward war, God, the draft, grading, discipline, smoking, drinking, birth control, careers for women, and welfare. Ss were shown 1 of the 2 tapes 7-10 days after having been administered the attitude scale. The same teacher then discussed the "Latuk" Indians. The name "Latuk" and 10 other terms were nonsense polysyllables. Cognitive retention was measured after this lecture and 4 wks later. It was found that students who agreed with the videotaped teacher tended to retain more of the nonsense terms than those who disagreed. Results are explained using a classical conditioning rationale. (35 ref)—E. J. Mason.

10901. Dillon, Stephen V. (U Denver) Schools with failure and alienation. *Journal of School Health*, 1975(Jun), Vol 45(6), 324-326.—Discusses how traditional evaluation procedures, particularly those based on expectations that a proportion of the students will fail, promote feelings of impotence and generate experiences of alienation. "Schools without failure" allow children to continue their preschool developmental successes by setting up learning objectives which are geared to each individual's competencies.—J. D. Pauker.

10902. Dinkmeyer, Don; Carlson, Jon & Koval, Calista. (Communication & Motivation Training Inst, Coral Springs, FL) Increasing the teacher's understanding of students' self-concepts. *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 180-183.—Posits that the elementary school years are not only a significant but a crucial time for the teacher to help the child develop positive attitudes toward himself, others, and society. Adult response patterns are then in their most rapid period of formulation; as the child matures, his attitudes will stabilize and change will be more difficult. The attitude toward self is seen as most important, affecting interrelationships, achievement, and mental health. The schools are seen to be in an excellent position to influence the child's self-concept because the child can be observed interacting within his peer group. A need is seen, therefore, for teachers to focus on understanding the child and aiding him in understanding and accepting himself. Techniques for attaining these goals are presented (e.g., teacher openness, pupil diaries, and incomplete sentence forms). (27 ref)—P. O'Brien.

10903. Dolan, David T. (U Akron) Community college students' preferences and expectancies as to the counselor general characteristics of age, personal mannerisms, physical appearance, race, sex, and technique. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6381.

10904. Dunin-Marikiewicz, Aleksandra M. (Wayne State U) Occupational and educational aspirations of minority group adolescents in face of an unfavorable ethnic stereotype. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3461-3462.

10905. Durley, Gerald L. (U Massachusetts) A variance analysis of the self-esteem among Black elementary school children: Sex and grade level the

determining variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6514-6515.

10906. Eaglestein, A. Solomon. (Hebrew U, School of Education, Jerusalem, Israel) **The social acceptance of blind high school students in an integrated school.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1975(Dec), Vol 69(10), 447-451.—Investigated the academic standing and social acceptance of 9 blind students as compared with 155 sighted students in a Jerusalem high school. It was found that the blind Ss' grades were average and that the Ss were well-integrated into the social framework of their classes. However, there was evidence that as length of exposure to the blind students increased, their acceptance by sighted students decreased.—*Journal abstract*.

10907. Gruber, Joseph J. (U Kentucky) **A directional analysis of peer status scores in a racially integrated residential high school for the disadvantaged.** *American Corrective Therapy Journal*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 29(5), 158-164.—Studied the effects of certain goals of an integrated residential school to see if they were reflected in peer status scores, and the extent to which these sociometric choices were related to the stability of the home environment. The entire population of 91 students 14-17 yrs old who had been in residence at least 1 yr was used for the study. Results indicate that females were more willing to cross racial lines than males. Black males tended to reject Whites. The only significant interaction between race and home background was in the male scores. White males from a stable home environment awarded higher mean scores than Whites from an unstable home background. Type of home environment was not significant with Blacks. *D. R. Marino*.

10908. Gustilo, Teodorico O. (Pennsylvania State U) **The effects of person-environment interactions upon vocational course achievement and vocational course satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5012-5013.

10909. Haberkorn, Floyd E. (U New Mexico) **Teacher-child language interactions as affected by changes in the behavior of selected children following the training of their mothers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6355.

10910. Haesloop, Maryanne D. (Columbia U) **An analysis of off-task classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4018.

10911. Hamer, Joseph W. (U Georgia) **The university married student: An overview of the subculture and a model for positive adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6382-6383.

10912. Hebert, Ralph H. (Florida State U) **Differential undergraduate responses to scales on contemporary values.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6383.

10913. Hendry, L. B. & Douglass, Lesley. (U Aberdeen, Scotland) **University students: Attainment and sport.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 299-306.—The extent to which 230 university students enrolled in a 1-yr psychology course were "active" (i.e., competitively or recreatively involved) in sports or "nonparticipant" was compared with their scores on measures of personality, attitude, social class, sex, previous school involvement in sports, and attainment in university course work. Active students

were, on average, more stable and extraverted, more likely to have been active in sports at school, and were equally successful in course-work as nonparticipant students. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10914. Hennen, Malinda A. (U Georgia) **The administration of positive stimuli to children of varying achievement levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4869-4870.

10915. Hinze, Brent M. (Utah State U) **A follow-up of decision changes from the ACT profile for freshmen at USU.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6195.

10916. Horn, J. M.; Turner, R. G. & Davis, Linda S. (U Texas, Austin) **Personality differences between both intended and actual social sciences and engineering majors.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 293-298.—Used the Maudsley Personality Inventory to examine personality differences between 139 social science and 328 engineering upper-classmen. Social science majors scored significantly higher than the engineers on the neuroticism scale. A 2nd study of 454 high school seniors showed that those who indicated a preference for a social science major also scored significantly higher on neuroticism than high school seniors who wanted to major in engineering. Results are interpreted to mean that social science and engineering attract different types of people. The overrepresentation of engineers in radical political groups is discussed from the point of view of the personality factors influencing the choice of majors.—*Journal abstract*.

10917. Hutchins, Robert C. (Pennsylvania State U) **Attitudes of male gang members related to innovative education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6304-6305.

10918. Jamerson, Reginald E. (U Massachusetts) **A study of self-concept of art and academic ability of secondary students with emphasis on the Black perspective.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6261-6262.

10919. Jelinek, Milena M. & Brittan, Elaine M. **Multiracial education: I. Inter-ethnic friendship patterns.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 44-53.—Reports results of a national study of 2nd- and 4th-yr junior and 2nd- and 4th-yr secondary school pupils in England. Findings concern the low level of interethnic friendship even at age 8+, the decline of this in the older age groups, and the extent to which desired friendship included a higher proportion of children of other ethnic groups.

10920. Jennings, James E. (Michigan State U) **Perceptual cognitive styles and personality variables relating to students' program changes at inner-city community college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6412.

10921. Koskenniemi, Matti; Karma, Kai & Martikainen, Marja **DPA Helsinki system for describing instructional processes: Manual.** *Research Bulletin, Institute of Education U Helsinki*, 1974(Nov), No 42, 29 p.—Presents a taxonomy for the classification of interactions in instructional situations. Areas covered include cognitive content, socio-affective properties.

modes of teacher influence, emotional climate of the class, authority relationships, pupil participation, and goal-related behavior. The importance of student teachers having a knowledge of what is essential within the instructional process is emphasized. This knowledge should provide goal-appropriate evaluation of each instructional period and help the student teachers develop their ability to direct the instructional process.—R. Tomasko.

10922. Lake, John H. (Rutgers State U) **The influence of wait-time on the verbal dimension of student inquiry behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6476.

10923. Litsey, Berry L. (U Southern Mississippi) **The volunteer variable in educational research: Some characteristics of students who volunteer for an innovative course.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4023.

10924. LoVette, Otis K. (Oklahoma State U) **A correlational investigation of the self-concepts of fifth and sixth grade teachers and their students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6263-6264.

10925. Lynch, Jerry. (Pennsylvania State U) **Equal opportunity or lip service? Sex-role stereotyping in the schools.** *Elementary School Journal*, 1975(Oct), Vol 76(1), 20-23.—Discusses the general and persistent sexual stereotyping of students. This stereotyping of children's behavior, conditioned by sex discrimination, begins early in the child's life and continues throughout school. Girls are taught to be obedient, docile, and dependent; boys are encouraged to be aggressive, active, achieving, and independent. These sex-role discriminations are perpetuated by teacher attitudes in the classroom, in physical education programs, and in the counseling processes. The stereotypes are portrayed in children's literature and are even reflected in the separate norms for the sexes in standardized tests, such as the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. They have an effect on the motivations of boys and girls with respect to occupational choices.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

10926. Marquis, Robert J. (Rutgers State U) **The relationships between student alienation, teacher control orientation, and school instructional organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6264-6265 34(10-A).

10927. McClendon, Joyce R. (Arizona State U) **Attitudes of minority and nonminority students toward nonskill aspects of office work.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6265-6266.

10928. McQuade, Margaret R. (St John's U) **Perceived parental attitudes and their relationship to vocational choice problems of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3503.

10929. Meyer, Wulf-Uwe & Butzkamm, Alois. (Ruhr U Bochum, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) **[Assessing causal factors in arithmetic grades: I. Teacher's explanations.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 7(1), 53-66.—Asked 10 teachers which causal factors they considered responsible for the latest grade in mathematics of each pupil in their classes, and the relative

importance of each factor. All teachers attributed grades chiefly to internal factors. The pupil's ability was given the greatest weight (50%), pupil effort was next in importance (30%), and other causal factors had only small influence. Possible reasons for between-teacher variations in factor weighting are discussed.—R. Scott.

10930. Moore, Nelwyn B. (U Texas, Austin) **Continuity of child development instruction related to student attitude toward young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4482-4483.

10931. Nettles, David H. (U Alabama) **A descriptive study of high school dropouts in an Alabama rural school system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6365-6366.

10932. Newby, Janet. (Massey U, Palmerston North, New Zealand) **Sex roles, schools and life chances: The labelling approach.** *Delta*, 1974(Nov), No 15, 36-41.—Compares the number of male and female students enrolled in professional programs and the percentages of enrollment by sex in arts and in science courses. The number of females studying for a profession is far smaller than the number of males, except in courses in education, where females outnumber males. Female enrollment in the arts is high, but is low in the sciences. These findings suggest that traditional sex roles, ascribed by society, often result in the denial of academic and vocational opportunities to females. As society undergoes change, education must change and provide these opportunities.—M. H. Apt.

10933. Ober, Steven L. (U Wisconsin) **The relationship between teachers' characteristics and students' academic achievement in a middle class community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6501-6502.

10934. Odom, Norine S. (U Alabama) **Disadvantaged Black elementary school children's self-concepts and attitudes toward school versus their teachers' perceptions of the children's self-concepts and attitudes toward school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6268.

10935. Oliver, Mary J. (Oklahoma State U) **Relationships among leadership roles, attitude toward physical activity, and physical activity skill success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6432.

10936. Ormerod, M. B. (Brunel U, Uxbridge, England) **Subject preference and choice in co-educational and single-sex secondary schools.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 257-267.—Investigated the subject preferences and subject choices of a total of 1,204 pupils in 19 single-sex and co-educational secondary schools in England and Wales. Sex-linked polarization of subject preferences were more marked in co-educational than in single-sex schools. An investigation of the effect of attitudes towards teachers showed a relationship between liking for teacher and subject preference, but not subject choice. Results are discussed in relation to the current reorganization of secondary schools along co-educational, as well as comprehensive, lines. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10937. Pooley, Richard C. (Southern Illinois U) **Value differences between teachers and high school students classified by three levels of social adjustment.** *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6458-6459.

10938. Popov, Dan. (U Colorado) **The emotional adjustment of the college student to the university community as seen by the two major counseling centers of the University of Colorado.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6222.

10939. Popp, Manfred. [Educational and general attitudes of education students in self evaluations.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 281-285.—52 male and 52 female education students rated their own general attitudes and teaching attitudes with respect to 9 characteristics found to be significant in 2 previous factor analyses: Friendly, Balanced, Polite, Modern, Quiet, Persistent, Enthusiastic, Tolerant, and Understanding. There were no significant differences in means between sexes. Correlations were computed for each sex separately. 13 of 18 correlations were very significant, 3 significant. Only Understanding had low r 's: .21 for males, .25 for females. The means of the correlations between educational and general attitudes were .44 for males, .48 for females. (English summary)—W. O. Horn.

10940. Pusey, Paul F. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of punitive threat and levels of anxiety on hostility among Indian high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6459.

10941. Reeves, Carolyn K. (Mississippi State U) **An investigation of the relationship of selected variables upon pupil perceptions of interpersonal relationships existing between pupils and student teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6504.

10942. Roberts, Linda G. (U Tennessee) **Observation and analysis of first-graders' oral reading errors and corrections, and the accompanying teacher response and teacher-pupil interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4998.

10943. Rupkey, John T. (Northern Illinois U) **The effects of teacher-directed group counseling on self-esteem, congruence of student and teacher perception of group climate, and achievement of teacher's goals for group climate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4889.

10944. Salwaechter, Bill L. (Oklahoma State U) **The relationship between the pupil control ideology of teachers and the productive work of students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6462-6463.

10945. Schmidt, W. Ernie & Tyler, Vernon O. **The pinpointing effect vs the diffusion effect of peer influence.** *Psychology in the Schools*, 1975(Oct), Vol 12(4), 484-494.—12 6-8th graders were selected from 6 classes. Each entire class was rewarded for increased ignoring of the target behavior (whispering): in the 3 P (pinpointed) classes, for ignoring the whispering of Designated (target) Ss; in the 3 D (diffusion) classes, for ignoring whispering by all class members. Results indicate that a peer group can decrease reinforcement of a disruptive behavior and thereby decelerate it in a singled-out child (pinpointing effect) with equal effectiveness. However, data suggest that peers ignored P Ss most, D Ss next most, and P-designated Ss the least and

that this pattern of ignoring was mirrored in the pattern of deceleration of the target behaviors in the 3 groups. These patterns suggest that the pinpointing effect may be stronger than the diffusion effect. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10946. Shigley, Ralph H. (U Georgia) **A comparison of group administered punishment and individually administered punishment to suppress inappropriate classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4028.

10947. Silvino, Philip J. (State University Coll New York, Cortland) **A study of the values of elementary school children.** *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 170-176.—Used the Social Values Inventory to examine the values of 555 4th-, 5th-, and 6th-graders from public and parochial schools. From the results of statistical findings using chi-square it is concluded that there were significant differences in the measured values in relationship to each of the variables of sex, grade, parochial school and public school students, and socioeconomic level. The value categories that seemed to be producing the differences are identified. The public-parochial school variable had the most number of value differences that were significant. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10948. Slavin, Robert E. **Classroom reward structure: An analytical and practical review.** *Center for Social Organization of Schools Report, Johns Hopkins U*, 1975(Dec), No 207, 25 p.—Presents a review of the literature on cooperative, competitive, and independent reward structures and performance. Conclusions are drawn which reformulate current beliefs about the interaction between reward structure and task structure. A brief theory of reward structure and performance is included, and conditions under which cooperative structures may be more effective than competitive ones are outlined. A review of the literature on reward structure and social connectedness strongly suggests that cooperative reward structures may have considerable utility in increasing attractions and reducing hostility between students. A technique which has had positive effects on both academic performance and social connectedness, Teams-Games-Tournament, is described, and suggestions are made for further research. (5 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

10949. Stiltner, Barbara L. (U Colorado) **The effects of interaction activities on group development in junior high school classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6393.

10950. Tamir, P. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **The relationship among cognitive preference, school environment, teachers' curricular bias, curriculum, and subject matter.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 235-264. Reviews research findings on cognitive preference style (CPS) of students studying "new" and traditional curricula, and presents results based on a biological cognitive preference test (BCPT). CPSs were found to depend partly on subject matter; they are related to student characteristics (i.e., sex and aptitude), the school environment, the curriculum studied, and the curricular bias of the teachers. Students studying a BSCS type curriculum for several years under teachers favorable to the BSCS approach display a CPS significantly more inquiry-oriented than

the style of controls. Several interaction effects are also reported. Cognitive preference testing is recommended for curriculum evaluation because of its discipline and subject-matter dependence. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

10951. Theisen, David L.; Magnuson, Jack; Uhlig, George E. & Vazquez, Alma G. (American Independent School, Lima, Peru) **Later school effects of early kindergarten entrance.** *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 2(4), 28-35.—Investigated the differential effects of within-group age differences of kindergartners as they manifest themselves in later grades. 161 4th and 197 8th graders were administered the Stanford Achievement Test, and scores were correlated with Ss' results on the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Tests and with age of Ss' entrance into kindergarten. Findings suggest that many of the dysfunctional problems of the early and middle elementary grades (e.g., reading problems, speech difficulties, and emotional maladjustment) can be explained in terms of chronological immaturity during kindergarten and 1st grade.—*Journal abstract.*

10952. Thompson, Barbara L. **Secondary school pupils' attitudes to school and teachers.** *Educational Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(1), 62-66.—Asked teachers of approximately 2,400 1st- and 4th-yr secondary school pupils to identify those among them whom they thought to be particularly well- or ill-adjusted. The attitudes of these contrasted groups towards various aspects of school and home life were then assessed by the use of the "semantic differential" technique. It was found that, overall, teachers were seen as positively as other adults, but also as being somewhat lacking in such qualities as warmth, kindness, and happiness. The "ill-adjusted" pupils had less favorable opinions of school and teachers. It is acknowledged that the manner in which the contrasting groups were identified severely limits the significance that can be attached to the findings.—*Journal abstract.*

10953. Torop, Nancy R. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **The effects of adult evaluation on elementary school children's work and social interaction: An experimental study of affective tone and helpfulness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6469.

10954. Travers, Jerome A. (Fordham U) **Relationships between overall job satisfaction and intrinsic and extrinsic satisfaction of a sample of blue collar workers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4894.

10955. Ulberg, Cyrus G. (U Michigan) **Role conception, job satisfaction, and performance in a police department.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5318.

10956. Van Den Berg, Josephus A. (U Wisconsin) **Family communication dimensions as a frame of reference: Orientation, perceived structure, and alienation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6679.

10957. Walls, Doyle G. (U Houston) **An investigation of transfer and attitude in preschool children as a function of instructional mode and developmental stage.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4898.

10958. Weininger, O. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **The inner city child—**

hopelessness must not be a way of life. *Education*, 1975(Win), Vol 96(2), 113-123.—Presents a psychodynamic approach to helping children who have been emotionally, socially, economically, and perhaps affectively deprived. The focus is placed upon the socialization of the inner-city child and how this socialization has placed him in discord with his teachers. (18 ref)

10959. Welliver, Thomas J. (State U New York, Albany) **Risk taking judgments and other related variables of college women who are highly decided or highly undecided about their career goals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6397.

10960. Whitfield, Truman D. (Ohio State U) **An exploratory study of pupil perceptions of teacher behavior to develop a classroom observational system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5003-5004.

10961. Wilson, Barbara L. (U Massachusetts) **The myth of cultural deprivation, or, a case for mythical pluralism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6528-6529.

10962. Wilson, Willie L. (Mississippi State U) **The effect of teacher-pupil sex interaction and teacher age on pupil perception of teacher behavior in junior and senior high school classes of English in selected Mississippi public schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5004-5005.

10963. Wingert, Mildred L. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Effects of preschool religious education on early personality adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6471.

10964. Yang, Pen-Hua L. & Yang, Shu-Jane. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) **[The discrepancy between the university senior's perceptions of his major and his previous expectations.]** (Japn) *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 125-144.—Surveyed 232 male and 404 female university seniors to examine Ss' opinions about, and attitudes towards, their academic major. It was found that, while the degree to which the student's perceptions of his present major were congruent with the expectations he had in choosing the department as a preferred alternative for placement before the College Joint Entrance Examination was only moderate, it differed widely in different dimensions of expectations.—*English summary.*

Special & Remedial Education

10965. Ackerman, Paul R. (Columbia U) **An evaluation of Taxonomic Teaching as a method for improving reading skills of emotionally disturbed, socially maladjusted boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6439.

10966. Bennett, Ronald C. (Utah State U) **The comparative effects of two reinforcement schedules applied to groups in teaching arithmetic skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6206.

10967. Bodner, Barbara A. (Syracuse U) **The effect of teaching sight vocabulary to preschool deaf children using student-produced and commercially produced visual referents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6479.

10968. Brown, Robert K. (U Florida) **The effect of delaying consequences upon the learning of emotionally disturbed adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6479-6480.
10969. Carroll, Martha E. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **The relationship between verbal interaction patterns of advisors and the success of visually handicapped achievers in junior achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4919.
10970. DeRuiter, James A. (U Arizona) **A Bayesian approach to the use of test data for the identification of learning disability in school-age children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4919-4920.
10971. Dixon, Lois J. (U Kansas) **Training an in front spatial discrimination using a programmed stimulus series.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3524.
10972. Dixon, Lois S.; Spradlin, Joseph E.; Girardeau, Frederic L. & Etzel, Barbara C. (Parsons State Hosp & Training Ctr, Research Ctr, KS) **Facilitating the acquisition of an "in front" spatial discrimination.** *Acta Symbolica*, 1974, Vol 5(4), 1-21.—Compared methods for teaching retarded children to discriminate an "in front" spatial relationship. Nine Ss were given a series of programed stimuli which emphasized a proximity cue, after a brief exposure to trial-and-error training. Eight control Ss were given extended trial-and-error training, but none of these acquired the discrimination. All of the 9 experimental Ss acquired the terminal discrimination, and 7 of the 8 controls did so after one presentation of the programed series. —M. Cynamon.
10973. Engleman, David. (Ohio State U) **Comparative study of adaptive behavior of Ohio educable mentally retarded and normal children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4923.
10974. Frith, Gregory H. (U Alabama) **A comparative analysis of secondary educable mentally retarded programs in Alabama.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6482.
10975. Gimon, Alexander T. (Yeshiva U) **Maternal expectancies: Effects of their modification on training behavior of Puerto Rican mothers toward their retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6482-6483.
10976. Goldstein, Harris K.; Delacroix, Angel & Wells, Douglas. (Delgado Junior Coll, New Orleans, LA) **Report of an experimental program of vocational education for the deaf in junior and community college.** *Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf*, (Jan), Vol 8(3), 7-13. —Presents data on a program for integrating deaf and hearing students in a junior college. It appeared that predictor variables, such as achievement test scores, showed little relationship to success in the program, perhaps because the high degree of program individualization washed out any such findings. Other variables, such as pre- or postlingual deafness, ability to communicate manually or orally, and hearing loss in the right or left ear, had no significant relationship to success in the program.—A. Barclay.
10977. Hardy-Beck, Pamela. **Assessment and instruction: Don't push the hard-of-hearing child into the pit.** *American Annals of the Deaf*, 1975(Dec), Vol 120(6), 555-557.—Argues that hard-of-hearing children may hear and learn language incorrectly, causing distortions and omissions of basic vocabulary and the more important morphological forms and interstitials. Hard-of-hearing children lacking linguistic competency should not be integrated into regular classes but assisted by small group instruction or cued speech procedures.
10978. Harris, Faye A. (U Florida) **The influence of two learning conditions on delinquent adolescents' acquisition of academic behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6483.
10979. Hayes, Leola G. (New York U) **An investigation of the effectiveness of supportive counseling to prepare educable retarded girls for careers as paraprofessionals in the public schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4926-4927.
10980. Imber, Steve C. (U Connecticut) **The effects of trust on learning with normal and disturbed children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6484-6485.
10981. Klosterman, Dale G. (U Cincinnati) **A comparison of self-instructional techniques and a guided-learning approach in instructing learning-disabled children in a one-to-one tutorial situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4021.
10982. Mayhall, William F. et al. (Las Cruces Public Schools, New Mexico) **Supervision and site of instruction as factors in tutorial programs.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Nov), Vol 42(3), 151-154.—Results of experiments examining the effects of tutoring location and teacher supervision on the efficacy of cross-age tutoring for learning disabled 3rd graders suggest that the site of tutoring is less important than is the extent of supervision provided by the teacher.
10983. McConkey, R. & Jeffree, Dorothy M. (U Manchester, Hester Adrian Research Ctr, England) **Preschool mentally handicapped children.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 307-311. —Examined the characteristics of the preschool mentally handicapped child. Information was collected on 150 mentally handicapped children who were under 5. Many of the children had additional handicaps and all showed marked retardation in their physical, social, play, and language development. The majority of parents expressed a willingness to take part in a parental involvement project. Their main concerns were with the child's speech and language development and in coping with management problems. The implications of these findings for services provided for these parents and children are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.
10984. McMakin, Ansel B. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Differential effect of two training programs on directional orientation and social development of educable mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6431-6432.
10985. Minskoff, Esther H. **Research on psycholinguistic training: Critique and guidelines.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Nov), Vol 42(3), 136-144. —Presents a critique of D. D. Hammill and S. C. Larsen's (see PA, Vol 53:6153) review approach, and discusses those variables which must be described and

controlled in all efficacy studies. The author contends that such studies differ with respect to the nature of the Ss, the treatment, and the experimental design. A contrasting view is presented (i.e., psycholinguistic disabilities can be trained), and a major criterion for creating or evaluating psycholinguistic training is considered in its relationship to various academic and social demands made upon a child at a particular age.—*Journal summary*.

10986. Moog, Jean S. (Central Inst for the Deaf, St Louis, MO) **Language instruction determined by diagnostic observation.** *Volta Review*, 1975(Dec), Vol 77(9), 561-570.—Presents case studies describing language instruction objectives and procedures for 2 hearing-impaired children who exhibited very different language abilities. Included are the instructor's observations that suggested the specific instructional procedures and the results of their application.

10987. Newcomer, Phyllis; Larsen, Stephen & Hammill, Donald. **Research on psycholinguistic training: Critique and guidelines. A response.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Nov), Vol 42(3), 144-148.—The authors reassert their arguments and comments on the effectiveness of psycholinguistic training (see PA, Vol 53:6153) which were criticized by E. H. Minskoff (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5). They conclude that psycholinguistic training based on the Kirk-Osgood model is unsuccessful because it does not help children improve their ability to speak or understand language nor aid them in specific academic skills.

10988. Pearson, Dorothy M. (U Wisconsin) **Social class and mental retardation: Educational, vocational, and social differences of young adult mentally retarded males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6488.

10989. Petry, Anne K. (U Akron) **Comparison of three methods of instruction of neurologically handicapped students in three cities in Ohio.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6488-6489.

10990. Pick, Doris J. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **A systems approach for re-integration of severely emotionally disturbed early adolescents into the public school setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4639-4640.

10991. Prillaman, Douglas. (Coll of William & Mary) **An analysis of placement factors in classes for the educable mentally retarded.** *Exceptional Children*, 1975(Oct), Vol 42(2), 107-108.—Examined the policies and practices of the placement of children in classes for the educable mentally retarded (EMR) and attempted to determine the extent to which children are misplaced in these classes. Data were collected on 7,427 children in primary and intermediate EMR classes in Virginia public schools. It was found that (a) on a statewide basis, there were more Blacks than Whites enrolled in EMR classes, even though Whites constituted a decided majority of the total population in the state; (b) there was a high percentage of males enrolled in EMR classes; (c) a majority of children came from low socioeconomic environments; and (d) some special classes for the EMR had become places for assignment of children with a

variety of handicapping and nonhandicapping conditions. Recommendations for the placement of EMR children are presented.—*M. E. Pounsel*.

10992. Stadstad, Curtis A. (United States International U) **Humanistic education for the gifted.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6467-6468.

10993. Starkey, Charles T. (U Wisconsin) **An analysis of the components of a group contingency to control disruptive classroom behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6489.

10994. Stephens, Wyatt E. & Ludy, Isa E. (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale) **Action-concept learning in retarded children using photographic slides, motion picture sequences, and live demonstrations.** *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 1975(Nov), Vol 80(3), 277-280.—Investigated the relative effectiveness of 3 action-concept instructional techniques with 30 retarded 12-yr-old children. Ss viewed slides, movies, or live demonstrations of 20 actions. The 3 different instructional approaches yielded higher adjusted posttest than pretest recognition scores. The highest posttest score was yielded by the motion picture sequence technique.—*Journal abstract*.

10995. Sulek, Milan. **[Remedial educational care of children with disturbed emotional development.]** (Slovak) *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 165-172.—Reports experiences in a remedial educational institute in Czechoslovakia, stressing the value of team work and the importance of influencing the home environment.—*Journal summary*.

Counseling & Measurement

10996. ———. **[Committee of experts on the place and role of counseling and guidance in life-long integrated education.]** (Czech) *Psychologica: Zborník Filozofickej Fakulty, U Komenského*, 1975, Vol 23(13-A), 9-241.—Considered several national approaches to guidance and stresses its indispensability in developing nations. Guidance is seen in the context of contemporary social evolution, and the training of educational and vocational specialists is discussed. 11 recommendations are made. (Russian summary)

10997. Addy, Mapule F. (U Massachusetts) **Changes in self-regard and regard for others as a function of interaction group experiences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6376.

10998. Anderson, Elizabeth K. (U Michigan) **A comparison of two models for placement recommendations for educable mentally handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4918-4919.

10999. Atkeson, Paula & Guttentag, Merna. (D.C. Inst of Mental Hygiene, Washington) **A parent discussion group in a nursery school.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Nov), Vol 56(9), 515-520.—Points out the value of group developmental counseling in a nursery school or day-care center. Because parents are inexperienced when they first have children they are then more receptive. Talking with other parents as well as teachers allows feelings to be expressed that would not emerge in conferences with teachers and school staff only. Groups encourage a parent to seek further help, if needed. This

inexpensive, uncomplicated service can educate the parent in child development and provide guidelines for recognizing what behavior is normal, and what is cause for concern. (29 ref)—*M. W. Linn.*

11000. Beery, Richard G. (U California, Berkeley) **Fear of failure in the student experience.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 191-203.—An understanding of the failure experience is felt to be vital to students and to professionals who work with them. Fear of failure lies behind widely diverse problem reactions to school, and is found in undergraduate and graduate students of all levels of ability. Aspiration-level experiments illustrate how failure avoidance operates by making use of a variety of strategies, as explained by attribution theory. Several case studies are examined to illustrate the use of such strategies. It is felt that for counselors the goal should be the client's sense of well-being and self-esteem rather than the external appearance of academic adjustment or high performance.—*G. S. Speer.*

11001. Bergland, Bruce W. & Lundquist, Gerald W. (U Colorado, School of Education, Denver) **The vocational exploration group and minority youth: An experimental outcome study.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 289-296.—Investigated the effectiveness of the vocational exploration group (VEG) in assisting students to become more aware of the world of work and its relevance for them. 60 male Mexican-American 9th graders were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups: (a) VEG, (b) VEG without interaction, or (c) control. Upon completion of treatments Ss were posttested with the Career Exploration Questionnaire, an instrument designed to assess knowledge of factors such as differing functions of jobs, interests and skills needed in different jobs, and satisfactions available from work. Analyses revealed no statistically significant differences among groups.—*Journal abstract.*

11002. Blanchard, Joseph D. (U New Mexico) **Biobehavioral correlates of perceptual-cognitive-motor performance in a sample of southwest Indian junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6441.

11003. Bloom, John W. (Purdue U) **The effects of transactional analysis on the self-concept, locus of control, and sociometric status of sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6377.

11004. Buzahora, Ronald G. (U North Dakota) **Comparison of residual gains analysis and the analysis of covariance as measures of change in an experimental program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4946.

11005. Carlson, Richard E. (Rutgers State U) **The effect of achievement motivation simulation in career development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6443-6444.

11006. Carskadon, Thomas G. (U Colorado) **Help-seeking in the college student: Strength or weakness?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3489.

11007. Christensen, Mark G. (Utah State U) **The validity of awarding credit by examination in English**

composition. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6191-6192.

11008. Cloner, Annabelle L. (U Southern California) **Auditory perceptual SI factors as nonpredictors of reading achievement in an upper and upper-middle class population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6444.

11009. Davis, Theodore M. (Oklahoma State U) **Differential gain in grade point average in response to structured group counseling as a function of personality traits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6380.

11010. Dick, Leah D. (U Oklahoma) **A study of meditation in the service of counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4037.

11011. Fingerhut, W. & Langfeldt, H. P. (U Marburg, Inst of Psychology, W Germany) [Experiences with the achievement test for Grade 4 (AST4).] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1973, Vol 20(4), 249-257.—1,855 4th graders in largely rural areas were administered the AST4, and achievement test developed by F. Fippinger (1967). While Fippinger found it advisable to have separate norms for schools with less and with more than 8 classes, the research pointed to no significant differences between both groups (vocabulary excepted). Scores on geographical knowledge and map reading correlated .60 with the total and only .45 with the specific subtest. In math and German, the specific subtests correlated only insignificantly better than the total. Females did not perform as well as males in math and geography (map reading). Children of university graduates were about 1 standard deviation higher in achievement than those of unskilled laborers. (English abstract)—*W. O. Horn.*

11012. Floyd, Jim. (U Rochester) **General issues in candidate selection and the selection of medical students: An annotated bibliography.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 21-22.

11013. Frankel, Edward R. (Hofstra U) **Teacher compliance with a psychologist's recommendations as a function of perceived level of expertise, sex of the examiner, and effort.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4660-4661.

11014. Goh, David S. (U Wisconsin) **Individual differences on intelligence and cognitive test performance as measured by mental speed, accuracy, and persistence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6446.

11015. Goodmanson, Courtney W. (U Oregon) **The motive to avoid success in college students: Effects of counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6209-6210.

11016. Gray, Murray L. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The effectiveness of hypnosis, counseling and educational therapy on reading comprehension.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3496-3497.

11017. Guidry, Lawrence S. (U Southern Mississippi) **Covert reinforcement in the treatment of test anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3497.

11018. Hoelting, Floyd B. (Oklahoma State U) **The effectiveness of leadership training in changing the**

leader behavior of emergent student leaders. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6384.

11019. Hooper, Robert C. (Oklahoma State U) A study of the effect of non-informational cues on students' test performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6411.

11020. Hosie, Thomas W. (State U New York, Buffalo) The effects of reinforcing intermediate elementary students to constructively utilize free time for vocational exploration. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 5014.

11021. Johnson, Janice K. (Oklahoma State U) The effect of three counseling techniques upon the ineffective behavior patterns of elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6384-6385.

11022. Khan, S. B. & Roberts, Dennis M. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Canada) Structure of academic attitudes and study habits. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 835-842.—Administered the Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes to 243 senior high school and 603 freshman university students. Their responses were analyzed to test the a priori classification of items into Delay Avoidance (DA), Work Methods (WM), Teacher Approval (TA), and Education Acceptance (EA) scales and to test the hierarchical structure of the scales. Transformations of the initial factor matrix to varimax and congruence to a hypothesized structure supported the classification of items into DA, WM, and TA scales but not the EA scale. The higher-order factoring of the initial factor-inter-correlations revealed a 2-stage hierarchical structure. Implications for student counseling are discussed. *Journal abstract.*

11023. Kolb, Eddie L. (U Virginia) The relationship between vocational maturity and other selected variables on level of client satisfaction and the number of counseling sessions held by students reporting to the University of Virginia Counseling Center. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4021-4022.

11024. Laine, Clarence R. (U Pittsburgh) A study of the impact psychoecological the Dreikurs Parent Study Group Method on parental attitudes toward and behavioral interaction with the school. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6386.

11025. Laney, John C. (Texas Tech U) Vocational needs of the Mexican American in south Texas. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4668.

11026. Lee, Emeteria P. (Indiana U) Measuring nonverbal academic aptitude at the University of the Philippines. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6452.

11027. McMillan, Joan R. (U Maryland) The effects of desensitization treatment, rational emotive therapy, and a combination treatment program for test-anxious students with high and moderate levels of generalized anxiety. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6217.

11028. McMullin, James D. (Boston Coll) Differences analyzed on EPPS variables for samples selected on

SVIB criteria: A test of Holland's theory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6388-6389.

11029. Molina, Huberto. (Southwest Regional Lab for Educational Research & Development, Los Alamitos, CA) The need and function of built-in assessment instruments in instructional programs designed for Spanish-speaking children learning English. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 2(4), 14-18.—Three types of assessment instruments are suggested: an entry assessment to place students in the proper instructional sequence, unit assessments to diagnose areas in which further instruction is needed, and end-of-program assessment to measure subject mastery. The assessment system in the English Language and Concepts Program for Spanish-Speaking Children is described from a developmental and program evaluation perspective. Results from 5 try-outs of the system are summarized, involving over 10,000 kindergartners through 8th graders. Findings indicate the system is useful under a wide range of school and classroom conditions.—R. Tomasko.

11030. Musgrove, Walter J. & Counts, Lou. (U South Florida, St Petersburg) Leiter and Raven performance and teacher ranking: A correlation study with deaf children. *Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf*, (Jan), Vol 8(3), 19-22.—Investigated the relationships between the Leiter International Performance Scale and The Raven Coloured Progressive Matrices, and found that the 2 measures are not interchangeable, less than half of the variance being common to both measures. However, it is felt that either measure can be used for rough screening and intellectual classification of the deaf.—A. Barclay.

11031. O'Neill, Michael B. (U Akron) The effect of Glasser peer group counseling upon academic performance, self satisfaction, personal worth, social interaction and self esteem of low achieving female college freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6389.

11032. Ovenell, David P. (U Massachusetts) A new guidance mission: A psychoecological model for helping in the schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6390.

11033. Parrish, Bert W. (Arizona State U) The effects of experiential background upon the informal reading inventory diagnosis of Anglo- and Mexican-American ninth grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6487-6488.

11034. Pedrini, Bonni C. & Pedrini, D. T. (U Nebraska, Omaha) The usefulness of ACT scores in predicting achievement and attrition among disadvantaged and regular college freshmen: A survey and study. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 292-293.

11035. Peritt, Patsy E. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) A study of the use of the Botel word opposites test to determine the instructional reading levels of selected educationally disadvantaged elementary pupils. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6270-6271.

11036. Pitulski, John J. (U Delaware, Reading Ctr. Diagnostic Services) Assessing information about intelligence and reading. *Reading Teacher*, 1975(Nov), Vol

29(2), 157-163.—Discusses the use of intelligence test series in the evaluation of reading disability. It is noted that reading instruction is the responsibility of the teacher; intelligence and its evaluation are the responsibility of the psychologist. For many reading teachers, intelligence scores have hidden pitfalls. They can be useful in reading diagnosis, but remedial action should not be prescribed on the basis of such scores without knowing what the IQ test purports to reveal about reading. (19 ref)—*P. D. Leedy.*

11037. Prange, Janet L. (State U New York, Buffalo) **An investigation of the relationships obtaining between cloze test measures of reading performance and measures of critical reading, general reading, intelligence, and sex.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A); 6459.

11038. Proctor, Charles P. (U Massachusetts) **The rationale, design and validation of an urban teacher attitude inventory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6271.

11039. Rader, John R. (Indiana U) **Piagetian assessment conservation skills in the gifted first grader.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 19(3), 226-229.—A group of intellectually gifted 1st graders were administered a Piagetian task, the Concept Assessment Kit (Conservation), and their performance was compared with that of a group of average 1st graders. The gifted group performed significantly higher; most of them "ceilinged" on the test, thus masking more significant differences. Possible applications of Piagetian-based developmental tests are suggested in the light of the current controversy regarding standardized testing, especially the testing of cultural or ethnic minorities.—*J. C. Gowan.*

11040. Reardon, Robert C. & Burck, Harman D. (Eds.). (Florida State U) **Facilitating career development: Strategies for counselors.** Springfield IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. xiv, 317 p.—Presents a 3-part collection of articles which (a) review contemporary counseling needs of youth, (b) describe direct services or counseling approaches (e. g., assessment and counseling contracts), and (c) analyze program strategies in the development of counseling programs (e.g., special techniques for counseling Blacks and other minorities and career information centers).

11041. Reisser, Linda J. (U Massachusetts) **A facilitation process for self-directed learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6418.

11042. Ribner, Neil & Ginn, Roger. (Ohio U. Athens) **Overcoming and managing depression.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 222-224. Describes a workshop designed to help depressed students reintegrate their potential power to help themselves by providing experiences that encourage their sense of personal responsibility for what happens to them.—*G. S. Speer.*

11043. Richard, J. Robert. (St John's U) **Analysis of the relationship between selected counselor characteristics and scores on measures of sociometric status, of attitude toward school, and of general school adjustment of elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6390.

11044. Rost, Derlef H.; Theunissen, R. & Andert, J. **[Performance under perceived short-time limits.]**

(Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 293-302.—Administered to 100 boys and 100 girls (5th grade) from 4 elementary schools in Hamburg standard tests in reasoning, number, and perceptual speed under normal conditions and under conditions of strict timing, with the use of a stop watch and frequent announcement of the remaining time. Questionnaires measured neuroticism, introversion, anxiety, and dislike for school. Analysis controlled for test sequence, sex, school, and tester. Speed of calculating increased significantly under pressure without an increase in errors. Ss with high test anxiety achieved less, even when not under pressure. Those with low grades in math performed less well under pressure while performance was higher in general. Poor achievers tended to show more test anxiety. Correlations between personality and achievement variables were very low. (English summary) (36 ref)—*W. O. Horn.*

11045. Roth, John D. (U Minnesota) **The development and evaluation of empirical scales of personality items for the adjustment of academic predictions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3473-3474.

11046. Schoenfeldt, Lyle F. & Brush, Donald H. (U Georgia) **Patterns of college grades across curricular areas: Some implications for GPA as a criterion.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Sum), Vol 12(3), 313-321.—Transcript records of over 1,900 college students were transformed into a profile of grades across 12 curricular areas. The record for each S also included high school grade point average (GPA) and Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. Intercorrelations among the 12 college GPA variables were comparable to findings in previous research which analyzed GPA over successive semesters. Factor analysis resulted in 2 GPA factors, General Academic Achievement and Grades Independent of Achievement/Aptitude, indicating that GPA is not unitary, but is also not a multifaceted composite. It is concluded that the system of grades can be considered singular for most predictive purposes.—*Journal abstract*

11047. Schudson, Karen R. (Greendale Intermediate School, WI) **The simple camera in school counseling.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 225-226. Presents photography as an effective tool in promoting personal development and growth. Some variations in its use are briefly described.—*G. S. Speer.*

11048. Shea, Gerald F. (Fordham U) **The effects of reality therapy oriented group counseling with delinquent, behavior-disordered students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4889-4889.

11049. Sorotzkin, Felge. (Case Western Reserve U) **Teacher knowledge of standard test information and its effect on pupil I.Q. and achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4891.

11050. Sussman, Gilbert & Justman, Joseph. (Occomside Public Schools, NY) **Characteristics of preadolescent boys judged creative by their teachers.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Fal), Vol 19(3), 210-216. 39 adjectives descriptive of adult creativity (Domino, 1970) were used to rate preadolescent boys judged on creativity by their teachers. Teachers indicated whether or not the adjectives

tives applied to each student in the previous year's class. At a later date, the teachers rated the Ss on a 1-5 scale of creativity. 34 of the 59 adjectives were found to be descriptive of creative Ss and all had positive connotations. The 4 items descriptive of noncreative Ss had negative connotations. It is concluded that characteristics associated with preadolescent creativity appear to be more idealized and less ambivalent than those associated with adult creativity.—J. C. Gowan.

11051. Thomas, David B. (U Iowa) **Sequential testing for instructional classification.** *Journal of Computer-Based Instruction*, 1975(May), Vol 1(4), 92-99.—Proposes a model which employs discriminant functions to classify examinees into groups which could correspond to instructional treatments. A termination rule based on the computed posterior probability of group membership is suggested. Two studies were conducted with a total of 773 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th graders in which the model was employed in simulations using the School and College Ability Test and the Iowa Test of Basic Abilities Vocabulary scale. Examinees were classified into 4 groups. It was found that classification accuracy was highest in the 2 groups representing the extremes of the score distribution. Classification errors were high in the middle groups. Analysis of the errors indicated that those Ss were generally in a group within 3 score points of their "true" group. Major errors occurred for 5% of the Ss. Analysis of item economy indicated that $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total items were needed for the classifications.—*Journal abstract*.

11052. Thomas, George M. (U Alabama) **The use of modeling in elementary school guidance in the Meridian Separate School District in Mississippi.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6395.

11053. Thompson, Kelly G. (U Alabama) **The concurrent validity of a non-reinforced cloze test in determining three levels of readability of selected fourth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6372-6373.

11054. Waters, Brian K. **Empirical investigation of the stradaptive testing model for the measurement of human ability.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-27, 68 p.—Investigated the validity and utility of the stratified adaptive computerized testing model (stradaptive) developed by D. J. Weiss and N. E. Betz (1973). 103 undergraduates were randomly assigned to stradaptive or conventional test groups and were administered items from the School and College Ability Test-Verbal under 1 of 2 conditions. Results show significantly higher reliability for the stradaptive group, and equivalent validity indices between stradaptive and conventional groups. (4% p ref)

11055. Wilcox, Anne H. (U Maryland) **Effects of self-esteem, motive to avoid failure, and order of presentation on the consideration of discrepant and nondiscrepant vocational interest inventory results.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3513.

11056. Willette, Brian J. (U Wisconsin) **A directional assessment of counseling center services.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6398.

11057. Woodrow, Colin F. (U Toronto, Canada) **Moderator variable methodology applied to secondary**

school computer science courses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6472.

11058. Wunderlin, Ronald F. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of communications training on verbal communications and relationship ratings of parents and adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6400.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

11059. Bakeman, Roger A. (U Texas, Austin) **Groups, individuals, and time: Studies of behavioral patterns in Tektit 2.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Nov), Vol 34(5-B), 2276-2277.

11060. Butynski, William. (U Vermont) **An attempt to measure and change drivers' attitudes and behaviors toward seatbelt use.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4072-4073.

11061. Davis, Louis E. & Cherns, Albert B. (Eds.). **The quality of working life: I. Problems, prospects, and the state of the art.** New York, NY: Free Press, 1975. xiii, 450 p. \$12.95(cloth), \$4.95(paper).—Presents a collection of 36 papers on work organization and workers' roles in the US and Europe. Topics include worker dissatisfaction and its social consequences, the challenge of automation, the industrialization of service and professional work, new forms of work organization, and the problems of minority and disadvantaged workers.

11062. Green, Edward J. (U Tennessee, Chattanooga) **Psychology for law enforcement.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1976. xi, 167 p.—Demonstrates the ways that psychology can be used in day-to-day police work. Applications of psychology to communications, community relations, family crisis management, recognition and management of behavioral disorders, organizational psychology, and operations analysis are described. (3 p ref)

11063. Greenwood, John M. (Columbia U) **Cross-national study of employee work goals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6446-6447.

11064. Hall, John C. (United States International U) **Self-actualization, self-concept, respondent variables, and adjustment to Navy life.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3465.

11065. Hartley, L. R. & Shirley, E. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Color-name interference at different times of day.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 119-122.—Conducted 2 experiments on the effect of different work shifts on efficiency by testing an aspect of the performance of nonshift workers at several different times of day. A pencil-and-paper, choice-reaction time modification of the Stroop Color-Word Test was used to measure performance. In Exp I, 14 16-50 yr old housewives and workers were tested at 8 AM and 16 Ss were tested at 6 PM. In Exp II, a single group of 12 college students was tested, within a period of 24 hrs, at 8 AM, noon, 8 PM, and midnight. In both experiments, color interference was greater in the early evening than in the morning. Results are attributed to covariation of color interference with diurnal variation in arousal and have implications for the choice of

work shift and distribution of work during the shift period.—*Journal abstract.*

11066. Ignjatović, Milan. [The milieu as a sociotherapeutic factor in industry.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda Za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(2-3), 75-80.

11067. Lieblich, Israel; Ben Shakhar, Gershon & Kugelmass, Sol. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel) **Validity of the guilty knowledge technique in a prisoner's sample.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 89-93.—Evaluated the guilty knowledge technique as a detector of knowledge held by 30 prisoners in a maximum security prison in Israel. In an initial interview, Ss responded to 20 questions designed to elicit personal responses or items. During a later interrogation, Ss were presented verbally with (a) the same 20 questions and (b) 5 alternative responses including their own personal response and 4 neutral control responses. During the interrogation, Ss listened quietly while their GSRs were monitored. On the basis of the GSR data, a significant proportion ($p < .01$) of the Ss were correctly matched with their personal questionnaire responses. Although better overall matching had occurred with college students in a previous study by G. Ben Shakhar et al (1970), no differences between the samples appeared on items involving strongly personal information.—*Journal abstract.*

11068. Nevin, John R. & Ford, Neil M. (U Wisconsin, Graduate School of Business, Madison) **Effects of a deadline and a veiled threat on mail survey responses.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 116-118.—Examined the effects of including various deadline dates in a cover letter and including a veiled threat in a follow-up letter on response rates, response patterns, and quality of response. Data from a systematic sample of 1,040 undergraduates show that (a) deadline dates did not stimulate a heavier, more immediate response but did seem to decrease the rate of returns following the deadline date; and (b) sending a veiled threat follow-up letter greatly increased the response rate over the more casual follow-up letter. *Journal abstract.*

11069. Salipante, Paul & Goodman, Paul. (Case Western Reserve U, School of Management) **Training, counseling, and retention of the hard-core unemployed.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 1-11.—Examined the effect of training and counseling on the retention of the hard-core unemployed (HCU), using both cross-sectional and longitudinal data from 130 programs in 114 firms involved in hiring the HCU. Results indicate that the content of training, rather than whether training is offered, was the critical variable. Job-skills training was positively related to retention; attitudinal training measured by the use of role playing was negatively related to retention. Personal counseling activities that encouraged the trainee to attend were also related to retention. Also, an interaction effect on retention between counseling and the length of training was identified. A theoretical framework for explaining the relationship between program characteristics and retention is discussed. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

11070. Chu, Ping-Hsing. (Changhua Provincial Coll of Education, Taiwan) **Cross-cultural study of vocational**

interests measured by the Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory. *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 69-84.—Administered the Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory (SCII) to 2,178 American college students and to 1,360 Chinese college students to collect data on the standardization of the measure on Chinese Ss. Results show the following: (a) among female Ss, there were 108 items out of 325 which differentiated between the "Likes" of Americans and Chinese by 15% or more, and among the 2 male groups, 84 items carried 15% or more response differences; (b) the responses of American females to the SCII were statistically different from those of the Chinese female group on 255 items and between the 2 male groups, differences with statistical significance were found on 262 items; (c) the response differences between American and Chinese Ss indicate that a cultural factor plays an important role in influencing vocational interests.—*Journal abstract.*

11071. Dawis, René V. & Lofquist, Lloyd H. (U Minnesota) **Toward a psychological taxonomy of work.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 165-171.—Presents a new approach to the construction of a psychological taxonomy of work. Based on the theory of work adjustment (R. V. Dawis et al, 1968), occupational aptitude patterns and occupational reinforcement-pattern clusters are cross-classified to develop psychologically homogeneous groups of occupations (taxons). Information from other different and independently developed classification systems is imbedded in the taxon matrix. The validity of the approach is supported by the consistency and complementarity of the descriptive information in a given taxon derived from these different sources. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11072. Gottlieb, David. (U Houston, Coll of Social Sciences) **College youth and the meaning of work.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Dec), Vol 24(2), 116-124. Studied 1,800 Pennsylvania college seniors, representing a wide variety of collegiate and demographic backgrounds, at graduation and 1 yr later, to determine American youths' perceptions of work, and the relationship between their career expectations and actual career experiences. Major findings include the following: (a) socioeconomic background, race, and sex were powerful predictors of postgraduation career status; (b) Regardless of sex, race, or background, seniors' career choices were often made haphazardly, and adequate career information was rarely accessible; (c) Before entry into employment seniors tended to hold idealistic attitudes toward work and careers, but follow-up revealed considerable disenchantment; (d) Ss considered good family relationships the most important aspect of their lives both before and after graduation. The implications for program and policy changes are discussed, and recommendations are made for career preparation that better enables seniors to fit their optimistic outlooks into the realities of the work world. (4 Haikinen)

11073. Hall, Julia G. (U Pennsylvania) **An examination of some social psychological determinants of the occupation decision making of high school seniors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(B, A, Pt 2), 5331-5332.

11074. Heshusius-Gilsdorf, Lous T. & Gilsdorf, Dale L. (Indiana U, Ctr for Innovation in Teaching the Handicapped, Bloomington) **Girls are females, boys are males: A content analysis of career materials.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 207-211.—To determine the expression of the double standard of mental health in career orientation textbooks, a content analysis was made of 2 such series, published in 1971 and 1973. The 1971 series contained no statements expressing the double standard, but the 1973 series was found to present males and females in traditional occupational sex roles. Suggestions are offered to counselors and educators to help them avoid textbooks expressing these stereotypes. (29 ref)—*G. S. Speer.*

11075. Holland, John L.; Gottfredson, Gary D. & Gottfredson, Linda S. (Johns Hopkins U, Educational Research Ctr) **Read our reports and examine the data: A response to Prediger and Cole.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 253-259.—Argues that the report by D. J. Prediger and N. S. Cole (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) on the present authors' study of sex-role stereotypes and vocational interests is neither an accurate account of the present authors' data nor of their interpretations of the data. The present authors charge, in addition, that Prediger and Cole's report provides an incomplete, inaccurate, and simplified view of interest inventory construction, use, and associated problems: the lack of a consensual definition of sex-bias, the role of vocational theory and personal development, the practical problems in test construction and use, the evidence about inventory effects on users, the distinction between scientific assessment and social action, the criteria for ideal inventories, distinctions between sex differences and sex stereotypes or bias, the ethical issues involved in lowering the validity of an inventory in the service of social action without informing the users, the importance of a person's own aspirations and self-concept, and related matters. The present authors provide a list of reports on the subject and suggest that interested readers come to their own conclusions.—*Journal abstract.*

11076. Jepson, David A. (U Iowa, Coll of Education) **Occupational decision development over the high school years.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 225-237.—Describes the development of occupational decision processes over the high school years. 5 developmental trends derived from theory were examined separately for males and females in 3 rural schools. Ss were 207 students who had made regular progress through school. Growth was defined as increased frequency in classes of behavior from early 9th to late 12th grade. The key processes in occupational decision development for both sexes appeared to be an information search strategy and an elaborate rationale. Both processes increased in complexity and contributed to confident feelings about occupational choices in 12th grade. Implications for measurement of occupational decision processes and for developmental research are discussed. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11077. Lederle-Schenk, Uta. [Constancy of interests during vocational training.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(5), 270-280. Developed a 345-item vocational interest test. Factor analysis led to 11 major areas of interest. 305 manual

workers and 70 clerical apprentices answered the test at the beginning of their training and yearly for the next 3-4 yrs, depending on the length of their training. The manual workers were subdivided into 3 groups according to the physical stress of their work. 88 students in a selective high school served as controls. Significant differences in the profiles of these groups persisted from the beginning to the end of their training. A loss of enthusiasm was also observed. Distinctive differences in interests seem to develop before vocational training begins and are hardly influenced by the training itself. (English summary)—*W. O. Horn.*

11078. Littell, William J. (U Kansas) **An investigation of possible moderating effects of self-esteem on vocational choice and classification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6196.

11079. Omvig, Clayton P.; Tulloch, Rodney W. & Thomas, Edward G. (U Kentucky) **The effect of career education on career maturity.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 265-273.—Notes that career education efforts are under way in almost 1/2 of all school districts in the US. Indications are that this trend will continue. However, the question of the effects of career education programs remains essentially unanswered. The present study was designed to assess the effects of a career education program on students' career maturity as measured by the Career Maturity Inventory (CMI). A pretest-posttest design was used. Ss were 480 6th and 8th graders, half of whom participated in a career education program (experimental) and half in a regular school program (control). Experimental Ss consistently displayed higher posttest career maturity levels, 4 scores being significantly higher. Significant differences were found in occupational knowledge of 6th graders, occupational planning for both 6th and 8th graders, and in the attitude scale score for the 8th graders. It is concluded that the career education program had a positive effect in increasing students' levels of career maturity.—*Journal abstract.*

11080. Peterson, Candida & Peterson, James. (Northern Illinois U) **Issues concerning collaborating careers.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 173-180.—140 male and 140 female college students responded to stories about married physicians whose total income was greatest, respectively, when (a) the husband cared for the children, (b) the wife cared for children, (c) either spouse cared for them, (d) the wife earned more than the husband, or (e) the husband earned more than the wife. A strong bias in favor of maternal child care was found in situations (b) and (c), while in situation (a) a majority of females favored paternal child care, and males chose father and mother about equally. No aversion to the wife's earning more than the husband was found. Results are discussed in terms of their relevance to collaborating careers.—*Journal abstract.*

11081. Prediger, Dale J. & Cole, Nancy S. (American Coll Testing Program, Research & Development Div. Iowa City, IA) **Sex-role socialization and employment realities: Implications for vocational interest measures.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 239-251.—Examines methods for reporting vocational interests which do and do not reflect sex-role stereotypes.

Interest inventory validation procedures based on the prediction of occupational preference and group membership are shown to favor inventories providing scores that reflect past sex-role stereotypes and current employment inequities. Attention is called to a recent study by G. D. Gottfredson et al (1974) demonstrating the extent to which sex-role stereotypes are reflected in employment patterns. Reporting and validation procedures minimizing these shortcomings are suggested. These procedures, supported by past practice and recent research, result in similar interest score distributions for men and women. Finally, career counseling problems arising from the confounding of reports of human interests with current employment realities are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11082. Prediger, Dale J. & Cole, Nancy S. (American Coll Testing Program, Research & Development Div, Iowa City, IA) **It is time to face some issues: A response to Holland, Gottfredson, and Gottfredson.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 261-263.—Suggests that J. L. Holland et al—who criticized a study by the present authors on sex-role stereotypes and vocational interests (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5)—are not facing the specific issues addressed but are rather only providing illustrations of practices in interest measurement. The present authors give several examples of questions suggestive of the issues they addressed (e.g., When terms such as "less valid" or "lowered validity" are used, what validity criteria are involved? What does it mean to represent both sexes "as equally as possible" in a raw score profile for an occupation if there are substantial, systematic, and stereotypic differences in the raw scores of men and women in the same occupations?) The present authors contend that in their paper they attempted to identify, examine, and take a position on some basic issues and that the reply, contrary to their hopes, failed to directly address these issues, delaying their resolution.—P. O'Brien.

11083. Reinheimer, George E. (St John's U) **A comparative study of the vocational interests and values of Roman Catholic priests active in the ministry and Roman Catholic priests who have left the active ministry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6460.

11084. Tuttle, Thomas C.; Gould, R. Bruce & Hazel, Joe T. (Occupational & Manpower Research Div, Lackland Air Force Base, TX) **Dimensions of job satisfaction: Initial development of the Air Force Occupational Attitude Inventory.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 1-2.

11085. Walsh, William M. (Northeastern Illinois U, Coll of Education, Chicago) **Classics in guidance and counseling.** *Personnel & Guidance Journal*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(4), 219-220. Prepared a list of 16 books and articles cited in at least 4 texts and published before 1958. Ten guidance textbooks were surveyed. The articles and books are presented as classics in guidance and counseling.—G. S. Speer.

Personnel Selection & Training

11086. Arvey, Richard D.; Gordon, Michael E.; Massengill, Douglas P. & Mussio, Stephen J. (U Tennessee, Coll of Business Administration, Knoxville)

Differential dropout rates of minority and majority job candidates due to "time lags" between selection procedures. *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 175-180.—Studied the effects of (a) delay between initial application and the 1st selection procedure, (b) job classification grade, and (c) race of applicant on the percentage of applicants who did not appear for the 1st selection procedure. Analyses were made of 2,205 White and 252 Black and Indian applicants for 70 entry-level civil service jobs in a large city. When the delay was greater than 4 wks, a significantly greater percentage of minority than majority applicants failed to appear for the 1st selection procedure. No differences were found when delay was less than 4 wks. The implications of these findings for affirmative action programs are discussed.—J. McKillip.

11087. Brown, James E.; Waag, Wayne L. & Eddowes, Edward E. **USAF evaluation of an automated adaptive flight training system.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-55, 60 p. Evaluated the training effectiveness of the Automated Flight Training System (AFTS) in the F-4 training program; identified desired hard- and software modifications for operational AFTS devices; and identified effective methods of operational training use. Performance, questionnaire, and maintenance data collected from 24 F-4 combat trainees are presented.

11088. Farley, John A. & Mayfield, Eugene C. (Prudential Insurance Co of America, Newark, NJ) **Peer nominations without peers?** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 109-111.—A self-peer method of obtaining ratings of the need to achieve developed by D. S. Holmes and J. D. Tyler (see PA, Vol 43:4029) has been shown to be predictive of college students' academic grades. The present study was undertaken to see whether the method would extend to an employment situation and be predictive of on-the-job performance of life insurance sales applicants. The relation between self-peer ratings, made by 1,119 agents at the time they applied for the job, and survival and productivity 1 yr later was investigated. Results show no validity for the self-peer ratings.—*Journal abstract*.

11089. Farr, James L. & York, C. Michael. (Pennsylvania State U) **Amount of information and primacy-recency effects in recruitment decisions.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 233-238. Studied how the amount of information, the order of presentation of favorable and unfavorable information, and the number of judgments affect recommendations for a plane trip for hypothetical job applicants. 84 corporate recruiters who had applied for an academic engineering position were randomly assigned to experimental conditions. Recency effects were found when repeated judgments rather than single judgments were made. Primacy was observed in this latter condition. No effect was found for amount of information. Differences between these results and those of previous studies are discussed.—J. McKillip.

11090. Hakel, Milton D.; Klimoski, Richard J. & Wood, Michael E. (Ohio State U, Research Foundation) **Management of social incentives in Air Force technical training: A field experiment.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 24-25.

11091. Henry, James H. et al. (Inst for Defense Analyses, Arlington, VA) **Training of US air traffic controllers.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 22.
11092. Hillery, Joseph M. & Fugita, Stephen S. (U Akron) **Group size effects in employment testing.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 745-750.—Examined the effects of the number of individuals (1-10) coacting while taking 2 standardized motor performance tests. Scores on the manual and finger dexterity sections of the General Aptitude Test Battery were collected from 2 state employment agencies for 2,261 actual applicants. Increases in aptitude scores corresponding to increases in group size were predicted based upon the summation hypothesis of social facilitation theory. Results indicate a group size effect with performance appearing to increase somewhat linearly with increases in number of coactors. Implications for social facilitation theory and the interpretation of tests administered in a group setting are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*
11093. Kopelman, M. D. (Middlesex Hosp Medical School, London, England) **The contrast effect in the selection interview.** *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 45(3), 333-336.—Investigated the influence of preceding interviewees' performance on the assessment of a 3rd candidate's interview. Mock interviews of candidates applying for medical school were recorded on videotape, and were rated by 60 Ss. A highly significant contrast effect was obtained, but it accounted for only 11% of total decision variance. A candidate's own standard of performance was by far the most important factor determining his rating. The contrast effect was most influential in the assessment of candidates of intermediate performance, but it is suggested that one group of researchers may have overestimated its importance. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11094. Le Master, W. Dean & Gray, Thomas H. (Flying Training Div, Williams Air Force Base, AZ) **Ground training devices in job sample approach to undergraduate pilot training (UPT) selection and screening.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 295.
11095. Mayer, Steven E. & Bell, Anita I. (Rainbow Research, Minneapolis, MN) **Sexism in ratings of personality traits.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 239-249.—Compared the factor structure of personality trait ratings of hypothetical male and female job applicants made by 75 male and 75 female college undergraduates. Ss rated 3 male and 3 female stimulus persons described in high, medium, and low favorable terms, on 26 bipolar scales: (a) 20 taken from W. T. Norman (1963), (b) 4 relating to competency, and (c) 2 relating to masculinity and femininity. Comparisons were made of loadings of scales on varimax rotated factors from 4 analyses, females rating females, females rating males, males rating females, and males rating males. It is concluded that (a) raters of different sex and stimulus persons of different sex produce different factor structures; (b) females see males and females as more similar than males do, while males have more complex stereotypes of males and of females than females do; and (c) the notion of competence, although somewhat different for male and female raters, is a major organizing theme.—*J. McKillip.*
11096. Meyer, Robert P.; Laveson, Jack I.; Weissman, Neal S. & Eddowes, Edward E. (Design Plus, St Louis, MO) **Behavioral taxonomy of undergraduate pilot training tasks and skills: Guidelines and examples for taxonomy application in flying training research.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 306.
11097. Meyer, Robert P.; Laveson, Jack I.; Weissman, Neal S. & Eddowes, Edward E. (Design Plus, St Louis, MO) **Behavioral taxonomy of undergraduate pilot training tasks and skills: Taxonomy refinement, validation, and operations.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 305-306.
11098. Meyer, Robert P.; Laveson, Jack I.; Weissman, Neal S. & Eddowes, Edward E. (Design Plus, St Louis, MO) **Behavioral taxonomy of undergraduate pilot training tasks and skills: Executive summary.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 305.
11099. Mockovak, William P. (Technical Training Div, Lowry Air Force Base, CO) **Literacy skills and requirements in Air Force career ladders.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 295.
11100. Pritchard, Robert D.; Hollenback, John H. & DeLeo, Philip J. (Inst for Organizational Behavior Research, Lafayette, IN) **Development and evaluation of an objective technique to assess effort in training.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-39, 47 p.—Explored the validation of a quantifiable, objective, and reliable method of measuring the amount of effort to be directly rewarded in incentive systems. A battery of relevant ability tests (e.g., the Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test and the Study Skills of the Stanford Achievement Test) was given to 32 of Air Force trainees and to 20 civilians using a simulation of the course taught the Air Force trainees. Results show that the simulation Ss were comparable to the Air Force Ss and that the ability test battery predicted performance equally well for both samples. The hard criterion of effort displayed wide variability, excellent reliability, and good construct validity. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11101. Rosenbaum, Richard W. **Predictability of employee theft using weighted application blanks.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 94-98.—Constructed weighted application blanks to predict employee theft from a mass merchandiser and a supermarket chain. The weighting samples in each study included 50 applications of former employees "caught stealing" and 50 applications of former employees "not caught stealing" who were recommended for rehire. Each instrument was cross-validated on separate holdout groups of 50 and 100; obtained point-biserial correlations ranged from .25 to .54. Company personnel later independently validated the separate scoring keys twice, each time using fresh samples of 20 cases; correlations obtained ranged from .17 to .63. Results suggest that some organizations might use weighted application blank scores to reduce internal theft by scheduling differential surveillance for potentially high-risk employees. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11102. Rynan, David H. & Biersner, Robert J. (US Naval Health Research Ctr, Stress Medicine Div, San

Diego, CA) **Attitudes predictive of diving training success.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 181-188.—Attitudes reflecting training confidence were found to be predictive of success in 3 US Navy programs of diver training. Results are relevant to study of predictors of success in job training programs.—J. McKillip.

11103. Schrello, D. M. **How interdisciplinary training pays off.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 29(8), 16-20.—Describes an interdisciplinary training program which is being licensed to companies. An individual from the company is given an intensive course in decision-making methodology, teaching techniques, and workshop planning. He then conducts workshops at company locations using special materials.—R. L. Sulzer.

11104. Schriesheim, Chester A. & Yaney, Joseph P. (Ohio State U) **The motivation of business game participants.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 29(8), 11-15.—A controlled experiment indicated that participants' positive responses to questionnaires are insufficient to demonstrate that game playing changes behavior. To prove that a training experience has actually produced worthwhile results for the sponsoring organization, measurements should be taken at several levels and at several times.—R. L. Sulzer.

11105. Sulzen, Robert H. & Thomas, Donald L. (Advanced Systems Div, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH) **Effects of adjunct instructional materials employed outside the classroom on the performance of Air Force ROTC students.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 19-20.

11106. Vey, Joseph. (U Tennessee) **Comprehensive training program in group facilitation for lay-personnel in a Job Corps setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4896.

11107. West, Anita S.; Williams, Ralph E.; Lantz, Alma E. & Bleistein, Sandra. (U Denver, Research Inst) **Selected Class A schools: I. Aircraft Repair and Supply Center, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 23.

11108. West, Anita S.; Williams, Ralph E.; Lantz, Alma E. & Bleistein, Sandra. (U Denver, Research Inst) **Selected Class A schools: III. USCG Training Center, Petaluma, California.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 23.

11109. West, Anita S.; Williams, Ralph E.; Lantz, Alma E. & Bleistein, Sandra. (U Denver, Research Inst) **Selected Class A schools: II. USCG Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 23.

11110. West, Anita S.; Williams, Ralph E.; Lantz, Alma E. & Bleistein, Sandra. (U Denver, Research Inst) **Selected Class A schools: IV. USCG Training Center, Governors Island, New York.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 23.

11111. Wood, Michael T.; Hakel, Milton D.; DelGaizo, Edward R. & Klimoski, Richard J. (Ohio State U) **Identification and analysis of social incentives in Air Force technical training.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75-10, 139 p. Administered questionnaires to 463 Air Force technical trainees and 102

instructors to investigate potential incentives for attractiveness, feasibility, and other characteristics of the training program. Personal motives, background variables, and leadership climate factors were found to be related to attractiveness ratings. 6 social incentives from the original list were redesignated as social behaviors. On the basis of the questionnaire and administrative assessments of feasibility data, 18 additional incentives (both social and nonsocial) are proposed for use in a field experimental situation.—*Journal abstract*.

11112. Woodruff, Robert R. & Smith, James F. (Flying Training Div, Williams Air Force Base, AZ) **T-4G simulator and T-4 ground training devices in USAF undergraduate pilot training.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 302-303.

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

11113. Beatty, Richard W. (U Colorado, Graduate School of Business Administration) **A two-year study of hard-core unemployed clerical workers: Effects of scholastic achievement, clerical skill, and self-esteem on job success.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 165-173.—Studied the relationship of scholastic ability, clerical skills, and self-esteem to job success for 23 female hardcore unemployed clerical workers who had undergone a 6-wk training program. Clerical skill measured by the Minnesota Clerical Test was positively related to supervisors' ratings of job performance after 6 mo and again after 2 yrs on the job. Arithmetic ability was positively related and word-meaning ability was negatively related to weekly earnings after 2 yrs' employment. Both abilities were measured by the Stanford Achievement Test. Self-esteem, measured by the Rosenberg and DeCharms Self-Esteem Scale, was not significantly related to any measure of job success.—J. McKillip.

11114. Bigoness, William J. (U Maine, Coll of Business Administration, Orono) **Effect of applicant's sex, race, and performance on employers' performance ratings: Some additional findings.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 80-84.—Studied the effect of ratee sex and race on rater evaluation when objective performance standards were established. 60 White male undergraduates in a personnel management course were assigned the role of grocery store manager and viewed a film depicting the performance of 8 stock room employees representing 4 sex-race combinations. Results indicate that Ss were able to distinguish clearly between high and low performers. Sex and race bias was found, however, even when objective performance standards had been implemented. While low-performing males and low-performing females were rated nearly identically, high-performing females were rated significantly higher than high-performing males. Low-performing Blacks were rated significantly higher than low-performing Whites. No significant difference was found between the Ss' ratings of high-performing Blacks and Whites. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11115. Federman, Philip J. & Siegel, Arthur I. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne PA) **Communications as a measurable index of team behavior.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 296.

11116. Feldhaus, John J. (U South Dakota) **The development and evaluation of a job performance appraisal system for clerical personnel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4105.

11117. Foley, John P. **Criterion referenced measures of technical proficiency in maintenance activities.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Oct), No 75(61), 10 p. —Describes the model battery of 48 criterion referenced job task performance tests (JTPT) which was developed to cover all key maintenance activities at an air force base and to serve as criterion tests for the validation of paper and pencil symbolic substitute tests. During the development of these tests, many factors were considered, including the identification and classification of tasks to be measured, the hierarchical relationship of maintenance tasks, the most effective order of their measurement, and the ease of test administration. The requirements for additional refinement and validation for various graphic tests are discussed, and suggestions are made for the application of criterion referenced JTPT for the improvement of maintenance efficiency.—*Journal abstract*.

11118. Hechler, Peter D. (Case Western Reserve U) **Performance predictions from an expanded model of expectancy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4106-4107.

11119. Johnson, George A. (U Connecticut) **The relative efficacy of stimulus versus reinforcement control for obtaining stable performance change.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 321-341.—Reinforced 108 male undergraduates for high speed performance during a preliminary conditioning period. Half the Ss then received a persuasive influence regarding quality, and all Ss completed attitude measures. Finally, all Ss performed experimentally and were either reinforced for quality or for quantity. In 1 condition, reinforcement for quality was announced prior to the 1st experimental trial. Results show that Ss' attitudes toward quality were not altered by the persuasive influence, and neither the persuasive influence nor the announcement of reinforcement for quality produced any immediate or longer-run effects on Ss' performances. At final performance levels, however, quality was significantly higher and quantity significantly lower for Ss who had been reinforced for quality rather than quantity. Results suggest that (a) stimulus control treatments such as announcements and influences are relatively weak if they oppose previous conditioning that occurred in the same situation or if they conflict with an active reinforcer, (b) reinforcement control is necessary for stable performance change to occur, and (c) under some circumstances, reinforcement control alone may be sufficient to produce stable performance change. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11120. Klutitz, Jean S. (Case Western Reserve U) **The motivation to achieve.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4107.

11121. Lambert, John D. (U Michigan) **An analysis of selected personality and intelligence factors as predictors of the desirability of selected office workers to their supervisors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6534-6535.

11122. Long, George E. & Varney, Nicholas C. (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co, St Louis, MO) **Automated pilot aptitude measurement system.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Sep), No 75-58, 76 p.—A study with 178 candidates in undergraduate pilot training (UPT) who were administered the Automated Pilot Aptitude Measurement System indicates that the instrument could accurately predict the Ss' success in the training program. It is suggested that use of the instrument with existing pilot selection procedures could reduce current attrition rates in UPT. (23 ref)

11123. Nevo, Barukh. (U Haifa, Israel) **Using biographical information to predict success of men and women in the army.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 106-108.—Used personal data gathered by the Israeli Biographical Information Inventory to predict military success for 390 men and 524 women, aged 20-26. Each sex group was randomly divided into equal keying and replication samples. In the keying samples, correlations between biographical item responses and the criterion of military rank (when released from compulsory service) were examined. 13 items, scored on the basis of these correlations, were summed. These total scores were then correlated with the criterion. Significant positive correlations were found for both sex groups in both the keying and replication samples, although correlations for men were always significantly ($p < .05$) higher.—*Journal abstract*.

11124. Olivero, Gerald. (Ohio State U) **Expectancy theory predictions of motivation moderated by race, sex and socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4109.

11125. Owen, William B. & Croll, Paul R. (US Civil Service Commission, Washington, DC) **Productivity enhancement efforts in the federal government: A report of survey results, program evaluation, and implications for research.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 296.

11126. Schriesheim, Chester A. & Stogdill, Ralph M. (Ohio State U) **Differences in factor structure across three versions of the Ohio State Leadership Scales.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 189-206.—Investigated the factor structure of 3 tests: (a) Supervisory Behavior Description Questionnaire (SBDQ), (b) Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ), and (c) the revised Form XII Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ-XII) which were designed to measure the leadership dimensions of consideration and initiation structure. Responses of 230 hourly university employees to a 76-item questionnaire containing all items from the 3 tests were factor analyzed using varimax rotation and Wherry's (1959) hierarchical factor method. All scales had subgeneral factors labeled "Consideration" and the LBDQ and LBDQ-XII had subgeneral factors labeled "Initiating Structure." The SBDQ had 6 varimax factors, and the LBDQ and the LBDQ-XII had 1 each, which reflected punitive or arbitrary leader behaviors. The SBDQ had 2, and the LBDQ one, varimax factors involving production orientation. The comparative value of the 3 scales for measuring leader behaviors is discussed. (28 ref)—*J. McKillip*.

11127. Schultz, Douglas G. & Siegel, Arthur L. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, PA) **Posttraining performance criterion development and application: A selective review of methods for measuring individual differences in on-the-job performance.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 297.

11128. Scott, William E. & Hamner, W. Clay. (Indiana U) **The influence of variations in performance profiles on the performance evaluation process: An examination of the validity of the criterion.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 360-370. —Investigated the effects of workers' actual performance on supervisory ratings of workers' ability, motivation, and overall performance. 10 male business students in each of 6 groups were randomly assigned as judges of a worker (confederate). Ratings made by judges of workers' total output were relatively unaffected by different worker performance patterns. High-variability workers were judged to be more able and less motivated than low-variability workers. Workers showing improvement were rated as more motivated than those whose pattern of performance was either random or deteriorating over time. Findings are discussed in terms of their implications for examining potential contamination by reducing the validity of the criterion test, as suggested by the standards of the American Psychological Association. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11129. Shriver, Edgar L. (URS/Matrix Research Co, Falls Church, VA) **Fully proceduralized job performance aids: Guidance for performing behavioral analyses of tasks.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 26.

11130. Shriver, Edgar L.; Hayes, John F. & Hufhand, William R. (USR/Matrix Research Co, Falls Church, VA) **Evaluating maintenance performance: Test Administrator's Manual and Test Subject's Instructions for criterion-referenced job task performance tests for electronic maintenance.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 298-299.

11131. Shriver, Edgar L.; Hayes, John F. & Hufhand, William R. (USR/Matrix Research Co, Falls Church, VA) **Evaluating maintenance performance: A video approach to symbolic testing of electronics maintenance tasks.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 299.

11132. Siegel, Arthur I. & Pfeiffer, Mark G. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, PA) **Posttraining performance criterion development and application: Personnel psychophysics: Estimating personnel subsystem reliability through magnitude estimation methods.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 297.

11133. Thomas, James M. (Iowa State U) **The manager's perception of his work environment in relation to his rated effectiveness: An exploratory investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4110.

11134. Washburn, Paul V. (Ohio State U) **Group process and productivity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4110.

11135. Wiley, Llewellyn N. (Occupational & Manpower Research Div, Lackland Air Force Base, TX) **Familiarity with subordinates' jobs: Immediate versus**

secondary supervisors. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 24.

11136. Zedeck, Sheldon; Jacobs, Rick & Kafry, Ditsa. (U California, Berkeley) **Behavioral expectations: Development of parallel forms and analysis of scale assumptions.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 112-115.—Describes the development of parallel forms of behavioral expectation scales (BES) as well as a check on the adequacy of examples contributed as documentation for BES numerical evaluations. Data generated by O. Harari and S. Zedeck (see PA, Vol 51:11883) were used to develop 2 forms of BES, A and B. Results from 95 undergraduates indicate that the forms had, in general, equivalent dimension means and variances as well as the same degree of correlation with other variables (overall evaluation and satisfaction with the instructor). An independent sample of 56 students assessed 39 contributed examples provided to support actual evaluations. Results indicate high agreement between the original value and the independent assessments. The flexibility and increased use of the BES data are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

Management & Management Training

11137. Anderson, Carl R. (U Maryland, Coll of Business & Management) **Coping behaviors as intervening mechanisms in the inverted-U stress-performance relationship.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 30-34.—Examined relationships among stress, coping behaviors, and performance for 93 owner-managers of small businesses damaged by hurricane floods. It was hypothesized that (a) perceived stress and performance display an inverted-U relationship, and (b) emotional coping mechanisms increase under higher stress. Ss were interviewed regarding their handling of critical incidents under stress and completed a subjective stress scale by H. H. Kerle and H. M. Bialek (1958). Type of recovery effort following the flood was recorded, organizational performance was rated on a 5-point scale, and final loss data were acquired. Perceived stress and organization performance displayed a curvilinear, nearly inverted-U relationship. Actual financial loss (or stress level) did not account for performance differences. Problem-solving coping behaviors revealed an inverted-U relationship with perceived stress, while emotional coping behaviors displayed a positive linear relationship.—*Journal abstract*.

11138. Asgharpour-Ebrahim, Mohammad-Jawad. (Northwestern U) **Managerial attitudes-performance relationships in Iranian military organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6178.

11139. Bishop, Charles H. (U Georgia) **The differential effects of a curriculum designed to improve the problem solving skills of middle managers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4622.

11140. Burnaska, Robert F. (Wayne State U) **A multivariate analysis of the moderating effects that situational variables have for predicting supervisory job performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4104.

11141. di Marco, Nicholas; Kuehl, Charles & Wims, Earl. (U Missouri, St Louis) **Leadership style and**

- interpersonal need orientation as moderators of changes in leadership dimension scores.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 207-213.—Examined the relationship of leadership style and of interpersonal need orientation to changes in self-reported leadership dimensions for 467 1st- and 2nd-level supervisors in a manufacturing company who had taken a supervisory development training program. Style was measured by the Least Preferred Coworker scale (LPC), need orientation by the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior subscales (FIRO-B), and the leadership dimensions of consideration and initiating structure by the Leadership Opinion Questionnaire (LOQ). Pre-post training changes in consideration were positively correlated with pretraining LPC and with the FIRO-B subscale scores except "Expressed Control" which showed a negative correlation. Pre-post training change in initiating structure showed a pattern of correlations with LPC and FIRO-B subscale scores exactly the opposite of the pattern of consideration change. Selection of prospective trainees in order to maximize effectiveness of training programs is discussed. (20 ref)—*J. McKillip*.
11142. **Duffy, John F.** (Iowa State U) **A within-subjects validity generalization of Fiedler's Contingency Model of Leadership.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3548.
11143. **Frohman, Alan L. & Kotter, John P.** (Pugh-Roberts Assoc Inc, Cambridge, MA) **The joining-up process: Issues in effective human resource development.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 29(8), 3-7.—Describes problems of the initial management of new 1st level managers and professionals, and summarizes methods for solution. Mismatched expectations are prevented by early discussions using a structured format. Stifling of creativity is handled by identifying job constraints and coaching employees accordingly. Lack of managerial sensitivity is countered by offering a short course on how to manage the new employee. Inappropriate screening criteria are avoided by using a detailed checklist to specify abilities and behaviors required by the open job. Action steps of this kind have proved effective in supporting job satisfaction and in promoting productivity on the job.—*R. L. Sulzer*.
11144. **Grimsley, Glen & Jarrett, Hilton F.** (U Southern California) **The relation of past managerial achievement to test measures obtained in the employment situation: Methodology and results: II.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 28(2), 215-231.—Reports cross-validation of predictors of managerial achievement and a concurrent validation methodology for 2 samples of 50 top managers and 50 middle managers matched on age and education. Protocols for both samples were drawn from the assessment records of candidates for hire or promotion. Sample 1 has been described previously by G. Grimsley & H. Jarrett (see PA, Vol 51:2011). Test batteries which predicted pre-assessment managerial achievement in Sample 1 were cross-validated on Sample 2, while Sample 2 predictors were cross-validated on Sample 1. Little shrinkage was reported. Scores on predictive tests were correlated with age. The most important finding was that the more time middle managers spend in middle management, the more their scores resemble those of top managers of the same age.
- Advantages and disadvantages of this methodological approach are discussed.—*J. McKillip*.
11145. **Johnson, Raymond H.** (Michigan State U) **Initiating structure, consideration, and participative decision making: Dimensions of leader behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6255.
11146. **Lesage, Pierre-Bernard.** (U Michigan) **Measuring leadership attitudes: A construct validation study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4107-4108.
11147. **May, William E.** (U Alabama) **Personality profile differences between military and civilian instructors in a service school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6455.
11148. **Nair, T. Sukumaran.** (Cochin Shipyard, India) **Social skills and attitudes of managers: A comparative study of engineer and non-engineer managers with and without management education.** *Indian Manager*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 5(2), 139-153.—Conducted a study with 160 engineer and nonengineer managers with and without management education or training to determine whether (a) there is a significant difference between engineer and nonengineer managers in social skills; (b) there is a correlation between age and social skills of individuals; and (c) management education had a significant impact on the social skill pattern of managers. Ss were administered a questionnaire that included items selected from the Thurstone Perceptual Tests and the MMPI; Ss were also questioned on management education and the desirability of top executives having technical backgrounds. Results show that engineer managers tended to be more performance- than relationship-oriented. There was significant difference between managers without management education and managers with management education in their attitude toward management program and training; Ss' responses were polarized on the basis of professional background in response to statements regarding who the top man should be in an industrial undertaking.—*M. E. Pounsel*.
11149. **Renwick, Patricia A.** (U California, Graduate School of Administration, Irvine) **Impact of topic and source of disagreement on conflict management.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 416-425.—Conducted a field survey in 2 manufacturing firms of 72 employees' responses to a variety of topics and sources of interpersonal conflict. Topics were taken from the Employee Conflict Inventory, administered as part of a larger study. Observations of significant Topic \times Method and Source \times Method interactions indicated that conflict management was to some extent dependent on the specific nature of the disagreement. Correlational evidence suggested that behavioral predispositions also played a major role in shaping reactions to conflict. Results are interpreted and discussed in terms of response hierarchies and within the context of organizational climate.—*Journal abstract*.
11150. **Sank, Lawrence I.** (Rutgers State U) **Perceived trait-co-occurrences according to managerial role: A structural representation.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 189-200.—Presented 58 middle managers from a large corporation with 3 checklists

containing effective and ineffective managerial traits previously obtained as free responses from another sample of middle managers. Each manager in the present study was asked to describe a superior, a peer, and a subordinate. Multidimensional scaling solutions were then calculated from these checklist data. Ratings, obtained on 5 properties, were used to interpret the solutions. Findings demonstrate that managers in a highly competitive organization having frequent, formalized evaluative procedures (a) ascribe high negative attributes to those peers perceived as effective and (b) have relatively undifferentiated views of their ineffective peers and ineffective subordinates but not their superiors who are viewed critically whether effective or ineffective. —*Journal abstract.*

11151. Steers, Richard M. (U California, Irvine) **Task goals, individual need strengths and supervisory performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3548-3549.

11152. Trammell, George B. (Temple U) **A study of the relationship between preferred work environment and certain dimensions of decision-making behaviors under conditions of stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3549.

11153. Yeager, Joseph C. (Pfizer Corp, New York, NY) **Main springs of change: On being Orientally oriented.** *Training & Development Journal*, 1975(Aug), Vol 29(8), 41-50.—Compares the management of change in America and Japan, and concludes that the Japanese have a more systematic, parsimonious, and effective method.—R. L. Sulzer.

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

11154. Arvey, Richard D.; Dewhirst, H. Dudley & Boling, John C. (U Tennessee, Knoxville) **Relationships between goal clarity, participation in goal setting, and personality characteristics on job satisfaction in a scientific organization.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 103-105.—Studied the impact of 2 attributes of task goals (goal specificity and participation in goal setting) on employee satisfaction with 271 scientists and engineers (mean age, 46.5 yrs). The moderating influences of 3 personality variables as measured by the Adjective Check List were also determined. Ss were blocked into 3 levels on both a Goal Clarity-Planning factor and a Participation in Goal Setting factor based on a factor analysis of items reflecting employee perceptions of how their supervisors manage. Ss were also divided into high and low levels of need for achievement, autonomy, and affiliation. Analyses of variance indicated that Goal Clarity Planning and Participation in Goal Setting were factors linearly and positively related to satisfaction, as were all 3 personality variables. —*Journal abstract.*

11155. Beehr, Terry A. (Illinois State U) **Perceived situational moderators of the relationship between subjective role ambiguity and role strain.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 35-40.—Examined situational moderators of the relationship between 1 organizational stress, role ambiguity, and 4 psychological strains: job dissatisfaction, life dissatisfaction, low self-esteem, and depressed mood. Three situational characteristics were hypothesized to moderate the relationship

by reducing its strength: group cohesiveness, supervisor support, and autonomy. 651 adults in 5 midwestern work organizations were given 90-min structured interviews in their homes. Group cohesiveness moderated the relationship between role ambiguity and 2 of the role strains, but the direction of its moderating influence was inconsistent. Supervisor support showed a nonsignificant tendency to reduce the strength of the relationship between role ambiguity and role strain. Autonomy significantly moderated the relationship in the expected direction. —*Journal abstract.*

11156. Beehr, Terry A.; Walsh, Jeffrey T. & Taber, Thomas D. (Illinois State U) **Relationships of stress to individually and organizationally valued states: Higher order needs as a moderator.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 41-47.—Data from 79 male and 64 female members of a white-collar union employed in drafting, mechanical, and technical-clerical jobs in a midwestern manufacturing company show that some effects of role stresses on individually valued states were incompatible with their effects on 3 organizationally valued motivational states: involvement, effort toward quantity, and effort toward quality. Specifically, role overload was correlated positively with organizationally valued outcomes, but also with 3 adverse individual outcomes: job dissatisfaction, fatigue, and tension. Two other role stresses, role ambiguity and nonparticipation, had adverse effects on both individually and organizationally valued psychological states. Relationships between role stresses and individually valued outcomes were moderated by higher order need strength. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11157. Billings, Charles R. (California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco) **The psychological effect of change on middle management personnel and on the decision making process within organizations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jan), Vol 34(7-B), 3456.

11158. Blanton, Judith & Alley, Sam. (Social Action Research Ctr, Berkeley, CA) **Program development: A manual for organizational self-study.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 26.

11159. Campbell, David P. & Klein, Kenneth L. (Ctr for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, NC) **Job satisfaction and vocational interests.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Dec), Vol 24(2), 125-131.—Discusses the contradictory relationships found in past research between job satisfaction and vocational interests, with particular attention to determinants of occupational dissatisfaction and job involvement. Occupational dissatisfaction appears related to lack of congruence between one's work and one's interests, personality type, and realism of career choice. Job involvement is defined as perceived job potential for fulfilling worker needs. It is recommended that continued attention be given to developing courses to complement students' vocational interests, to studying the cyclical nature of individual development and job satisfaction during the adult years, and to preparing students with skills that can be exploited readily in second careers. (25 ref) C. A. Heikkinen.

11160. Campion, James E.; Brugnoli, George A. & Greener, Jack M. (U Houston) **Job satisfaction of**

Mexican-American blue-collar employees. *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 10.

11161. Cooper & Company. (Stamford, CT) **The attractiveness of Air Force nonmonetary benefits.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 299-300.

11162. Davis, Louis E. & Cherns, Albert B. (Eds.). (U California, Graduate School of Management, Los Angeles) **The quality of working life: II. Cases and commentary.** New York, NY: Free Press, 1975. xi, 387 p. —Presents 15 case studies and abstracts of other cases of innovations in the organization of work, job content, and the roles of workers in various production and service industries. An introductory comment on assessment procedures in the field of work, the status of the case as a scientific approach, and reports of a task force on comparability and evaluation are included.

11163. Goodfellow, Reginald A. (Bowling Green State U) **A multivariate analysis of the determinants of satisfaction with work and retirement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4105-4106.

11164. Goodman, Paul & Salipante, Paul. (Carnegie-Mellon U, Graduate School of Industrial Administration) **Organizational rewards and retention of the hard-core unemployed.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 12-21.—Studied the relationship between 4 organizational rewards (pay, job status, promotion, and job security) and the retention of the hard-core unemployed (HCU), using data from 114 firms involved in hiring the HCU. The level of pay and the structure of raises positively affected retention, as did promotional opportunities (the percentage of minority members in supervisory positions). In firms with primarily minority members in the work force, the greater the percentage of minority supervisors the higher the HCU retention, but in primarily White firms the opposite relationship occurred. Job status and job security also were related to retention. Based on the relative effects of program characteristics (e.g., training) and organization characteristics (e.g., pay), recommendations are made for increased emphasis on organizational factors in developing strategies for employing the HCU.—*Journal abstract*.

11165. Gross, Edward. (U Washington, Seattle) **Patterns of organizational and occupational socialization.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Dec), Vol 24(2), 140-149.—Describes the process of adult socialization into organizational membership, using illustrations from wide-ranging psychological and sociological studies. In joining organizations, individuals are expected (a) to master the skills and strategies useful to organizational goals, (b) to acquire new self-images, (c) to enter into new personal involvements and to abandon old ones, and (d) to adopt organizational values. Discussion of organizational selection questions the extent to which organizations socialize their members or select applicants who already possess the preferred characteristics. A 4-process model of socialization is proposed, and issues requiring further investigation are presented, including the articulation of childhood with adult socialization. (35 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

11166. Haccoun, Robert R. (Ohio State U) **Mandate base and evaluation source as determiners of negotiator behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4106.

11167. Kim, Jay S. & Hammer, W. Clay. (Northwestern U, Graduate School of Management) **Effect of performance feedback and goal setting on productivity and satisfaction in an organizational setting.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 48-57.—Used a quasi-experimental design to investigate the effect of evaluative and nonevaluative feedback and goal setting on performance and satisfaction of 113 40-60 yr old blue-collar unionized workers in a large telephone company. Three experimental groups received either extrinsic feedback, intrinsic feedback, or extrinsic and intrinsic feedback in addition to goal setting, while a 4th group received only goal-setting instructions. Three objective performance measures (cost performance, absenteeism, and safety) and 1 subjective performance measure (service) were used to assess productivity, and the Job Description Inventory was given as a pre- and posttest measure of satisfaction. Results show that it is possible for goal setting alone to enhance performance without a formal-knowledge-of-results program and thus yield external validity for E. A. Locke's (1970) theory of goal setting. However, when evaluative and nonevaluative feedback was added to a goal-setting program, performance was generally enhanced beyond that found in the goal-setting-only group. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11168. Lofquist, Lloyd H. & Dawis, René V. (U Minnesota) **Vocational needs, work reinforcers, and job satisfaction.** *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, 1975(Dec), Vol 24(2), 132-139.—Describes the Minnesota Theory of Work Adjustment as a means of understanding and investigating job satisfaction. The theory emphasizes the mutual ability of the worker and the work environment to meet each other's requirements by focusing on work-reinforcers in jobs, individual worker-reinforcer preferences or vocational needs, patterns of reinforcers available in different occupations, and the relationship between specific job satisfactions and work-reinforcers. Instruments developed to measure aspects of the theory are described, and implications of the theory for counseling, job structure, public policy, program development, and research are discussed. (23 ref)—C. A. Heikkinen.

11169. Newman, John E. (State Farm Insurance Co, Bloomington, IL) **Understanding the organizational structure-job attitude relationship through perceptions of the work environment.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 371-397.—Administered a 3-part questionnaire, a job involvement measure, and the Job Descriptive Index to 710 insurance company employees to study the efficacy of personal and organizational characteristics in accounting for employee job attitudes. The utility of using the perceived work environment to study the relationship between organizational structure and employees' affective reactions was also tested. Discriminant analyses indicated that job attitudes were related to both personal and organizational characteristics but most strongly to the organizational structure characteristics. Canonical correlation analyses indicated that the organizational

structure characteristics were referencing important employee organizational experiences. These experiences were more strongly related to characteristics of the employee's location in the organization than to his personal characteristics. It is concluded that employees in different locations in the organizational space perceived the work environment differently. Therefore, perceived work environment can be construed as an intervening variable that can be used to understand the relationship between organizational structure characteristics and job attitudes.—*Journal abstract.*

11170. O'Reilly, Charles A. & Roberts, Karlene H. (U California, School of Public Health, Berkeley) **Relationships among components of credibility and communication behaviors in work units.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 99-102.—Assessed relationships between 3 dimensions of source credibility (safety, expertise, and dynamism) and communication behaviors in organizational units. 110 employees of 20 general medical care practices returned surveys by mail (90% response rate), which assessed (a) credibility (a bipolar checklist asking Ss to describe their information milieu); (b) perceived information accuracy and communication openness in work units (10 items asking extent of agreement or disagreement); and (c) sociometric information (Ss' descriptions of the frequency, type, and quantity of interactions with others). Units characterized by high credibility showed significantly higher perceptions of information accuracy and communication openness and of interaction rates, although the credibility dimensions displayed some differential relationships.—*Journal abstract.*

11171. Patten, Thomas H. & Fraser, Karen L. (Michigan State U, School of Labor & Industrial Relations) **Using the organizational rewards system as an OD lever: Case study of a data-based intervention.** *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 1975(Oct-Dec), Vol 11(4), 457-474. Findings suggest that rewards system interventions can be fruitful, that the greatest rewards are often perceived by managerial and professional employees as inherent in the work itself, and that improvements in the tools for studying the functions and dysfunctions of rewards systems are needed. (20 ref)

11172. Ronen, Simcha. (New York U) **An analysis of job satisfaction, its components and their relationship to the motives of the industrial worker: A field study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4110.

11173. Scheele, D. Sam; Rand, George & Price, Charlton R. (Social Engineering Technology, Los Angeles, CA) **Shipshaping: Management of the ship environment to improve Navy effectiveness in the future.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 300.

11174. Sims, Henry P. & Szilagyi, Andrew D. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Leader reward behavior and subordinate satisfaction and performance.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(3), 426-438.—Collected questionnaire data from 1,161 paramedical and support personnel to study the hypothesis that leader reward behavior has a direct relationship to subordinate performance and satisfaction. It was found that, in a hospital environment,

leader reward behavior was factorable into 2 components: positive reward behavior and punitive reward behavior. The relationships between each component of leader reward behavior and subordinate satisfaction and performance was studied across 4 main classifications of occupational skills: administrative, professional, technical, and service. Consistent positive relationships across the 4 skill groups were found between positive reward behavior and subordinate satisfaction. The relationships between punitive reward behavior and subordinate satisfaction and performance were different, however, among the groups. It is proposed that variations in the findings from skill group to skill group may be due in part to the nature of the task performed by each group. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11175. Stone, Eugene F. (Oakland U, School of Economics & Management) **Job scope, job satisfaction, and the Protestant Ethic: A study of enlisted men in the U.S. Navy.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 215-224.—Obtained questionnaire data from 149 US Navy enlisted men with a mean age of 24 yrs. The job scope (JS)-satisfaction with the work itself (SWI) relationship was examined for the study's total sample and for subsamples created by grouping individuals on the basis of their degree of belief in the Protestant Ethic (PE). It was hypothesized and found that the JS-SWI relationship was positive and significantly different from zero for the study's total sample and each of the 3 PE subsamples. Contrary to 1 of the study's hypotheses, PE did not moderate the JS-SWI relationship. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for theory and practice in the area job design. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11176. Sussman, Lyle. (Purdue U) **Upward communication in the organizational hierarchy: An experimental field study of perceived message distortion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5366.

11177. Walsh, Jeffrey T. (U Michigan, Inst for Social Research) **Interorganizational relations: An annotated bibliography.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 25.

11178. Wanous, John P. (New York U, Graduate School of Business Administration) **Organizational entry: From naive expectations to realistic beliefs.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 22-29.—Monitored perceptions of organizational and job characteristics as individuals joined new organizations, a transition in status from outsider to newcomer to insider. Questionnaire data on job expectations, actual job, and satisfaction (Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire) were obtained from a cross-sectional study of 283 master of business administration (MBA) students entering 3 different schools and from a longitudinal study of 46 female newly entering telephone operators. A distinction between intrinsic and extrinsic organizational characteristics was suggested by factor analysis, and these 2 factors were analyzed separately. The MBA data clearly show a decline from naive expectations to lower realistic beliefs for the intrinsic but not the extrinsic factor. Similar, but not as strong, results were found for the telephone operators. The decline in intrinsic expectations was greater for the insiders than the newcomers. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11179. Warren, Kenneth F. (U Massachusetts) **Origins of bureaucratic stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 2), 5295.
11180. Weed, Stan E.; Mitchell, Terence R. & Moffitt, Weldon. (U Washington, Seattle) **Leadership style, subordinate personality, and task type as predictors of performance and satisfaction with supervision.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 61(1), 58-66.—Investigated interactions between leadership style, subordinate personality, and task type, and the effects of different combinations of these variables on group performance and satisfaction with supervision. Three different types of leaders ($N = 48$) were selected from 500 male undergraduates using Troidahl and Powell's short-form Dogmatism Scale: (a) high in human relations and high in task orientation, (b) low in human relations and high in task orientation, and (c) high in human relations and low in task orientation. Each leader worked with 8 high- and 8 low-dogmatism Ss on 4 tasks that differed in ambiguity and difficulty. As predicted, there were significant interaction effects for Leader \times Subordinate \times Task combinations. These effects on group performance were strongest for difficult-ambiguous tasks. Subordinates, regardless of their personality, were significantly more satisfied with leadership behavior that was high in human relations orientation. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11181. Weintraub, Joseph R. (Bowling Green State U) **The relationship between job satisfaction and perceived states of health: A multivariate investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4111.
11182. Yates, Veseth S. & Zedeck, Sheldon. (U California, Berkeley) **Job needs and satisfactions: A comparison of high-risk and low-risk occupations.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 25.
11183. Zawacki, Robert A. (U Washington, Seattle) **The performance appraisal and development system: A behavioral analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4111.
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11184. Federman, Philip J. & Siegel, Arthur I. (Applied Psychological Services, Inc. Wayne, PA) **Survey of thin film fluorescent material.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 303-304.
11185. Gould, John D. & Ascher, Robert N. (IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Ctr, Yorktown Heights, NY) **Use of an interactive query facility (IQF)-like query language by nonprogrammers.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 27-28.
11186. Harte, David B. (Tufts U) **Estimates of the length of highway guidelines and spaces.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 455-460.—In 2 studies, 110 16-79 yr old males and females grossly underestimated the length of both the guidelines and the spaces between guidelines used on Massachusetts state highways when tested by memory and under actual driving conditions. It is proposed that this major illusion should be dealt with through driver education or through improvement of highway design. (21 ref)
11187. Jones, Daniel B.; Freitag, Melvin & Collyer, Stanley C. (Martin Marietta Corp, Orlando, FL) **Air-to-ground target acquisition source book: A review of the literature.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 304-305.
11188. Newsome, L. R. (U Queensland, St Lucia, Australia) **Can we improve the driving test?** *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 149-155.—Discusses the driving test now in use in Australia as a stylized routine allowing the testing officer to make a judgment about the competency of the applicant. However, it provides no evaluation of the degree of driving skill and no stable observational criteria to classify drivers as "good" or "bad." Even if it were modified it would not identify unsafe drivers. It is suggested that applicants be tested in terms of specified performance objectives.—J. C. Figurelli.
11189. Schlegel, Justin. (Service psychologique de la caisse regionale d'assurance maladie, Strasbourg, France) **[Contribution of counseling psychology to accident prevention.]** (Slok) *Psychologia a Patopsychologia Dielala*, 1975, Vol 10(2), 115-122.—Suggests that the counseling psychologist should not only gather data, follow current research, and utilize ability tests for selecting and placing personnel in risky occupations, but should also study the question of safety of children and youth on the roads and lead in educational efforts to change public attitudes about safety.—*Journal summary*.
11190. Seminara, Joseph L. (Lockheed Missles & Space Co, Sunnyvale, CA) **Human factors in Romania.** *Human Factors*, 1975(Oct), Vol 17(5), 477-487.—Reviews ongoing ergonomic research activities, industrial plants, and educational programs. Ergonomics in Romania is now emerging as a separate discipline; while still overshadowed by selection and training, there is considerable interest and activity in this relatively new field.
11191. Siegel, Arthur I.; Wolf, J. Jay & Oilman, Robert. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, PA) **A discontinuous analytic model for simulating Apollo vehicle operator actions and information exchange.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 302.
11192. Spangenberg, Ronald W. (US Air Force Human Resources Lab, Technical Training Div, Lowry Air Force Base, CO) **Human factors in the design of carrels for learning: State of the art.** *AV Communication Review*, 1975(Fal), Vol 23(3), 305-332.—Examines student activities, information display, and carrel structure, including carrel sizes, screens, projection equipment, light levels, audio equipment, portable equipment, and safety factors.
11193. Whalen, Gary V. & Askren, William B. (McDonnell Douglas Corp, St Louis, MO) **Impact of design trade studies on system human resources.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 303.
11194. Wolf, Richard J. (Texas Tech U) **The relation of personal characteristics and whole body vibration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4392.
11195. Wylie, C. Dennis; Dick, Robert A. & Mackie, Robert R. (Human Factors Research, Inc, Goleta, CA) **Toward a methodology for man-machine function**

allocation in the automation of surveillance systems: I. **Summary.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 27.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

11196. Hodge, David C. & Mazurczak, Joseph. (US Army Human Engineering Lab, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD) **Human performance criteria for military noise exposure.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 5, 301.

11197. Lounsbury, John W. (Michigan State U) **A community experiment in dissemination models for citizen environmental action.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6196.

11198. McGuinness, James. (Texas Christian U) **Relationships among attitude components, mediating variables, and recycling behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4707.

Marketing & Advertising

11199. Cox, Eli P. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Perceptual and preferential agreement between husbands and wives regarding the purchase of the family automobile: A cross-sectional study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6179.

11200. Darden, William R. & Perreault, William D. (U Georgia, Coll of Business Administration) **A multivariate analysis of media exposure and vacation behavior with life style covariates.** *Journal of Consumer Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 2(2), 93-103.—Uses 2 different multivariate analysis of variance models to examine the relationship between selected media exposure groups and market behaviors. The dependent vector variable in the 1st model is vacation behaviors, which is adjusted for covariance with interest-specific activities, interests, and opinions (AIOs) in the 2nd model. Results indicate that if prior research had used life-style covariates (AIOs), the degree of influence of media exposure on market behavior would have been smaller. (40 ref) *Journal abstract*.

11201. Dash, Joseph F. (City U New York) **Store choice: An investigation of the characteristics of consumers who bought audio equipment from a**

specialty retailer versus a department store. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6179-6180.

11202. de Korte, Jon M. (U Wisconsin) **A psychographic study of mail and telephone shoppers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6180-6181.

11203. Gentry, James W. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Bayes' Theorem as a model of consumer opinion change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6181-6182.

11204. Griffin, Thomas F. (U Alabama) **An analysis of configuration recovery by three multidimensional scaling methods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6182.

11205. Lutz, Richard J. (U Illinois) **Cognitive change and attitude change: A validation study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6258.

11206. Milliman, Ronald E. (Arizona State U) **An extension of dissonance theory to mail order purchasers under varying post-decision conditions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6187-6188.

11207. Olson, Don A. (Michigan State U) **The perception of nutrition and nutritional labeling in the buying decisions among affluent consumers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6089.

11208. Reinmuth, James E. & Geurts, Michael D. (U Oregon) **The collection of sensitive information using a two-stage, randomized response model.** *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(4), 402-407.—Demonstrates the properties of a model in a study of the frequency of repeated acts of shoplifting among shoplifters in a shopping center. The model is designed to combine the results of a qualitative and quantitative randomized response survey.

11209. Unnl, V. K. (Louisiana Tech U) **A study of selected characteristics of consumption, life style, and social class concepts among wives of Negro blue-collar industrial workers in selected Louisiana parishes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6194.

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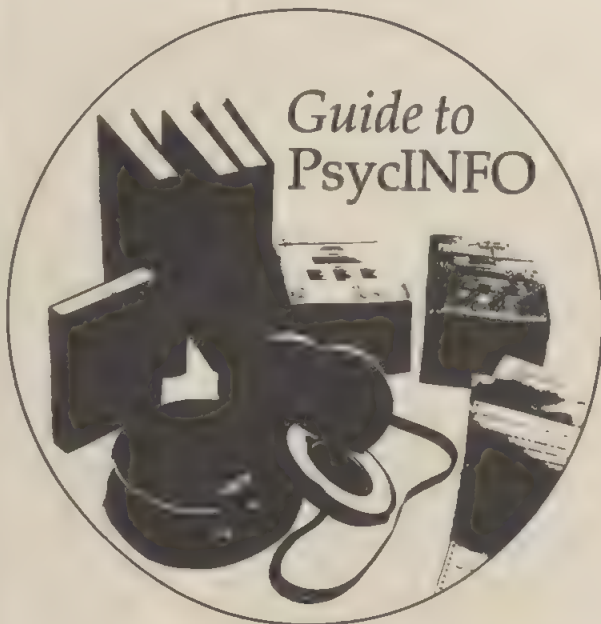
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Content Classification. As the result of an extensive study of the psychological literature, a new classification system for 1976 has been developed which groups the literature in a manner more useful to the reader. This classification outline, showing major and minor subject areas, has become the new Table of Contents. The January 1976 issue of *PA* describes these new classifications and their contents in the *Guide to PsycINFO*.

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The examples of different types of *Psychological Abstracts* records presented here are number coded to provide definition of their elements.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ABSTRACT

¹1271. ²Conger, Anthony L. & Coie, John D. (Duke U) ⁴Who's crazy in Manhattan: A reexamination of "Treatment of psychological disorders among urban children." ³*Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 43(2), 179-182. — ⁶Reanalyzed data reported by T. S. Langner et al (see PA, Vol. 52:8150) on the prevalence of psychological disturbances in children from welfare and cross-section homes. Results indicate that the data show no meaningful differences in means or skew and a paradoxical greater heterogeneity among welfare children. Some of the difference in variance is clearly attributable to the differential reliability of final scores, and perhaps the remaining difference is due to between-rater differences. Unless other factors were operating, 2 possible conclusions are tenable: Either welfare children manifest both more health and more disturbance than cross-section children or there are no differences in disorder between the populations. A 3rd conclusion is also offered: The populations do actually differ, but the manner in which the disturbance was viewed, rated, and compared necessarily obscured any differences. ⁸(15 ref.) — ¹⁰*Journal Abstract*.

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- 10—Abstract source.

BOOK CITATION

¹1703. ²Sugar, Max (Ed). (Louisiana State U, Medical School, New Orleans) ⁴The adolescent in group and family therapy. ³New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, ⁸1975. ⁹xvii, ¹⁰286 p. ¹¹\$13.50.

- 1—Record number.
- 2—Author(s) or editor(s). As many as four are listed, if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given.
- 3—Designation of editor.
- 4—Affiliation of first-named author/editor only
- 5—Book title. If the book is in a foreign language, the original title is given followed by a translated title and the language of the book is indicated in parentheses
- 6—Place of publication
- 7—Publisher.
- 8—Year of publication
- 9—Prepagination.
- 10—Total pagination
- 11—Price
- 12—Annotation occasionally follows.

BOOK CHAPTER CITATION

¹1641 ²Berkovitz, Irving H. & Sugar, Max. (U California, Los Angeles) ⁴Indications and contraindications for adolescent group psychotherapy. ³In M. Sugar (Ed), *The adolescent in group and family therapy*. New York, NY: Brunner/Mazel, 1975. ⁹xxvii, ¹⁰286 p. ¹¹\$13.50.

- 1—Record number
- 2—Author(s) of cited chapter. As many as four are listed, if there are more than four, the first is listed followed by "et al." Succession marks (i.e., Jr., II, III, etc) are not given
- 3—Affiliation of first-named author only
- 4—Chapter title
- 5—Reference to the whole book and its bibliographic data

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION: PA has subsections for some of the 17 major classification categories. These are displayed in the Table of Contents and are designed to group all abstracts relevant to a narrower topic than the major categories under a single heading. Abstracts that are relevant to a major category but not to any of the subsections are listed first and followed by abstracts that are relevant both to a major category and also to the subsections. It is expected that this will help readers locate material related to their interests more quickly.

ABBREVIATIONS: In addition to commonly understood abbreviations* (including all units of measurement, educational degrees, standard statistical abbreviations, and standard Latin and reference terms), standard abbreviations used in *Psychological Abstracts* records are

CA	= chronological age
CNS	= central nervous system
CR	= conditioned response
CS	= conditioned stimulus
DRL	= differential reinforcement of low rates (of responding)
E	= experimenter
ECS	= electroconvulsive shock
EKG	= electrocardiogram (graph)
EMG	= electromyogram (graph)
EPPS	= Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Exp	= experiment
FI	= fixed interval (reinforcement)
FR	= fixed ratio (reinforcement)
GPA	= grade point average
GSR	= galvanic skin response
ip	= intraperitoneal (ly) (injections)
iv	= intravenous (ly) (injections)
MA	= mental age
MAO	= monoamine oxidase
MMPI	= Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
NREM	= nonrapid eye movement
REM	= rapid eye movement
ROTC	= Reserve Officer's Training Corps
RT	= reaction time
S	= subject
SVIB	= Strong Vocational Interest Blank
TAT	= Thematic Apperception Test
UCR	= unconditioned response
UCS	= unconditioned stimulus
US	= United States of America
USSR	= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI	= variable interval (reinforcement)
VR	= variable ratio (reinforcement)
WAIS	= Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
WISC	= Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
16 PF	= Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire

Computer languages and computer names will also be used without definition, e.g. ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN, IBM 360

Language abbreviations used after translated titles are

Afri	= Afrikaans	Iran	= Iranian
Albe	= Albanian	Ital	= Italian
Arab	= Arabic	Japn	= Japanese
Bulg	= Bulgarian	Lith	= Lithuanian
Chin	= Chinese	Norg	= Norwegian
Czec	= Czech	Polh	= Polish
Danh	= Danish	Port	= Portuguese
Duth	= Dutch	Romn	= Romanian
Finn	= Finnish	Russ	= Russian
Flem	= Flemish	Slov	= Slovene
Fren	= French	Slak	= Slovak
Geor	= Georgian	Span	= Spanish
Germ	= German	Srcr	= Serbo-Croatian
Grek	= Greek	Swed	= Swedish
Hebr	= Hebrew	Turk	= Turkish
Hung	= Hungarian	Ukrn	= Ukrainian
		Yugo	= Yugoslavian

*Consult Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

11210. **Ardila, Rubén.** (U de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia) [The history of Colombian psychology and the five-year (1970-1975) plan.] (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 435-446. —Describes the plan to develop psychology as a science and as a profession in Colombia, and how it was accomplished. The plan included (a) legal recognition of psychology as a profession, (b) revitalization of the Colombian Federation of Psychology, (c) foundation of the Association for the Advancement of Psychology, (d) organization of graduate psychology programs, (e) improvement of psychology at the high school level, and (f) organization of national and international congresses of psychology.—*English summary.*

11211. **Glasser, William.** (Inst for Reality Therapy, Los Angeles, CA) **Positive addiction.** New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1976. xi, 159 p. \$7.95.—Presents a new concept which argues that it is possible to become "addicted" to positive behavior which develops the character and the body, helps one to overcome negative addictions, and leads one to an integrated and rewarding life. The positive addictions of running and meditating are explored.

11212. **Isakower, Otto.** **Self-observation, self-experimentation, and creative vision.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 451-472. Discusses Johannes Müller's 19th century self-observations in the physiological and psychological investigation of the processes of creative vision. Personal biographical data are examined in conjunction with the directions and successes of his scientific efforts.

Parapsychology

11213. **Friedman, Ronald M.; Schmeidler, Gertrude R. & Dean, E. Douglas.** **Ranked-target scoring for mood and intragroup effects in precognitive ESP.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 195-206.—532 undergraduates recorded on mark sense cards their moods, some additional data, and 20 ESP calls. 568 undergraduates later took a similar test. The canonical correlation between moods and ESP scores of the 1st group was used to weight mood scores of the 2nd group and to predict what their ESP scores would be. The correlation between predicted and obtained ESP scores was highly significant ($p < .0007$). Moods most conducive to ESP success were lack of aggression and lack of social affection. Also, when members of one sex were markedly in the minority in their class, their ESP scores were (as hypothesized) significantly lower than scores of the majority sex

($p < .02$). Hypotheses about declining scores and attitude toward the task were not confirmed. A ranked-target method of scoring was introduced, as opposed to the usual binary hit-or-miss score, and it is suggested that such weighted scoring is a paradigm for business decisions made in the absence of normally acquired information.—*Journal abstract.*

11214. **Gregory, Anita (Ed).** (Polytechnic of North London, England) **ESP and psychology: Sir Cyril Burt.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. 179 p. —Presents papers of a scientist who combined a commitment to the study of consciousness with rigorous analytical methods. He concludes that the evidence for ESP is satisfactory and has far-reaching and radical consequences, including the incorporation of parapsychological evidence into general psychology. Topics include evolution and parapsychology, Jung's account of his paranormal experiences, and suggestions for psychical research. (3 p ref)

11215. **Grosso, Michael.** (Jersey City State Coll) **Some varieties of out-of-body experience.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 179-193.—Presents a theory of out-of-body experiences (OBEs) in which it is proposed that instead of the mutually exclusive states of being "in" or "out" of the body, there are varying degrees of being "out." At one end of the continuum is the dramatic experience of seeming fully out of the body, while at the other end the S is wholly identified with his bodily organism. Other states of consciousness which have some characteristics of the OBE continuum are described: traveling clairvoyance, hypnosis, schizophrenia, dreaming, and states induced by drugs, meditation, and reflection. Thus the ostensibly paranormal OBE condition is viewed as an extreme manifestation of a process which is present in a variety of conditions of human experience, normal and abnormal as well as paranormal.—*R. A. White.*

11216. **Panati, Charles.** (Columbia U) **Supersenses: Our potential for extrasensory experience.** New York, NY: Doubleday, 1976. xiv, 341 p. \$3.50.—Briefly surveys current research on a number of aspects of parapsychology, chiefly studies of telepathy clairvoyance, psychokinesis, precognition, and psychic healing.

11217. **Stanford, Rex G. et al.** (St John's U) **A study of motivational arousal and self-concept in psi-mediated instrumental response.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 167-178. —Tested 2 hypotheses: (a) that the tendency to produce psi-mediated instrumental response (PMIR), or nonintentional ESP or psychokinesis, is positively related to the strength of the need subserved by PMIR (need-strength hypothesis); and (b) that with respect to that need, extrasensory response may be systematically

misused in the presence of a negative self-concept (self-concept hypothesis). In a free-association test, if an S produced his longest (or shortest) reaction time (depending on the experimental contingency) on a randomly chosen ("key") word of a word list, he subsequently experienced a pleasant, potentially sexually arousing condition. If he did not produce the required reaction time, he subsequently experienced an unpleasant condition. 72 Ss (all males, 18 in each of 4 conditions) were not informed that reaction time on one of the words relative to that on the others controlled their fate; it was assumed they would use PMIR in the service of their needs. Sex of E was manipulated. The need-strength hypothesis was confirmed: Ss tested by female Es showed significantly more disposition toward PMIR than those tested by male Es ($p = .025$). Ss tested by female Es showed significant positive performance ($p < .04$). The self-concept hypothesis was not confirmed.—*Journal abstract*.

11218. **Stevenson, Ian.** (U Virginia) **Further observations on the combination lock test for survival.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 219-229.—Updates observations, recommendations, and suggestions concerning the author's "combination lock" test for providing evidence of survival after death. In this test a person sets a combination lock while living, but makes no record of the combination of numbers which will open the lock and which he intends to communicate after his death.—*R. A. White*.

11219. **Terry, James C. & Honorton, Charles.** **Psi information retrieval in the ganzfeld: Two confirmatory studies.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 207-217.—In each of 2 confirmatory studies of psi retrieval involving ganzfeld procedures the Ss were divided into sender-receiver teams. Auditory and visual perceptual input to the receivers was regulated via ganzfeld stimulation. While the receiver gave a mentation report following instructions to "think out loud," the sensorially-remote sender viewed a series of thematically related stereoscopic slides in an attempt to influence receiver mentation. At the end of each session, the receiver blind-rated 4 different sets of slides in order of perceived correspondences with his or her mentation during the session. Statistically significant results were obtained in both studies. Exp I involved 27 sessions with a high level of accuracy of target retrieval. Exp II involved 60 sessions with a high level of accuracy. Obvious correspondences between targets and receiver mentation were observed in both studies. The results replicate the earlier ganzfeld studies. It is concluded that the ganzfeld procedure effectively promotes the detection and accurate recovery of sensorially remote stimuli (i.e., ESP).—*Journal abstract*.

11220. **White, Rhea A.** **The influence of persons other than the experimenter on the subject's scores in psi experiments.** *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 1976(Apr), Vol 70(2), 133-166.—Surveys the literature indicating that persons other than the E or S who take part in psi tests may also affect the results. The influence of observers, randomizers, checkers, and agents is discussed. This influence is usually indirect, but may sometimes be direct, i.e., psi-determined. It is suggested that the potential influence on psi

test results of participants other than the S should be taken into account in designing experiments, and that a holistic, field approach to the testing situation be adopted. (86 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

History & Philosophies & Theories

11221. **Bassan, Fiorella.** (U Rome, Inst di Filosofia, Italy) **[Psychoanalysis and philosophy in the thinking of Money-Kyrle: I.]** (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 36(2), 204-231.—Discusses Money-Kyrle's contribution to ethics and politics. He overcame the ethical relativism of neopositivism to found scientific ethics, based on psychoanalytic thinking. The concept of normality as rationality and freedom from distortions in unconscious fantasy is basic to this attempt. Using M. Klein's concept of the superego, persecutory and depressive elements in guilt form the basis for either the authoritarian or humanistic type of conscience. The authoritarian conscience is based on unconscious distortions, while the humanistic conscience is an attribute of normality.—*L. L'Abate*.

11222. **Chatel, John & Joe, Barbara.** (St Elizabeths Hosp, Forensic Div, Washington, DC) **Psychiatry in Spain: Past and present.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1182-1186.—Discusses the contributions and history of psychiatry in Spain on the basis of extensive literature review and on-site observations. The history of Spanish psychiatry is a rich one, including pioneering efforts in the establishment of mental institutions and a strong traditional alliance between psychiatry and literature. However, it is noted that Spanish psychiatrists today are less innovative than their counterparts in other countries. The historical and cultural context of the discipline is emphasized, with illustrations of the importance of the church, attitudes toward the family, and other sociocultural factors. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11223. **Coulthurst, James J.** (U Illinois) **Behaviorism in education and society: The implications of Skinnerian ideology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7638.

11224. **Czerwionka, Felicia E.** (U Notre Dame) **The self in William James's psychology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6696 6697.

11225. **de Boer, Th.** (U Amsterdam) **[Assumptions of a critical psychology.]** (Duth) *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden*, 1975(Dec), Vol 30(9), 715-818.—Presents philosopher's views of the issues in psychology. The determination of the true nature of man involves the question of to what extent and in what direction his behavior is the outcome of his culture and/or the results of his own deliberations. Individual freedom is discussed from the viewpoints of existentialism and neo-historicism. (a revival of the glorification of society's past) and their conflicting concepts of human responsibilities. The discussion about critical psychology asks whether humans operate in terms of nomological structures or dialogues. The characteristics of the latter include the inherent intentionalities, validities, reliabilities, rationalities, and authenticities of the individual or groups. The concept that the human operates in terms of nomological structures

must include the likelihood of revolutionary changes that could test the validities of those structures. The psychoanalytic approach is considered useful in the explication of human behavior. (114 ref)—*A. J. Ter Keurst.*

11226. **Eacker, Jay N.** (Whitman Coll) **Problems of philosophy and psychology.** Chicago, IL: Nelson-Hall, 1975. xi, 201 p. \$9.95.—Examines 13 philosophical problems of psychology: the mind-body problem, metaphysics, reification, explanation, causality, theory, laws and principles, anthropomorphism, purpose, freedom, knowledge, induction, and the fact-value problem. (7 p ref)

11227. **Eshelman, Larry J.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **Persons, robots and self-deception: A philosophical analysis of psychological defense mechanisms.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6698.

11228. **Fauvel, J. G.** (U Warwick, Coventry, England) **Towards a phenomenological mathematics.** *Philosophy & Phenomenological Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(1), 16-24.—Attempts to discover, partly by considering the logical and philosophical approaches to mathematics, how phenomenological mathematics would be formulated. The notion of order is proposed to overcome the difficulties in the relationship of contemporary mathematics to the world. (23 ref)—*R. Gutzke.*

11229. **Filipec, Jindřich.** (Československá Akademie Věd, Ústav pro filosofii a sociologii, Prague) [**Science, ideology, and systems.**] (Czec) *Sociologický Časopis*, 1974, Vol 10(6), 561-570.—Reprints a paper, presented in 1974 at the International Congress of Sociology in Toronto, in which Western social theories about the impact of modern scientific and technological progress are critically discussed from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. It is suggested that 2 opposite tendencies prevail among bourgeois theorists: at 1 pole, the technophobia expressed by the romantic "back to nature" movement; at the other, technocratic and scientocratic social reformism and meliorism designed to strengthen class discrimination and the power of monopolistic capitalism. American, French, and German versions of the "systems approach," which is supposed to achieve a planned transformation of the traditional "liberal age" into a kind of "postindustrial society," are briefly mentioned. The Marxist-Leninist application of system theories differs from the bourgeois one in that scientific social planning is done within the socialist society, to establish the socialist way of life. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. S. Fischmann.*

11230. **Fuchs, Albert.** (Psychologisches Inst, Bonn, W Germany) [**Cliff's Law: An artifact?**] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 573-583.—Re-analyzes the data reported by J. A. Siddiqui and L. von Knoblauch zu Hatzbach (see PA, Vol 53:7379) in their attempt to discredit N. Cliff's law of adverbs as multipliers. If irrelevant materials are excluded, the law as formulated by Cliff is still valid. (English & French summaries)—*W. J. Koppitz.*

11231. **Hooker, C. A.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **The information-processing approach to the brain-mind and its philosophical ramifications.** *Philosophy & Phenomenological Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 36(1), 1-15.—Argues that the brain-mind receives information

in the form of nonrandom fluctuations in physical magnitude from its environment via various "sensory" modalities. Since every act of perception is an act of classifying and relating classified information (i.e., conceptualizing), language is unable to express every concept one might have. A linguistic reconstruction of cognitive content is less profitable for a theory of knowledge than an information theory approach to express the structure of rational mental processes. This approach undermines the traditional epistemological approach and can be applied regardless of age or culture of the S. It is further suggested that objects of theoretical science (electrons, chemical radicals, cells, etc) might be spatio-temporal structures of causes, causes responsible for the structure received by sensory receptors.—*R. Gutzke.*

11232. **Hrzal, Ladislav.** (Komunistická strana Československá, Ústřední výbor, Prague) [**The substance of man in Marxism.**] (Czec) *Sociologický Časopis*, 1974, Vol 10(6), 589-595.—Discusses the problem of "human nature" and, in accordance with the classic Marxist conception, denies the possibility of an unchangeable substance or essence of man. It is asserted that an abstract "man in general," outside history and society, does not exist. Quoting Marx (in *Thesis on Feuerbach*), human substance is defined as the totality of man's social relations. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. S. Fischmann.*

11233. **Huláková, Marie.** (Československá Akademie Věd, Ústav pro filosofii a sociologii, Prague) [**On problems of studying value orientation.**] (Czec) *Sociologický Časopis*, 1974, Vol 10(6), 633-639.—Theorizes about the role of philosophy, sociology, and psychology in the study of values, and affirms that the Marxist-Leninist philosophy is the only key to understanding the historical factors that determine the value orientations of society and man. (Russian & English summaries)—*V. S. Fischmann.*

11234. **Kahn, Frances.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Transactional analysis and Gestalt therapy: A comparative study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5195-5196.

11235. **Manning, Peter K.** (Michigan State U) **Deviance and dogma: Some comments on the labelling perspective.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 15(1), 1-20.—Discusses the concepts of many writers on labeling theory, pointing out how oversimplification, lack of a sense of history, etc, weakens their approach to research on deviancy. (3 p ref)—*A. K. Hess.*

11236. **McMahon, William C.** (Northern Illinois U) **A comparison of four conceptual themes in the writings of selected Christian theologians and theistic existential counseling theorists.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6981.

11237. **Needleman, Jacob.** (San Francisco State U) **A sense of the cosmos: The encounter of modern science and ancient truth.** Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1975. 178 p. \$6.95.—Explores the inner problem of Western civilization today: man's need to reconcile the concepts of modern science, to which he is committed but which he has found wanting as a means of understanding the universe, with the ideas that emanate from old and

ancient cultures, such as those of the Pythagoreans, Egypt, and India.

11238. Noval, Martin. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The unconscious in Freud and Breton.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6703.

11239. Peek, Jean W. (Michigan State U) **A humanistic theory of self in conflict intervention.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5489.

11240. Schur, Max. **Freud: Living and dying.** New York, NY: International U Press, 1972. xiii, 587 p. \$6.95. —Presents a critical analysis by Freud's personal physician of some of Freud's concepts, particularly that of the "death instinct." Freud's thoughts about and attitude toward death, both before and concurrent with his terminal illness, are examined in connection with the events of the last years of his life.

11241. Smith, Barbara K. (U California, Santa Cruz) **The subject-object unity in action and creativity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5176.

11242. Thorson, Thorlund W. (Northwestern U) **A rhetorical analysis of the discourse of B. F. Skinner and his principal critics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6160.

11243. von Kreitor, Nikolaj-Klaus. (U Lund, Sociological Inst, Sweden) **[Humanistic sociology and psychology.]** (Swed) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 161-173. —Several aspects of humanistic sociology and psychology are analyzed in terms of their philosophical and scientific basis. Two different concepts exist as to the nature of humanistic sociology and psychology: the sociological and the methodological. The first tries to broaden understanding of lawful relationships of a general character (nomothetic); the second tries to achieve understanding of separate phenomena (idiographic). The sociological concept distinguishes humanistic sociology and psychology from positivism on the basis of the object being studied. The methodological concept is considered a subjective form of understanding which mistakenly detaches social actions from their social context.—P. Mylov.

11244. Wilhelm, Frederick E. (U California, Los Angeles) **Theory of knowing in Husserl's phenomenology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1363.

11245. Wozniak, Robert H. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **A dialectical paradigm for psychological research: Implications drawn from the history of psychology in the Soviet Union.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 18-34.—The recent return within Western experimental psychology to the study of cognitive process is viewed as implying a basic psychophilosophical reorientation. One aspect of this reorientation is a renewal of interest in the dialectic as a metatheoretical analytic tool for psychology. It is suggested that a study of the intellectual history of the somewhat parallel shift to a dialectical-cognitive perspective in the Soviet psychology of the 1930's might help to clarify the implications of the dialectical method for contemporary Western cognitive psychology. In this light, the psychophilosophical issues involved in the shift

to a dialectical perspective in early Soviet psychology are reviewed. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Research Methods & Apparatus & Computer Applications

11246. Barton, David. (University Coll, London, England) **Statistical significance in phonemic perception experiments.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 297-298.—Replies to M. L. Edwards's (1974) use of a discrete criterion of 7 correct responses in a session of 10 trials to judge whether or not a child could make a particular discrimination. The present author calls the criterion "a striking inadequacy in the experimental design" and states that it introduces such a large random error into the results as to render them uninterpretable.

11247. Bazargan, Abbas. (U Pittsburgh) **A study of the precision of different sampling methods in assigning experimental units in stratified designs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1346-1347.

11248. Chasey, William C. et al. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **A stabilometer computerized analog recording system for studying gross motor skill learning.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 553-556.—The stabilometer computerized analog recording system (SCARS) presents a unique data analysis and storage system for studying motor learning strategies. Graphic computer printouts, total time in balance, total number of contacts, time between contacts, standard deviation of the time between contacts, mean angle of balance, and standard deviation of the angle of balance for each trial are derived.—*Journal abstract.*

11249. Christianson, Darryl L. & Bond, Rebekah B. (North Texas State U) **A private prompting/intercom system: Technical modifications and safety considerations.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 41-42.—Describes procedures for adding a volume control and a miniature socket for an AC power adapter, both of which greatly increase the utility of the intercom system for training therapists in behavior modification techniques. Precautions for use with young children and retardates are noted.

11250. Doty, Richard L. & Silverthorne, Colin. (U Pennsylvania, Monell Chemical Senses Ctr) **Influence of menstrual cycle on volunteering behaviour.** *Nature*, 1975(Mar), Vol 254(5496), 139-140.—Obtained data by questionnaire, including information on menstrual cycle, from 58 women in a university child psychology class, who were then asked by a male sociologist to volunteer for a research project. The menstrual cycle of all Ss who were not taking oral contraceptives was divided into 5 phases. Most of those who volunteered were in the 5-day ovulatory phase, approximately 14 days from the menstrual cycle. Replication of the study a year later, with 59 Ss and a female sociologist to request volunteers, gave the same general results. The possible physiological and psychological changes that may influence volunteering are discussed. Most studies have assumed a random distribution of volunteering during the menstrual cycle, but these findings suggest that many experiments that use female volunteers test a disproportionate number

whose hormonal status is skewed from that of the normal female population. (15 ref)—*I. Davis.*

11251. **Farrell, John P.** (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington, VA) **Simulating night visual conditions during the day with light attenuating filters.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 539-541.—Describes a method for simulating night visual conditions during the day and discusses considerations in choosing light-attenuating techniques such as attenuation of infrared and ultraviolet illumination, neutrality, and clarity. An experimental application is described, in which a dual density filter with less attenuation in the lower field was chosen for aviation applications so that the major instruments would be available. This dual density concept was found to be more successful for piloting than for navigation. Other applications (e.g., obstacle-avoidance, automobile-driving, and circadian-rhythm research) are noted.—*Journal abstract.*

11252. **Furedy, John J.; Poulos, Constantine K. & Schiffman, Karl.** (U Toronto, Canada) **Logical problems with Prokasy's assessment of contingency relations in classical skin conductance conditioning.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 521-523.—Argues that W. F. Prokasy (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) has not dealt with the main issue raised in the present authors' (see PA, Vol 54:8919) paper: that "adjustments" to previously random schedules can result in violations of randomness. With regard to those points which Prokasy has chosen to discuss, it is stressed that the logical basis of Prokasy's method of assessing contingencies is faulty in that it leads to paradoxical consequences. Direct quotes are provided to show that, as indicated in the present authors' previous paper, and contrary to Prokasy's claim, doubts concerning the associative status of 1st-interval electrodermal responses have been published by several investigators.—*Journal abstract.*

11253. **Geller, Henry A.; Damkot, David K. & Toussie, Sam R.** (U Vermont) **A data acquisition system for unobtrusive measurement of on-road driving behavior.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 526-530.—Notes that unobtrusive measurement of on-road driving, utilizing permanently installed pavement sensors and movable photographic devices, requires expensive installation and/or time-consuming data reduction. The present paper describes a mobile system for remotely measuring driving performance on public highways and recording the data in computer compatible format. Speed and lateral movements of cars are sensed via a radar antenna and video camera, electronically processed, and stored on magnetic tape. The taped records can be read automatically and compiled by computer.—*Journal abstract.*

11254. **Green, T. R.** (MRC Social & Applied Psychology Unit, Sheffield U, England) **Computer translation with paired grammars.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 557-562.—In certain types of experiments, the S controls an on-line computer by giving commands in a simple source language possibly a subset of English or of a high-level computer language. The commands must then be decoded before they can be obeyed. One method is to

write an ad hoc program for the specific purpose. An alternative is to write a general purpose translator to decode the source language into a more primitive target language. A suitable translator is described, driven principally by paired context-free grammars of the source and target languages, but also able to accommodate content-sensitive rules. Using the translator, it is much easier to write an ad hoc recognizer for a very primitive language than for a subset of English. For small languages it is easy to write and check grammars, and the finished product is unlikely to contain hidden bugs. An example of the method—translating a string of commands out of a language using nested conditionals and into a language using jumps to labels—is given.—*Journal abstract.*

11255. **Hoats, David L.** (Edward R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **A pair of electronic devices for detecting restricted-band audio and ultrasonic frequencies.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 542-544.—Discusses the bandpass active filter and the phase-locked loop, together with applications of each: studies of animal vocalization and human speech-processing patterns, and the decoding of multiple command signals, respectively. Further sources of information on theory and practical circuitry, as well as to sources of components and finished units, are included. (22 ref)

11256. **Legewie, Heiner; Dirlich, Gerhard & Gerster, Freidemann.** (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, Munich, W Germany) **Computer software: An application language for psychophysiological experimentation.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 713-716.—Describes the development and uses of Adaptive Bio-Signal Language (ABS), an application language for biosignal processing and experimental control. It is run on an IBM 1130 connected to a WDV Lab Interface which allows biosignal input and process control output and which serves as a realtime clock. ABS allows individual programs to solve a set of problems in psychophysiological experimentation, including on-line acquisition and reduction of biosignals from up to 20 input channels, including 4 channels of EEG; simultaneous experimental control by simple statements for time scheduling, control of the output channels, logic and arithmetic operations applied to the reduced biosignals for feedback functions; facilities for on-line interaction with the E and for on-line testing; and organization of a complete data file of the experiment on a background storage device.—*Journal abstract.*

11257. **Lurçat, François.** (U Paris XI, Lab de Physique théorique et Hautes énergies, Orsay, France) **[The methods, techniques, and objectives of research.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1975(Spr), Vol 43(169), 83-104.—Discusses general laws governing thought which researchers can study. It is argued that the researcher's 1st task is to gather facts, discovered by producers' practice or by researchers' experiments and observation. Such facts form the foundation of the work, without fear of challenging established authorities. The need for hypotheses in the discovery and interpretation of facts, and the need for locating each phenomenon historically and geographically, are discussed. (French & German summaries) (24 ref)—*English summary.*

11258. Morelli, Marcello; Musumeci, Daniela & Nicotra, Leopoldo. (CNR, Lab de Neurofisiologia, Pisa, Italy) **Apparatus for quantitative evaluation of visually guided pecking in the pigeon.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 919-922.—Describes an apparatus using a phase-locked loop which allows automated, differential counts of correctly and incorrectly oriented pecks, elicited by apomorphine in the pigeon. This apparatus provides a unique and precise means for the study of this characteristic visually guided behavior. Details of the electronic circuit and an example of the records obtained in standard experimental conditions are included.—*Journal abstract*.
11259. Pearl, Gary S. & Anderson, Kenneth V. (Emory U) **Use of cobalt impregnation as a method of identifying mammalian neural pathways.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 619-622.
11260. Prokasy, William F. (U Utah) **Random control procedures in classical skin conductance conditioning.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 516-520.—Discusses differences in opinion concerning what constitute proper procedures for providing random controls in classical skin conductance conditioning. Selected aspects of a methodological discussion of control procedures and permissible inferences, including subjective contingencies, pairings analysis, and response definition, provided by J. J. Furedy et al (see PA, Vol 54:8918) are commented on.—*Journal abstract*.
11261. Regan, D. (U Keele, Staffordshire, England) **Recent advances in electrical recording from the human brain.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb), Vol 253(5491), 401-407.—Summarizes and discusses new methods for recording evoked potentials (EPs) to sensory stimulation. These methods have both theoretical and practical implications. EPs can be used as a diagnostic tool in some pathological conditions; they can shed light on the mechanisms by which sensory information is processed in the brain, and can reveal parallel processing, in which different types of information are handled simultaneously in separate CNS channels. EP recordings can help bridge the gap between findings of electrical activity in the nerve cells of laboratory animals and human conscious perception. They also offer access to brain functions that cannot be directly studied, in normal and diseased brains and in the sensory functions of young children. Among other areas given special attention in this review are the color coding of pattern vision and the effects of uncolored pattern stimuli. (125 ref)—*I. Davis*.
11262. Rezek, Milan & Havlicek, Viktor. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Chronic multipurpose cannulas and a technique for the cannulation of small veins and arteries.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 623-626.—Describes 2 simple, inexpensive, and reliable cannula systems for infusion of experimental substances in chronic, unrestrained animals. One system is open and the other is closed; use of both together facilitates taking of blood samples and samples of the digestive tract at the same time.
11263. Rinn, Roger C. (Mental Health Ctr, Huntsville, AL) **An inexpensive, portable, self-administered source for aversive stimulation: The rubber band.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 39.—Using wrist-worn rubber bands for self-administering an aversive stimulus to control an undesirable response (e.g., an urge to smoke or an obsessional ideation) has several benefits: it is nonhabituating, it may be used privately, and it shifts control of administration from therapist to client.
11264. Rosenthal, Robert. (Harvard U) **Estimating effective reliabilities in studies that employ judges' ratings.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 342-345.—Suggests that in studies that employ judges' ratings, an increase in the number of judges employed should lead to a corresponding increase in the reliability of the mean of the judges' ratings; an evaluation of the Spearman-Brown result supports this idea. A table is provided that will aid in the rapid estimation of effective reliabilities in studies that employ judges' ratings.—*Journal summary*.
11265. Schad, H. & Seller, H. (Psychologisches Inst, Munich, W Germany) **A method for recording autonomic nerve activity in unanesthetized, freely moving cats.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(2), 425-430.—Describes an improved method for recording sympathetic nerve activity in conscious animals. The new method includes low weight electrodes, consisting of only the free endings of 2 thin platinum wires around the renal nerve and insulation against the surrounding fluid and tissue using an inert form of silicone rubber. Data from cats show that potentials of 40-300 μ V could be recorded, in comparison with earlier methods that gave maximum potentials of 5-15 μ V.
11266. Stephenson, Gordon R.; Smith, Daniel P. & Roberts, Thomas W. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **The SSR System: An open format event recording system with computerized transcription.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 497-515.—Describes a system that encodes the incidence, duration, coincidence, and sequence of entries in real time onto magnetic tape for subsequent high speed transcription by computer. The keyboard is light weight and battery powered for field as well as for laboratory applications. A completely open format and the flexibility of user defined software grammars facilitate the entry of subjects, actions (both momentary and continuous), objects, and other contextual information in whatever form the user requires. An application of the system to record drinking behavior in a troop of water-deprived monkeys to study the troop's social-rank structure is described. The SSR System is a system of ideas about the problems of encoding observations for computerized transcription and is embodied in a specific set of software and field tested hardware. The rationale for each major aspect of the system is presented in detail from a user's point of view.—*Journal abstract*.
11267. Vincent, Terry & Bradshaw, John. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **A simple device for the preparation of exactly aligned dichotic tapes.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 534-538.—Notes that dichotic presentation of stimuli is useful in investigating several problems: selective attention, cerebral asymmetry, dysfunctions in reading and speech, short-term memory, and locus and extent of brain damage. The present paper describes a system involving 3 tape recorders and a control device whereby dichotic tapes can be prepared with onset alignment

accurate to a few milliseconds or to a measured asynchrony. The 2 channels are separately recorded in the speaker's own time, the only requirement being that the separate words be spoken with an interword interval of 350 msec or more, to provide sufficient time for starting and stopping the system. Details of components, circuits, and operating techniques are presented. —*Journal abstract.*

11268. von Easter, Lawrence. (U Oregon) **A Monte Carlo investigation of the error of estimate associated with six item-examinee sampling plans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5711-5712.

11269. Wallnau, Larry & Greenfield, Norman. (State U New York, Albany) **Automated stimulus intensity control.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 547-548.—Describes an apparatus permitting the study of preference for illumination in a barpress task. It is used with a 2-bar rat chamber.

11270. Weizenbaum, Joseph. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Computer power and human reason: From judgment to calculation.** San Francisco, CA: W. H. Freeman & Co, 1976. xii, 300 p. \$9.95.—Criticizes the tacit current acceptance of the view that computers and man are species of the same genus and the growing tendency to try to solve problems as if man and society were machines. Detailed analysis is offered of what computers can do, what they cannot do, and what they should not be used to do.

11271. Wolach, Allen H.; Roccaforte, Peter & Breuning, Stephen E. (Illinois Inst of Technology, Chicago) **Tape recording data for a cumulative recorder and for programming interval schedules.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 545-546.—Describes a simple method for recording discrete events with a cassette tape recorder. Since the converter for the recorder is inexpensive, data for several Ss can be recorded simultaneously. The recorder-converter can also be used to program interval schedules. Cassette recorded responses for an S can be played into a cumulative recorder.—*Journal abstract.*

11272. Wolach, Allen H.; Roccaforte, Peter; Van Berschot, Sylvia N. & McHale, Maureen A. (Illinois Inst of Technology, Chicago) **Converting an electronic calculator into a combination stopwatch-calculator.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 549-551.—Details the components, circuits, and method for adding electronic stopwatch capabilities to a calculator. Using this apparatus, a test administrator can time an S on various tasks with the stopwatch and then total the S's score with the calculator.

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11273. Bardis, Panos D. (U Toledo) **Research instruments for population studies.** *Society & Culture*, 1974(Jul), Vol 5(2), 177-191.—Presents in detail 2 types of pencil and paper tests: (a) tests of knowledge about sexual intercourse, pregnancy, menstruation, and sex physiology; and (b) an attitudinal test dealing with vasectomy.—A. D. Horowitz.

11274. Battermann, Michele M. (U California, Berkeley) **Worst wrong answer scoring as a means of identifying guessing on multiple-choice tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5704.

11275. Craddick, Ray A. (Georgia State U) **Sharing oneself in the assessment procedure.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 279-282.—Discusses the importance of "sharing" in any psychological assessment procedure. Traditionally, the client has been expected to share his thoughts, ideas, fantasies, and responses with the examiner, and only slight attention was given to the examiner's affect as it related to the client's responses. Emphasis is placed on mutuality of a "sharing framework" in the assessment procedure itself. In this sharing of oneself, one must leave himself open to the other; this process involves a relationship of trust as well as openness. Such openness and trust then establishes a sense of worthiness in the client as well as the examiner, permitting both to give their best to the assessment procedure.—*Author abstract.*

11276. DuBois, Bernard & Burns, John A. (Northwestern U) **An analysis of the meaning of the question mark response category in attitude scales.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 869-884.—Argues that, although most scaling formats include an intermediate or neutral response category, little research has been devoted to the analysis of the meaning respondents attach to this category. Results obtained from 10 different scales, administered to a total of 100 respondents, across 2 types of item formats (Likert and polar choice) support the traditional method of scoring the "?" answer. Although the meaning respondents imply when selecting the "?" is not more ambiguous than the meaning implied in the selection of the other response categories, there does exist evidence for the presence of a variety of uses of the "?" including response styles, ambivalence, and indifference. Various suggestions are made for further research and alternate methods of approach to the meaning of the question mark response category. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11277. Gelléri, Péter. [Analysis of the determination system of attitudes through mathematical model shaping: The methodology of research on political attitudes.] (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 176-188.—Explains a variant of multivariate analysis—the steps involved, their meaning, and the sample size needed—and illustrates how the method was applied to a questionnaire on political attitudes that was used in an industrial setting. (Russian & English summaries)—F. Mester.

11278. Glover, Henry. (Illinois State U) **A study of the relationship between scores on a visualization test and neural impulse on a visual task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1497.

11279. Helvey, T. Charles. (Inst of Information & Control Systems, Tullahoma, TN) **Learning disability measurement with the synchrocephalograph.** *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 18-25.—Describes a new testing method which can be used to screen learning-deficient children quickly, reliably, and inexpensively. To eliminate the difficulty of arriving at reliable individual test scores when they are matched

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- against the means of large statistical sample space standards, the Bayes theorem and conditional probabilities are discussed. The synchrocephalograph, or neural efficiency analyzer, is composed of a brain wave amplifier with highly efficient noise filters, a special purpose mini-computer, a monitoring device to eliminate artifacts, and a headset with easily applicable electrodes. It provides essentially 2 encephalographic parameters, neural efficiency and hemispheric symmetry. The scoring, assessment, and age correction procedures are described. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11280. Janssen, Jan P. & Mommer, Ilse. (U Tübingen, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) [The Motivation Analysis Test (MAT): Can it be faked?] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 218-240.—Rejected the usual procedure for finding out whether or not it is possible to fake motivation, a procedure which involves giving the same test under instruction to make a very good impression or under regular instructions. A sample of 40 applicants for drivers' license who could be assumed to be highly motivated to make a good impression in order to obtain the license was compared with a matched control sample. Statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups were obtained. It is concluded that R. B. Cattell's statement that the MAT is completely objective and independent of the situation must be rejected. (English & French summaries) (30 ref)—*W. J. Koppitz*.
11281. Lunneborg, Clifford E. & Lunneborg, Patricia W. (U Washington, Seattle) Factor structure of the vocational interest models of Roe and Holland. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 313-326. Administered the Vocational Preference Inventory and Vocational Interest Inventory, based on interest models of J. L. Holland and A. Roe, respectively, to 235 college student volunteers. Analyses of interscale relations suggested that the 2-dimensional, circular configuration of occupational or personality types may be an oversimplification which impedes the understanding of the structure of vocational interests. For both interest models, 4 orthogonal dimensions seem necessary to capture interindividual variability: Social vs Technical, Organizational vs Outdoor, Science vs Business, and Artistic.—*Journal abstract*.
11282. Selters, Rex R. (Baylor U) An investigation of the relationship between ethnic origin and reactions to the MMPI. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5210.
11283. Sharman, Heather E. (U Illinois) Practical aspects of testing by the flexilevel procedure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7596.
11284. Yimer, Makonnen. (U Illinois) A simulation study of some determinants of factor analytic data. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7603.
11285. Zagorski, Michael A. (Indiana U) A topological test of metric models of stimulus similarity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4724.
11286. Broedling, Laura A. (George Washington U) The Internal-External Control Scale as a predictor of work motivation and performance in a valence-instrumentality-expectancy model of motivation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4725-4726.
11287. Cochran, Nancy. (Adelphi U) Measuring preferences for hierarchical control: An attitude scale for contemporary times. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 695-705.—Developed the Hierarchical Control Scale, using data from a total of 983 college students. The scale distinguished situations where decisions were associated with those having power or authority from situations where decisions were made by people most affected by the decision, regardless of status. Statistical characteristics of the 34-item forced-choice questionnaire included (a) moderately high item-total score correlations, (b) a wide distribution of scores, and (c) reliabilities of approximately .80. The scale did not duplicate Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale, the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale, the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, or the control subscales of the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation Scales-Behavior. Data from 46 police officers, 66 army enlisted men, and 91 teachers with differing educational approaches support the validity of the scale.—*Journal abstract*.
11288. Cohen, Arle. (U Wisconsin) The item-overlap effect on the scale structure of the California Psychological Inventory. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7534.
11289. Collins, Anne M. (U Maryland) The Attitudes Towards Women Scale: Validity, reliability and subscore differentiation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7325-7326.
11290. Dennis, Donald M. (U Minnesota) Predicting full scale WAIS IQs with the Shipley-Hartford. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 366-368.—Compared several tables for the conversion of Shipley-Hartford (SH) Institute of Living Scale for Measuring Intellectual Impairment total scores to WAIS Full Scale IQs in a sample of 37 psychiatric outpatients (mean age, 39.2 yrs). M. J. Paulson and T. Lin's (see PA, Vol 45:4546) age-corrected table led to the best predictions as indicated by the highest correlation with actual Full Scale IQ (.79) and the smallest standard error of estimate (7.7). Additionally, it was discovered that the age-scaled table worked equally well at higher and lower SH levels, whereas the non-age-corrected tables led to insignificant correlations with actual Full Scale IQs for Ss with lower SH scores. Paulson and Lin's table probably is the most efficient way to use the SH as an estimator of WAIS IQ and enhances the value of the SH as a screening measure of intelligence.—*Journal summary*.
11291. Dill, John R. et al. (City Coll, City U New York) Sex role preference in Black preschool children using a modification of the IT Scale for Children. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 823-828.—Used the facial features of the "IT" figure in the IT Scale for Children to measure sex-role preferences of 46 male and 47 female Black 4-6 yr olds. Data show that

the majority identified "IT" as their own sex. Significant differences were obtained between the present sample of Black males and those in a comparison sample. No differences existed between the present sample and the original normative White male sample. Black females in the present sample were as feminine as both the Black and White comparison samples. Results indicate that the facial features version is appropriate when using the IT Scale. Black Ss seemed to manifest sex-role preference similar to their White peers, although females' scores were more variable. Previous assumptions regarding the socialization of sex-role behavior of Black children are challengeable and must be reconsidered. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11292. Doyle, James A. (St Francis Coll, PA) **Comparison of Kirkpatrick's and Spence and Helmreich's attitudes toward women scales.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 878.—Substantially high correlations between scores on C. Kirkpatrick's Feminist-Antifeminist Belief-Pattern Scale and J. T. Spence and R. Helmreich's Attitudes Toward Women Scale of both male and female undergraduates suggest that both measures are tapping similar attitudinal patterns.

11293. Dunfee, Donald E. (U Wisconsin) **The development of an instrument to measure the morale of secondary school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7580.

11294. Erickson, David L.; Monaghan, Robert R.; Shew, Richard L. & Groves, David L. (North Carolina State U, Raleigh) **Progress in the development of branch correlation technique.** *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(1), 35-38.—Presents findings from a validity test of the branch correlation questionnaire, a measure which attempts to identify the attitude type to which an individual belongs and the strength of membership in that type. In a study of attitudes toward wildlife, it was found that most of the 17 Ss had difficulty choosing between the 3 wildlife attitude types and in ranking the statements once a type was selected.

11295. Favero, Jane; Dombrower, Jule; Michael, William B. & Richards, Leo. (Glendora Unified School District, CA) **Interrelationships among 76 individual-administered tests intended to represent 76 different structure-of-intellect abilities and a standardized general intelligence test in a sample of 34 nine-year-old children.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 993-1004.—Intercorrelated and factor analyzed the scores of 76 individually administered structure-of-intellect (SOI) tests, constructed or selected to duplicate 76 hypothesized SOI abilities, and the scores on the verbal (V), nonverbal (NV), and the composite (C) scales of the Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Tests (LT), Multi-Level Edition, administered to middle-class 9-yr-olds. The extent of overlap of SOI ability measures, their degree of relationship with the LT scales, and the possible presence of 2nd-order factors among the SOI tests were investigated. The values for the ranges and the average magnitudes of intercorrelation coefficients of SOI tests within single categories of the same operations, contents, or products dimension of the SOI model did not differ appreciably from those correspond-

ing values and magnitudes found between categories from different SOI dimensions. Data suggest a factor of general intellectual function; a weighted combination of 8-10 SOI ability tests could afford a valid representation of the complex of functions.—*Journal abstract.*

11296. Gilligan, John F. (U Idaho) **FIRO-B: Norms and reliability revisited.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 374-376.—Norms and reliability data were established for 296 university freshmen on the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B). Means and reliability coefficients were lower than those given for a comparable group in the FIRO-B manual. Additional analyses of the overall scores, sums of all 6 scales, and the sums across the need areas provided the highest reliability coefficients. Data suggest that researchers can best use the FIRO-B by taking advantage of the higher correlations found in the overall scores (.81) and the sums of the wanted and expressed scales (.75).—*Journal summary.*

11297. Gynther, Malcolm D.; Altman, Harold & Sletten, Ivan W. (St Louis U) **Replicated correlates of MMPI two-point code types: The Missouri actuarial system.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 263-289.—Compared over 3,400 MMPI protocols obtained from psychiatric inpatients in public mental health facilities with their mental status and preadmission descriptor ratings to derive empirical correlates of profiles clustered primarily by 2-point high codes. All findings were replicated on an independent sample, a methodological procedure that reduces the number of significant correlates but enhances the reliability and validity of the data. Results are presented in the form of interpretive summaries and statistical tables for combined code types (e.g., 2-7/7-2). Particular success was achieved for the High-F code type, which has not been described previously; notable failures occurred for the 3-4/4-3 and 4-6/6-4 code types. The actuarial method outlined appears to eliminate the rules, restrictions, and regulations that characterize other systems. No evidence to support the contention that correlates of 3-point code types differ from those of the parent 2-point code types was found. Also, absolute elevation had no discernable effect on correlates, although related code types did not always have exactly the same correlates, and it cannot be ascertained that in all cases sex will have no effect on the correlates. The advantages of this system for interpreting MMPI data in public psychiatric institutions are discussed. (48 ref)—*Journal summary.*

11298. Hamilton, J. Ogden. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) **Prediction of persistence and performance with the Hermans Prestatic Motivation Test.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 915-920.—H. J. Hermans's Prestatic Motivation Test, a questionnaire measure of achievement motivation, is easier to administer and to score than are its projective counterparts, the TAT and the French Test of Insight, and it need not be administered under controlled conditions. In 2 independent studies of its predictive validity, using a total of 65 undergraduates, Hermans's measure was positively related to persistence and to performance in academic examinations, both when the measure was used alone and when it was combined with the Mandler-Sarason

Test Anxiety Questionnaire as a measure of resultant motivation. Moreover, although Hermans's French Test of Insight was related to persistence as in earlier research, it was not related to Herman's measure. It is concluded that Hermans's questionnaire taps a psychological characteristic that is manifest in achievement directed behavior, but that this characteristic is something other than the achievement motive of the TAT.—*Journal abstract.*

11299. Harper, Frank B. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **The validity of some alternative measures of achievement motivation.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 905-909.—Two tests commonly used in research on achievement motivation, the TAT and the Test Anxiety Questionnaire, have been criticized for a number of shortcomings involving reliability, validity, and ease of scoring. The present study examined the retrospective validity of 2 alternate measures which appear to overcome many of the objections to the former tests. These alternate measures are the Need Achievement scale of the Personality Research Form and the Debilitating Anxiety scale of the Achievement Anxiety Test. An analysis of variance comparing the relative academic achievement of 2 samples of graduate students ($N = 636$) was performed through using high and low scoring comparisons on the 2 measures. Results show that academic achievement was significantly related to scores on the tests. The alternate measures are therefore recommended to researchers for further study of achievement motivation.—*Journal abstract.*

11300. Hodo, Gary L. (U Alabama) **Clinical validation of the factored MMPI.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5194.

11301. Hoey, Henry P. (California State U, Hayward) **The projected self-concept scale.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 380-381.—In an attempt to assess some unreported aspects of self-concept, the heroes of TAT stories identified by 148 undergraduates were rated blindly on a 7-point scale. The resulting projected self-concepts did not correlate significantly with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale or with Byrne's Repression Sensitization Scale. Apparently, the projected self-concept scale was able to circumvent defensive styles and yield information about self-concepts that is not equivalent to reported self-concepts. It remains to be determined whether the projective self-concept scale yields clinically valid information. *Journal summary.*

11302. Hoogstraten, Joh. & Christiaans, H. H. (U Amsterdam, Netherlands) **The relationship of the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal to sex and four selected personality measures for a sample of Dutch first-year psychology students.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 969-973. In reaction to an earlier publication by A. Simon and L. O. Ward (see PA, Vol 54 (6421) on the 1952 version of the Watson-Glaser (W-G) Critical Thinking Appraisal, the present study examined the relationship of the 1964 forms of the same instrument to 4 selected noncognitive measures for a sample of 190 undergraduates. Except for Subtest 5, Evaluation of Arguments, subtest and total score means were significantly lower for Form ZM than for Form YM. Reliabilities of the

subtests ranged from only .22 to .69. Total score reliability estimates, however, were .72 (ZM) and .77 (YM). No sex differences were found. The correlation between the W-G total scores and those on the extraversion-introversion measure was not significant. Correlations of the W-G measure with other personality characteristics (neuroticism and rigidity) were also close to zero. As for version ZM of the W-G measure, the performance was significantly associated with test-defensiveness.—*Journal abstract.*

11303. Jensen, Joan M.; Michael, Joan J. & Michael, William B. (California State U, Long Beach) **The concurrent validity of the Primary Self-Concept Scale for a sample of third-grade children.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 1011-1016.—Estimated the reliability for the 8 factor scales of the 24-item Primary Self-Concept Scale (PSCS) obtained from 2 administrations to a sample of 83 3rd graders. Concurrent validity coefficients of the 8 scales also were determined relative to the same 8 factors on the Teacher Questionnaire (TQ) designed to reflect teachers' perceptions of children's behaviors in these 8 factor categories. Scores on 4 scales of the PSCS on its 1st administration and on 3 scales on its 2nd administration yielded statistically significant validity (ϕ) coefficients with scores on corresponding factor categories of the TQ.—*Journal abstract.*

11304. Kaufman, Alan S. & Hollenbeck, George P. **Factor analysis of the standardization edition of the McCarthy scales.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 358-362.—Used portions of the normative sample data from 373 Ss for factor analyses of the standardization edition of the McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities (MSCA) at ages 3, 5, and 7. At each of the 3 age levels, several different factor analytic techniques were used. The fact that each technique gave similar results within each age level supported the stability of the underlying structure of the MSCA. At each age level, General Cognitive, Memory, and Motor factors emerged, although the precise makeup of the Memory factor varied from age to age. Verbal, Quantitative, and Perceptual-Performance factors were also isolated, but these were not consistent across the age range. The factors found to characterize the standardization edition of the MSCA generally were similar to factors that have emerged in analyses of other children's cognitive test batteries. However, the MSCA structure also possessed a certain amount of uniqueness, particularly with regard to the noncognitive Motor factor, which appeared at all age levels.—*Journal summary.*

11305. Kumar, Santosh. (California Inst of Technology) **Reliability and validity of a cross-modal test of spatial ability.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 805-806.—The Space Relations subtest of the Differential Aptitude Test (DAT), the revised version of the Cross-Modal Test of Spatial Ability (adapted from the DAT), and a marker test for the cognition of figural transformation ability of J. P. Guilford's structure of intellect model were administered to 86 college freshmen. Using the Spearman-Brown formula, the reliability of the cross-modal test was .92. The validity coefficient of correlation between the DAT original and the adapted test was .75. The cross-modal test correlated .50 with the

cognition of figural transformation ability.—*Journal abstract.*

11306. Mlott, Sylvester R. (Medical U of S Carolina) **The Mini-Mult and its use with adolescents.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 376-377.—Explored the relationship between the standard MMPI and the 71-item Mini-Mult with 75 male and female adolescent inpatients of a psychiatric unit of a university hospital. Results indicate that the error introduced by the short form tends to be relatively small and suggest that the Mini-Mult is applicable to inpatient adolescents. The 2 forms agreed closely in profile patterning, in diagnostic formulation, and in revealing various forms of psychopathology in approximately 91% of the cases.—*Journal summary.*

11307. Ollendick, Duane G.; Murphy, Michael J. & Ollendick, Thomas H. (Indiana State U) **Peabody Individual Achievement Test: Concurrent validity with juvenile delinquents.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 935-938.—Examined the concurrent validity of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test with the Wide Range Achievement Test and WISC in 18 12-16 yr old male incarcerated delinquents. Intercorrelations between subtests of the 1st 2 tests were significant, as was the Peabody Achievement Total Test with the WISC Full Scale IQ. However, the 2 achievement measures agreed in terms of gross intellectual classification less than 56% of the time on all subtests. As the Peabody Achievement subtest, Mathematics, vs Wide Range subtest, Arithmetic, yielded significantly different achievement levels, the 2 were not measuring comparable achievement levels. Substitution of one for the other is questionable. Suggestions are made for research concerning concurrent validity employing the present methodology.—*Journal abstract.*

11308. Olthof, E. Vaughn. (Ohio U) **The development of a refined scoring system for the vocabulary subtest of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7592.

11309. Pattie, Anne H. & Gilleard, Christopher J. (Clifton Hosp, York, England) **A brief psychogeriatric assessment schedule: Validation against psychiatric diagnosis and discharge from hospital.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 489-493.—Presents findings of part of an investigation which is designed to establish the validity of the Clifton Assessment Scale (a brief psychogeriatric assessment procedure) and the Stockton Geriatric Rating Schedule. 100 consecutive admissions over age 60 were assessed soon after admission to the acute wards of a psychiatric hospital. Results indicate a close relationship between the scores and psychiatric diagnoses. Outcome was differentiated in terms of discharge home or of transfer to psychogeriatric and to other nonpsychogeriatric wards, and significant differences were obtained between groups. The assessment procedure had predictive validity comparable with other reported procedures, with the advantages of brevity and test acceptability for an elderly population.—*Journal abstract.*

11310. Perney, Jan. (Boston Coll) **The development and validation of the Student Opinion Inventory factor scales.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*,

1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 983-986.—Describes the development of the Student Opinion Inventory (SOI), an instrument designed to measure attitudes of students in secondary schools toward several aspects of their schools. An investigation was conducted with 367 high school students to determine the concurrent validity of the SOI factor scales and to examine the reproducibility of the reliability estimates found in pilot studies of the instrument. Responses to the SOI indicated that 5 of the 6 factor scales possessed some concurrent validity. Furthermore, the obtained reliabilities of the factor scales were relatively high for attitudinal measures and closely reproduced reliability estimates established by the final pilot study of the instrument.—*Journal abstract.*

11311. Poole, M. Julianna. (U Rochester) **The development of a Spanish language version of the Slosson Intelligence Test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1509.

11312. Price, Lewis & Eliot, John. (U Maryland) **Convergent and discriminant validities of two sets of measures of spatial orientation and visualization.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 975-977.—Responses from 39 high school sophomores to the Eliot-Price tests of spatial orientation and visualization and to the Guilford-Zimmerman Aptitude Survey were evaluated in terms of the multitrait-multimethod matrix technique. The Eliot-Price tests met all criteria for convergent and discriminant validity. However, the Guilford-Zimmerman tests did not meet one of the criteria for discriminant validity. It is concluded that the Eliot-Price tests appear to be more nearly precise measures of spatial orientation and visualization.—*Journal abstract.*

11313. Rivera, Felipe U. (Catholic U of America) **The Bender Gestalt test among Mexican children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1536.

11314. Rodgers, Robert F. & Goodman, Jay. (Ohio State U, Office of Student Services) **The development of a residence-hall counselor evaluation scale.** *College Student Personnel*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(5), 400-404.—Describes the development, rationale, and reliability and validity evaluation of a 24-item attitude scale for measuring the effectiveness of student residence hall counselors. Correlational data on the instrument's relationship to the Adjective Check List and the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior scale are presented, self-report and rating-others forms are described, and differences between different types of residence hall counselors are identified. (15 ref)

11315. Sanford, David G. (Texas Tech U) **A work inhibited scale for a hospitalized veteran sample.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4730.

11316. Sansone, George F. (Boston U, School of Education) **The development of measures of autonomy among elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1513.

11317. Seay, Thomas A. & Riley, F. Terrill. (Kutztown State Coll) **A preliminary validation of an instrument to measure the degree of counselor restrictive-nonrestrictive cognitive orientation.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 921-928.—Defines the restrictive-nonrestrictive dimension of counseling

which refers to a holistic orientation for experiencing life by the receptivity toward the processing of and responding to sources of internal and external stimuli. To establish validity for the Counselor R Scale, which measures cognitive functioning along this dimension, 111 counselor trainees in a training program designed to produce open and humanistic counselors were compared on this Scale. The Rokeach Dogmatism Scale was included for analysis, since it was thought to be a component of the restrictive-nonrestrictive dimension. In the use of a 2×4 analysis of variance design for unequal n 's, the study provided data supporting the hypothesis that counselors in different phases of their training would differ in their scores on the Counselor R Scale. As a trainee progresses through a humanistically oriented training program, he or she can be expected to move from the restrictive to the nonrestrictive ends of the measured dimension.—*Journal abstract.*

11318. Stewart, David W. & Griffith, G. M. (Central Louisiana State Hosp, Pineville) **Factor analysis of Zuckerman's Sensation-Seeking Scale.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 849-850.—A principal components analysis of undergraduates' scores on the Sensation-Seeking Scale IV followed by a varimax rotation provided some support to the factorial validity of some of M. Zuckerman's subscales. It is suggested that the dimensions of sensation seeking were arbitrarily limited in earlier work on the problem.

11319. Szegedi, Márton. (Simmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary) **[A statistical validity examination of Raven's Intelligence Test by a Hungarian random sampling.]** (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 194-201.—Investigated 300 residents of Budapest, ages 15-60 yrs, who formed a representative sample of the Budapest population, using the original Raven's Progressive Matrices. Measurement inaccuracies arising from the present-day use of the test will be corrected through the ongoing standardization process. (Russian & English summaries)—*F. Mester.*

11320. Taylor, L. J. (Memorial U, Inst for Research in Human Abilities, St Johns, Canada) **The Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test: What does it measure?** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 777-778.

Administered the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT), Form A, the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence, and the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities individually to 133 lower-socioeconomic-status kindergartners and 1st graders from Newfoundland and Labrador. Pearsonian correlations and factor analyses of PPVT scores were performed in relation to results from the other 2 measures. Results indicate that the PPVT is not an adequate measure of either linguistic or intellectual abilities and should be used, at best, only as a supplementary tool.—*B. McLean.*

11321. Tiedermann, Joachim. (Pädagogische Hochschule Niedersachsen, Abteilung Hannover, W Germany) **[Assessing constructive validity of school readiness tests.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(4), 281-294. Explored the concept of school readiness by testing 2 hypotheses concerning construct validation: test scores are (a) resistant to learning and (b) independent of intelligence. Empirical evidence is presented which fails

to support either hypothesis. It is concluded that school readiness tests are inadequate to explain the basic concept of readiness and that test results represent actual learning capacity. The implications of these results with respect to readiness are discussed. (English summary) (44 ref)—*R. Scott.*

11322. Tokar, Edward B. & Stofflet, Frederick. (Norfolk Public Schools, VA) **The validity of the SRA Achievement Series, Multilevel Edition: Reading, Language Arts, and Arithmetic subtests for minority and non-minority group fourth grade pupils.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 1029-1031.—Obtained significant positive correlations, with 1 exception, between ratings of 92 4th graders by teachers on a 3-point scale and scores on the Reading, Language Arts, and Arithmetic subtests of the Science Research Associates (SRA) Achievement Series, Multilevel Edition (Blue Form E). Results suggest that these subtests would be valid measures of group academic achievement by both minority and nonminority children. A nonsignificant correlation between SRA Reading and teacher's rating of minority group S reading achievement suggests a need for further investigation. Correlations between SRA subtest scores and teacher's ratings ranged from .20 to .57 for minority group Ss and from .46 to .55 for nonminority group Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

11323. Vidall, Joseph J. (U Oregon) **An experimental development of a unipolar semantic differential technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4723.

11324. Woodbury, Roger & Shurling, James. (Wilson County Technical Inst, NC) **Factorial dimensions of the Jesness Inventory with Black delinquents.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 979-981.—Identified the personality dimensions in the Jesness Inventory among 250 adjudicated Black delinquent males (mean age = 14.6 yrs). A principal components factor analysis with a varimax rotation identified 3 factors: self-estrangement, social isolation, and immaturity. The proportions of total common-factor variance accounted for by the 3 factors were .511, .286, and .203, respectively. Results suggest that the factors might be a part of a larger alienation construct in Black delinquents.—*Journal abstract.*

11325. Wotruba, Thomas R. & Price, Karl F. (San Diego State U) **Relationships among four measures of achievement motivation.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 911-914.—Two new paper-and-pencil tests of achievement motivation developed by H. J. Hermans (1970) and by A. Mehrabian (1968) were examined to determine whether they might be comparable to 2 older measures, the TAT Need Achievement scale and the Achievement scale of the EPPS. The 4 measures were administered to 65 undergraduates. Although the results reflect a modest (.30) correlation between the Hermans and the TAT, no other significant correlations among pairs of the 4 achievement measures were found. Results lend support to past findings that the various achievement measures would appear to be measuring dissimilar constructs.—*Journal abstract.*

11326. Yonker, Robert J. (Kent State U) **A methodological investigation of the development of a semantic**

differential to assess self-concept. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5502-5503.

Statistics & Mathematics

11327. **Bartoszyk, G. D. & Lienert, G. A.** (U Düsseldorf, Psychologisches Inst, W Germany) [Beta coefficients as measures of asymmetry in Bowker experimental designs.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 175-182.—Based on the beta-coefficient of asymmetry in a 2×2 table, several asymmetry coefficients are derived for the general case of $k \times k$ tables. Two of these are of practical value: (a) The beta-w-coefficient can be used to assess treatment effects against controls either with repeated measures of the same sample or with matched pairs. (b) The Wita-l-coefficient serves in the evaluation of changes in reactions, if the reactions can be categorized into k-classes and only 1 reaction can be realized at a time. (English & French summaries)—*W. J. Koppitz*.

11328. **Chaikert, Boonplook.** (Iowa State U) Allocation of resources to maximize power in analysis of covariance when both variables are measured with error. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5236.

11329. **Eaton, William W.** (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) Causal models for the study of prevalence. *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 415-426.—Notes a possible defect in a paradigm often used in making causal inference. The defect is explicated by examining the epidemiological concepts of incidence, prevalence, and duration. The concepts are related by the formula: $P = I \times D$. The technique of decomposition, from path analysis, is applied to the formula. The decomposition allows a clearer analysis of the dynamics involved in the causation of a given behavior. An example, with data from a cohort study of mental disorder, is presented. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11330. **Halderson, Judith S.** (U Kansas) An empirical investigation of error rates and measures of association in factorial analysis of variance designs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7583-7584.

11331. **Kocher, A. Thel.** (U Kansas) An investigation of the effects of nonhomogeneous within-group regression coefficients upon the F-test of analysis of covariance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7587-7588.

11332. **Mayo, Robert J.** (Purdue U) Correlation: Its visual presentation and logical interpretation. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 735-745.—Presents 3 conceptual representations of correlation and evaluates them in terms of the extent to which they deal with various sources of respondent bias. The basic hurdles the researcher must overcome before the results of simple correlational analysis allow inferences to be drawn are discussed, along with potential misinterpretations involving the level of significance and various other issues surrounding the use of the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11333. **Meddis, Ray.** (London U, Bedford Coll, England) Statistical handbook for non-statisticians. London, England: McGraw Hill, 1975. viii, 162 p.

11334. **Noe, Michael J.** (U Illinois) Empirical comparison of several test procedures in the repeated measures design. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7591.

11335. **Scanlon, R. Lorcan.** (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) The joint effects of simultaneously violating the homogeneity of regression and homogeneity of variance assumptions on the F-test in the analysis of covariance: A Monte Carlo simulation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5230.

11336. **Scheifley, Verda M.** (Michigan State U) Analysis of repeated measures data: A simulation study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1513-1514.

11337. **Schultz, James V.** (U Wisconsin) The approximate sampling distributions for certain asymptotic properties of random graphs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1514.

11338. **Thornburg, Harvey L.** (U Illinois) An investigation of interrelations of abilities in Guilford's Structure-of-Intellect. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7599.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (HUMAN)

11339. **Becker, Walter W.** (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology) Locus of control in relation to the processes of attention and recall. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5160-5161.

11340. **Berg, Kathleen M.** (U Wisconsin) Elicitation of acoustic startle in the human. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5217-5218.

11341. **Ferguson, Don P.** (Oklahoma State U) Reaction time and movement time relationships and comparisons by race, sex, and body type. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5687.

11342. **Fleishman, Edwin A.** (U California, Graduate School of Administration, Irvine) Toward a taxonomy of human performance. *American Psychologist*, 1975(Dec), Vol 30(12), 1127-1149.—Discusses general problems in the development of taxonomic systems for describing human tasks and performance. Alternative approaches and provisional classification schemes are presented. Specific techniques of measurement and scaling, applicable to certain task classification systems, are described and their reliability evaluated. Attempts to evaluate these systems are summarized, and attempts to apply them to several areas of human performance research (e.g., studies of drug effects, learning procedures, alcohol, and vigilance) are examined. A series of studies linking task characteristics with ability requirements is described. Some of this research is considered encouraging, in that the generalizability of data on performance increases when certain classification systems are used to describe the tasks utilized in such research. (44 ref)—*Author abstract*.

11343. **Gardner, Rick M.; Beltramo, Janelle S. & Krinsky, Richard.** (U Southern Colorado) Pupillary

changes during encoding, storage, and retrieval of information. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 951-955.—Six undergraduate volunteers were each auditorily presented 6 lists of 7-digit numbers for retention intervals of 0, 5, and 10 sec. Pupil size was recorded during stimulus presentation, retention interval, and recall of items. Results indicate that pupil dilation occurred during encoding and retrieval of stimulus items. Pupillary constriction was found during the retention interval when rehearsal was presumed to occur.—*Journal abstract*.

11344. Ohlsson, Monica; Sjöberg, Hans & Dornič, Stanislav. (U Stockholm, Inst of Applied Psychology, Sweden) **Effects of physical fitness on mental performance after physical work.** *Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, U Stockholm*, 1975, No 62, 8 p.—Two groups of 20-38 yr old college students with different levels of physical fitness (24 well-trained and 24 less well-trained males) performed a serial mental task immediately after physical work of 5 different degrees of difficulty. The task included high information load, placing great demands on continuous concentration, switching of attention, and sensory (short-term) memory. The physically more fit group performed significantly better (committed markedly less errors) than the less fit. Results indicate that the former group could better resist the negative aftereffects of physical effort, in spite of the fact that the relative physical work load levels were the same for both groups. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11345. Warm, Joel S.; Stutz, Robert M. & Vassolo, Pamela A. (U Cincinnati) **Intermodal transfer in temporal discrimination.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 281-286. Attempted to determine whether training for accuracy in temporal discrimination would transfer across sensory modalities. A fractionation method was used in which 60 18-27 yr old males bisected the durations of acoustic and visual signals at 3 standard intervals (6, 12, and 18 sec). Absolute error was the performance index. Half of the Ss were trained with acoustic stimuli and then tested in vision; the remainder were trained in vision and tested in audition. Similar negatively accelerated acquisition functions were noted for both modalities. Positive intermodal transfer, characterized by symmetry across modalities, was obtained at all standard durations. Results are considered to provide support for the notion that a common mechanism underlies temporal discriminations in different sensory systems. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Perception & Motor Processes

11346. Alegria, Jesus. (Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Lab de Psychologie Experimentale, Belgium) **Sequential effects of foreperiod duration as a function of the frequency of foreperiod repetitions.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(4), 243-250. An examination of sequential effects of foreperiod duration in reaction time (RT) tasks suggests a description of the Ss' strategy in terms of a tendency to expect foreperiod repetitions. The present experiment examined what factors influence this basic tendency using 6 university students. Two foreperiod distributions differing in the frequency of repetitions (33 and 66%) but with the same frequency of individual foreperiods were used. In both

cases faster RTs coincided with foreperiod repetitions. Important differences appeared, nevertheless, between the 2 foreperiod distributions; RTs for repetitions were faster when repetitions were frequent than when they were not, and repetitions of the same foreperiod more than once led to further RT decreases only when foreperiod repetitions were frequent. The tendency to expect repetitions varied from trial to trial in a way which depended on long-term factors such as the frequency with which the expected foreperiod duration coincided with the foreperiod actually presented.—*Journal abstract*.

11347. Bard, Chantal. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of object flight variation and subject experience upon speed and accuracy of ball trajectory prediction in three-dimensional space.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5681.

11348. Bartz, Douglas W. (U Missouri, Family Study Ctr, Kansas City) **Self-acceptance and disconfirming feedback as influences upon performance of a gross motor skill.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(4), 251-257.—Assessed the performance of 120 low and high self-acceptance (as measured by a revision of E. M. Berger's 1952 Acceptance of Self and Others questionnaire) university students on a novel gross motor skill while receiving feedback discrepant with an induced level of performance expectancy. Ss in the high and low disconfirming feedback groups received confirming feedback after Trials 1-4 and disconfirming feedback after Trials 5-10. Discrepant feedback as an experimental manipulation did not affect the performance of either group of Ss. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive dissonance theory.—*Journal abstract*.

11349. Berthold, Howard C. & Slowiaczek, Maria L. (Union Coll, Union U) **Visual significance of pupillary response to an auditory task.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 821-822.—20 student volunteers simultaneously performed visual and auditory detection tasks under low- or moderate-interference conditions. Pupillary dilation accompanied increased cognitive load, such as that caused by the auditory tasks. Errors in the visual task increased when the auditory task became more difficult. The increase was greater when the effects of pupillary dilation were blocked by an artificial pupil.—*Journal abstract*.

11350. Docherty, David. (U Oregon) **Performance on selected motor skills following reduction of peripheral sensory feedback.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7572.

11351. Gray, Clyde T.; Gray, Cynthia R. & Lochlin, John C. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Time perception: Effects of introversion-extraversion and task interest.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 703-708.—Selected 32 highly extraverted and 32 highly introverted female college students from 600 who were administered the Maudsley Personality Inventory. Ss rated the interest value and estimated the duration of 3-min intervals filled with reading. There were 3 dull and 3 interesting readings. It was hypothesized that time perceptions of extraverts and introverts would differ when their interest in the task was dissimilar. However, no personality differences in time perception and few in interest were found; both extraverts and introverts

judged the intervals to be shorter when the reading was interesting.—*Journal abstract.*

11352. Hall, Molly J.; Bartoshuk, Linda M.; Cain, William S. & Stevens, Joseph C. (Yale U) **PTC taste blindness and the taste of caffeine.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb). Vol 253(5491), 442-443.—Measured the taste thresholds of 10 undergraduates sensitive to the bitter substance phenylthiourea or phenylthiocarbamide (PTC), designated "tasters," and 10 less sensitive Ss, designated "nontasters" or "taste blind." Thresholds were measured for 5 compounds: PTC, QHCl, urea, caffeine, and NaCl. Ss sorted the substances, presented in decreasing concentrations, into 2 groups, those with taste and those without, and assigned numbers proportional to the perceived intensity of the stimuli. For both groups of Ss, thresholds for both PTC and caffeine showed bimodal distribution, and caffeine thresholds were correlated with PTC thresholds ($r = .83, p < .001$). None of the other substances produced these results. These and other findings are discussed as they relate to other studies and to problems of multiple taste receptor sites, sensory coding, and taste sensitivity to caffeine. (17 ref)—*J. Davis.*

11353. Hallett, P. E. & Lightstone, A. D. (U Toronto, Inst of Biomedical Engineering, Canada) **Saccadic eye movements to flashed targets.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 107-114.—A target presented as a flash in darkness, before, during, or after a saccade in 2 Ss with normal visual acuity, elicited a subsequent goal-directed saccade of normal amplitude and appropriate latency. In a flashed target variation of the Wheelless paradigm, "cancellation time" was not observed in circumstances where the 1st target was believed to be ineffective. Latency was approximately the same whether target steps were synchronized to saccades or not. Little or no processing for a primary saccade occurred before the prior primary saccade. (French & German summaries) (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11354. Hallett, P. E. & Lightstone, A. D. (U Toronto, Inst of Biomedical Electronics, Canada) **Saccadic eye movements towards stimuli triggered by prior saccades.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 99-106.—In an experiment with 2 Ss with normal visual acuity, the beginning of a saccade triggered a step in target position, and then the target was extinguished 1-300 msec later. A primary saccade followed with normal accuracy and approximately normal latency. A corrective saccade to the invisible target was possible if the target was lit during the early part of the prior primary saccade. It is concluded that important visual stimulation can occur during saccades, and the interaction of retinal and eye position information is such that saccades are goal-directed. The only finding reminiscent of perceptual "saccadic suppression" and mislocation effects is that a target which steps to a position ahead of a saccade is sometimes ignored. (French & German summaries) (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11355. Heller, Morton A. & Levanthal, Gloria. (William Paterson Coll) **Delay in retention of forms.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 903-906.—10 forms were drawn on the palms of 48 undergraduate volunteers who were without vision. Ss were then required haptically to explore 3 forms and choose the

drawn shape. Three intervals—0, 5, and 15-sec—were inserted between the presentation of the drawn form and the choice. It was expected that there would be a decline in the accuracy of form recognition with an increase in delay. Form recognition was significantly superior with no delay, and loss of shape information seemed to occur rather quickly, since there was no significant difference in the accuracy of form recognition between the 2 longer delays.—*Journal abstract.*

11356. Hogan, Harlin W. (Tulane U) **Comparative time perception as a function of stimulus complexity, extraversion, need for achievement, and social class.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7329.

11357. Kutas, Marta; McCarthy, G. & Donchin, E. (U Illinois) **Differences between sinistrals' and dextrals' ability to infer a whole from its parts: A failure to replicate.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 455-464.—Attempted to replicate an experiment by R. D. Nebes (1971) which suggested that left- and right-handed Ss differ in perceptual abilities. In 3 experiments, a total of 102 undergraduates were administered Nebes' arc-circle test, in which Ss examine an arc with their fingers and identify to which of 3 circles the arc belongs. In all 3 studies the differences predicted by Nebes between the ability of sinistral and dextral Ss were not found. Furthermore, the performance on the task did not depend on the mode of response (pointing to vs naming of the correct circle). (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11358. Luchins, Abraham S. & Luchins, Edith H. (State U New York, Albany) **Wertheimer's seminars revisited: Problems in perception.** I. Albany, NY: State U New York, Dept of Psychology Reports, 1972. 327 p.—Presents the 1st of the series of volumes that reconstruct M. Wertheimer's seminal seminars on perception. Simple problems and demonstrations are presented to illustrate some of the now classical issues that Gestalt psychology raised in its revolt against traditional psychology.

11359. Magill, Richard A. & Powell, Frank M. (Texas A&M U) **Is the reaction time-movement time relationship "essentially zero"?** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 720-722.—Hypothesized that, if reaction-time-movement-time (RT-MT) correlations are essentially zero, then the magnitude of that correlation should not be subject to variation due to the manipulation of various experimental variables. 18 male and 18 female undergraduates were tested with either RT-MT together or done separately. Results indicate significant relationships for males but not for females. The "essentially zero" position is discussed as being procedurally specific.—*Journal abstract.*

11360. Marcel, Tony & Rajan, Paul. (U Sussex, Lab of Experimental Psychology, Brighton, England) **Lateral specialization for recognition of words and faces in good and poor readers.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 489-497.—Investigated perception of words and faces presented unilaterally to the right or left visual field in 40 7-9 yr olds. 5-letter words were presented in 1 session and unfamiliar faces in a 2nd session 1 wk later. In the 1st task good readers showed greater right-field superiority than poor readers. In the 2nd task, a left visual field superiority was demonstrated for faces, but

the extent of this asymmetry was not related to reading ability nor to the extent of lateral asymmetry in word recognition. It is concluded that the development of hemispheric specialization for verbal processing is unrelated to that for visuo-spatial processing and while the former affects reading proficiency the latter does not. (French & German summaries) (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11361. Murakami, Takashi. (Tokyo U of Education, Japan) [Individual difference and response variability in magnitude scale and category scale of weight.] (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 46(3), 142-151.—Magnitude scales with 3 different moduli and a processed category scale of weight were constructed for each of 12 Ss using 13 stimuli ranging from 13 gm to 200 gm. A 2-stimulus 2-response identification experiment was also performed. Individual magnitude scale and category scale were approximated by power function and logarithmic function, respectively, although slight but nonnegligible deviations and individual difference existed. The variabilities of these 2 scales were in the same order while the variabilities in identification experiment were remarkably small. Power law exponents were independent of these variabilities.—*English abstract*.

11362. Pargman, David; Bender, Peter & Deshaies, Paul. (Florida State U) **Correlation between visual disembedding and basketball shooting by male and female varsity college athletes.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 956.—Correlated the Group Hidden Figures Test scores of varsity basketball players with the seasonal field-goal and free-throw shooting efficiency of each S. Test scores were not significantly correlated with either percentages of free throws or field goals.

11363. Price, Kenneth P. & Tursky, Bernard. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **The effect of varying stimulus parameters on judgments of nociceptive electrical stimulation.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 663-666.—Tested the effect of varying duration and increment of step-increase of electrical stimulation on the reliability and interjudgment predictability of subjective nociceptive judgments (discomfort, pain, and tolerance). Ss were 12 male undergraduates. Differences in mA levels for the nociceptive judgments were consistent but small in comparison to the changes in step and duration. Previous findings related to reliability and predictability of the judgments were confirmed, and the implications of these findings for the use of electrical stimulation as a pain stimulus are discussed. *Journal abstract*.

11364. Sleet, David A. (U Toledo) **Consolidation theory and its application to learning a perceptual-motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5695-5696.

11365. Smith, John G. (U Southern California) **Retrospective interference in motor short-term memory: A test of Pepper and Herman's hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5696.

11366. Smoll, Frank L. (U Washington, Seattle) **Between-days consistency in personal tempo.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 731-734.—Between-days performance of repetitive movements at a

self-paced tempo was studied in 60 undergraduate volunteers. Ss performed an accuracy task involving successive arm swings at an individually chosen tempo on each of 2 consecutive days. Between-days correlations for Ss' selected tempos of performance and within-S variance in motor response times indicated that personal tempo is at least a moderately stable attribute.—*Journal abstract*.

11367. Summers, Jeffery J. (U Melbourne, Parkville, Australia) **The role of timing in motor program representation.** *Journal of Motor Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(4), 229-241.—Attempted to determine the degree to which the timing and sequencing components of a motor skill are related in motor-program representation in a serial keypressing task. 40 Ss in 4 equal groups practiced on event sequences varying in the form of the inherent temporal structure. Following training Ss attempted to execute the event sequences from memory as quickly as possible where the maintenance of the inherent temporal structure was not required. Under speed instructions the entire sequence was speeded up, but performance was still strongly influenced by the overall temporal structure acquired during training. Results suggest that the relative timing of events is an integral part of motor program representation, particularly in skills involving rhythmic timing structures. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11368. Varney, Nils R. & Benton, Arthur L. (U Iowa, Neurosensory Ctr) **Tactile perception of direction in relation to handedness and familial handedness.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 449-454.—Investigated the accuracy of perception of the direction of tactile stimulation of brief duration applied to the palms of the hands in relation to hand preference and familial background in 102 normal college students. Perception of direction was significantly more accurate on the left hand than on the right in right-handed Ss. Left-handed Ss showed no trend toward superior performance on either hand. Familial handedness background was a significant and independent determinant of lateral pattern of performance. Right-handed Ss with a purely dextral familial background showed clear superiority on the left hand while those who had a left-handed parent showed no lateral asymmetry in performance. Left-handed Ss with right-handed parents showed no lateral asymmetry in performance but those with a left-handed parent showed clear superiority on the right hand.—*Journal abstract*.

11369. Yasui, Syozo & Young, Laurence R. (California Inst of Technology) **Perceived visual motion as effective stimulus to pursuit eye movement system.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 906-908.—Eyetracking by 4 human Ss of a foveal afterimage during angular head oscillation in the dark produced smooth eye movements exceeding those for normal vestibular nystagmus and a reduction in the frequency of the fast phase component of nystagmus eye movements. Results support a closed loop extension of the corollary discharge theory, with oculomotor commands based on perceived object velocity.—*Journal abstract*.

11370. Zuckerman, Carl P. (Swarthmore Coll) **On perception.** New York, NY: Quadrangle, 1976. xviii, 490 p. \$15.—Assembles a number of the author's important

papers, written during 35 yrs of research, on perceptual adaptation and perceptual learning. A new and previously unpublished study concerning neutral color is included.

Visual Perception

11371. **Abresch, Johannes & Sarris, Viktor.** (Technische U Aachen, W Germany) **Anchor effects and figural aftereffects: A comparative psychophysical investigation.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 791-796.—Perceptual contrast effect was studied as a special anchor effect in Exp I and as a special figural aftereffect in Exp II. The influence of stimulus onset asynchrony on contrast and assimilation effects, induced and measured by different psychophysical methods, was investigated in a total of 252 14-15 yr old students. Stimuli were circular beams of light projected on screens (Delboef type of illusion). When anchor and series stimuli were shown and the latter were judged by means of a rating scale, stimulus onset asynchrony had no substantial influence on the contrast effect (Exp I). When the constant method was applied, the asynchrony altered considerably the shape of the contrast effect (Exp II). (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11372. **Andriessen, J. J. & Bouma, H.** (Inst voor Perceptie Onderzoek, Eindhoven, Netherlands) **Eccentric vision: Adverse interactions between line segments.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 71-78.—Examined adverse interactions between line stimuli in eccentric vision in a series of experiments with 2 normally seeing observers. Both contrast threshold and just noticeable difference of slant were measured for a test line as a function of the distance from a number of surrounding lines. Test lines were either parallel or perpendicular to the surrounding lines. Results show that interference affected both contrast threshold and just noticeable differences of slant with a clear-cut orientational specificity. The surprising result is the extensive spatial range of the interference. It is concluded that large-distance interference limits eccentric spatial vision in daily life much more than classic visual acuity limits would indicate, and makes eccentric vision probably quite different from "unfocused" foveal vision. (31 ref) *Journal abstract.*

11373. **de Weert, C. M. & Levelt, W. J.** (Psychologisch laboratorium der Katholieke U. Nijmegen, Netherlands) **Comparison of normal and dichoptic colour mixing.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 59-70. Dichoptic mixtures of equiluminous components of different wavelengths were matched with a binocularly presented "monocular" mixture of appropriate chosen amounts of the same color components. Three male Ss with normal color vision served in 2 experiments, and stimuli were chosen from the region of 490-630 nm. Although satisfactory color matches could be obtained, dichoptic mixtures differed from normal mixtures to a considerable extent. Midspectral stimuli tended to be more dominant in the dichoptic mixtures than either short or long wavelength stimuli. An attempt is made to describe the relation between monocular and dichoptic mixtures with 1 function containing a wavelength variable and an eye dominance parameter. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11374. **Destercke, H. P.** (U Louvain, Ctr de Psychologie Expérimentale et Comparée, Belgium) **[Measuring the stroboscopic effect as influenced by the two components of the period of stimulation.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 391-424.—Studied the spatial and temporal parameters of the perception of apparent movement by analyzing the thresholds obtained on several groups of observers. An electronic technique allowed the presentation of a sequence of points on a rectilinear trajectory 80 cm long. For the spatial parameter, there was an increase of threshold values (expressed in angular velocity) as a function of the increase of the observation angle. The influence of the temporal parameter was studied in terms of the duration of stimulation and of the interval between 2 successive stimuli. The interaction between these 2 durations can be considered in a single cyclic period and was registered in 2 types of stimulation: (a) when the duration of stimulation was kept constant, while the duration of intervals varied; (b) when a constant ratio was maintained between duration of stimulation and duration of interval. Results show that the influence of the temporal parameter is linked both with the distance between stimuli and with the type of stimulation. The inhibition and the summation of the effects of stimulation appear more clearly in the 2nd type. (20 ref)—*English summary.*

11375. **Drysdale, A. E.** (U Reading, England) **The movement after-effect and eye movements.** *Vision Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 15(10), 1171.—Experimental examination of the significance of eye movements in the production of movement aftereffects (MAEs), undertaken directly by using a stabilized retinal image, suggest that the MAE is independent both of the test stimulus and of the eyes.

11376. **Finch, Dennis.** **Description of a new visual illusion: A drawing of a four-dimensional cube.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 111-113.—The visual responses evoked by an oblique projection of a 4-dimensional cube are discussed, and attention is drawn to the visual complexity and illusions evoked by this figure.

11377. **Frisby, John P. & Julesz, Bela.** (U Sheffield, England) **The effect of length differences between corresponding lines on stereopsis from single and multi-line stimuli.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 83-87.—The amount of depth seen by 2 practiced Ss in a random line stereogram composed of orthogonal corresponding lines steadily diminished as line length increased. The line length required to destroy stereopsis completely was the same regardless of the disparity incorporated in the stereogram. Results with multiline stimuli are discussed in connection with previous observations made with single-line stimuli. It is suggested that depth shift effects found with single lines can be explained by supposing that orthogonal line percepts fuse at their endpoints and that as line length is increased this results in an altered retinal disparity of the endpoints and hence a shift in apparent depth. The findings with multiline stimuli cannot be explained in this simple fashion and require a model of stereopsis which takes into account interactions between elements in complex displays.—*Journal abstract.*

11378. Gilliland, Kirby & Haines, Richard F. (Northwestern U) **Binocular summation and peripheral visual response time.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Dec), Vol 52(12), 834-839. —Attempted to determine whether binocular summation occurred to reaction time (RT) stimuli imaged across the horizontal retinal meridian. 6 males were administered a peripheral visual response time test to the onset of brief, small stimuli imaged in 10° arc separation intervals across the dark adapted horizontal retinal meridian under binocular and both monocular viewing conditions. Results indicate that from 50° arc right to 50° arc left of the line of sight binocular summation is a reasonable explanation for the significantly faster binocular data. The stimulus position by viewing eye interaction was also significant. A discussion of these and other analyses is presented along with a review of related literature. —*Journal abstract.*
11379. Gulick, W. Lawrence & Lawson, Robert B. (Hamilton Coll) **Human stereopsis: A psychophysical approach.** New York, NY: Oxford U Press, 1976. 292 p. \$15. —Briefly describes the major historical contributions to depth perception in humans, and presents the results of 10 yrs of psychophysical research on stereopsis as it relates to the perception of form, contour, translucency, and geometrical illusions. Included is a computer program that determines retinal disparities.
11380. Hoffman, James E. (U Delaware) **Hierarchical stages in the processing of visual information.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Nov), Vol 18(5), 348-354. —Conducted an experiment with 4 undergraduates to determine the nature and temporal course of the interference provided by nonattended visual material. Ss' reaction times were measured for deciding which of 2 targets occupied the indicated position in 1 or 8 element displays. Placing replicas of the target in nonindicated display positions was equivalent to presenting the target alone. Members of the opposite response set produced maximum interference, while encodable and unencodable noise elements not belonging to a response set produced an intermediate decrement. For all display types, presenting the indicator prior to display onset decreased reaction time. Dividing each of the display elements into 2 parts and presenting the parts asynchronously provided evidence that Ss were indifferent to the presence of complete forms for the 1st 50 msec. Results are interpreted as supporting the existence of a hierarchical sequence of stages consisting of a preattentive stage which segregates the input into objects and an attentive stage which is likened to a spatial scanner responsible for synthesizing the crude preattentive features into recognizable forms. The concurrent operation of these stages provides for the redirection of attention when changes in the input are detected. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11381. Ikeda, Mitsuo & Takeuchi, Tetsuji. (Tokyo Inst of Technology, Japan) **Influence of foveal load on the functional visual field.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 255-260. —The functional visual field defined in terms of a discrimination task of a target presented peripherally among ambiguous background patterns was investigated for various foveal loads which were to be recognized at the central retina; Ss were a total of 8 undergraduate and graduate students. Foveal loads were numbers, letters, place names, traffic signs, and other figures to simulate commonplace situations for foveal information processing. Boundaries of the functional visual field were obtained for simple fixation and for certain foveal loads. Comparison of these boundaries clearly showed shrinkage of the functional visual field size with the foveal loads of greater recognition difficulty. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11382. King-Smith, P. E. (U Manchester, Inst of Science & Technology, England) **Visual detection analysed in terms of luminance and chromatic signals.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 69-70.
11383. Krulwitz, Judith E.; Warm, Joel S. & Wohl, Theodore H. (Iowa State U) **Effects of shifts in the rate of repetitive stimulation on sustained attention.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 245-249. —The effects of shifts in the rate of presentation of repetitive neutral events (background event rate) were studied in a visual vigilance task. A total of 72 undergraduates in 4 groups experienced either a high (21 events/min) or a low (6 events/min) event rate for 20 min and then experienced either the same or the alternate event rate for an additional 40 min. The temporal occurrence of critical target signals was identical for all groups, irrespective of event rate. The density of critical signals was 12 signals/20 min. By the end of the session, shifts in event rate were associated with changes in performance which resembled contrast effects found in other experimental situations in which shift paradigms were used. Relative to constant event rate control conditions, a shift from a low to a high event rate depressed the probability of signal detections, while a shift in the opposite direction enhanced the probability of signal detections. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*
11384. Layton, Arthur & Chan, Gerald. (U California School of Optometry, Berkeley) **Retinal and post-retinal components of visual illusions.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Dec), Vol 52(12), 862-866. —Describes a technique which permits control of input of the various elements of a visual illusion to each hemiretina and each hemisphere. When the retinal effects and postretinal effects were added, the result was greater than the total illusory effect. This is believed due to the mixing between hemispheres via the corpus callosum, and suggests a possible means of assessing the role of the corpus callosum. —*Journal abstract.*
11385. Leechey, Susan C.; Moskowitz-Cook, Anne; Brill, Sarah & Held, Richard. (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Orientational anisotropy in infant vision.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 900-902. —In a study with 24 6-50 wk old infants, Ss preferred to look at horizontal and vertical gratings rather than at oblique gratings only when they were at or near threshold spatial frequencies, as would be expected if acuity for oblique edges is lower than that for horizontal and vertical edges. That such a bias was found as early as 6 wks of age suggests that the orientational asymmetry of the visual system depends on endogenous maturation rather than exposure to a carpentered world. —*Journal abstract.*
11386. Leibowitz, H. W.; Hennessy, R. T. & Owens, D. A. (Pennsylvania State U) **The intermediate resting position of accommodation and some implications for space perception.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3),

162-170.—Data obtained with the laser optometer demonstrate that when viewing through small pupils, in the dark, or while observing a clinical acuity test chart, accommodation is strongly influenced by the individual's resting position of accommodation. These data are interpreted as supporting the intermediate resting position hypothesis as opposed to the more traditional view that the relaxed eye is accommodated for optical infinity. It is suggested that the intermediate resting position hypothesis provides a simple and parsimonious explanation for night, instrument, and empty field "myopias" in all of which inappropriate accommodations is manifested. Data confirming this interpretation are presented for instrument myopia while viewing through a microscope. Methodological and theoretical implications are discussed. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11387. Masterson, Brooks & Kennedy, John M. (U Toronto, Scarborough, Canada) **Building the Devil's Tuning Fork.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 107-109.—Presents illustrations of a constructed, real object which is a perceptually correct, although unlikely, version of the "impossible" figure, the Devil's Tuning Fork. The physical construction resolves the incompatible depth cues which occur to a person viewing the impossible figure.

11388. McMichael, Ellen & McCarthy, S. Viterbo. (Regis Coll) **Visual search through words and nonwords in horizontal and vertical orientations.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 740-742.—In a repeated measurement design, 18 female college students searched for target letters in 18 lists of common words, rare words, and nonwords arranged either vertically or horizontally. The mean search time in seconds for 3 trials in each of 6 conditions was expected to be significantly slower for nonwords than for words and for vertical orientations than for horizontal. More importantly, a significant interaction was predicted between direction of search and the type of list searched. Results confirm earlier findings that the 2 main effects were significant; the significant interaction provides empirical evidence that consideration needs to be given to both intraword redundancy and direction of visual search.—*Journal abstract*.

11389. Mollon, John D. & Ross, Helen. (U Cambridge, Psychological Lab, England) **Gregory on the sun illusion.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 115-118.—Presents a translation of James Gregory's (1668) passage "On the apparent size of the horizon and zenith sun," taken from his text *Geometriae Pars Universalis*. The fact of the larger appearance of the sun, as well as its oblate shape, when it is on the horizon than when it is higher in the sky, and its explanation as a kind of perceptual distortion, are both accurate.

11390. Rentschler, Ingo; Hiltz, Rudolf & Grimm, Wolfgang. (Inst für medizinische Optik der U München, W Germany) **Processing of positional information in the human visual system.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb), Vol 253(5491), 444-445.—Conducted experiments in which each of 2 Ss was shown a test line (T), with an inducing (L) to the right or left of it. Both lines were vertical and luminous, but the relative luminosity and the distance separating them were experimentally varied. The S indicated the apparent position of T by aligning 2

luminous dots with it, one above and one below. Results indicate that the detection of line stimuli and the neural evaluation of their positions are performed separately in the human visual system. Findings are discussed and compared with those of other studies.—*I. Davis*.

11391. Runeson, Sverker. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Visual prediction of collision with natural and nonnatural motion functions.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 261-266.—Results of an earlier author-conducted study (see PA, Vol 54:2286) show that a movement with constant velocity looks fast in the beginning and later slows down, whereas a certain type of accelerated motion (natural motion) looks constant throughout. In the present study with 11 Ss, it was predicted that early occlusion of a constant motion would lead to overestimation of velocity whereas late occlusion would not; with natural motion there would be no such difference. Constant and natural motions together with constant deceleration and constant acceleration motions were tested in a modified prediction-of-collision experiment. Results support the predictions. It is concluded that the phenomena previously found were operative also in a more complex perceptual task where the S's attention was not focused on velocity directly. The visual system seemed to achieve perception of partly occluded motion by applying a natural motion function rather than constant velocity. Acquaintance with the phenomena did not seem to alter the way they were perceived.—*Journal abstract*.

11392. Solman, R. T. (Australian National U, Canberra) **Effect of target separation on selective attention.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 755-760.—Four paid undergraduates with normal vision performed a visual search task in which they searched circular stimulus displays for 2 instances of a prespecified target. When a comparison was made of the total number of targets correctly located at each separation, no significant differences were found, suggesting that, within the range of separations (maximum of 2.53°) examined, the selective processing of the relevant items was not influenced by the distance separating them. Assuming that the redundancy of target items increased the probability of a target being perceived, the differences between the number of 1st targets correctly located and the number correct in a single target condition, were in the predicted direction but failed to reach significance. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11393. Vassilev, A. & Mitov, D. (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Inst of Physiology, Sofia) **Perception time and spatial frequency.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 89-92.—The time of detection of a feature of square-wave gratings (orientation or a small difference in spatial frequency between 2 adjacent gratings) was studied as a function of stimulus spatial frequency. The relative perception time was measured by the reaction time method or by the method of masking, using 4 experienced emmetropic Ss (including the authors). Perception time increased at grating frequencies above 4-6 c/deg, the effect being partly due to the lower contrast sensitivity at these frequencies. However, a delay was also found when increased contrast at high frequencies compensated for the lower sensitivity. The result suggests the existence of a mechanism for

processing a high spatial frequency stimulus which demands more time than that for processing a low spatial frequency. (Russian summary) (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11394. Vonèche, Jacques. (U Genève, Switzerland) [Mueller-Lyer revisited.] (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 381-389.—The Mueller-Lyer illusion can be separated into 2 adjacent and competing stimuli, "length" and "area." By using a model combining these 2 stimuli which assumes equality of force at $\Theta = 45^\circ$, a method was devised for predicting the dimensions of the Mueller-Lyer complementary figure. This was confirmed by experiment. It is believed that the occurrence of maximal Mueller-Lyer illusion at $\Theta = 30^\circ$ can also be predicted, or at least accounted for by using this approach. (German summary)

11395. Vonèche, Jacques. (U Genève, Switzerland) [Remarks on the theory of lateral inhibition.] (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 473-489.—Critically reviews lateral inhibition theory, which is considered as the paradigm of the energetic approach to perception. This approach is characterized by a static analysis of brightness distribution on the retina. A new geometric approach, based essentially on dynamic transformations of figures, is proposed. (German summary) (3 p ref)

11396. Weisstein, Naomi; Ozog, Gregory & Szoc, Ronald. (State U New York, Buffalo) A comparison and elaboration of two models of metacontrast. *Psychological Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 82(5), 325-343.—Metacontrast has been the subject of 2 neural network simulations by N. Weisstein (see PA, Vol 43:6482) and by B. Bridgeman (see PA, Vol 47:8008). The present article compares and elaborates on the 2 models, corrects flaws not inherent in the models' conceptualizations, and discusses the remaining shortcomings. The idea behind how U-shaped metacontrast functions are generated is similar in both models, but the assumptions about how the visual system is organized are quite different. In one of the models temporal ringing, combined with a complex and implausible linking hypothesis, is necessary in order for masking to be obtained; this model assumes a single spatial and temporal channel. In the other model, masking does not depend on temporal ringing; this model assumes multiple spatial and temporal channels and a simple linking hypothesis. It is shown that of the 2 models only the 2nd adequately predicts empirical metacontrast functions, and this model is related to recent evidence that the visual system contains multiple channels. It is concluded that although it is sometimes treated as a puzzling and somewhat singular phenomenon isolated from the "mainstream" of visual data and theory, metacontrast may turn out to be one of the more interesting manifestations of a multiple-channel visual system. (49 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11397. Wiedl, Karl H. (U Trier, Fachbereich I Psychologie W Germany) [The effects of the variables "exposure time" and "accentuation of preference," and of individual differences upon the study of preferences for complex visual figures.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 316-346. Used D. I. Berlyne's arousal concept as the basis for experimental tests of the interaction

between exposure time and complexity of figures in judgments of figures as pleasant and/or interesting. 80 figures with operationally defined visual complexity, selected from previous studies, were presented to 219 high school students 17-19 yrs old. Different analyses of variances yielded significant effects for individual differences. The arousal concept explained the preferences only in a limited number of stimulus classes and in certain situations. (English & French summaries) (55 ref)—W. J. Kopitz.

11398. Youngs, William M. (Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, MA) The influence of perspective and disparity cues on the perception of slant. *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 79-82.—A rectangle rotated about its vertical axis provides many cues regarding its slant relative to the frontoparallel plane including linear perspective and binocular disparity. In the present experiment, 5 normally seeing undergraduates estimated the slant of stereoscopic targets containing one, both, or neither of these cues. Data analysis indicated, for figures with vertical contours separated by 3.80° horizontally, that perspective was the most effective cue to slant. Results are discussed in relation to R. B. Freeman's (1966, 1970) theory of slant perception. Further quantitative work concerning the functional relationship between contour separation and the effectiveness of the disparity code is suggested.—*Journal abstract.*

Auditory & Speech Perception

11399. Ahaus, W. H.; Stokinger, T. E. & Wylde, Margaret A. (VA Hosp, Oklahoma City, OK) Influence of duty cycle and off time of comparison-tone pulse trains on the measurement of perstimulatory loudness adaptation. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 287-292. Attempted to determine whether duty cycle and off time of tone pulses presented to the comparison ear influence adaptation measured at the opposite (test) ear. Eight Ss were adapted for 5 min to a 1-kHz pure tone at 60 db SPL. Using a tracking procedure, adaptation was measured under 5 comparison-signal conditions, each comprised of 1-kHz pulse trains having different on-off times. The on-off times (in msec) were 200-800 (20% duty cycle); 500-500, 200-200, and 800-800 (50% duty cycle); and 800-200 (80% duty cycle). Adaptation increased as the duty cycle of the comparison tones increased from 20% to 80%. This was evident even when attempts were made to account for the extent to which pulse trains were perceived as softer than continuous signals at the same level (the so-called LOT effect). For the 50%-duty-cycle conditions, similar amounts of adaptation were measured whether the on-off times of the signals were 200, 500, or 800 msec. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11400. Allard, Frances A. (U Waterloo, Canada) Dichotic listening and mechanisms of cerebral dominance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5159.

11401. Babbkoff, Harvey. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel) Dichotic temporal interactions: Fusion and temporal order. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 267-272.—Conducted a study with 4 Ss to

investigate the discrimination of temporal order to dichotic temporal separations ranging over 1.8 log units. An experimental paradigm was used in which there was (a) a breakup of fused sound into 2 separately perceived stimuli and (b) a judgment of temporal order. A V-shaped function is used to describe the relationship of discrimination to interaural temporal asymmetry (Δt). The left segment of this function crossed the 75% discrimination level at a dichotic temporal separation of 6 msec and reflected the breakup of the fused stimulus. The right segment of this function crossed the 75% discrimination level at a dichotic temporal separation of 18 msec, reflecting temporal order discrimination. Data are discussed in terms of an overall framework which assumes that all of the phenomena which occur as a function of increased Δt result from different processing operations on the temporal continuum separating the dichotic stimuli. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11402. Curtis, Dwight W. & Mullin, Lois C. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **Judgments of average magnitude: Analyses in terms of the functional measurement and two-stage models.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 299-308.—Nine students made magnitude estimates of the average loudness of pairs of 1,000-Hz tones varying in sound pressure. A test of fit of an averaging model employing an analysis of variance suggested that the judgments were internally consistent. However, estimates of the parameters of a 2-stage model based on the assumption that power transformations were imposed in both input and output implied a nonlinear output function inconsistent with the averaging model. Additional analyses employing a nonmetric scaling solution also suggested that output was nonlinear, indicating that this implication was not an artifact of the strong assumptions of the 2-stage model. Large differences were found among the output functions of individual Ss, and it is suggested that these may have inflated the error term in the analysis of variance, reducing its power to detect violations of the additive model. Similar analyses were performed on data from judgments of average grayness collected by D. J. Weiss (see PA, Vol 49:8253). (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11403. Edwards, Charlye M. (Georgia State U) **Responses of first grade children to selected phonemic variations based upon socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7464.

11404. Hotchkiss, John C. (Purdue U) **Perceptual differences in the fluent speech of stutterers and non-stutterers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4735.

11405. Iles, Robert L. (U Florida) **Perception of vocal effort: The influence of vocal fundamental frequency and vocal intensity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7366.

11406. Kuras, Janet E. & Findlay, Robert C. (Pittsburgh Hearing & Speech Society, Inc. PA) **Listening patterns of self-identified rock music listeners to rock music presented via earphones.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 51-56.—Seven female and 18 male 18-25 yr old self-identified rock music listeners selected most comfortable and uncomfortable listening levels (MCL and UCL) for recorded speech and

for 2 samples of rock music under headphones. Ss tended to select similar MCLs for both samples of rock music. Among Ss, however, judgments of MCL for rock music varied with an even distribution across a range of greater than 50 db and in over half of these, the levels exceeded national damage risk criteria. In all cases, MCLs for rock music were higher than MCLs for speech. UCLs for rock music also tended to be higher than UCLs for speech. No "typical" MCL for rock music could be identified.—*Journal summary*.

11407. Morais, José (U libre de Bruxelles, Lab de Psychologie Experimentale, Belgium) **The effects of ventriloquism on the right-side advantage for verbal material.** *Cognition*, 1974-75, Vol 3(2), 127-139.—Asked 32 right-handed 15-28 yr olds to recall 1 of 2 simultaneous messages coming from hidden loudspeakers situated either at 90 or 45° from the median plane to the left and to the right. Ss were told that the messages were coming from 2 visible dummy loudspeakers which were also situated either at 90 or 45°. Prestimulus cueing of the side to be recalled was given. Significant right-side advantage was obtained in the 90° real-fictitious condition, not in the other conditions. Results show that right-side advantage can be obtained with presentation over loudspeakers and unilateral recall and dismiss a purely structural or purely cognitive view of lateral asymmetries in audition. Role of structural and cognitive factors is discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11408. Morais, José (U Libre, Lab de Psychologie, Bruxelles, Belgium) **Monaural ear differences for same-different reaction times to speech with prior knowledge of ear stimulated.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 829-830.—J. Morais and C. J. Darwin (1974) found a right-ear advantage for speech on a same-different reaction-time task under monaural stimulation. The present study replicated this finding with 8 right-handed 18-26 yr old Ss (4 of whom served in Morais and Darwin's study) who knew before each block of trials which ear would be stimulated. The effect cannot be accounted for in terms of a lateral bias in voluntary attention.—*Journal abstract*.

11409. Musiek, Frank E. & Placek, Paul H. (Hitchcock Clinic, Hanover, NH) **The effects of rise-fall times on the recognition of patterns of duration.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 65-70.—Studied the effect of rise-fall times of 2.5 and 20 msec on the recognition of 3-element patterns of duration. Duration of the 3 elements in the pattern was either short (S; 165 msec) or long (L; 236 msec) with a 200-msec interval between elements. Frequency was always 1 kc/s. Patterns were LSL, SLS, LLS, SSL, SLL, and LSS, and were presented once every 7 sec. Rise-fall time had no significant effect on mean number of correct recognitions. However, the patterns beginning with a S element yielded more incorrect responses than those beginning with a L element. Moreover, when a S element with the longer rise fall time initiated the pattern, significantly more errors occurred than when the L element introduced the pattern. Ss with musical training performed much better.—*Journal summary*.

11410. Peterson, Polly W. (Michigan State U) **The effects of telegraphic prose, compressed speech, and**

modality upon comprehension. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7592.

11411. Sawyer, Walter E. (State U New York, Albany) **Critical listening ability as a function of general listening ability and conditional reasoning ability in the sixth grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1554-1555.

11412. Tartter, Vivien C. & Eimas, Peter D. (Brown U, W. S. Hunter Lab of Psychology) **The role of auditory feature detectors in the perception of speech.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 293-298. —Conducted 2 adaptation experiments with a total of 12 university students to determine some of the sufficient acoustic properties for excitation of the feature detectors underlying perception of voicing and place distinctions in speech. It was found that the greater the acoustic overlap between the adapting stimulus and the test continuum, the greater the adaptation effect. Results also show that various parts of the speech signal (e.g., the 2nd formant alone) were sufficient cues for adaptation of detectors. An outline of a model in which phonetic feature information is determined at an auditory level of analysis is presented. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11413. Warren, Richard M. & Byrnes, Dennis L. (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee) **Temporal discrimination of recycled tonal sequences: Pattern matching and naming of order by untrained listeners.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 273-280.—Sets of recycled sequences of 4 successive tones were presented in all 6 possible orders to untrained listeners, 234 undergraduates. For pitches within the musical range, recognition could be accomplished as readily for tonal durations and frequency separations outside the limits employed for melodic construction as inside these limits. Identifying or naming of relative pitches of successive tones was considerably more difficult than matching for these tonal sequences. Use of frequencies above the pitch limits for music (4,500 Hz and above) resulted in poor performance both for matching and naming of order. Naming of order and pattern recognition appeared to reflect different basic processes. Special characteristics of tonal sequences are discussed. (22 ref) *Journal abstract*.

11414. Wender, Karl F. (Technische U Braunschweig, Inst fur Psychologie, W Germany) **Signal identification: The comparison of two competitive theories.** *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1975(Oct), Vol 18(4), 250-254.—On each of a series of random trials, 10 paid students were required to identify which of 2 possible tones of different amplitude had been presented. Two theories for this paradigm of signal identification were compared. One theory, the memory-trace model, is a normal process model, whereas the competitive theory, the memory-state model, assumes high thresholds operating in a Markov chain. Different predictions for sequences of stimulus response pairs were derived. Results of the experiment involving payoffs contingent upon the previous answer strongly favor the memory-trace model. *Journal abstract*.

Cognitive Processes

11415. Besner, Derek & Coltheart, Max. (U Reading, England) **Same-different judgments with words and nonwords: The differential effects of relative size.**

Memory & Cognition, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 673-677.—In a study with 9 graduate students, research assistants, and college staff members, words were paired with words and nonwords with nonwords in a simultaneous matching task requiring a same-different judgment. A difference in size slowed "same" reaction times (RT) for both words and nonwords, while "differ" RTs for both words and nonwords were unaffected. Results do not support G. Bruder and W. Silverman's (see PA, Vol 51:9149) conclusion that the word processing system filters size. The effects of relative size differences are discussed in terms of (a) normalization procedures and (b) changes in states of evidence leading to alterations in a response selection stage. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11416. Boffoly, Richard L. (Illinois State U) **A factor analysis of visual, kinesthetic and cognitive modes of information handling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1489-1490.

11417. Calvano, Michael A. (Southern Illinois U) **The prediction of imaginatively mediated paired-associate learning from selected cognitive factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5706.

11418. Coltheart, Max; Hull, Elaine & Slater, Diana. (U Reading, England) **Sex differences in imagery and reading.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb), Vol 253(5491), 437-440. —Devised 2 cognitive tasks, one purely verbal and one purely visual, to test the generalization that females perform better on verbal tasks and males better on visual tasks. Ss were 38 female and 37 male undergraduates, all right-handed, who were tested individually with both tasks, and were asked to complete each task as quickly as possible. Female Ss completed the verbal task more rapidly than males, and male Ss completed the visual tasks more rapidly, but the difference was not significant because of wide individual variations. Tabulation of errors, however, showed a large sex difference, males making more errors on the verbal tasks and females more on the visual. Results of another task, using 10 male and 10 female Ss, indicated that phonological coding during reading is more prevalent with women than men. A 3rd experiment (10 male and 10 female Ss) showed that phonological access to lexical material is more rapid for women than for men, who prefer visual access. The educational implications of these findings, depending on how early in life these sex differences are present, are discussed.—*I. Davis*.

11419. Dominowski, Roger L. & Wetherick, Norman E. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) **Inference processes in conceptual rule learning.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Jan), Vol 2(1), 1-10.—Assigned a modified version of a classification rule-learning task to 128 undergraduates, who were required to learn either a conditional rule or a negation rule. An initial classification test was followed by 4 study test cycles, on each test, the S was asked to categorize 9 stimuli varying on 2 dimensions, while the S received category information MAX MIN procedure 4 of these stimuli on each study trial. On the initial test, the majority of Ss categorized stimuli in accordance with an inclusive disjunctive rule. Analyses of Tests 2-5 indicated that performance is not simply related to the degree of appropriateness of initial classification biases, that

extensive variation in transfer effects occurs among different stimulus subgroups, and that, for at least some stimuli, the effect of informative feedback is quite transitory.—*Journal abstract.*

11420. **Durndell, A. J. & Wetherick, N. E.** (Glasgow Coll of Technology, Scotland) **Reported imagery and social desirability.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 987-992.—Examined the suggestion that scores on imagery questionnaires reflect the social desirability of experiencing imagery and that consequently the validity of these scores should be questioned. In the present experiment, a battery of measures (including the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale and the short form of the Betts' Questionnaire Upon Mental Imagery) was given to 4 groups of 1st- and 2nd-yr psychology students. Analyses showed that reported imagery was not affected by manipulation of E's status or of instructions as to the desirability of imagery. Reported imagery scores usually correlated very poorly with social desirability scores. Females reported more imagery than males.—*Journal abstract.*

11421. **Falmagne, Rachel J. (Ed.)** (Clark U) **Reasoning: Representation and process in children and adults.** New York, NY: Halsted, 1975. xii, 275 p. \$16.50.—Presents original reports of new models and data in the areas of propositional reasoning, syllogistic reasoning, and transitive inference. A wide range of theoretical viewpoints is represented, and an attempt is made to integrate these. General issues and questions relevant to the various approaches are discussed.

11422. **Forrester, William E. & Tambs, Clifford A.** **Word associations to 19 vowels.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 200-207.—Word associations were obtained from 204 undergraduates at a state university in New York and from 147 at a state college in Virginia. Stimuli were 19 vowels presented as isolated utterances. For each of the 19 stimuli, data are presented to show response frequencies, number of times each word was given as a primary associate, and mean number of words elicited by the vowel. Frequency data from the 2 samples of Ss were significantly correlated for all vowels. A comparison of the normative data reported here with E. P. Hecker's (1972-1973) findings for preschool children suggests that the present norms may be applicable to findings as well as adults.—*Journal abstract.*

11423. **Frey, Dieter.** (U Mannheim, W Germany) **[The problem of reduction of cognitive dissonance in public situations.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 561-572.

Asked 47 male and female high school students, ages 15-17, to evaluate an intelligence test just after taking the test and receiving fictitious low results of their performances. Some Ss judged the test anonymously, others signed their evaluations and discussed the test among themselves. Strong dissonance reduction to the negative results through sharp critique of the test occurred only in the anonymous situation. The relevance of the results for the design of future experiments on cognitive dissonance is discussed. (English & French summaries)—*W. J. Koppitz.*

11424. **Herrmann, Douglas J.; Shoben, Edward J.; Alun, Joseph R. & Smith, Edward E.** (Hamilton Coll)

Cross-category structure in semantic memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 591-594.—In Exp I, 123 undergraduates made similarity judgments about all 56 category terms listed in the W. F. Battig and W. E. Montague (1969) norms. These judgments were then subjected to a hierarchical clustering analysis. Exp II, with 12 Ss, demonstrated that the relations among the category labels were very similar to the relations among the high dominance exemplars of these categories. Exp III, with 16 Ss, showed that the distances between the category terms in the hierarchical clustering could predict reaction times in a same-different paradigm. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11425. **Imam, Afzal & Naim, Raffat.** (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Effect of anxiety on incidental and intentional learning.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 8(1-2), 37-46.—Investigated the influence of shock threat as compared to the normal condition on the memory of materials learned intentionally and incidentally. A 2 × 2 factorial design was used with 2 types and conditions of learning. Materials used were 10 nonsense syllables enclosed in 10 shapes and the matching of syllable to shape was the dependent variable. Instructions for intentional learning were to learn both syllables and forms but for incidental learning instructions were to learn syllables only. Statistical analyses revealed that both the main effects were significant. The difference between intentional and incidental learning was significant in both conditions but the difference between the normal and threat conditions was not significant for either type of learning. (22 ref)—*M. Akhtar.*

11426. **Imam, Afzal.** (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Rigidity and incidental learning: A replication study in Pakistan.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 8(1-2), 25-35.—Successfully replicated an English study of the relationship between rigidity and incidental learning, using Pakistani university students. The rigidity scores were based on solutions of 3 jar problems. Incidental learning scores were based on the matching of nonsense syllables with geometrical forms. At the time of presentation, Ss were instructed to learn only the nonsense syllables enclosed in the geometric forms.—*M. Akhtar.*

11427. **Kirkpatrick, Rhonda L.** (Southern Illinois U) **A study of the relationships among perceived female roles of mothers and the problem solving behavior of their children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6153.

11428. **Niles, Jerome A.** (State U New York, Albany) **The use of featural and letter dependency information in word recognition by elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1507-1508.

11429. **Potter, Mary C. & Faulconer, Barbara A.** (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge) **Time to understand pictures and words.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb), Vol 253(5491), 437-438.—Conducted an experiment with 40 adult Ss, divided into different groups under 3 conditions which required them to (a) name a pictured object, (b) read its written name, or (c) state whether it belonged in the category stated by the E. Analysis of timed responses showed that naming the pictured object took much longer than reading its name aloud, but deciding whether

an object was in a given category took slightly less time for a drawing than for a word. This seems consistent with the view that knowledge of the category of an object is associated with an abstract idea of the object rather than directly with its name or appearance.—*J. Davis.*

11430. **Sepe, Robert F.** (Southern Illinois U) **The relationship of performance on picture and word search tasks to certain cognitive traits.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5729-5730.

11431. **Shanteau, James & McClelland, Gary H.** (Kansas State U) **Mental search processes in problem solving.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 627-634.—Applied a new approach to solving of multisolution problems in a memory search task. 15 female undergraduates memorized a list of 8 4-letter foods and then searched mentally through the list for answers to questions. The times between successive answers (IRTs) were recorded along with the answers themselves. This allowed a comparison of 2 possible memory search strategies: sampling with and sampling without replacement. Results are consistent with the sampling-without-replacement strategy. However, a more detailed breakdown of the data revealed that most Ss searched through the list in a rigid serial order. Further, an analysis of questions with identical answers showed that the IRTs were very nearly additive. This led to an additive time component model based on the independent summation of (a) read-in time, (b) memory-search time, (c) decision-making time, and (d) response-output time. This approach appeared generally more satisfactory than previous attempts to account for problem-solving behavior. (17 ref) *Journal abstract.*

11432. **Small, Duane W.** (La Salle Coll) **The abstraction of arbitrary categories.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 281-285. J. D. Bransford and J. J. Franks (see PA, Vol 48:4191) showed that people retain the ideas expressed in linguistic input, rather than retaining the individual sentences. The extent to which this phenomenon reflects organizational processes based on co-occurrence information was investigated in 3 experiments by using Bransford and Franks' procedure but substituting arbitrarily chosen groups of words for sentences. Ss, a total of 131 undergraduates, gave higher recognition ratings to large new groups (analogous to complex sentences) than to small new groups (analogous to simpler ones), as long as the size of the group was in the range normally presented. They also showed the same ordering for old groups: but they rated old groups higher than new groups within each group size. It is concluded that hierarchical recognition response structure can be established without an ideational basis and that it does not require complete absence from memory of original input items.—*Journal abstract.*

11433. **Smith, Kirk H. & Foos, Paul W.** (Bowling Green State U) **Effect of presentation order on the construction of linear orders.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 614-618. In 2 experiments, a total of 68 undergraduates constructed 4-term linear orders from 3 sentences expressing the relationships between adjacent elements in the order. Successful performance was more likely when the 2nd sentence introduced only 1 element not mentioned in the 1st sentence rather than 2 new elements and when the 2nd and 3rd sentences

introduced new elements as grammatical subjects rather than objects. Except for the latter result, previously proposed theories of reasoning processes primarily in 3-term series problems, predict other differences that failed to appear. Apparently, in longer series, memory limitations favor conditions in which each sentence after the 1st presents a relationship between a new and an old element in linguistic forms that identify the new element.—*Journal abstract.*

11434. **Sullivan, Laraine & Vaught, Glen M.** (State University Coll New York, Oswego) **Field articulation and linguistic structures.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 911-918.—Explored the relation of field articulation to sensitivity to linguistic structures in 46 undergraduates. Ss performed the rod-and-frame test and then made true/false judgments of sentences varying in grammatical and semantic complexity. While increased complexity did increase the difficulty of true/false judgments of sentences, the latencies of these judgments were unrelated to the scores on the rod-and-frame test. Results are discussed in terms of the generality of previous studies reporting a relationship between field articulation and linguistic abilities.—*Journal abstract.*

11435. **Vecchiotti, Robert A.** (St Louis U) **Observer visual and auditory search characteristics and the definition of cognition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5234.

11436. **Voorhies, Donald J.** (U Pennsylvania) **Human information processing capacity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7601.

11437. **Wannemacher, Jill T.** (Brown U) **Processing strategies in picture-sentence verification tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5234.

11438. **Wason, P. C. & Evans, J.** (U London, University Coll, England) **Dual processes in reasoning?** *Cognition*, 1974-75, Vol 3(2), 141-154.—Previous results have shown that the introduction of negatives into sentences used in a deductive problem affected behavior in a systematic way which was independent of the logical structure of the problem. In the present investigation, 24 students were asked to justify their responses when reasoning about such sentences. In accordance with previous results, responses were dominated by the terms in the sentences regardless of whether they were negated. However, the justifications did vary when negatives were introduced in accordance with the logical consequences of the responses. The interpretation of these justifications as causes of behavior seemed implausible. It is suggested that they were rationalizations or that there was at least some form of dual processing between behavior and conscious thought. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11439. **White, Raymond M.; Woods, John R. & Wozniak, William.** (Miami U, OH) **Effects of interpolating a secondary task during the intertrial interval of a concept identification problem.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 648-652.—Several tasks were interpolated during the intertrial interval (ITI) of a concept identification (C-I) task. In Exp 1, 234 undergraduates counted backward by 3's, emitted a syllable, or refrained from thinking after all responses, after correct responses, or after errors. Counting backwards interfered

with performance, but only if it occurred after errors. Stimulus and feedback information was either withheld, as in Exp I, or made available during the ITI in Exp II. Data from 280 Ss indicate that counting backwards interfered with performance only when interpolated after errors, when stimulus-feedback information was withheld, but had an equivalent effect after errors and correct responses when stimulus-feedback information was available during the ITI, indicating that different strategies were induced by the presence of such information.—*Journal abstract.*

Learning & Memory

11440. Barnett, Alan J. (State U New York, Albany) **Differential encoding as a function of semantic polarity and form of visual stimulus presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5216.

11441. Bellugi, Ursula; Klima, Edward S. & Siple, Patricia. (Salk Inst for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA) **Remembering in signs.** *Cognition*, 1974-75, Vol 3(2), 93-125.—Presented signs of American Sign Language in list lengths of 3-7 items to deaf college students whose native language is American Sign Language, in a short-term memory experiment. A comparable experiment, using words, was presented to 8 hearing college students. Recall was written, immediate, and ordered. Overall, short-term memory mechanisms in the deaf seem to parallel those found in hearing Ss, even with the modality change. A significant number of multiple intrusion errors made by deaf Ss to signs were based on formational properties of the signs themselves, a result paralleling the phonologically based errors in experiments with hearing Ss. Results are consistent with a theory that the signs of American Sign Language are actually coded by the deaf in terms of simultaneous formational parameters such as hand configuration, place of articulation, and movement. Evidence is given that signs are treated by the deaf as consisting of independent parameters—specific to American Sign Language—which are essentially arbitrary in terms of meaning. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11442. Bolton, Martin & Haimson, Hedra. (Marymount Manhattan Coll) **Hierarchical effect of semantic memory on verbal learning.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 843-846. Studied the effect of hierarchical location (word level) within semantic memory in 20 elderly Ss (mean age, 83 yrs) to assess whether their difficulty on a free-recall task with words higher in their hierarchy would be greater. Words near the bottom of the hierarchy of semantic memory have been found to be more concrete and more difficult for producing subordinates. Associations were collected to see if the associations continued to illustrate a hierarchical effect as was proposed by E. F. Loftus and M. Bolton (see PA, Vol 52, 242). Results support an hypothesis of an effect of word level (a hierarchy in semantic memory) on verbal learning. The types of associations given also produced an effect on word level. A word's location in semantic memory does seem to affect verbal learning, even with older Ss.—*Journal abstract.*

11443. Bresler, Marilyn. (U Massachusetts) **The effect of syntactic form on retrieval from semantic memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5218.

11444. Brodie, Delbert A. (U Toronto, Canada) **Free recall measures of short-term store: Are rehearsal and order of recall data necessary?** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 653-662.—Several investigators have claimed that immediate free recall is a composite of output from 2 different storage systems: a short-term store (STS) and a long-term store (LTS). Free recall data and measures of STS were evaluated by having 36 undergraduates report their rehearsals while lists of words were presented at a rate of 1 word every 1.25, 2.50, or 5.00 sec. Results support the conclusions that (a) arranging recall as a function of where an item was presented, rather than where it was rehearsed, is inappropriate to discussions of STS and LTS; and (b) computing measures of STS without both rehearsal and order of recall data yields a biased estimate of STS. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11445. Bushell, Robert D. (Hofstra U) **A comparative test of the competency and perceived similarity theories of imitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5162.

11446. Chow, Siu L. & Murdock, Bennet B. (U Toronto, Canada) **The effect of a subsidiary task on iconic memory.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 678-688.—Using a subsidiary task technique, R. Doost and M. T. Turvey (see PA, Vol 46:2275) concluded that iconic memory was independent of the central processing system. However, they did not control the timing between the short-term memory and the iconic-memory tasks in their 1st experiment and they used a rather long stimulus duration in their 2nd experiment. These procedural difficulties were rectified here in Exp I and II with 6 female undergraduates. It was found that memory load reduced partial report at all interstimulus intervals and there was no interaction. Exp I was replicated with auditory presentation in Exp III, with 6 graduate students and research assistants, ruling out a masking interpretation. Exp IV, with 4 Ss, ruled out an interpretation in terms of rehearsal or response competition. It is concluded that iconic memory, like short-term memory, is dependent on the central processing system in the sense that it will suffer in a subsidiary-task situation. The locus of the interference effect appears to be in the encoding stage.—*Journal abstract.*

11447. Chuang, Chong-Jen. (National Taiwan U, Taipei) **Effects of mental imaginability in paired-associate learning.** [Japn] *Acta Psychologica Taiwanica*, 1975, Vol 17, 145-150.—Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 220 university students. In Exp I, 200 Chinese nouns were scaled for mental imaginability by 200 Ss. In Exp II, the effect of mental imaginability on paired-associate learning was investigated. 2 word lists with different imaginability were learned by 20 Ss in this experiment. The effect of high and low imaginability was then compared. Results indicate that the list with high imaginability was learned faster than the one with low imaginability. (15 ref)—*English summary.*

11448. Cicardo, Aline R. (Northwestern State U of Louisiana) **An analysis of retention of a compressed**

- speech message among various intelligence levels, rates of compression, and retention intervals. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1493.
11449. Coss, Jacob D. (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology) **Children's lever-pulling rates under high- and low-mean reinforcement amounts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5185.
11450. Cox, Joseph R. (U Southern California) **Proactive interference in motor short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5684-5685.
11451. Dutta, Satrajit & Kanungo, Rabindra N. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton) **Affect and memory: A reformulation.** New York, NY: Pergamon Press, 1975. vii, 138 p.—Discusses the role of affect in memory, and stages in the memory process; origins, methodological considerations, and theory in memory research; empirical research in the intensity of perceived affect, and selective learning and retention; and the conceptual framework for an integrative model of affective intensity and selective recall. (6 p ref)
11452. Engle, Randall. (U South Carolina) **Pupillary measurement and release from proactive inhibition.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 835-842. —One of the explanations of release from proactive inhibition in short-term memory is that the Ss re-attend to the items on the release trial, because the items are different from the previous ones. It is further assumed that this increase in attention causes the release items to be learned better than the preceding items. The present experiment measured the pupils of 80 paid volunteers' eyes while Ss were participating in a proactive-inhibition release-type task. Results show no increase in attention, as indexed by pupil size, on the release trial. This does not support the attentional explanation of the proactive-inhibition release phenomenon.—*Journal abstract*.
11453. Farnham-Diggory, S. & Simon, Herbert A. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Retention of visually presented information in children's spelling.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 599-608. Conducted 2 experiments with a total of 136 8-yr-old Ss to assess their ability to spell familiar or nonsense words which they had seen or heard for 2.5 sec. A visual or auditory task was interpolated for 12-15 sec before spelling began. Spelling of meaningful words was most accurate when words were presented visually, except when the interpolated task was watching random letters of the alphabet. Nonsense spelling did not show a similar pattern. It is suggested that, under certain conditions, visual word presentation provides more efficient pointers to long-term memory information than auditory presentation does. A model of the facilitation process is offered. *Journal abstract*.
11454. Fingeret, Allan L. (U Wisconsin) **Grouping effects in serial short-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5220.
11455. Flade, Antje. (Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany) **[Using Estes's model of memory organization to describe processes of grouping in memory.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 183-194. Used W. K. Estes's association model for coding and organization in memory to explain the higher probability of correct recall with grouped number lists than with ungrouped lists. Six Ss were tested in free recall after 1 visual or auditory exposure of the lists under all 6 conditions: ungrouped, grouped according to similarity, grouped according to proximity, each grouping in visual and acoustical mode. The effectiveness of the grouped materials was apparent for short-term retention only. Both conditions of grouping resulted in comparable advantageous effects. (English & French summaries) —W. J. Koppitz.
11456. Glanzer, Murray & Bowles, Nancy. (New York U) **Analysis of the word-frequency effect in recognition memory.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Jan), Vol 2(1), 21-31.—Carries out a general decision-theory analysis of the word-frequency effect in recognition memory. On the basis of the analysis and data from a forced-choice experiment with 48 undergraduates, 2 distinct causes of the frequency effect are defined. A more specific theory based on the ideas of encoding and sampling is then presented and evaluated. Several implications of the theory are considered, including implications for the resolution of the recognition-recall frequency paradox. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11457. Goldstein, Evelyn F. (U Winnipeg, Canada) **Selective phonemic and semantic coding in short-term recall.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 619-626.—Compared probed recall of targets from 6-word sequences containing either phonemically similar, semantically similar, or control (i.e., unrelated phonemically and semantically) stimuli under 2 conditions of encoding. Ss were 48 male undergraduates. For the semantic encoding condition, in which all cues provided category information about targets to be recalled, semantic similarity interference effects and phonemic similarity facilitation effects were demonstrated. In the phonemic encoding condition, in which all targets were cued by words which rhymed with them, only phonemic similarity interference effects were found. Results provide further evidence contradictory to the coding-based dichotomization of primary and secondary memory and reflect the importance of selective coding strategies induced by task requirements as determinants of interference effects in short-term recall. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11458. Gorfein, David S.; Arbak, Christopher; Phillips, Robert V. & Squillace, Linda. **Within-list serial position effects in free recall.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 161-171. When recall is plotted against serial order of input, a typical performance curve in single-trial free recall is characterized by a small primacy effect, a flat mid-portion, and a sizeable recency effect. Under certain circumstances in the normally flat portion of the list, serial position curves can be obtained similar to those obtained over the whole list. 6 studies that both extend the range of conditions that produce within-list serial position effects and attempt to unravel 3 possible theoretical explanations for these functions are reported. A total of 236 undergraduates served as Ss. It is suggested that an explanation in terms of differential rehearsal of various subunits of the list has the greatest

generality in accounting for the obtained functions. However, in 1 study, while differential rehearsals were obtained, the expected serial position effect did not occur. It is concluded that differential rehearsal is not a sufficient condition to obtain within-list serial position effects, and it may not be a necessary one. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11459. Graves, Roger E. **Are more items identified than can be reported?** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 208-214.—Notes that Ss are typically able to report only about 4 items from a many-item array presented tachistoscopically (full-report span). Current models of visual information processing disagree as to whether the limiting process is best represented as identification or as short-term memory. W. K. Estes and H. A. Taylor (1964) have argued that the number of items identified is up to twice the full-report span and, hence, that memory limits report. In the present study, Exp I, with 20 undergraduates, used a memory-probe method which showed that when no position report is required the large number of items that were identified in the Estes and Taylor paradigm is not greater than the number in a postcognitive memory. Exp II, with 10 undergraduates, indicated that when position report is required the number of items identified (with correct position) does not exceed the number which can be reproduced in full report. Results support models in which memory in entailed by identification either as an aspect of the identification process or as a separate stage. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11460. Haque, Abdul & Sabir, Mohammad. (U Sind, Hyderabad, Pakistan) **The image of the Indian army and its effects on social remembering.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 8(1-2), 55-61.—Studied social remembering in relation to national stereotypes. A passage concerning the Indian Army's performance in the Indo-Pakistani conflict was the experimental material used with Pakistani university students sometime after the fighting in 1965. Ss worked with serial reproduction method. Reproductions showed the familiar leveling and sharpening features. However, the important finding had to do with the contents of distortion, inasmuch as belittling of the Indian Army was an unambiguous manifestation of the negative stereotypes of Indians held by Pakistanis. (16 ref)—*M. Akhtar.*

11461. Harris, Gilbert J. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Order and item information in short-term reordering of letters.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 971-976.—Subsequent to seeing a sequence of 8 letters, 66 undergraduates were presented with the same letters in a jumbled order. Their task was to reconstruct the original order from the jumbled display. The acoustic similarity of the items and the rate of presentation were experimentally manipulated. A decrement in performance for sequences of acoustically similar items, as compared to those consisting of acoustically distinct items, increased as presentation rate decreased. Results are explained in terms of the processing of information about order and the acoustic nature of item information in short-term memory.—*Journal abstract.*

11462. Harris, Gilbert J. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Probe recall and short-term memory:**

Some evidence for nonlinear search strategies. *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 609-613.—6 male undergraduates saw sequences of 3, 5, or 7 digits. A subsequent probe test signaled Ss to respond with the item that had followed (forward probe) or preceded (backward probe) the probe item in the sequence. Regardless of probe direction, correct reaction times increased linearly as a function of list length. Correct reaction time as a function of serial position yielded nonlinear curves, suggesting that Ss did not search memory serially in a forward direction. Instead, the shapes of these functions suggested response strategies which involved multiple entry or anchor points and backward search through short-term memory.—*Journal abstract.*

11463. Hasher, Lynn; Riebmman, Barbara & Wren, Frances. **Imagery and the retention free-recall learning.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 172-181.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 320 undergraduates to study the effects of imagery on long-term retention in a free-recall task. In Exp I, the retention of lists of pictures vs lists of words learned under either imagery, verbal, or standard free-recall learning instructions was compared. In Exp II, the retention of concrete nouns learned under 1 of 3 types of imagery or standard free-recall learning instructions was compared. In Exp III, the retention of lists of concrete vs abstract nouns was compared. While imagery facilitated learning in several of these situations, in no instance did it result in superior long-term retention. Results do not support either a dual-codes model of the operation of imagery in memory or a redintegration model. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11464. Hawkinson, Murray G. & Walls, Russell E. **Manipulation of attributes in efficiency of concept formation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 794.—No significant difference was found for 6th graders in experimental and control groups in correct responses to conjunctive concept problems, where the experimental Ss manipulated the sequences. This result differs from that reported by J. Huttenlocher (see PA, Vol 37:2517), where Ss who manipulated sequences performed more poorly than controls.

11465. Hayes, Donald S. & Rosner, Sue R. (U Maine, Orono) **The phonetic effect in preschool children: The influence of overt rehearsal and verbal instructions.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 391-399.—60 preschoolers' (mean age, 5 yrs) serial matching of picture lists composed of either phonetically similar or unrelated items was compared under 3 conditions (verbal, rehearsal, and control). The lower retention of phonetic list was used as an index of verbal mediation by R. Conrad (see PA, Vol 47:4506) who found that preschoolers did not show differential retention, and hence no verbal encoding, even when they were required to label overtly. This finding was replicated and also obtained in a condition which emphasized the verbal aspects of the task. However, a significant phonetic effect and higher overall retention resulted from a condition which required overt, cumulative rehearsal. Alternative interpretations of the influence of rehearsal on the phonetic effect are offered. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11466. Johnston, William A. & Uhl, Charles N. The contributions of encoding effort and variability to the spacing effect on free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 153-160.—Measures of encoding effort and encoding variability were taken during list study and were correlated with subsequent free recall in Exps I and II, respectively. A total of 136 undergraduates served as Ss. Encoding effort was measured in terms of reaction time (RT) to subsidiary light signals which were scattered throughout the aural presentation of words. Longer RTs implied greater processing effort directed to word encoding. RT increased somewhat across 4 presentations of a word and decreased across 4 massed presentations. Encoding variability was measured in terms of latency to detect word repetitions during a continuous visual-recognition task that preceded free recall. Longer detection latencies implied greater encoding variability. Free recall was greater for repeated words that were quickly and accurately detected than for ones that were slowly detected or totally missed. Data indicate that encoding effort, but not encoding variability, contributes to repetition effects on free recall.—*Journal abstract*.
11467. Kaplan, Ira T. (City Coll, City U New York) A unifying principle of memory span, forgetting, and serial position effect. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 779-786.—Presented lists of 5-10 digits, spoken at the rate of 2 digits/sec, to 10 college students. The last digit in each list also occurred earlier in the list, and S's task was to write down the digit that followed the last one on its prior occurrence. Data were analyzed as measures of memory span, forgetting, and the serial position effect. These 3 phenomena were then related to one another by means of a principle that described how the probability of recall of each item in a list varied as a function of the numbers of preceding and following items. The effects of presentation rate and delayed recall are discussed. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11468. Keen, Susan P. (U Delaware) Alphabetizing and categorizing as organizational strategies in free recall. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5224.
11469. Kellogg, Howard M. (Columbia U) Task format and the deep-end hypothesis in the learning of mathematical group structures. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5802.
11470. Kikuno, Haruo. (Educational Inst, Higashi Osaka, Japan) Effects of recall and rehearsal on clustering in free recall. *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 149-153.—90 junior high school students were divided into 3 groups (Recall, Rehearsal, and Control) and learned 30 word lists composed of 6 categories of 5 words each. On the 1st, the 4th and the 6th trial, all Ss were given a study-recall task, while on the 2nd, the 3rd, and the 5th trial the Ss in the Recall, Rehearsal, and Control groups were given a study-recall task, a study-rehearsal task, and a study task and the neutral task (cancellation task), respectively. Results were analyzed in terms of the number of recalled items and the index of clustering (IC) on the 4th and 6th trials and indicate that the Rehearsal group was superior to Controls on both recall and clustering. However, the Recall group was superior to Controls on recall, but not on clustering.—*Journal abstract*.
11471. Krueger, Lester E. (Ohio State U, Human Performance Ctr) The effect of an extraneous added memory set on item recognition: A test of parallel-dependent vs serial-dependent models. *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Sep), Vol 3(5), 485-495.
11472. Lauer, Patricia A.; Streby, William J. & Battig, William F. The effects of alphabetic organization on the acquisition and delayed retention of semantically similar words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 182-189.—Following learning of 20 girls' first names to a criterion of 18 correct, either with or without first-letter cues and organization, 192 undergraduates were tested for 1-wk delayed recall with alphabetic cues present or absent for half of each group. Both simultaneous and successive presentation were cued for lists with names having either 5, 10, or 20 different initial letters. Cuing markedly facilitated original learning, which also improved significantly with a higher number of different initial letters. However, uncued learning led to much better delayed recall than cued learning, cued retention was superior to uncued retention, and retention of names with 20 different initial letters was superior to that with only 10 initial letters. Results indicate that alphabetic cues during learning produce less effective processing than uncued conditions and/or that the greater intratask interference in the semantically similar lists under uncued conditions serves to facilitate delayed retention. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11473. Leach, Mary L. (U Maryland) Primacy effects associated with long term retention of mathematical algorithms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7002-7003.
11474. Little, Arlene H. (Brown U) A comparative study of trace and delay conditioning in the human infant. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5224-5225.
11475. McFarland, Carl E. & Kellas, George. (U Kansas) Category similarity effects in children's semantic memory retrieval. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 369-376.—36 children, 12 each from grades 4, 5, and 6, indicated whether a stimulus word belonged in either of 2 semantic categories that were held in memory. Each category pair was either semantically similar or semantically dissimilar. Results indicate that even for the youngest children, similar categories required less search time than dissimilar categories. It is suggested that while dissimilar categories had to be accessed successively prior to search, Ss were able to consolidate similar categories into a superordinate group which eliminated the time to shift from one category to another during search. Results are contrasted with clustering studies which demonstrated a minimal amount of memory facilitation in children for conceptually related over unrelated items. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11476. Myer, Bayla M. (St Louis U) Perceptual chunking of symbols in memory span. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4092.
11477. Newhouse, Robert C. & Hulen, Michael C. (Kansas State U) Individual differences in serial

position effects with connected discourse. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 824.—In an experiment with graduate students, total test score differences among various response pattern groups suggest serial learning behavior under connected discourse may be ability related.

11478. **Ochocki, Thomas E.** (U South Dakota) **The effect of contingency discriminability on generalized imitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4093.

11479. **Paivio, Allan.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Perceptual comparisons through the mind's eye.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 635-647.—Conducted 4 experiments with a total of 105 college students to test a theory of memory and cognition which assumes that verbal and nonverbal information are processed in functionally distinct long-term memory (LTM) systems. Ss presented with pairs of pictures or printed names of animals and objects differing in rated real-life size were instructed to choose the conceptually larger member of each pair, the one that appeared to be farther away, or the one whose name was easier to pronounce. Results show that (a) reaction time (RT) to choose the larger member increased as the memory size difference decreased, for comparisons between as well as within conceptual categories; (b) memory size comparisons were faster with pictures than with words, whereas the reverse occurred for pronounceability comparisons; (c) with pictures, but not with words, size comparisons were significantly slower when real-life (memory) size relations conflicted with physical size relations than when the 2 were congruent; and (d) the size congruency effect was reversed for relative distance judgments of pictured pairs. Results cannot be explained by current verbal coding or abstract (propositional) theories of LTM representations.—*Journal abstract*.

11480. **Paivio, Allan; Philipchalk, Ronald & Rowe, Edward J.** (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Free and serial recall of pictures, sounds, and words.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 586-590.—Compared pictures and sounds of familiar objects and their visual and auditory names in free and serial recall tasks. Results of 2 experiments with a total of 256 undergraduates show that type of task interacted significantly with symbolic (verbal-nonverbal) and sensory (visual-auditory) modalities. Nonverbal items were remembered relatively better in free recall, whereas verbal items were superior in serial recall. In the visual modality, pictures were superior to words in both recall tasks; in the auditory modality, conversely, nonverbal sounds were inferior to words in serial recall but sounds and words did not differ in free recall. It is suggested that a satisfactory general theory of memory must encompass distinctions in both symbolic and sensory modalities as well as differences in the organizational demands of the memory task.—*Journal abstract*.

11481. **Pleš, Csaba.** (U Eotvos Lóránt, Budapest, Hungary) **[Sentence and memory: Storage of sentences.]** (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 147-158.—Reviews experiments during the last decade on the storage of sequences. It is concluded that no single-process explanation is possible, and that more emphasis is needed in psycholinguistic research on the

content representation derived from sentences. (Russian & English summaries) (81 ref)—*F. Mester*.

11482. **Postman, Leo.** (U California, Berkeley) **Tests of the generality of the principle of encoding specificity.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 663-672.—In Exp I with 96 undergraduates, the normative strength of the cues presented on the input and on the recall trial was varied factorially. To lessen the emphasis on strictly associative learning, only half the items were cued in each phase of the study-recall cycle. Recall was higher when the cues remained the same than when they changed. However, regardless of the condition of input cuing, strong output cues were substantially more effective than weak ones. In Exp II with 96 other Ss, the to-be-remembered words were shown in the presence of weak cues on the input trial. Recognition in the context of strong extralist cues was compared with recall to the original input cues. On the test of cued recognition, the target words were either generated by the Ss as free associates or presented to them as items on a test constructed by the E. Recall was not superior to recognition. The phenomena of cue-dependent forgetting that have been interpreted as evidence for the principle of encoding specificity appear to have limited generality. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11483. **Primo, Sherrill L.** (U Pittsburgh) **Locus of control of reinforcement as a cognitive characteristic of observers in a vicarious learning situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5205.

11484. **Reynolds, Ronald P.** (U Illinois) **The operant training of creativity in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7873-7874.

11485. **Robert, Michèle; White, Glenn M. & Rosenthal, Ted L.** (U Montreal, Canada) **Format for exposure and complexity of array in observational rule-attainment.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 999-1007.—Compared 2 conceptions of observational learning using a domino selection task that allowed Ss to follow a modeled response rule, to match particular numerical instances, or both. 40 male and 40 female college students showed strong rule-adoption and identification but very little mimicry of specific instance values. Live modeling by 2 male students produced stronger rule-adoption than did modeling a target through presentation of completed arrays, but live modeling and modeling a target led to comparable rule-description. There was greater mimicry of simple than more complex modeling sequences, but no difference between live and target-making conditions. Results support a symbolic concept-attainment view of observational learning phenomena rather than an operant response-matching explanation.—*Journal abstract*.

11486. **Schroth, Marvin L.** (U Santa Clara) **Acquisition of conjunctive concepts under different postfeedback conditions.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 771-776.—Investigated the formation of concepts under different postfeedback conditions to make a comparative assessment between hypothesis-testing theories and Stimulus-Response (S-R) associational models. Postfeedback conditions were made contingent on the correctness of S's response. 288 college students in 36 groups learned conjunctive concepts of varied complexity. Results support the S-R associational

hypothesis, and, in addition, the length of postfeedback interval did not affect acquisition of concepts.—*Journal abstract*.

11487. Smith, Howard A. (U Toronto, Canada) **Effects of list categorization and cueing on long-term memory retrieval.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6465-6466.

11488. Taft, Marcus & Forster, Kenneth I. (Monash U, Clayton, Australia) **Lexical storage and retrieval of prefixed words.** *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 14(6), 638-647.—Reports 3 experiments with a total of 59 undergraduates and graduate students which support the hypothesis that in a lexical decision task, prefixed words are analyzed into their constituent morphemes before lexical access occurs. Results show that nonwords that are stems of prefixed words (e.g., *juvenate*) take longer to classify than nonwords which are not stems (e.g., *pertoire*), suggesting that the nonword stem is directly represented in the lexicon. Further, words which can occur both as a free and as a bound morpheme (e.g., *vent*) take longer to classify when the bound form is more frequent than the free form. Finally, prefixed nonwords took longer to classify when they contained a real stem (e.g., *dejuvenate*), compared with control items which did not (e.g., *depertoire*). A general model of word recognition is presented which incorporates the process of morphological decomposition. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11489. Ting, Theodora P. (U Wisconsin) **Computerized methods and analysis of differential flicker sensitivity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5240.

11490. Verabioff, Lorne J. (Ohio State U) **The effect of different post knowledge of results intervals and interpolated verbal activity on performance and retention of a motor skill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7032.

11491. Walls, Richard T.; Rude, Stanley H. & Gulkus, Steven P. (West Virginia U, Research & Training Ctr.) **Model and observer learning of low, medium, and high level concepts.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Oct), Vol 37(2), 671-675. Used low (conjunctive), medium (disjunctive), and high (biconditional) level concept attainment problems to assess whether high levels vs low and/or medium difficulty concept rules yield less positive transfer for observers than models. Direct learning and transfer of models were compared with vicarious learning and transfer of observers. 30 graduate students in the latter condition observed 30 yoked models (also students) solve the initial problem before solving the intrarule-transfer task themselves. Conjunctive results were similar for models and observers, with efficient solution occurring for both. However greater positive transfer was apparent for models than observers in the biconditional task. Significant positive transfer occurred for both models and observers attaining the disjunctive rule.—*Journal abstract*.

11492. Wasim, Mohammed. (L Karachi, Pakistan) **Effect of repeated learning and overlearning on recall: I. A review of literature.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 63-74. Reviews the history of interest in the transfer phenomenon. Four general types of transfer are identified: (a) motor, (b) perceptual motor,

(c) verbal motor, and (d) transfer in verbal tasks. Three other specific kinds of transfer are discussed: (a) learning to learn, (b) transfer of general principles and mode of attack, and (c) transfer of set to learn. (27 ref)—M. Akhtar.

11493. Wöllersdorfer, Erwin. [An experimental contribution toward the theory of short-term memory.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 347-366.—Investigated the theory of rehearsal of information before it is stored in long-term memory by presenting tetragrams without meaning to student Ss according to the method employed by L. R. Peterson. Results do not confirm the notion of short-term memory as a buffer for long-term storage. Items presented once were recognized as well after 7 min as immediately after presentation. Items presented repeatedly were reproduced better than stimuli silently rehearsed. Performance improved with spaced presentation of the stimuli. The concept of a special short-term memory is therefore rejected. (English & French summaries) (36 ref)—W. J. Koppitz.

11494. Yano, Yoshio. (Kyoto U of Education, Fushimi, Japan) **The effects of word order and prompting on sentence memory.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 154-161.—The recall of Japanese sentences varying in word order and grammatical voice was studied by the method of prompted recall with 80 male high school students. Verbatim and semantic criteria were used for scoring responses. In verbatim recall, word order of stimulus sentences and prompt words as well as voice were significant factors. In semantic recall, only the logical category of prompt words was significant. Syntactically transformed and/or semantically equivalent responses gave evidence in support of R. Rommetveit's (1971) message transmission hypothesis and the pragmatic function of syntactic structure. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11495. Yarmey, A. Daniel. (U Guelph, Canada) **Introspection and imagery reports of human faces.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 711-719.—504 undergraduates were asked to image suggested items and to rate their imagery on 6 different dimensions, each being a 7-point scale. Ss were also given the Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire and a revised form of the Gordon test. Contrary to F. Galton (1883), both 42 low imagers and 42 high imagers were superior in visualizing faces of friends than acquaintances. Ss' generation of successive images steadily improved the quality of imagery. Differences were found in imagery reports of low and high imagers as a function of being made privately in a laboratory, in a group setting, or at home.—*Journal abstract*.

11496. Zimmerman, Joel S. (Northwestern U) **The effect of massed and distributed presentations in free-recall learning: A test of the attenuation-of-attention hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Dec), Vol 34(6-B), 2985.

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11497. Baker, John R. (Pennsylvania State U) **Effects of prior success and failure on problem solving performance and goal setting behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1490.

11498. **Brockstedt, Hakan.** [Considerations of motivation.] (Swed) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 184-190.—Discusses 2 components of motivation, with emphasis on the emotional aspect. It is concluded that experience of competence is necessary for the behavior to persist.—*P. Mylov.*
11499. **Cleary, James W.** (Syracuse U) **The locus of solution seeking as a function of perceived risk: An exploratory study of the diffusion of responsibility hypothesis in special education decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1526.
11500. **Deci, Edward L.** (U Rochester) **Intrinsic motivation.** New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1975. xi, 324 p.—Discusses the important philosophical and psychological concept of intrinsically motivated behaviors. The theories and research of many scholars in this field are evaluated. Implications and related issues are examined.
11501. **Dweck, Carol S. & Bush, Ellen S.** (U Illinois) **Sex differences in learned helplessness: I. Differential debilitation with peer and adult evaluators.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 147-156.—Predicted that sex differences in learned helplessness (attributions of failure to uncontrollable factors) and the impaired performance associated with it would be agent specific. Two experiments were conducted with 105 female and 111 male 4th and 5th graders. Among girls, failure feedback from adults led to little improvement in performance on a series of digit-letter substitution problems, but failure from peers led to immediate and sustained improvement. Among boys, however, failure feedback from adults led to rapid improvement, but failure from peers led to no improvement over trials. Moreover, girls' and boys' attributions for failure varied systematically with the agent of evaluation. (34 ref) *Journal abstract.*
11502. **Kail, Robert V.** (U Pittsburgh) **Freedom of choice, task performance, and task persistence.** *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 32-35. Administered 5 laboratory tasks (serial learning, maze learning, anagrams, motor learning, and probability learning) to 56 undergraduates to test the hypothesis that Ss who freely choose a task will perform better and persist longer than those who are forced to do it. Results show no significant differences in performance between Ss forced to do a task and those who freely chose it; on the maze learning task, however, Ss who chose to do it persisted longer than Ss who were forced.—*L. Gorsey.*
11503. **Kanuk, Leslie L.** (City U New York) **Mail questionnaire response behavior as a function of motivational treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6806.
11504. **Lamont, John.** (California State U, Los Angeles) **Depressed mood and power over the feelings of other persons.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 319-321.—To test the observations that depressed mood often is accompanied by a fear of the destructive effects of assertive or independent behavior on other peoples' feelings, 412 undergraduates were administered a 48-point self-rating mood scale and then exposed to 1 of 4 conditions: (a) a taped lecture that stressed that people have little effect on others' feelings (low-paper tape), (b) a taped lecture that stressed that people have a great deal of effect on others' feelings (high-power tape), (c) a control tape, or (d) no tape. Posttreatment mood ratings revealed that the low-power tape raised the mood of depressed Ss relative to nondepressed Ss, while the high-power tape lowered the mood of depressed Ss relative to nondepressed Ss.—*Journal summary.*
11505. **Llewellyn, Russell C.** (Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School of Psychology) **Do praise and criticism have different effects on low and high self-esteem children?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5170-5171.
11506. **O'Donnell, Clifford R.** (U Hawaii) **The measurement of anxiety and evaluative components in exam and speech concepts for males.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 326-327.—Assessed the utility of adjective pairs in the independent measurement of anxiety and evaluative components in exam and speech concepts, using 69 male undergraduates as Ss. Of 101 adjective pairs, 37 loaded .50 or more on an anxiety factor and 12 on an evaluative factor. As predicted, 6 pairs selected from the anxiety factor and used to rate test and speech concepts correlated with Sarason's Test Anxiety Questionnaire (.69) and Paul's speech anxiety measure (.60). Six pairs from the evaluative factor did not correlate significantly with any of the anxiety measures, as expected.—*Journal abstract.*
11507. **Schneider, Klaus & Eckelt, Diethard.** (Ruhr-U, Psychologisches Inst, Bochum, W Germany) **[Effects of success and failure on performance of a simple vigilance task.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 263-289.—Tested the predictive power of the J. W. Atkinson and B. Weiner model of achievement motivation. 96 male high school students, age 16-18 yrs, prescreened with the TAT for achievement motivation, undertook the N. H. Mackworth clock vigilance task for 3 consecutive 20-min sessions. The results did not fit the model. Behavior agreed better with a theory, derived from N. Ach's theory of the will, indicating that efforts will be greater after failure than after success. This tendency is particularly pronounced in Ss with high achievement motivation and high fear of failure (English & French summaries) (51 ref)—*W. J. Koppitz.*
11508. **Stang, David J.** (Syracuse U) **Theories of novelty and affect: An empirical evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5231.
11509. **Underwood, Wilburn C.** (Stanford U) **The effect of mood state on self-evaluation and self-reward.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4722.
11510. **Yager, Geoffrey G.** (Michigan State U) **The effect of the covert behaviors of visual imagery, self-monitoring, and self-evaluation upon the overt expression of emotional words.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5648-5649.
11511. **Yongkittikul, Chumporn.** (U Illinois) **The effects of evaluation and choice on task performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7604.
11512. **Zillmann, Dolf; Hay, T. Allan & Bryant, Jennings.** (Indiana U, Inst for Communication Research, Bloomington) **The effect of suspense and its resolution**

on the appreciation of dramatic presentations. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 307-323. —Conducted an experiment with 60 7- and 8-yr-olds. In a factorial design, degree of suspense (low, intermediate, high) of an adventure presented audiovisually was varied with resolution of the suspense (resolved, lingering). The variations were accomplished by producing different versions of the same program. Appreciation of the presentation was measured in Ss' facial displays, in structured interviews, and in ratings. Consistently across measures, under conditions of resolved suspense, appreciation substantially increased with degree of suspense. Under conditions of lingering suspense, appreciation also increased with degree of suspense but to a significantly smaller extent. Excitatory responses were measured in skin temperature and heart rate (HR). A significant differentiation of HR as a function of degree of suspense was observed. In addition, both skin temperature and HR disclosed sudden declines in excitation with the effective resolution of suspense. —*Journal abstract*.

Attention & Consciousness States

11513. Blum, Gerald S. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Reply to Jennings and George.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 957-958. —Criticizes L. B. Jennings and S. G. George's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 6) attempted replication of the author's (see PA, Vol 28:6928) study on perceptual vigilance and defense. It is stressed (a) that the replication was not satisfactory because of shortcomings in method, including use of a different set of stimuli, and (b) that Jennings and George missed the theoretical point that an S's report is the result of a perceptual-cognitive sequence of events.

11514. Bosinelli, Marino; Cicogna, Piercarla & Molinari, Sergio. (U Bologna, Istituto de Psicologia, Italy) **The tonic-phasic model and the feeling of self-participation in different stages of sleep.** *Giornale Italiano di Psicologia*, 1974(Apr), Vol 1(1), 35-65. —Confirmed and extended the findings of S. Molinari and D. Foulkes (see PA, Vol 44:3080) and brought out the usefulness of the tonic-phasic model beyond the present controversial Primary Visual Experience Secondary Cognitive Elaboration dichotomy. A questionnaire on the feeling of self-importance in the oneiric scene and 2 ordinal rating scales for self-participation and for setting were used to investigate M. Bosinelli and Molinari's (1965) findings. O. Pompeiano's (1967, 1970) hypothesis on the relevance of vestibular functions in dream production, and Molinari's (1973) concept that the feeling of self-participation was more evident in REM-stage movement than in REM-stage quiescence. Data were obtained from 10 18 28 yr old male university students over 4 nonconsecutive nights. Results confirm the importance of the REM-stage movement situation to dream activity, suggest the existence of a cognitive background during different stages of sleep, and prove the usefulness of the study of self-participation in dream research. (61 ref) —*Journal abstract*.

11515. Butler, Brian E. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The role of attention in visual perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5218.

11516. Jennings, Luther B. & George, Stephen G. (Occidental Coll) **Perceptual vigilance and defense revisited: Evidence against Blum's psychoanalytic theory of subliminal perception.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 723-729. —G. S. Blum's (see PA, Vol 28:6928) interpretation of psychoanalytic theory leads him to predict that Ss will defend against a threatening stimulus which is just below a recognition threshold and be vigilant toward the same stimulus when it is farther below the same threshold. In the present experiment, 16 undergraduates were presented the same 4 Blacky pictures, at the same speed and illumination, and using the same procedure as Blum. Results offer no support for the theory of perceptual vigilance or defense. The weaknesses inherent in Blum's theory and supporting methodology are discussed. —*Journal abstract*.

11517. Leftwich, Marilyn S. (Florida State U) **The effect of environmental noise on human patterns of sleep obtained in the laboratory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5224.

11518. Mancia, Mauro. (U degli studi di Milano, Inst di Fisiologia Umana, Italy) **[Dream sleep and instincts: An interdisciplinary approach.]** (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 36(2), 176-203. —Describes sleep as a peculiar kind of instinct in which appetitive and consummatory phases alternate rhythmically. The appetitive stage corresponds to NREM sleep and the consummatory stage to REM sleep. REM sleep is characterized by hallucinations and self-representations typical of dreams. During REM sleep connected to dreams a fusion of instinctual (erotic or destructive) pulsations takes place under pressure from the pleasure principle, with an hallucinatory fulfillment of instinctive wishes and a consequent reduction of tension through a homeostatic quality relevant to maturation and survival. —L. L'Abate.

11519. Pagano, Robert R.; Rose, Richard M.; Stivers, Robert M. & Warrenburg, Stephen. (U Washington, Seattle) **Sleep during transcendental meditation.** *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4224), 308-310. —Five male 20-30 yr old experienced practitioners of transcendental meditation spent appreciable parts of meditation sessions in sleep Stages 2, 3, and 4. Time spent in each sleep stage varied both between sessions for a given S and between Ss. In addition, EEG records made during meditation were compared with those made during naps taken at the same time of day. The range of states observed during meditation did not support the view that meditation produces a single, unique state of consciousness. —*Journal abstract*.

11520. Ritter, Gerald W. (Oklahoma State U) **Production of stimulus independent thought as a function of task priority, signal predictability, and rate of signal presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5230.

11521. Scott, W. Clifford. **Remembering sleep and dreams.** *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, 1975, Vol 2(3), 253-254. —Major topics of this comprehensive review include the following: (a) physiological approaches to sleep and dreams; (b) Freud's views on sleep; (c) early psychoanalytic views on sleep; (d) recent literature on sleep and dreams; (e) time, sleep, and dreams; (f) sleeping and looking at the analyst during

psychoanalysis; (g) sleep, dreams, and waking; (h) and self-envy and envy of dreams and dreaming. It is concluded that (a) analysts have studied dreams at the expense of an examination of sleeping and waking; (b) analysis of the relationship between minor disorders of sleeping and waking and the remembering and forgetting of dreams serves an integrative function, ultimately enabling the analyst to carry out his own analysis; (c) sleep is a period of narcissistic reconstitution, leading to the daily experience of waking as a rebirth; (d) unconscious omnipotent fantasies influence the perception of time; and (e) the waking ego's envy of the dreaming ego leads to a dissociative forgetting of the dream upon waking. Case illustrations are included. (4 p ref)—C. Peterson.

11522. Seaborn, Ronald G. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of reward-punishment, introversion-extraversion and sex type on daydreaming.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr). Vol 34(10-B), 5209.

11523. Siegel, R. K. & West, L. J. (Eds). (U California, Los Angeles) **Hallucinations: Behavior, experience, and theory.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xiii, 322 p.—Presents a collection of 9 articles on the theory and phenomenology of hallucinations, including their neurochemical, neurophysiological, behavioral, and cognitive aspects. Topics include anthropological perspectives on hallucinations, the continuum of CNS excitatory states and hallucinosis, drug-induced hallucinations in animals and man, and the social context of hallucinations.

11524. Webb, Wilse B. **Sleep: The gentle tyrant.** Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1975. xi, 180 p. \$7.95(cloth), \$3.95(paper).—Presents a nontechnical discussion of many aspects of sleep as they are revealed by current research. Topics covered include the dimensions and organization of sleep; its variations in children and the aging; sleep pathology (insomnia, narcolepsy, sleepwalking, etc); the effects on sleep of disease and drugs; and the effects on behavior of lack of sleep.

11525. Zimolung, Bernhard. (Technische U Braunschweig, Inst für Psychologie, W Germany) **[Investigation of the time dependence of the TSD parameters and the effect of event frequency in vigilance tasks.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 367-390.—Asked 6 Ss to discriminate between a brighter light (S) and a dimmer light (NS) in a vigilance task. The ratio of N to NS and the probability of events were varied. Results are interpreted in terms of the Theory of Signal Detection (TSD). An increase in the event rate results in a decrease of the d' parameter. (English & French summaries) (36 ref)—W. J. Koppitz.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ANIMAL)

11526. Blough, Patricia M. (Brown U) **The pigeon's perception of saturation.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 135-148.—Three experiments employing a total of 8 White Carneaux pigeons used similar methods to investigate the S's perception of saturation of monochromatic lights. This trial-wise procedure consisted of brief presentations

of positive and negative stimuli in random sequence. Pecks to the positive stimuli were occasionally reinforced on a low FR schedule. Exp I determined absolute thresholds for "white" and monochromatic lights by establishing a discrimination between lights of various radiances and a dark key. Exp II investigated generalization from a white light to various monochromatic lights under conditions that minimized the use of luminance as a cue. Exp III examined discrimination of various monochromatic lights along a colorimetric purity continuum; responses to white light were reinforced, while responses to lights that combined white and monochromatic lights in various proportions were not. Results indicate that lights of different wavelength differ in saturation but that all are discriminable from white. Wavelengths between 550 and 600 nm are least saturated for the pigeon, and saturation increases markedly as wavelength decreases below this region of the spectrum. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11527. Crawford, M. L. (U Texas, Medical Ctr, Houston) **Test flash intensity and variability of fixation by the rhesus monkey.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 117-118.—Experimental data suggest that in the increment threshold experiment, threshold stimulus values represent detection sensitivity of the central fovea. Data present important difficulties for the experiment to measure the concurrent response of lateral geniculate nucleus neurons and behavioral increment thresholds, as stimulus flashes above threshold energies must be used and appear to fall on different regions of the retina with each presentation.

11528. Dornfeldt, Klaus. (U Göttingen, Zoologisches Inst, W Germany) **[The control system of homing in the spider *Agelena labyrinthica* (Cl.).]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 267-293.—In general, *Agelena* appears to determine its home direction by integrating the information of each element of the outgoing path to the prey in continuous interaction with the incident light reaching the web. Among the more important findings were the following: (a) Spiders starting at fictitious retreat points did not keep straight courses; their movements were either at random or determined somewhat by the light conditions obtaining during the immediately preceding outward course. (b) If the light was displaced before the spider was lifted from the web, the lifting had no effect on the orientation performance. It is concluded that Mittelstaedt's hypothesis about homing of *Agelena* (which is similar to the author's own vector hypothesis) is compatible with the present data. (English summary) (20 ref)—P. J. Capretta.

11529. Duelli, Peter. (U Zürich, Zoologisches Vergleich Anatomie Inst, Switzerland) **[Orientation without external orientation clues in reptiles.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 324-328.—Gecos (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) are able to find their hiding place in a black-painted cylindrical arena without the aid of external orientation clues. This proprioceptive knowledge of the position appears to be independent of the azimuth of the actual position of head and body, but it is influenced by a passive turning of the reptile. These findings imply that the receptors of the labyrinth participate in the endogenous (idiothetic) course control. (English summary)—P. J. Capretta.

11530. Ginsburg, Harvey J. (U Houston) **The tonic immobility reaction in domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*): An examination of the defensive distance hypothesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5166.

11531. Gregory, Estelle H. & Bishop, Allen. (California State U, Los Angeles) **Development of olfactory-guided behavior in the golden hamster.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 373-376.—Tested golden hamster pups for an odor preference every day from 1-16 days of age with shavings from their home cage and with clean wood shavings. Ss showed a clear preference for their home cage shavings by 8 days of age. Tests for preference with other odor pairs indicated that this preference was due to a change in the hamsters rather than a change in the stimulus. In these tests Ss did not demonstrate a preference for their home shavings over shavings in which a nonlactating female had lived. —*Journal abstract.*

11532. Hardaway, Sylvia S. (U Florida) **Stimulus complexity in relation to adaptation level concepts during exploration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5167-5168.

11533. Horn, Steven W. & Lehner, Philip N. (Colorado State U, Lab of Animal Behavior) **Scotopic sensitivity in coyotes (*Canis latrans*).** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(6), 1070-1076.—Measured the absolute scotopic limen for light intensity for 3 10-mo-old female coyotes. The methodology was similar to that used by D. S. Blough (see PA, Vol 33:7701) in determining psychological thresholds in pigeons. Ss were operantly conditioned to depress 1 of 2 foot treadles, left or right, depending on the condition of the stimulus light. Scotopic adaptation curves for each S were generated. Nonlinear aggression curves were then fitted to the raw data. The mean scotopic thresholds did not differ significantly. However, time to the curves' asymptotes did differ significantly for 1 S. The adaptation curves showed a distinct rod-cone "break," and retinal histology confirmed that the coyote has a duplex retina with a preponderance of rods. In addition, electroretinographic analysis showed the relative contributions of rods and cones at various light intensities and indicated a rod-cone break at approximately 15 min. Scotopic spectral sensitivity curves were also generated. Ss' scotopic visual threshold was exceeded by the natural illumination available under many nocturnal conditions. —*Journal abstract.*

11534. Humphrey, N. K. & Keeble, G. R. (U Cambridge, England) **Interactive effects of unpleasant light and unpleasant sound.** *Nature*, 1975(Jan), Vol 253(5490), 346-347. Attempted to determine whether the rhesus monkey's known aversion to red light is increased by exposure to unpleasant sound. Ss were 2 adult male *Macaca mulatta* who found white noise very aversive (NAs) and 2 who found it relatively tolerable (NTs). For NAs, background noise increased the aversion to light, for NTs, it had little influence. Thus noise appears to increase the aversion to red light only if the noise itself is aversive. The effects of the 2 stimuli probably potentiate each other. The reason for monkey's dislike of red light is unknown. Red light has been reported to exacerbate physiological and psychological

symptoms of patients suffering from cerebellar and spinal disorders, and some speculations on these findings are presented.—*I. Davis.*

11535. O'Shea, Michael & Rowell, C. H. (U California, Berkeley) **Protection from habituation by lateral inhibition.** *Nature*, 1975(Mar), Vol 254(5495), 53-55.—Describes the mechanism of protection from habituation as it operates in the movement detector (MD) neurones of the locust. Habituation is rapid in response to small-field movements but is absent in prolonged large-field or whole-field movements; therefore the latter do not reduce the responsiveness of the MD neurones to subsequent small-field movements. Protection from habituation is achieved by lateral inhibition, which acts prior to the site of response decrement to suppress the response to whole-field stimuli. Possible functions of lateral inhibition are discussed; one is its role in determining that the MD system will ignore visual displacements caused by the animal's own movements. —*I. Davis.*

11536. Owen-Smith, Rupert N. (U Wisconsin) **The behavioural ecology of the white rhinoceros.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5256.

11537. Petrich, Judith A. & Chiesi, Harry L. **The locus of color-context changes, encoding instructions, and their effect on retroactive inhibition.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 190-191.—Conducted 4 retroactive inhibition (RI) experiments involving the AB, AC (same stimuli, different responses) paradigm with a total of 204 undergraduates to determine whether learning the original list (OI) and the interpolated list (IL) under different color-context conditions (different) would reduce RI relative to learning both lists under the same context conditions (same). In Exp I context changes in the background color of slides failed to reduce RI. In Exp II, pretraining on the transfer task and upcoming background-color sequence also failed to reduce RI for the different group. Context was varied by manipulating actual print color of responses in Exp III, and of stimuli in Exp IV. Pretraining significantly elevated all performance measures in both experiments, and the different condition significantly reduced RI (under pretraining conditions) when stimulus color changed. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11538. Rabøl, Jorgen. (Zoological Lab, Copenhagen, Denmark) **The orientation of night-migrating passerines without the directional influence of the starry sky and/or the earth magnetic field.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 251-266.—Conducted several hundred orientation experiments during 4 seasons, 1972-1973, with various passerines (redstarts, blackcaps, robins, and garden warblers), which were subjected to an overcast sky and/or an artificially disturbed magnetic field. Comparison of the orientational behavior of these Ss with others allowed to orient under a starry sky and without magnetic disturbance showed little, if any, reduction in orientation under the deprived conditions, suggesting that direction cues from sources other than stars and earth's magnetic field were probably involved. It is conjectured that inertial orientation (vector navigation) plays an important role. It is

concluded that simple, one-directional orientation models are not sufficient to account for the data. (28 ref)—P. J. Capretta.

11539. Reinhardt, V. & Reinhardt, A. (Technische Universität München, Inst für Psychologie, Munich, W Germany) **Dynamics of social hierarchy in a dairy herd.** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 315-323.—Determined all possible social rank-pair relationships of a herd of 10 heifers and 32 dairy cows kept in an open byre. Shifting in rank position was found to be inherent in the dynamic interdependency between age, body weight, and social rank. Social rank aggressiveness was highest between rank neighbors and lowest between rank partners widely separated in the social rank scale. Most social rank tension occurred among "junior cows," animals of frustrated rank ambition, and animals with behavior not synchronized with the herd. Redirected aggression, and the induction of aggressiveness by the sight of 2 other contesting animals, are described. (German summary) (22 ref)—*Journal summary*.

11540. Tuttle, Russell H. (Ed.). **Socioecology and psychology of primates.** Aldine, Chicago: Mouton Publishers, 1975. xv, 474 p. \$29.50.—Presents research studies, essays, and discussions about the ways in which habitats and social groupings may influence primate behavior. The behaviors, species, and geographical areas considered cover a wide range.

11541. Varju, D. (U Tübingen, Lehrstuhl für Biokybernetik, W Germany) **Stationary and dynamic responses during visual edge fixation by walking insects.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5506), 330-332.—Records the optomotor responses of the mealworm beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*), when freemoving with unrestricted scanning movements of the head, to rotation of the visual field. The insect was placed inside a rotatable cylinder whose inner surface was the visual panorama. The apparatus is described in detail. When the drum was stationary and the inner surface was half black and half white, the insect walked toward the right edge of the black field, visually guided. When the drum was rotated, and when the number of black and white stripes was varied, the insect continued to attempt fixation of a black stripe. It is suggested that these turning movements can be accounted for as a fixation of moving edges rather than as a velocity compensation, which has usually been considered as the visual stimulus of the optomotor response. Theoretical considerations arising from these results are formulated and discussed.—I. Davis.

Learning & Motivation

11542. Atnagulov, R. Ya. & Smirnov, D. I. (Bashkir State U. Ufa, USSR) [Precision of time count in rabbits, depending on duration of the intersignal interval.] (Russ) *Zhurnal Vysshei Nervnoi Deyatel'nosti*, 1974(Jan-Feb), Vol 24(1), 10-17.—Studied the period of stabilization of conditioned food getting reflexes coordinated with different intervals of time permutations of 2, 3, 4, and 5 min. In reference to the dependence of the precision of time count in 17 rabbits 6-10 mo. Results show an increase in absolute error in the precision of the time count as the duration of the intersignal interval lengthened. Characteristics of the stage of differentiated conditioned reflex to time and assumptions regarding the

nature of the neurodynamic processes accounting for the uniformity in results obtained are discussed. (English summary)—L. V. Majovski.

11543. Bayés, Ramón. (U Barcelona, Escuela Profesional de Psicología Clínica, Spain) **[Generalization gradient in a turtle-dove.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 401-409.—Established a generalization gradient in an operant situation following discrimination learning in a turtle-dove. It is concluded that the dove has accurate color discrimination and that the generalization gradient for colors is similar to that of the pigeon.—*English summary*.

11544. Berger, David F. & Brush, F. Robert. (State University Coll New York, Cortland) **Rapid acquisition of discrete-trial lever-press avoidance: Effects of signal-shock interval.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 227-239.—Studied acquisition of discrete-trial leverpress avoidance learning in 3 experiments employing 40 female Sprague-Dawley and 75 Long-Evans hooded rats. Exp I compared a new training procedure, which produces rates of leverpress avoidance learning comparable to those obtained in shuttle boxes, with a "conventional," less efficient training procedure. A factorial design was used to compare continuous vs intermittent shock and a long-variable vs a short-fixed signal-shock interval. Learning was best in groups trained with the long and variable interval and poorest in those trained with the short and fixed interval. Type of shock had no effect. Exp II separated the effects of duration from those of variability of the signal-shock interval. FIs and VIs of 10 and 60 sec were tested, and duration was the only significant factor. Exp III addressed the effect of the differential opportunity to avoid provided by long signal-shock intervals by varying this interval from 10 to 60 sec in 10-sec steps. Only the 10-sec group showed slow acquisition. Analysis of avoidance response latencies showed that the distributions for all groups were positively skewed and that skewness increased with increasing duration of the signal-shock interval. At intervals longer than 20 sec, Ss made progressively less use of their increased opportunity to respond. The data do not support the opportunity-to-respond interpretation of the effects of duration of signal-shock interval and suggest that some type of inhibitory process may block leverpress avoidance learning at intervals as short as 10 sec. The significance of these findings for species-specific defense reaction and preparedness theories is emphasized. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11545. Boltz, Jeffrey B. & Drickamer, Lee C. (Williams Coll) **Effect of color in rearing and testing environment on the behavior of young domestic chicks.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 979-985.—In 2 experiments a total of 256 White Rock chicks were reared individually in compartments of 4 different colors and then tested either in a color-preference test with stationary objects or with a moving stimulus. For each type of test, 4 background colors were used in the test arena. The dependent variables included color preferences, following behavior, and emotional responses of the Ss. Results show no significant effects of the color of the arena-background in either test situation. The color of the rearing compartment was a significant factor

affecting color preferences in the test with stationary objects. In both test situations the colors red, and then green, were the most potent in affecting color preferences and emotional responses.—*Journal abstract*.

11546. Calef, Richard S. et al. (W Virginia Wesleyan Coll) "Dwelling" time, operant measure of "depression" effect in escape conditioning. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 837-838.—Results in albino and hooded rats given escape conditioning show that time between depression and release of the lever ("dwelling" time) for experimental Ss, shifted from high to low intensity shock, was longer than controls' maintained on low intensity ("depression").

11547. Corning, W. C.; Dyal, J. A. & Willows, A. O. (U Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) *Invertebrate learning: Volume III. Cephalopods and echinoderms*. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1975. xi, 220 p.—Presents data and literature surveys on the biology and behavior of the cephalopods and echinoderms. A summary view of the 3 volumes in the series includes a comparison of invertebrates with vertebrates as to their learning behavior. An appendix dealing with learning in bacteria, fungi, and plants is included.

11548. Corning, W. C.; Dyal, J. A. & Willows, A. O. (Eds.). (U Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) *Invertebrate learning: Volume II. Arthropods and gastropod mollusks*. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1973. xiii, 284 p.—Presents data and literature surveys on learning, plasticity, and how behavior is modified by interaction with the environment in Chelicerata, Crustacea, insects (except Apoidea), honey bees, and gastropod mollusks.

11549. Cox, William M. (U South Carolina) *Shifts in drive and reward: An incomplete factorial*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5219.

11550. Dachowski, Lawrence & Dunlap, William P. (Tulane U) *Reversal of partial reinforcement effects in acquisition goal speed: An artifact that continues to stimulate theory*. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 970.

11551. Davis, John D.; Collins, Barbara J. & Levine, Michael W. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) *Peripheral control of drinking: Gastrointestinal filling as a negative feedback signal, a theoretical and experimental analysis*. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 985-1002.—Conducted 5 experiments to investigate the hypothesis that the osmotic postingestional satiety signal proposed by R. A. McCleary (1953) operates through a mechanism related to gut filling rather than by osmotically induced shifts of fluid from osmoreceptors in the brain. Ss were a total of 15 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats and 31 Charles River rats. A control theory model, designed to make quantitatively explicit the hypothesis under question, is presented. Results show that when mannitol, which is not absorbed from the intestine, is added to a highly palatable saccharin-glucose mixture, the amount of fluid consumed decreased in inverse proportion to the mannitol concentration. Mannitol blocked fluid absorption from the intestine at a low concentration and at higher concentrations to lead to a net flux of fluid into the intestinal lumen. It was also shown that mannitol in concentrations that reduced the intake of the palatable solution did not induce thirst when Ss were in water

balance. It did induce thirst when Ss were tested in a state of negative water balance. Results, considered as a whole, support the view that McCleary's osmotic postingestional satiety signal acts as an intestinal distention signal rather than by inducing thirst. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11552. Eddy, Douglas R. (Carnegie-Mellon U) *Memory processing in Macaca speciosa: Mental processes revealed by reaction-time experiments*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5220.

11553. Einsiedel, Albert A. (Indiana U) *The development and modification of object preferences in domestic white leghorn chicks (Gallus gallus)*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5220.

11554. Fabrigoule, Colette. (CNRS, Inst de Neurophysiologie et Psychophysiologie, Marseilles, France) *[Experimentation on spatial learning in the dog: Learning of progressive exclusion.]* (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 91-110.—Analyzed spatial and cognitive aspects of animal learning with 6 3-mo-old German Shepherd dogs. Food was placed in identical basins at the end of 4 paths of equal length, extending in a fan shape from the starting point. Ss were to obtain the food in the 4 locations without revisiting any basin. Success consisted of obtaining the food in all pans by whatever pattern without a repetition in 4 successive trials. All Ss achieved the criterion—success on 3 successive days—with considerable variation in search pattern. Of the 12 possible success patterns, only 7 were used more than twice by at least 1 S. Stereotyped search strategies noted were (a) repetition favoring the 2 end basins and (b) rotation among basins. Use of the wide divergence pattern was rated high in 4 dogs. The stereotypy is interpreted as representing a stage in the learning process leading to successive behavioral reorganizations and evidencing plasticity of conduct in the face of a difficult learning task rather than rigidity. (English abstract)—E. Brown.

11555. Frankel, Paul W. (Princeton U) *Differential behavioral contrast and choice*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5220-5221.

11556. Gluck, John P. & Sackett, Gene P. (U New Mexico) *Extinction deficits in socially isolated rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta)*. *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 173-174.—In a study with 18 5-yr-old rhesus monkeys, 6 Ss reared in total isolation made more unrewarded responses and took longer to stop responding in the face of nonreward than 12 Ss raised in partial isolation or normally. It is suggested that isolates have difficulty inhibiting high-probability responses.

11557. Jensen, Robert A.; Riccio, David C. & Gehres, Larry. (Northern Illinois U) *Effects of prior aversive experience upon retrograde amnesia induced by hypothermia*. *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 165-169.—2 experiments examined the extent to which retrograde amnesia (RA) is attenuated by prior learning experiences. In Exp I, 60 male Holtzman rats initially received either passive avoidance training in a step-through apparatus, exposure to the apparatus, or noncontingent footshock. When training on a 2nd but different passive avoidance task was followed by hypothermia treatment, RA was obtained only in the latter 2 groups. In Exp II, 1-way active avoidance

training, yoked noncontingent shocks, or apparatus exposure constituted the initial experience for another 60 Holtzman rats. Subsequent step-down passive avoidance training and amnesic treatment resulted in memory loss for the apparatus exposure group, but not for either of the preshocked conditions. Results demonstrate that certain types of prior aversive experience can substantially modify the magnitude of RA, and, in conjunction with other familiarization studies, emphasize a paradox for interpretations of RA based solely upon CNS disruption. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11558. Kadden, Ronald M. (Columbia U) **Stimulus distribution and response-dependence as parameters of temporally defined schedules of negative reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5223-5224.

11559. Kamarek, Robin B. (Harvard U School of Public Health, Boston) **Availability and caloric density of the diet as determinants of meal patterns in cats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 611-618. —In Exp I patterns of food intake were examined in 2 female cats both under ad lib feeding conditions, and when the availability of food was constrained by requiring the completion of FR schedules of barpresses to obtain a meal. As the ratio requirement was increased, frequency of feeding decreased, while both meal size and meal duration increased. Body weight did not decrease until the highest ratio requirements. When the caloric density of the diet was decreased in Exp II, the Ss maintained bulk rather than caloric intake under all conditions of availability. It is concluded that environmental variables, particularly the availability and nutritional properties of the diet, are major determinants of natural patterns of feeding. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11560. Leonard, Robert B. & Cohen, David H. (U Texas, Marine Biomedical Inst, Galveston) **The peripheral unconditioned stimulus pathway in a model learning system involving defensively conditioned heart rate change in the pigeon.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1083-1090. —Conducted 3 studies using White Carneaux pigeons. The peripheral pathway transmitting the UCS information is described in a vertebrate model system for studying learning visually conditioned heart rate change in the pigeon. In this system footshock serves as the UCS, and it is shown that the effective stimulation field of this stimulus, defined with respect to the unconditioned cardioacceleratory response, includes cutaneous dermatomes 21-25 (L1-S1). The stimulus information is then transmitted by Group III and IV fibers in portions of the femoral and sciatic nerves which enter the spinal cord over segments 21-25. Further, it is shown that interrupting this pathway by section of dorsal roots 21-25 precludes establishing conditioned heart rate change with footshock as the UCS. *Journal abstract*.

11561. Leyland, C. Mark & Honig, Werner K. (Chemical Defence Establishment Salisbury, England) **Maintenance of behavior controlling the duration of discriminative stimuli.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 207-214. In an experiment with 7 adult male White Carneaux pigeons, the maintenance of a response controlling the duration of positive and negative discriminative stimuli

in a multiple schedule was examined with respect to the possible consequences of the response: none, escape from the negative stimulus, production of the positive stimulus, and initiation of the reinforcement schedule associated with the latter. The last 2 seemed to be the major factors in producing and maintaining the response. Escape from the negative stimulus maintained it in most Ss, but only at a much lower level.—*Journal abstract*.

11562. Lobb, Brenda & Davison, M. C. (U Auckland, New Zealand) **Performance in concurrent interval schedules: A systematic replication.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 191-197. —Trained 5 experienced homing pigeons on a variety of concurrent interval schedules that arranged reinforcements at either fixed or variable times after the last reinforcement. 2 measures were obtained: the number of responses on each schedule and the time spent responding on each schedule. Ratios of response rates on the 2 schedules did not equal ratios of reinforcement rates when both schedules were variable nor when 1 was variable and the other fixed. Ratios of times spent responding approximately equalled ratios of reinforcement rates when both schedules were variable but did not do so when one was fixed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11563. Malagodi, E. F.; Webbe, Frank M. & Waddell, Thomas R. (U Florida) **Second-order schedules of token reinforcement: Effects of varying the schedule of food presentation.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 173-181. —Conducted an experiment with 4 adult male Long-Evans hooded rats; 2 were experienced. In the initial link of a complex schedule, 1 discriminative stimulus was presented, and leverpressing produced tokens on FR schedules. In the terminal link, signaled by a 2nd discriminative stimulus, deposits of the tokens produced food. With 2 Ss, the terminal link was presented after each 6th component schedule of token reinforcement was completed. With the other 2 Ss, the terminal link was presented following the 1st component schedule completed after a FI. During the terminal link, each token deposit initially produced food. The schedule of food presentation was subsequently increased such that an increasing number of token deposits in the terminal link was required for each food presentation. Rates of leverpressing in the initial link were inversely related to the schedule of food presentation in the terminal link. Results are similar to those of experiments that have varied schedules of food presentation in chained schedules. Rates and patterns of responding controlled throughout the initial link were more similar to those ordinarily controlled by 2nd-order brief-stimulus schedules than to those controlled by comparable extended chained schedules. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11564. Maples, Ernest G.; Tomporowski, Phillip D. & Haraway, Maury M. (Northeast Louisiana U) **Contiguous approach conditioning: A model for negative reinforcement.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 851-856. Conducted a study with male Holtzman albino rats to provide an empirical basis for M. R. Denny's (1971) account of negative reinforcement by showing that stimuli contiguously paired with shock

termination can become conditioned elicitors of approach. 20 experimental Ss received 15 trials in which the onset of a light was paired with the termination of a 30-sec scrambled shock, independently of Ss' behavior. 20 control Ss received an equivalent number of light and shock presentations, but these were unpaired. On a single test trial, S was exposed to a light in 1 arm (randomly selected) of a modified T maze. 17 of 20 experimental Ss approached the light whereas only 11 of 20 control Ss did. The difference between proportions was significant ($p = .05$). *Journal abstract.*

11565. **McBride, Charles W.** (Florida State U) **Preferences of glucose-plus-saccharin versus various concentrations of glucose solutions as determined in the concurrent operants situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5226.

11566. **Mellgren, Roger L.; Hunsicker, James P. & Dyck, Dennis G.** (U Oklahoma) **Conditions of preexposure and passive avoidance behavior in rats.** *Animal Learning & Behavior*, 1975(May), Vol 3(2), 147-151. In Exp I, 12 male albino rats given a 5-min period of preexposure (simple exploration) to a 2-compartment box showed poorer passive avoidance of the compartment where they were subsequently shocked than a control group of 12 Ss which was not preexposed to the apparatus. Exp II, with 32 rats, involved preexposure to sugared milk (SM), flashing light and loud noise (LN), or simply the apparatus (EC). One group received no exposure to the apparatus (NC). Following 1 shock trial, the groups were ordered $LN > NC > EC > SM$ from most to least passive avoidance. A control experiment, Exp III, with 28 rats, showed that differences between groups in Exps I and II could not be accounted for simply on the basis that the preexposure conditions were independently accounting for between-group differences, due to alterations in general exploratory tendencies or similar processes. Results are discussed in the context of latent inhibition and an averaging model of positive and negative events. *Journal abstract.*

11567. **Merigan, William H.; Miller, Jay S. & Gollub, Lewis R.** (U Maryland) **Short-component multiple schedules: Effects of relative reinforcement duration.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 183-189. Exposed 4 adult male experienced White Carneaux pigeons to multiple VI 2-min VI 2-min schedules of food presentation in which relative duration of food presentation was manipulated. When components alternated every 5 sec and were scheduled on separate response keys, relative response rates closely matched relative reinforcement duration in 3 of 4 Ss. On the other hand, relative response rates were insensitive to relative reinforcement duration when components scheduled on a single response key alternated every 5 sec and when components scheduled on separate response keys alternated every 2 min. Thus, both rapid alternation and spatial separation of components were necessary to produce approximate matching of relative responding to relative reinforcement duration. This finding contrasts with previous findings that only rapid component alternation is necessary for matching when relative rate of reinforcement is manipulated (18 ref). *Journal abstract.*

11568. **Myers, Julie H.** (U California, San Diego) **The role of conditioned reinforcers in concurrent-chains schedules.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4093.

11569. **O'Neill, Ward S.** (U Toronto, Canada) **Stimulus function in avoidance conditioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5228.

11570. **Powell, Robert W. & Kelly, William.** (U South Florida) **A method for the objective study of tool-using behavior.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 249-253. Shaped keypecking for food in 4 common crows within a conventional operant-conditioning test chamber. When pecking stabilized, a metal screen with openings 2.5 cm high by 1.0 cm wide was placed over the response key so that the S could still see but could no longer peck the key. At the same time, several dozen wooden matchsticks, which could be used to operate the key, were placed in the test chamber. Ss made no use of these during 50-75 hrs of exposure to this condition. Subsequently, the behavior of 2 Ss was shaped so that they approached the matchsticks, picked 1 up in their beaks, approached the response key with the matchstick in their beak, and finally operated the response key by poking the matchstick through the screen. This procedure was ineffective with the other 2 Ss. However, these Ss were successfully trained through positional fading of the tool. This involved suspending a metal rod from the ceiling so that it hung directly in front of the response key, and the S had only to peck it to operate the key. Then, the rod was gradually lowered by lengthening its tether until it eventually rested on the floor of the test chamber. The principal advantage of this methodology is the automatic recording of the terminal (tool-using) behavior under study. *Journal abstract.*

11571. **Prytula, Robert E.; Thomas, J. Dwight; Payne, James H. & Davis, Stephen F.** (Middle Tennessee State U) **RN transitions: Frustration, inhibition or aversion?** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 747-755. Three groups of male rats (9, 9, and 8 Ss, respectively) were trained and extinguished (Phase I) in an alley, and retrained and extinguished (Phases II and III) under rewarded nonrewarded (RN), nonrewarded-rewarded (NR), and rewarded-rewarded schedules. An exhaust system was operative in the alley in Phases I and III but inoperative in Phase II. Results show that with the simple schedules employed, odors did not appear to mediate the running responses. Ss which received the RN schedule were generally less resistant to extinction. Following Phase III, Ss in Group RN were retrained and extinguished under the NR sequence and Ss in Group NR were shifted to the RN sequence. Results show that if S received an NR sequence at some point in training, later behavior was much more influenced by this schedule than the previous RN sequence. It appears that RN schedules are aversive, perhaps like the "time-out" phenomenon. *Journal abstract.*

11572. **Schoel, William M.** (U California, Davis) **Amsel's FE. Post reward and post nonreward performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5230-5231.

11573. Schwartz, Barry; Hamilton, Bruce & Silberberg, Alan. (Swarthmore Coll) **Behavioral contrast in the pigeon: A study of the duration of key pecking maintained on multiple schedules of reinforcement.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 199-206.—Conducted an experiment with 4 male experienced Silver King pigeons. Pecks on an operant key were reinforced on either multiple VI or multiple VI extinction schedules of reinforcement. The stimuli that signaled the multiple-schedule components were located on a 2nd key (signal key), and a changeover delay prevented reinforcement of signal keypeck—operant keypeck sequences. No behavioral contrast was observed on the operant key, and appreciable responding on the signal key occurred during the VI component of the multiple VI extinction procedure. Peck durations on the signal key were markedly shorter than peck durations on the operant key. Moreover, most responses on the signal key occurred just after the multiple-schedule components changed. Data support an account of behavioral contrast in terms of the summation of pecks that are separately controlled by stimulus-reinforcer and response-reinforcer dependencies and suggest that the stimulus-reinforcer dependency is responsible primarily for local contrast. In addition, the data suggest that pecks that are controlled by these 2 dependencies may belong to topographically different classes. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11574. Sprott, Richard L. & Stavnes, Karen. (Jackson Lab, Bar Harbor, ME) **Effects of situational variables on performance of inbred mice in active- and passive-avoidance situations.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 683-692.—Conducted a group of experiments to assess the interaction between environmental factors and specific genetic loci upon the performance of 320 C57BL/6J and 320 DBA/2J (D2) male mice in avoidance learning situations. The performance of all Ss was better in passive- than in active-avoidance situations. The performance of C57BL/6J Ss was generally superior to that of DBA/2J Ss. C57BL/6J Ss usually avoided footshocks, while DBA/2J Ss attempted to escape them. DBA/2J Ss performed poorly in the presence of mild footshocks, while C57BL/6J Ss performed poorly in the presence of intense footshocks. Analysis of the data suggested that the loci involved probably exerted their influence by affecting the S's response to its environment. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11575. Squires, Nancy; Norborg, James & Fantino, Edmund. (Children's Research Ctr, Psychological Clinic, Champaign, IL) **Second-order schedules: Discrimination of components.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 157-171.—Conducted 3 experiments with a total of 9 experienced White Carneaux pigeons. Ss were exposed to a series of 2nd-order schedules in which the completion of a fixed number of FI components produced food. In Exp I, brief (2-sec) stimulus presentations occurred as each FI component was completed. During the brief-stimulus presentation terminating the last FI component, a response was required on a 2nd key, the brief-stimulus key, to produce food. Responses on the brief-stimulus key before the last brief stimulus presentation had no scheduled consequences but served as a measure of the

extent to which the final component was discriminated from preceding components. Whether there were 1, 2, 4, or 8 FI components, responses on the brief-stimulus key occurred during virtually every brief-stimulus presentation. In Exp II, an attempt was made to punish unnecessary responses on the brief-stimulus key (i.e., responses on the brief-stimulus key that occurred before the last component). None of the Ss learned to withhold these responses, even though they produced a 15-sec timeout and loss of primary reinforcement. In Exp III different key colors were associated with each component of a 2nd-order schedule (a chain schedule). In contrast to Exp I, brief-stimulus key responses were confined to the last component. It is concluded that pigeons do not discriminate well between components of 2nd-order schedules unless a unique exteroceptive cue is provided for each component. The relative discriminability of the components may account for the observed differences in initial-component response rates between comparable brief-stimulus, tandem, and chain schedules. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11576. Thompson, Carl I. & Fitzsimons, Thomas R. (Pennsylvania State U, Hershey Medical Ctr) **Age differences in aversively motivated visual discrimination learning and retention in male Sprague-Dawley rats.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 47-52.—Trained 4 groups of 3-, 7-, 12-, and 24.5-mo-old Ss on a light-dark discrimination to a criterion of 11-12 consecutive correct initial choices, using footshock motivation. Eight days later they were retrained to the same criterion. Original learning and relearning rates were not correlated, but both decreased linearly with increasing age. O. S. Ray and R. J. Barrett (1973) reported that, while yr-old rats made fewer avoidances than younger ones on a shock-motivated discrimination, they appeared to have learned equally well, since there were no differences in number of correct initial responses. They suggested that avoidance scores may reflect performance factors and that learning decrements with age might not occur if the correct initial response measure were used. The present study demonstrates that this is not the case; when rats as old as 24.5 mo were tested there were clear age-related deficits in number of correct initial responses. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11577. Urcuioli, Peter J. & Nevin, John A. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Canada) **Transfer of hue matching in pigeons.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 149-155.—Trained 3 White Carneaux pigeons on a modified 3-key matching-to-sample procedure, in which only 1 comparison key (rather than 2) was lighted after an observing response to the center-key standard. Pecks on keys of matching comparison hues were reinforced. When nonmatching hues appeared as the initially lighted comparisons, the nonmatching hue terminated, and the matching hue appeared on the other side key only if the S did not peck the nonmatching comparison for 4.8 sec. Pecks to the nonmatching hue reset the 4.8-sec delay interval. 3 hues were used during acquisition. During transfer tests, 2 novel hues were substituted individually or together for 1 or 2 of the training hues. Latencies to the novel side-key hue were shortest when a novel matching hue appeared as the standard on the center key and were essentially identical

to baseline matching latencies. In contrast, when a novel hue appeared as either a standard or comparison in a nonmatching combination, latencies increased with increasing separation between the novel hue and the nonmatching hue. These transfer data demonstrate the concept of hue matching.—*Journal abstract.*

11578. Van Dyke, Willie F. (Texas Tech U) **An experimental test of frustration theory vs sequential theory explanations of the partial reinforcement effect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4722.

11579. Whitford, Fred W. (U Victoria, Canada) **Effects of environmental variables.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 754.—In a sample of 20 studies (1953-1972) of open-field activity in pure strain mice, none had the same dimensions for the field and none used the same illumination levels. Recent investigations have indicated that open-field dimensions and illumination affect activity levels. Implications of non-standardizing of apparatus in relation to these 2 variables is discussed.

11580. Williams, Ben A. (U California, San Diego) **The blocking of reinforcement control.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 215-226. Conducted 2 experiments with 12 mixed-breed and 16 White Carneaux pigeons to extend the blocking effect to the reinforcement of a response. A delayed reinforcement contingency was presented to Ss with or without a previously pretrained response available during the delay interval. The interpolated response had no scheduled effect on delivery of the reinforcer, but its availability reduced strengthening of the initial response, which completely extinguished for some Ss. Results are interpreted as support for blocking as a fundamental principle of behavior and as evidence against the principle of reinforcement being stated solely in terms of temporal proximity between response and reinforcer. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11581. Worsham, Robert W. (Rutgers State U) **Delayed matching-to-sample as temporal discrimination in monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5235.

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11582. Balagura, Saul; Harrell, Lindy E. & Roy, Edward. (State U New York, Down-State Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Effect of the light-dark cycle on neuroendocrine and behavioral responses to scheduled feeding.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 245-247.

Investigated the influence of circadian rhythms on 40 male albino rats' ability to adapt both behaviorally and physiologically to a 2-hr feeding schedule. Results show that the Ss, nocturnal animals, adapted in both respects to the restricted schedule. Such adaptations occurred faster and more efficiently during the dark segment of the 24-hr light-dark cycle as indicated by measurements of latency to eat, amount of food consumed, body weight, and insulin levels. (20 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11583. Beddington, J. R.; Free, C. A. & Lawton, J. H. (U York, England) **Dynamic complexity in predator-prey models framed in difference equations.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 58-60.

11584. Compton, John M. (Bowling Green State U) **The adaptation process between small naturally-formed populations of Mongolian gerbils, *Meriones unguiculatus*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7326.

11585. Frantz, Stephen C. (Johns Hopkins U) **Behavioral ecology of the lesser bandicoot rat, *Bandicota bengalensis* (gray).** in Calcutta. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-B), 467.

11586. Friedman, Mark B. (Carnegie Mellon U) **Visual control of head movements during avian locomotion.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 67-69.—Carried out experiments with 3 Ring Doves (*Streptopelia risoria*) to dissociate the 3 factors most likely to control head movements during locomotion: (a) movement in the visual environment, (b) acceleration in the inertial (labyrinthian) environment; and (c) the mechanics of stepping. A specially designed cylindrical cage enabled the E to manipulate these factors. Altering the case conditions demonstrated the primacy of vision in generating and regulating the normal pattern of periodic eye and head movements in the Ss. Results held for both linear and angular movements. The fact that birds of diverse shape and mode of locomotion show similar patterns of movement has implications for theories of the evolution of visual perception.—*I. Davis.*

11587. Fukasawa, Teluyo; Lima, Marluce P. & Masur, Jandira. (Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil) **The behavior of genetically selected loser and winner-runway rats in different competitive situations.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 333-342.—Studied the performance of a total of 126 Winner-Runway (WR) and Loser-Runway (LR) rats in a food-hole competition and in a labor-division situation. The WR Ss won most of the trials in the runway competition, but both groups had a similar performance in the food-hole test, indicating no correlation between the 2 procedures. When LR and WR Ss were paired in the labor-division task, the LR Ss performed most of the barpresses (workers), while the WR Ss received the reward almost without working (parasites). A 2nd experiment was carried out in which twice as many individual training sessions were given. Data show that at the last training trials WR and LR Ss were performing equally. When they were paired, although the results were in the same direction as in the previous experiment, the difference in the categorization in workers and parasites between WR and LR Ss was not significant.—*Journal abstract.*

11588. Green, Steven. (Rockefeller U, Field Research Ctr, Millbrook, NY) **Dialects in Japanese monkeys: Vocal learning and cultural transmission of locale-specific vocal behavior?** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 304-314. Detected by ear differences in vocalizations made during artificial feeding of monkey troops at 3 locations in Japan. Tape recordings and sound spectrographic analysis confirmed that a distinctive vocal pattern was specific to each site and was used only in the provisioning situation. The 3 different acoustic morphologies were variations on a shared tonal theme. Vocal learning may have occurred separately at each site regulated by species-wide constraints on vocalization. (German summary) (1 p ref) —*Journal summary.*

11589. Kassel, Jeffrey & Davis, Roger E. (U Michigan, Neuroscience Lab) **Early behavioral experience and adult social behavior in the paradise fish, *Macropodus opercularis* L.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 343-351.—47 paradise fish were reared in isolation, with conspecifics, or cross-reared with nonconspecifics. As young adults, cross-reared Ss presented with live conspecific and mirror image stimuli performed social displays less frequently than controls, while isolates did not differ from controls. In a spawning trial, no differences were found between groups. Results suggest that experience with an alien species may reduce the readiness to perform species-specific social displays. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11590. Kinzey, W. G.; Rosenberger, A. L. & Ramirez, Marleni. (City Coll, City U New York) **Vertical clinging and leaping in a neotropical anthropoid.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5506), 327-328.—Reports more than 200 hrs of observations, in the Peruvian rain forest, of 9 pigmy marmosets, *Cebuella pygmaea*, the smallest New World monkey. Of 288 leaps observed, 85% were to and/or from a vertical supporting branch, and 57% of resting time (48 hrs observation) was spent clinging to vertical supports. The 4 adults spent an average of 97 min/day feeding on sap, their preferred food, scraping fissures in the tree bark with the teeth while clinging with clawed digits to the vertical tree trunk. The adaptive relationship between the morphology of *Cebuella* and its leaping and clinging behavior is discussed. Data suggest that in this and other species vertical clinging behaviors are postural adaptations, related to feeding and dependent on size of the support and location of the food source, while leaping behaviors are locomotor adaptations. (15 ref)—*I. Davis*.

11591. Lanier, David L.; Estep, Daniel Q. & Dewsbury, Donald A. (U Florida) **Copulatory behavior of golden hamsters: Effects on pregnancy.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 209-212.—Conducted 2 experiments to study the role of male copulatory behavior in initiating physiological responses necessary for pregnancy in female hamsters. In Exp I with 15 male and 24 female Syrian golden hamsters (*Mesocricetus auratus*), copulation beyond the 1st ejaculatory series was critical to attainment of maximal probabilities of pregnancy. Whereas all females became pregnant when mated to a criterion of sexual satiety, only 20% were pregnant after 1 ejaculatory series. The relationship between increased copulatory stimulation and increased probability of pregnancy was further refined in Exp II with 63 females and 20 males. Females required more than 4 ejaculatory series to maximize the probability of pregnancy. Mounts without intromission had no effect. Neither parturition, number of ova shed, nor litter size appeared affected by amount of copulatory stimulation. A coadaptation between the copulatory pattern of the males and the response systems of the females of several rodent species appears to have evolved and to aid successful reproduction. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11592. Laughlin, Michael E.; Donovick, Peter & Burright, Richard G. (State U New York, Binghamton) **Consummatory behavior in meadow voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*) and mongolian gerbils (*Meriones uigulatus*).** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2),

185-189.—Measured consumption of water and adulterated fluids under choice and no-choice situations in 10 voles and 12 gerbils. Voles consumed more water throughout and were clearly less able to tolerate challenges presented by adulteration of available solutions in the no-choice situation. Intake of both species under choice conditions was more affected (although differentially) by fluid adulteration than it had been when no choice was available. Male and female differences were noted but typically these differences were in magnitude rather than direction of the consummatory response. Data illustrate the need for comparative studies and careful specification of stimulus conditions surrounding testing so that general principles of physiological and behavioral regulation can be separated from species-specific differences.—*Journal abstract*.

11593. Lipps, Karen L. (U California, Davis) **Comparative cleaning behavior in *Drosophila*.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5255.

11594. Norton, Stata; Culver, Bruce & Mullenix, Phyllis. (U Kansas Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **Development of nocturnal behavior in albino rats.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 317-331.—Monitored activity of 200 male and female Charles River rats in a residential maze equipped with photocells for recording passage through the corridors. Ss were more active in the 12-hr dark portion of a day than in the 12-hr light portion from an early age. Ss weaned at 23 days of age showed significantly greater activity at night than during the day but the maximum nocturnal-diurnal ratio was recorded in Ss 2-4 mo old. Although females older than 5 wks were more active than males both during the light and dark cycle, the nocturnal-diurnal activity ratios showed the same trends in the 2 sexes. Males differed from females in the duration of exploratory activity when introduced into the maze. Females were consistently much more active during the 2nd hr in the maze but the differences between the sexes in activity during the 1st hr were not as great. Data indicate that social interaction is not a primary cause of the nocturnal activity. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11595. Novak, Melinda A. (U Wisconsin) **Fear-attachment relationships in infant and juvenile rhesus monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5227.

11596. Parker, Linda A. & Revusky, Sam. (Memorial U, St John's, Canada) **Failure of Sprague-Dawley rats to transfer taste-aversions or preferences by odor-marking the spout.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 383-387.—In most studies of feeding behavior, a bottle of test solution is not used more than once due to the possibility that rats will mark the spout with an odor, so that if the bottle is presented again to other rats, they will respond to the odor-marking. An attempt was made to demonstrate odor-marking and the results were strikingly negative.

11597. Petrinovich, Lewis; Patterson, Thomas & Peeke, Harmon V. (U California, Riverside) **Reproductive condition and the response of white-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*) to song.** *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4223), 206-207.—Results of a study with 33 white-crowned sparrows show that Ss pattern of responses to playback of recorded song

depended on whether the female had eggs, nestlings, or fledglings, and on the behavior under consideration. These patterns can be understood in the context of the behavior patterns appropriate during each of the different stages of the reproductive cycle.

11598. **Polsky, Richard H.** (U Leicester, England) **Developmental factors in mammalian predation.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 353-382.—Discusses 3 questions relating to the ontogeny of mammalian predation. The 1st question deals with the problem of genetics; evidence from selective breeding programs and strain comparisons in various domestic rodent species suggests that genotype probably plays some role. To determine if predation is characteristic of the species (the 2nd question) evidence from the neurophysiological literature is discussed which shows that for the species tested, mostly rats and cats, practically all would kill when stimulated or ablated in the proper brain region. It is concluded that all predators possess a potential to predate and whether this potential manifests itself is partly determined by what the individual experiences during ontogeny. To answer the 3rd question, the role of experience in predation, theory and empirical results from the psychological and ethological literature were dichotomized into that which occurred either before or after the test situation. Evidence indicates that experience either enhances or suppresses the tendency to predate or increases the efficiency in which the kill is made. An epigenetic approach to this subject is favored over those involving innate or learned behaviors. (4% p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11599. **Schott, Dittmar.** (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, Abteilung für Verhaltensforschung, Munich, W Germany) **Quantitative analysis of the vocal repertoire of squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*).** *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(3), 225-250.—The vocal communication of 19 captive (3 to a cage) squirrel monkeys was analyzed into 52 individual call types. Two noteworthy findings appeared: (a) The vocal repertoire does not consist of discrete call types, as assumed up to now, but of graded ones. (b) The Ss could not be differentiated as individuals on the basis of any particular characteristic of their calls, (i.e., frequency, duration, intensity, or relationship between fundamental frequencies and overtones). It is concluded that the distribution into 52 call types is not necessarily biologically significant. (37 ref) — *P. J. Capretta*.

11600. **Wakerley, J. B. & Drewett, R. F.** (ARC Inst of Animal Physiology, Cambridge, England) **Pattern of sucking in the infant rat during spontaneous milk ejection.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 277-281. Describes 2 methods for measuring the sucking of rat pups on the nipples of the mother. The 1st uses pressure recording of the cannulated teatduck, the 2nd uses direct observation of sucking behavior. In Exp I, pressure recordings of the sucking of individual Wistar-derived rat pups on the nipple showed that between milk ejections the pups sucked intermittently in bursts. During milk ejection itself there was a longer period of vigorous and continuous sucking. In Exp II, behavioral observations on the level of sucking in whole litters of pups showed that the background bursts of sucking from the litter as a whole were randomly

distributed in relation to the inferred time of oxytocin release. Results indicate that once the pups are sucked on the nipples, variations in the sucking behavior of the litter have no role in the timing of milk ejections in the mother.—*Journal abstract*.

11601. **Waser, Peter M.** (Rockefeller U, Field Research Ctr) **Experimental playbacks show vocal mediation of intergroup avoidance in a forest monkey.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 56-58.—Reports the response of adult male gray-cheeked mangabey monkeys (*Cercocebus albigena*), belonging to 2 groups in the Kibale Forest Reserve of western Uganda, to playback of recorded vocalizations termed "whoopgobbles." Of 2 observers in radio contact, one followed the test group and one operated the playback equipment. Differences in response measures, tests manipulating playback site rather than test group location, and observations of group movements and actual encounters, all supported the conclusion that response to whoopgobbles was a function of distance but not of position relative to the home range center. The finding that response did not vary with location was unexpected. Further use of playback techniques for studying how primate groups divide space among themselves is recommended.—*I. Davis*.

11602. **Whitney, Carl L. & Krebs, John R.** (U British Columbia, Inst of Animal Resource Ecology, Canada) **Mate selection in Pacific tree frogs.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5506), 325-326.—Reports field observations indicating that females of *Hyla regilla* preferred certain males, designated "bout leaders," who called more actively than other males; i.e., they initiated bouts of calling, were the last to stop calling, called faster and louder, and were more likely to call during periods other than bouts. In laboratory experiments, 14 out of 18 females chose bout leaders even when they gave the same call as other chorus members. Postmortem studies of the abdominal muscles did not support the hypothesis that males stop calling because of muscular fatigue, and the question of why frogs do not call continuously remains unanswered. The evolutionary questions raised by these observations are discussed.—*I. Davis*.

11603. **Winfree, Arthur T.** (Purdue U) **Unclocklike behaviour of biological clocks.** *Nature*, 1975(Jan), Vol 253(5490), 315-319.—Describes the search for mechanisms which could underlie circadian rhythms (CRs), and expresses doubts that any unique mechanism of some universal biological clock will be found. The phase of a CR is labile: it can be temporarily or permanently reset by variations of environmental phases, particularly the light/dark cycle. Studies of phase disruption have led to 3 models of the mechanism of biological rhythms: (a) a simple clock, (b) a limit-cycle oscillator, and (c) a relaxation oscillator. Each model is discussed in terms of the experimental observations for which it does not provide interpretations. For some researchers, the overt desynchronization of CRs among the cells and organs of higher plants and the splitting of activity rhythms in insect and vertebrate species indicate that organisms resemble a clockshop more than a clock. Three ways to account for the unclocklike peculiarities encountered in CRs are suggested, and the possible role of biological

rhythms in natural selection is discussed. (88 ref)—*I. Davis.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

11604. Barham, R. M. & Boersma, F. J. (U Otago, New Zealand) **Orienting responses in a selection of cognitive tasks.** Rotterdam, Netherlands: Rotterdam U Press, 1975. xiii, 154 p.—Reports the results of an investigation of relationships among selected components of the orientation reaction. Literature on the reaction is reviewed, the rationale, hypotheses, and methods of the study are stated, and the results of substudies of GSR, pupillary response, and eye movements are reported and discussed.

11605. Blalvas, A. S. (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology, Moscow) [Visual analysis in the retinal receptive fields as an orthogonal series expansion.] (Russ) *Neurophysiology*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 6(2), 211-218.—Developed a physiologically-based mathematical model of retinal receptive fields in human Ss from experimental neurophysiological data. The model gives a nondynamic approximation of data obtained from visual analysis in retinal receptive fields; describes, mathematically, on off types and disinhibitory zones within receptive fields; and predicts explorations for unusual results needing experimental confirmation. Two main assumptions underlying the predictive features of this model are (a) that retinal receptive fields have round or elliptical concentric forms, and (b) that spatial filtration takes place in the receptive field. Some of the mathematical operations required to operationalize the predictive validity of this model are orthogonal series expansions using Jacobi polynomial series and Fourier trigonometric series. These operations allow for data analysis of the obtained neurophysiological results and an hypothesized "square interpolation" of the retinal images realized by the retinal receptive fields. (English summary) (16 ref)—*L. Majovski.*

11606. de Feudis, Francis V.; Madtes, Paul & Camacho, Juan G. (Centro Nacional "Ramón y Cajal" y Facultad de Medicina Autónoma, Madrid, Spain) **Binding of glycine and γ -aminobutyric acid to synaptosomal fractions of the brains of differentially-housed mice.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 50(1), 207-213. Synaptosomal fractions, prepared from the brains of weanling male Swiss albino mice which had been differentially housed (isolated vs aggregated) for 8-10 wks, differed in their capacities to bind the inhibitory neurotransmitter suspects, glycine and γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA). These environmentally induced changes were shown at 0° C in a buffered physiological medium. The binding of both glycine and GABA (1.2×10^{-6} M) to these particles was decreased in the presence of 10^{-6} and 10^{-5} M strychnine- SO_4 . Results provide evidence that changes in cerebral synaptic morphology caused by environmental modification can be demonstrated by measuring the binding of possible inhibitory neurotransmitters. Hence, the binding of these substances appears to occur by adaptable, plastic processes. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11607. Garver, David L. & Sladek, John R. (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago, IL) **Monoamine distribution in primate brain. II. Brain stem catecholaminergic pathways in *Macaca speciosa* (artoides).** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 176-182.—Reports data on the course of preterminal catecholaminergic axons through the brainstem of 2 adult, 2 12-wk-old infant, and 2 24-hr-old neonate stump-tailed monkeys. Results confirm the anatomical distinctiveness of the ventral and dorsal noradrenergic pathways in the brainstem of a species in which complex affiliative and solitary behaviors can be studied and suggest implications for the study of the correlation between neurotransmitter system activity at specific terminal sites and complex behavioral patterns. (30 ref)

11608. Knirk, Frederick G. & Spindell, William A. (U Southern California) **Indirect (biofeedback) measurement in instructional technology.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 33-35.—Describes a number of biological measures which may provide useful data about human learning. These indices include EEGs, EKGs, GSR, heart rate, blood pressure, voice prints, and blood chemistry. Measurements are generally related to stress reactions and arousal level.—*C. B. Kreitzberg.*

11609. Pickles, J. O. (The Medical School, Neurocommunications Research Unit, Birmingham, England) **Normal critical bands in the cat.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 80(3-4), 245-254.—Used a behavioral psychophysical method to measure the critical bands in approximately 32 cats. Pure tones were masked by noise of variable bandwidth but constant total power, geometrically centered on the test tone; the point at which the masked threshold began to fall as the masker bandwidth was increased estimated the critical bandwidth. At 2 kHz the critical bandwidth was also measured from the wideband masked thresholds of both tones and noise of variable bandwidth; this produced the same result as the 1st method. The measured critical bandwidth was greater than previously published values of the effective bandwidths of single fibers of the auditory nerve. The results do not support the commonly accepted theory that the critical band represents the resolution of the cochlea. (30 ref) *Journal abstract.*

11610. Roseman, Jeffrey M. & Buckley, C. Edward. (Duke U. Ctr for the Study of Aging & Human Development) **Inverse relationship between serum IgG concentrations and measures of intelligence in elderly persons.** *Nature*, 1975(Mar), Vol 254(5495), 55-56.—Studied 2 groups of healthy persons aged 45 yrs or older. Sample 1 had 97 Ss (mean age 79 yrs) from a total of 268 in a longitudinal study (begun in 1957). Ss had been administered the 11 subtests of the WAIS, and in 1967 assessment began of serum concentrations of IgG, IgA, and IgM. Retrospective evaluation in 1973 revealed a significant negative correlation for all sample subgroups between WAIS scores and serum IgG levels; correlations for IgA and IgM were not significant. Regression analyses examined the effects on the negative correlations of age, sex, race, health, and training, and confirmed that IgG made a significant contribution. 468 White Ss in Sample 2 (mean age 58.5 yrs) were given 4 WAIS subtests and the same immune levels measured. IgG and IgA levels were significantly correlated, and

both showed a negative correlation with WAIS scores. Possible reasons for the various correlations and for the differences shown between the older Ss (Sample 1) and the younger Ss (Sample 2) are discussed.—*J. Davis.*

11611. Selmanoff, M. K.; Jumonville, J. E.; Maxson, S. C. & Ginsburg, B. E. (U Connecticut) **Evidence for a Y chromosomal contribution to an aggressive phenotype in inbred mice.** *Nature*, 1975(Feb), Vol 253(5492), 529-530.—Measured aggressiveness between pairs of male mice of 2 strains, DBA/1/Bg and C57BL/10/Bg, and their reciprocal hybrid offspring, using 20 pairs in 1 experiment and 63 pairs in a replication. The DBA/1/Bg mice and males sired by them were more aggressive than C57BL/10/Bg mice and their male offspring. In both experiments the reciprocal differences between aggression scores were in the same direction and the mid-parental values were the same. Maternal and environmental conditions did not appear to make any major contribution to the aggressive behavior of these strains and hybrids. It is suggested that the reciprocal differences in aggressiveness are the result of reciprocal differences in the origin of the Y chromosome. (19 ref)—*J. Davis.*

11612. Stein, Larry. (Wyeth Lab, Philadelphia, PA) **Norepinephrine reward pathways: Role in self-stimulation, memory consolidation, and schizophrenia.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 113-159.—Neurons containing norepinephrine (NE) form pathways that match results of self-stimulation mapping studies. The dorsal pathway supports high rates of self-stimulation, the ventral pathway's role is disputed, and the newly discovered periventricular pathway is involved in feeding and interactions with pain and punishment systems. Postmortem enzyme studies of brains showed a significant reduction in dopamine β -hydroxylase activity in schizophrenics compared to accident and heart attack victims, possibly due to a general pathological condition of NE neurons. Therapeutic implications are noted. (115 ref)—*J. M. Roberts.*

Neurology & Electrophysiology

11613. Armington, John C. (Northeastern U) **Spectral sensitivity of low level electroretinograms.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 31-35.—Made a 3-way comparison of the spectral sensitivity of the human electroretinogram (ERG) obtained with alternating stimuli, of the spectral sensitivity of responses elicited by flashing stimuli, and of a psychophysical determination of spectral sensitivity. The comparisons were made at low levels of adaptation in 3 Ss with normal vision. Responses to alternating stimuli had a sensitivity which closely matched the psychophysical data and were scotopic, but flashing stimuli elicited ERGs with high short-wave length sensitivity. Results show that alternating stimuli may be used to obtain scotopic ERGs free of complications introduced by stray light.—*Journal abstract*

11614. Beaton, Randal & Miller, Josef M. (Washington State U) **Single cell activity in the auditory cortex of the unanesthetized, behaving monkey: Correlation with stimulus controlled behavior.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(3), 543-562.—Examined neural activity of 60 cells in the auditory cortex of 2 rhesus monkeys in relation to

systematic variations in cued reinforcement conditions. Ss were trained on a form of an auditory reaction time (RT) task. In the final behavioral paradigm, Ss were rewarded for rapid key releases to all tonal stimuli in 1 reinforcement condition (frequency irrelevant; FI), while in the other condition (frequency discrimination; FD) releases to certain tonal test frequencies were unrewarded. RTs to identical tonal test stimuli were longer and more variable in the FD condition. Of the auditory cells evaluated, 25% showed definite and repeatable alterations in evoked activity to the same tonal stimulus which were correlated with reinforcement condition. Reinforcement increased on-excitatory responses in the FD condition. No cells showed changes in spontaneous discharge rates as a function of reinforcement. Results suggest that the activity of a sample of auditory cortical neurons depends on the behavioral state of the preparation. The usefulness of the concept of behavioral state for neurophysiologists is discussed. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11615. Büttner, U. & Henn, V. (U Zurich, Switzerland) **Thalamic unit activity in the alert monkeys during natural vestibular stimulation.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 127-132.—Recorded cell activity in 2 rhesus monkeys during natural vestibular stimulation; Ss, sitting upright, were either sinusoidally rotated about the vertical axis in the dark, or exposed to a moving visual field. Results support earlier findings that part of the nucleus ventro-posterior inferior acts as a relay nucleus on a presumed vestibular-cortical pathway and suggest that the ascending vestibular activity is involved in posture control and motion perception. (15 ref)

11616. Chartock, Howard E.; Glassman, Paul R.; Poon, Leonard W. & Marsh, Gail R. (U California, Berkeley) **Changes in alpha rhythm asymmetry during learning of verbal and visuospatial tasks.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 237-239.—Examined alpha activity in the 2 cortical hemispheres in 12 18-30 yr olds during learning and overlearning of a verbal and a visuospatial task. Compared to a pretask baseline condition, the amount of alpha activity during the tasks was decreased. An increase in alpha activity was found from learning to overlearning in both hemispheres for both tasks. A greater amount of alpha was found in the right hemisphere for both tasks. No difference in the degree of alpha asymmetry was found between the tasks. A significant positive correlation was found between change in learning rate and change in alpha asymmetry during the verbal task. An interpretation of this finding is offered in terms of the level of hemispheric activation reflecting the degree of task engagement.—*Journal abstract.*

11617. Gallistel, C. R. (U Pennsylvania) **Motivation as central organizing process: The psychophysical approach to its functional and neurophysiological analysis.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 183-250.—Functional units of sensorimotor coordination are restructured in their hierarchy by reinforcement rather than by the creation of new units. Motivational processes potentiate and inhibit lower-level mechanisms of sensorimotor coordination, thus leading to overall coherence and direction in behavior. Psychophysical methods in neurophysiology, motivation and reinforce-

ment in self-stimulation, recovery from refractoriness, the strength-duration curve, and temporal summation are discussed. Data on pharmacological effects on the substrate for reinforcement are given. Three effects on self-stimulation are considered: priming (potentiating), analgesic (inhibiting), and grooming (displacement activity). (106 ref)—*J. M. Roberts.*

11618. **Gronbech, C. Eric.** (U Maryland) **Age and sex differences in the generality of handedness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7025.

11619. **Hammond, P.; Andrews, D. P. & James, C. R.** (U Keele, England) **Invariance of orientational and directional tuning in visual cortical cells of the adult cat.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 56-59.—Analyzed directional (D) and orientational (O) tuning of several hundred cells in areas 17 and 18 of the adult cat's visual cortex, whose receptive fields lay up to 15° from the projections of the areae centrales. Findings of invariance in both tuning aspects support the conclusion that gross shifts of D and O tuning are not features of cells in these areas. (17 ref)

11620. **Isabekova, S. B.** (USSR Academy of Sciences, Inst of Evolutionary Morphology & Animal Ecology, Moscow) **[Electrophysiological analysis of the cortical-tectal connections in the turtle.]** (Russ) *Neurophysiology*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 6(2), 127-134.—Studied the characteristics of evoked potentials of the cortical-tectal fibers in the turtle's forebrain. Results showed the influence of gamma-aminobutyric acid on the tectum opticum potentials, evoked by stimulation of the dorsal cortex and visual nerve. The efferent pathway leading from the general cortex to the tectum opticum shows signs of a polysynaptic structure which is affected under the experimental conditions tested. (English summary) (15 ref)—*L. Majovski.*

11621. **Jacobs, Barry L. & Kleinfuss, Harry.** (Princeton U) **Brain stem and spinal cord mediation of a serotonergic behavioral syndrome.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(2), 450-457.—Used male Sprague-Dawley rats to examine the levels of neuraxis that mediate the various component signs of the behavioral syndrome seen in rats that is caused by pharmacological treatments that produce increased synaptic serotonin or increased stimulation of postsynaptic serotonin receptors. Data indicate that the syndrome, which is characterized by hyperreactivity, hyperactivity, resting tremor, rigidity, reciprocal forepaw treading, hindlimb abduction, and lateral head weaving, is mediated by neural mechanisms present in the pons, medulla, and spinal cord. Implications for the development of a model of the action of serotonin in the CNS are noted.

11622. **Kusske, J. A. et al.** (VA Hosp, Neurosurgery Section, Long Beach, CA) **Somatosensory evoked responses and slow potential oscillations in human scalp recordings.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 241-244.—Averaged evoked responses obtained from the frontal, parietal, and vertex regions, by electrical stimulation of the median nerve or common peroneal nerve in 10 23-62 yr old Ss, indicated the presence of time locked components which occur as late as 500-3,500 msec after the stimulus. Spectral analysis showed that these components were distributed mostly in the 1.5-2 and 3.6-4 Hz frequency bands, and their

presence in the evoked response may have been due to the driving, by the stimuli or oscillations of similar frequencies which can be seen in the spontaneous activity recorded from the same region.—*Journal abstract.*

11623. **Küppers, Egon.** [Three basic kinds of behavior, a scheme of their neurobiological correlates.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 117-129.—Discusses the psychic sphere as the source of meaningful behavior carried out for the body's cell community. Three fundamental types of behavior (the purely practical, the theoretical-practical, and the purely theoretical) are distinguished, each having different reasons for being: determining, motivating, and supporting. Possible neurobiological bases of human behavior are depicted in a schematic figure showing the relation of cerebral centers and sensorimotor functions of the human face, including eye movements. The psychic center may be located in the thalamus, and the areas of the central sulcus are regarded as an objectivation zone. This indicates that the motor zones of the cortex, including the frontal adversive fields, are intention zones, and the sensory zones are reproduction, expectation, and recollection zones. This conceptualization is used to explain decision-making, foresight, and learning.—*English summary.*

11624. **Leventhal, Audie G. & Hirsch, Helmut V.** (State U New York, Ctr for Neurobiology, Albany) **Cortical effect of early exposure to diagonal lines.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 902-904.—A study with 12 cats showed that neurons in the visual cortex that respond preferentially to diagonal contours were present only in the 8 Ss exposed to diagonal lines early in life. In contrast, cells that prefer horizontal or vertical contours were found following exposure to horizontal, vertical, and diagonal lines. It is suggested that such cells do not require a specific visual input for maintenance or for development; neurons responding preferentially to diagonal lines do.—*Journal abstract.*

11625. **Makishima, K.; Saunders, J. C. & Snow, J. B.** (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) **Evoked responses from inferior colliculus as an index of hearing thresholds in guinea pigs.** *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 80(3-4), 238-244.

11626. **Russell, W. Ritchie & Dewar, A. J.** (MRC Brain Metabolism Unit, Royal Edinburgh Hosp, Scotland) **Explaining the brain.** New York, NY: Oxford U Press, 1975. x, 157 p. \$4.—Briefly outlines data concerning the brain: its structure, functioning, some of its disorders, damage to which it is subject, sight, language, and memory, with mention of some of the drugs that affect the brain.

11627. **Satoh, Toyohiko & Kanamori, Norio.** (Aichi-Gakuin U, School of Dentistry, Nagoya, Japan) **Reticulo-reticular relationship during sleep and waking.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 333-337.—Investigated the mode of interaction between so-called sleep-waking centers during different phases of consciousness in the cat. Results show that most sleep-waking centers are not simply engaged in the realization of a single phase but operate during different phases in dynamic relationship with other centers. (25 ref)

11628. Schechter, P. B. & Murphy, E. H. (U Chicago, Committee on Biopsychology) **Response characteristics of single cells in squirrel monkey frontal cortex.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 96(1), 66-70.—Determined response characteristics of single cells in the prearcuate polysensory area to visual, auditory, and tactile stimuli. Results show that only about 10% of the units in the prearcuate cortex of the paralyzed squirrel monkey are driven by simple sensory stimuli.

11629. Scobey, R. P. & Horowitz, J. M. (U California Medical School, Neurophysiology Lab, Davis) **Detection of image displacement by phasic cells in peripheral visual fields of the monkey.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 15-24.—Impulse histograms for monkey phasic ganglion cells were measured in 67 units from 16 rhesus monkeys following either the rapid displacement of a small luminous spot or an incremental change in intensity of the same spot. Phasic cells responded with a short burst of action potentials during a 100-msec interval. The smallest distance that the luminous spot must move to evoke a brief audible increase in the ongoing neural activity, the displacement threshold, was found to be less than human thresholds at equivalent retinal sites. Analytic expressions are given for receptive field sensitivity profiles to stationary flashing light, and for the displacement thresholds through the receptive fields. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11630. Sherman, S. Murray; Wilson, J. R. & Guillery, R. W. (U Virginia) **Evidence that binocular competition affects the postnatal development of Y-cells in the cat's lateral geniculate nucleus.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(2), 441-444.—Presents data from 4 experiments with kittens which suggest that the development of geniculate Y-cells is controlled to some extent by a binocular competitive interaction of the geniculocortical connections and of aspects of visually guided behavior. Results allow a distinction to be made between the effects of deprivation itself and those that are due to the effect that the deprivation has on binocular balance.

11631. Stryker, Michael P. & Sherk, Helen. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Modification of cortical orientation selectivity in the cat by restricted visual experience: A reexamination.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 904-906. Recent reports have stated that the orientation selectivity of cells in the cat's visual cortex can be biased by limiting the early visual environment to stripes of one orientation. Data obtained from 7 kittens using systematic and quantitative sampling of preferred orientation, together with a blind procedure, do not show a bias toward the orientation presented in one type of restricted rearing environment. —*Journal abstract*.

11632. Stürzebecher, E.; Wernecke, K.-D. & Wagner, H. (Humboldt-U Berlin, HNO-Klinik, E Germany) **[ERA characteristics of normal-hearing persons.]** (Germ) *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 1975(Sep Oct), Vol 80(3-4), 294-300. The evoked response audiometry characteristics were measured in normal-hearing adults in 3 age groups (20-25, 30-50, and 50-70) at frequencies of 50 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 4,000 Hz. No significant differences of amplitudes and latencies could be found between the age groups. (English summary)

11633. Weinberger, Norman M.; Oleson, Terrence D. & Ashe, John H. (U California, School of Biological

Sciences, Irvine) **Sensory system neural activity during habituation of the pupillary orienting reflex.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 283-301.—Studied the role of sensory system evoked activity in the habituation of the orienting reflex by simultaneously recording multiple unit activity and pupillary responses to repeated tactile and acoustic stimulation. 8 adult cats with chronic electrodes in the somatosensory and auditory systems were tested during neuromuscular paralysis. Both tactile stimulation (% sec) and acoustic stimulation (1/min) resulted in habituation of the pupillary dilation component of the orienting reflex which was accompanied by decrements in somatosensory and auditory system evoked activity. The cochlear nucleus was unresponsive to tactile stimulation and did not exhibit response decrements during acoustic stimulation. Background activity increased in the auditory cortex during tactile habituation and in the somatic cortex during auditory habituation. Results indicate that systematic decrements in sensory evoked multiple unit activity could be of functional significance to the habituation of the orienting reflex and that specific effects upon sensory cortex do develop during behavioral habituation. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11634. Winson, Jonathan. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Hippocampal theta rhythm. II: Depth profiles in the freely moving rabbit.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 71-79.—Investigated depth profiles of hippocampal theta rhythm in 20 male New Zealand freely moving rabbits during 3 behavioral conditions: REM sleep, voluntary movement, and during sensory stimulation applied to the motionless S. Profiles were the same in all 3 conditions. Dorsal microelectrode penetration of the dorsal hippocampus revealed a 22 uniform amplitude of theta rhythm in strata oriens and pyramdale of CA₁. Further microelectrode advancement revealed a sharp reversal of phase and a coincident null in amplitude in the proximal stratum radiatum. There was also a peak of theta rhythm amplitude which occurred in the molecular layer of the dorsal blade of the dentate gyrus. Data imply that there are 2 generators of theta rhythm in the dorsal hippocampus, one in the dentate gyrus and the other in the overlying CA₁ layer. Data also indicate the existence of a species difference in generating systems between the rabbit and the rat. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Physiological Processes

11635. Anisman, Hymie. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Time-dependent variations in aversively motivated behaviors: Nonassociative effects of cholinergic and catecholaminergic activity.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 82(5), 359-385. The role of acetylcholine and central catecholamines in modulating aversively motivated behaviors, and behavior following exposure to uncontrollable stressors, is evaluated. It is suggested that in the presence of adequate associative processes, nonassociative factors mediated by stress-induced neurochemical changes determine avoidance response rate. In addition to the existence of a balanced state between excitatory catecholamine and inhibitory cholinergic systems, it is posited that these neurochemical systems may be mutually regulatory. Excessive stimulation of

one system may induce a compensatory antagonistic rebound in the complementary system, thereby maintaining neurochemical homeostasis. Owing to time-dependent variations in neurotransmitter activity, temporal variations in performance may occur following initial exposure to aversive stimulation. Alterations in neurochemical activity that affect nonassociative processes have predictable effects on time-dependent variations in avoidance performance. The model is extended to deal with other stress-related phenomena (e.g., helplessness, depression, and ulceration). (7 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11636. Blass, Elliott M. (Johns Hopkins U) **The physiological, neurological, and behavioral bases of thirst.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 1-47.—Discusses primary drinking behavior (drinking precipitated by lack of body water in a major fluid compartment). Secondary drinking is defined but not discussed. Data are presented on rats who were nephrectomized, injected with solutions (polyethylene glycol, sucrose, urea, hypertonic saline, etc), water-deprived, neurologically altered, with clamped stomachs, or hypovolemic. The double-depletion hypothesis (cellular vs extracellular depletion) is analyzed and discussed. (82 ref)—J. M. Roberts.

11637. Bourgeois, M. (U Bordeaux, France) [Menopause: Psychological and psychiatric aspects.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(3), 449-487.—Summarizes the biological and psychological phenomena associated with menopause, identifying those changes which are primarily hormonal, psychological, cultural, or psychopathological. Although there is a general acknowledgement in psychiatry of the biological and psychological importance of the changes that menopause brings, the attitudes prevailing appear to be founded as much on folklore as on scientific or medical evidence. A compendium of the literature is presented, pertaining to the psychological (including the social and cultural as well as the psychodynamic) and biological aspects of the change-in-life (i.e., affective and somatic problems, reduced sexuality, and the not infrequent appearance of a marked depression or other form of psychopathology). Treatment by hormonal therapy can reduce many complaints effectively, exerting an influence at the magical (the promise of "renewed youth") as well as a biological level. No "cure" is possible, for there is no "disease," only the need for an important adjustment not unlike that of puberty. A medical-hormonal attenuation of the more severe aspects of menopausal change may help to gain the time needed to accomplish the social, interpersonal, economic, and cultural tasks that menopause imposes. (32 ref)—H. E. King.

11638. Bunker, Linda K. (U Illinois) **Psycho-physiological variables in motor task performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7023.

11639. Hart, James D. (VA Ctr, Wood, WI) **Cardiac response to simple stimuli as a function of phase of the respiratory cycle.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 634-636.—To evaluate respiratory effects on the cardiac response to simple stimuli, 10 female 19-20 yr old nursing students were presented with a series of 20 100-db tones with stimulus onset occurring at either peak

expiration or peak inspiration. The heart rate response at peak expiration was quartic in form (deceleration-acceleration-deceleration-acceleration) differed significantly from that obtained at peak expiration which was cubic in form (acceleration-deceleration-acceleration). These differences were eliminated, however, by subtracting heart rate values obtained during control periods from the heart rate response to stimulation.—*Journal abstract*.

11640. Horn, Milton B. (United States International U) **Investigation of the relationship of blood pressure to alpha feedback stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5169.

11641. Kruger, Philip B. (State U New York, Coll of Optometry, New York) **Luminance changes of the fundus reflex.** *American Journal of Optometry & Physiological Optics*, 1975(Dec), Vol 52(12), 847-861.—Developed a recording retinoscope to measure the luminance of the fundus reflex during problem-solving tasks; 10 optometry students served as Ss. The luminance of the reflex was recorded while Ss read 5 passages of graded reading material and performed an addition task. A reversal design was used to determine the effects of pupil changes and accommodation on changes in the luminance of the reflex. Relatively large changes in the luminance of the reflex were recorded. These were due to accommodation. Ss' comprehension of the reading material did not appear to affect the luminance of the reflex in the manner predicted by previous studies. However, a change in task from simple reading material to an addition task appeared to increase the luminance of the reflex. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11642. Leshner, Alan I. (Bucknell U) **A model of hormones and agonistic behavior.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 225-235.—Proposes a model of the interaction between endocrine function and agonistic responding that incorporates 3 specific hypotheses about the relationship between hormones and agonistic behavior: (a) The baseline hormonal state of the organism contributes to the determination of whether, in what way, and how intensely the animal will react when it is exposed to appropriate environmental stimuli. (b) One function of the hormonal responses to environmental stimulation and behavioral experiences is to modify the continuing and future behavior of the individual in the same or similar situations. (c) Another function of these hormonal responses is to modify the individual's stimulus qualities so that other individuals' agonistic reactions to it will be modified. Data on hormones and agonistic behavior are reviewed in the context of this model. (118 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11643. Motelica-Heino, I. & Roffi, J. (U Paris, France) **Norepinephrine in fetal and neonatal rabbit brain.** *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(10), 1166-1167.—The norepinephrine (NE) content of the newborn rabbit brain is 37% less than that of the fetus on the last prenatal day, but 2-12 hrs after birth it returns to the prenatal value and remains unchanged. The temporary decrease in NE seems related to stress conditions accompanying parturition. (29 ref)—J. L. Andreassi.

11644. Oster, Phyllis J.; Stern, John A. & Figar, Stepan. (Washington U, St Louis) **Cephalic and digital vasomotor orienting responses: The effect of stimulus**

intensity and rise time. *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 642-648.—Evaluated the effects of rise-decay time and intensity (70 and 90 db) of pure tones on cephalic and finger vascular responses in 60 undergraduate and graduate students. Cephalic dilation responses similar to those reported by E. N. Sokolov (1963) were obtained, as well as cephalic constriction responses were observed at 90 db only and occurred more frequently for slow- than fast-rise tones which were conducive to the production of startle.—*Journal abstract*.

11645. Panksepp, Jaak & Ritter, Michael. (Bowling Green State U) **Mathematical analysis of energy regulatory patterns of normal and diabetic rats.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1019-1028.—Analysis of feeding patterns indicated that diabetic (alloxan) hyperphagia is characterized by doubling of meal sizes with no change in feeding frequency. 10 normal and 10 diabetic male Long-Evans rats were used. Correlation of meal sizes and intermeal intervals did not provide any systematic relationships for either normal or diabetic Ss. When equations of the general form $Y = A + B\cos(X)$ were fit to successive satiety ratios (postmeal interval-meal size), diabetic Ss showed significantly lower A coefficients, reflecting a lower average level of satiety, as well as significantly lower B coefficients, reflecting less systematic variability in the satiating value of food around the average level. It is concluded that the major regulatory deficit in diabetic animals is a chronic reduction in the long-term signal of body nutrient repletion. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11646. Paré, William P. (VA Hosp, Perry Point, MD) **Coping behavior, punishment and gastric secretion in the rat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 627-629. One group of 4 pairs of male Sprague-Dawley rats could avoid continuous grid shock by depressing a treadle manipulandum. In another group of 4 pairs, the escape response was punished by shock administered via the treadle. Chronic gastric cannulas allowed the collection of gastric secretion. Total acid output was not significantly different between shock-yoke control Ss and their respective experimental mates. Gastric secretion and total acid output were significantly depressed during the shock period as compared to the preshock period, and Ss whose coping response was punished secreted less acid as compared to Ss which were not punished for eliciting the coping response. Gastric secretion, as a response to environmental stress, is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

11647. Satinoff, Evelyn; Adler, Norman; Kraus, Helene & Flammino, Frank. (U Illinois) **Paradoxical sleep duration during lights-off and lights-on in ground squirrels.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 631-632. Six golden-mantled ground squirrels and 3 female albino rats were exposed to a 1-hr day consisting of equal alternating periods of light and dark. Under this schedule the rats (nocturnal rodents) tended to cluster their paradoxical sleep during the dark periods. Ground squirrels (diurnal rodents) did not show this effect or the opposite effect of massing their paradoxical sleep in the light. Instead, they distributed their paradoxical sleep

equally between light and dark periods.—*Journal abstract*.

11648. Sternthal, Hyman S. (U Florida) **Studies in the total sleep deprivation of rats.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5232.

11649. Van der Gugten, J. & Slangen, J. L. (U Utrecht, Rudolf Magnus Inst for Pharmacology, Netherlands) **Norepinephrine uptake by hypothalamic tissue from the rat related to feeding.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 855-860.—Norepinephrine (NE) uptake by male Wistar rat hypothalamus in vitro was studied in relation to food intake. Significant daily variations in NE uptake were observed in caudal hypothalamus from freely feeding Ss. A maximal elevation occurred at the beginning of the night when food intake is also increasing to a maximum. NE uptake by caudal hypothalamus from relatively hungry Ss previously adjusted to restricted feeding during the daytime was enhanced in afternoon and evening when compared with uptake by tissue from ad lib feeding Ss. Determination of NE uptake by caudal hypothalamus from freely feeding individual Ss and registration of individual meals taken revealed a relation between hypothalamic neuronal activity and the feeding pattern. A positive correlation was observed between NE uptake in vitro and feeding rate during a 2-4 hr interval. It also appeared that NE uptake by caudal hypothalamus was dependent on the time elapsed after the last meal. Data are evaluated in view of physiological studies concerning the onset of feeding and the hypothesis of hypothalamic adrenergic control of food intake. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11650. Webb, W. B. & Agnew, H. W. (U Florida) **Sleep efficiency for sleep-wake cycles of varied length.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 637-641.—Evaluated sleep efficiency in 14 male 18-29 yr old Ss who were maintained on 5 non-24-hr sleep-wake cycles (9, 12, 18, 30, and 36 hrs). The ratio of sleep to wakefulness was held constant in a 1:2 ratio (i.e., there were 2 hrs of wakefulness for each hour of scheduled sleep). The amounts of sleep obtained under each cycle were less than those obtained under the baseline days of 24 hrs. The sleep losses resulted both from an increase in the latency of sleep onset and increased wakefulness after sleep onset. The primary variables which resulted in less efficient sleep were schedule differences in prior wakefulness, circadian effects on the displacement of sleep onset times, a sleep termination effect, and the frequency of occurrence of the allotted sleep periods. In the short regimens the awake time after sleep onset was strongly associated with the degree to which prior wakefulness was reduced. In the longer regimens the principal sources of awake time were extended sleep length and a sleep termination effect.—*Journal abstract*.

Psychophysiology

11651. Alexander, A. Barney. (National Asthma Ctr, Denver CO) **An experimental test of assumptions relating to the use of electromyographic biofeedback as a general relaxation technique.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 656-662.—Used 28 19-26 yr old normal Ss in a test of 2 assumptions underlying the use of EMG biofeedback as a general relaxation training

technique: (a) that trained EMG reduction in one muscle generalizes to untrained muscles, and (b) that subjective feelings of relaxation are related to EMG reduction. Experimental Ss received 5 sessions, during the middle 3 of which EMG biofeedback training was offered on the frontalis muscle. In all sessions, EMG recordings were taken from the forearm and lower leg, and ratings of subjective relaxation feelings were obtained at regular intervals. A control group, matched with the experimental group on baseline frontalis EMG, received 5 similar sessions without feedback. Results reveal no evidence of generalization of EMG reduction from the frontalis to the untrained sites, nor any tendency for successful frontalis EMG reduction to result in increased feelings of relaxation beyond what was obtainable from relaxing without the benefit of training. Data suggest that EMG biofeedback cannot be accepted as a viable general relaxation training technique.—*Journal abstract.*

11652. Brown, Barbara B. (Ed.). (VA Hosp, Sepulveda, CA) **The biofeedback syllabus: A handbook for the psychophysiology study of biofeedback.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. xviii, 495 p.—Provides a brief synopsis of all known scientific reports on background research leading to the development of biofeedback. References and abstracts are grouped by major topics, and indexing terms called "descriptors" indicate the important elements of any report, facilitating access to references to any aspect of biofeedback.

11653. Brown, Walter A. & Heninger, George. (VA Hosp, Psychiatric Consultation-Liaison Service, Providence, RI) **Cortisol, growth hormone, free fatty acids, and experimentally evoked affective arousal.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1172-1176.—8 22-29 yr old male volunteers who viewed selected control, suspense, and erotic films experienced significant changes in affect that were limited to fatigue, anxiety, and sexual arousal, respectively. All Ss showed free fatty acid elevations with the suspense and erotic films, and Ss with the most anxiety and sexual arousal showed cortisol elevation with the suspense and erotic films, respectively. Growth hormone elevations occurred independently of cortisol elevations and were not clearly related to film or affect. Thus, activation of the pituitary-adrenocortical and sympathetic nervous systems appears to occur not in relation to a specific dysphoric state but rather with nonspecific affective arousal. (19 ref) *Journal abstract.*

11654. Buchsbaum, Monte; Gillin, J. Christian & Pfefferbaum, Adolf. (NIMH, Adult Psychiatry Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Effect of sleep stage and stimulus intensity on auditory average evoked responses.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 707-712.—Studied the nature of auditory average evoked responses (AERs) to clicks ranging from 50 to 80 db in 9 18-22 yr old normal Ss while awake and during sleep. AER amplitude tended to increase only slightly from 50 to 80 db in waking Ss but increased markedly in sleeping Ss during Stages 3 and 4. REM and Stage 1 sleep had small amplitude AERs in comparison with other sleep stages. Ss who showed decreases in amplitude at high intensities while awake slept significantly longer during the experimental nights. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11655. Carlton, Myrna L. (Oklahoma State U) **The Eysenck Personality Inventory as a prognostic index for autogenic training and biofeedback procedures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5183.

11656. Carlton, Patrick H. (Oklahoma State U) **The biofeedback technique as a facilitator in autogenic training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5183-5184.

11657. Epstein, Leonard H. & Webster, Jeffrey S. (Auburn U) **Instructional, pacing, and feedback control of respiratory behavior.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 895-900.—Assessed procedures designed to affect respiration rate and amplitude in 4 groups of 8 male volunteers (nonpsychotic psychiatric inpatients and hospital staff) each. The groups were exposed to combinations of procedures providing feedback for decreasing respiration amplitude, pacing respiration rate, and instructions on rate and amplitude of breathing. After an initial baseline, effects were examined during both treatment and self-management phases for respiratory activity and concurrent heart-rate and EMG activity. Reliable effects of pacing on respiration rate, and a slight, but nonsignificant, effect on amplitude were observed. No effects were observed for any heart-rate or EMG measures.—*Journal abstract.*

11658. Fowler, Don C. (Ed.). (U Iowa) **Clinical applications of psychophysiology.** New York, NY: Columbia U, 1975. x, 238 p. \$15.—Presents a group of papers dealing with varied aspects of the new field of psychophysiology: theories, current and earlier clinical research, methods, and issues. The discussions cover a range of psychiatric populations, mental disorders, and major methodological problems.

11659. Galbraith, Gary C.; Hohmann, Anna & Creutzfeldt, Otto D. (NPI-Pacific State Hosp Research Group, Pomona, CA) **Correlation between the chromatic visual evoked response and McCollough aftereffect.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 667-672.—18 Ss received a 10-min exposure to alternating stripe-color patterns designed to elicit the orientation-specific McCollough red and green complementary aftereffect (CAE). They were also exposed to 7 Hz flickering red and green light to elicit the chromatic visual evoked response (CVER) from occipital and vertex electrodes. Although CVER activity at the fundamental frequency did not correlate significantly with CAE, significant correlations were obtained for CVER activity at higher harmonic frequencies. Results show that 14 and 21 Hz activity of the green CVER correlated positively with green CAE, and 21 and 28 Hz activity of the red CVER correlated positively with red CAE. Findings support the hypothesis that color coding of red involves a "faster" neural system. It appears that achromatic test stimuli elicit complementary aftereffects, the subjective strength of which is not related to the CVER of the training color, but rather the effectiveness of the experienced color to evoke CVER harmonic activity during direct stimulation. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11660. Gatchel, Robert J. (U Wisconsin) **Frequency of feedback and learned heart rate control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5189.

11661. **Headley, Donald B.** (Oklahoma State U) **The pupillary response to retrieval of information from long-term memory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5221-5222.
11662. **Ilyés, Sándor.** (Gyógypedagógiai Tanárképző Főiskola, Budapest, Hungary) **[Volitional control of single motor unit activity.]** (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 159-175.—Briefly considers the experimental conditions needed for learning voluntary control of single motor units (SMU), adding some personal observations. More emphasis is needed on the investigation of the psychophysiologic mechanisms involved, i.e. the role of proprioception. (Russian & English summaries) (64 ref)—*F. Mester*.
11663. **Klorman, Rafael.** (U Rochester, River Campus Station) **Contingent negative variation and cardiac deceleration in a long preparatory interval: A developmental study.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 609-617.—24 male 10-, 14-, and 19-yr-olds participated in a simple reaction time task with 5-sec foreperiod. Contingent negative variation (CNV) waveforms contained an early and a late negative component, and comparable deceleratory limbs characterized the cardiac waveforms. The 19-yr-olds' early cardiac deceleration underwent intercession habituation and the analogous CNV response intrasession diminution; both processes were absent in younger Ss. Only young adults exhibited steady growth of late cardiac and CNV waves across both sessions. There were no developmental differences in basal body movement or anticipatory slowing of somatic activity or cardiac rate. However, 10-yr-olds had faster basal heart rates and larger acceleratory cardiac responses within the foreperiod than either older group. Results demonstrate partial dissociation of somatic and cardiac activity and underscore the need for developmental psychophysiological research in childhood and adolescence. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11664. **Laird, George S.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **Effects of true and false feedback on actual heart rate and emotional behavior: The Valins effect revisited.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5199.
11665. **Lang, Peter J.; Gatchel, Robert J. & Simons, Robert F.** (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Electro-cortical and cardiac rate correlates of psychophysical judgment.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 649-655.—9 undergraduates participated in a frequency discrimination task in which they ranked 5 different pure tones (700, 1,000, 1,100, 1,200, or 1,500 Hz), presented individually, and reported their judgment several seconds after each tone terminated. Tones generally ranked correctly in frequency yielded larger fast-cortical potentials and evoked heart rate responses. Stimuli which occasioned frequent errors prompted a specific, negative, slow cortical wave, which could be distinguished both from eye movement artifact, and the slow wave changes associated with orienting and anticipation. Data are discussed in terms of 2 conceptions of the cognitive processing involved in psychophysical judgments. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11666. **McCabe, John F.** (U Tennessee) **Classical conditioning of heart rate during exercise in humans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7028-7029.
11667. **McDonald, David G. et al.** (U Missouri, Columbia) **Studies of information processing in sleep.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 624-629.—Conducted 2 studies of information processing in normal human sleep, using a total of 37 male undergraduates. In Exp I Ss responded differentially in Stage 2 sleep to "own name," "other name," and tone stimuli (decreasing in that order) as reflected in both the finger plethysmograph (FP) and heart rate (HR) and to some extent the EEG K-complex response, and similarly in REM sleep as reflected in the FP measure and to some extent the HR measure, but not in Stages 3-4. In Exp II conditioned discrimination acquired during wakefulness persisted in Stage 4, as reflected in the FP and HR measures, and Stage 2, as reflected in the K-complex response, but not in REM sleep. Results indicate the differential availability of the mechanisms of long- and short-term memory and stimulus preprocessing in the various stages of sleep. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11668. **McDonald, David G. & Carpenter, F. Allen.** (U Missouri, Columbia) **Habituation of the orienting response in sleep.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 618-623.—Used stimulus parameters chosen to maximize the probability of observing habituation of the orienting response (OR) in sleep: weak stimulus, and short interstimulus interval, with tests for both dishabituation and spontaneous recovery. Habituation of finger plethysmograph, heart rate, skin potential, and skin resistance responses was studied in delta sleep and REM sleep in 46 male undergraduate S. There was significant habituation of both finger plethysmograph and heart rate responses in both delta and REM sleep, as well as dishabituation and spontaneous recovery. None of these effects were observed in the electrodermal measures. Results are compared with other studies of habituation of the OR in sleep, but are not interpreted as demonstrating learning during sleep. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
11669. **McFarland, Richard A. & Campbell, Candace.** (California State U, Fullerton) **Precise heart-rate control and heart-rate perception.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 730.—Measured Ss' ability to accurately perceive their own heart rate and to perform a heart-rate control task requiring precise synchronizing of the heartbeat with an external stimulus. Although the relationship between heart-rate control and heart-rate perception was positive, it did not reach statistical significance.
11670. **Paul, Howard A.** (Rutgers State U) **A study investigating the relationships between alpha parameters and conditioning of the alpha blocking response: Alpha as a measure of inhibitory level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5228-5229.
11671. **Price, Alan D.** (Psychological Services, Tustin, CA) **Heart rate variability and respiratory concomitants of visual and nonvisual imagery and cognitive style.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 341-355. Studied attention to visual and nonvisual imagery, elicited by an imagery questionnaire, using both within- and between-Ss analyses of cardiac and respiratory parameters. Ss were 24 18-24 yr old males. Visual

imagery was accompanied by more regular interbeat heart rate (HR) and shorter, more stable respiratory cycles than nonvisual imagery. "Visually-oriented" thinkers (visualizers), identified by a word association test, manifested less overall variability in HR than "verbally-oriented" thinkers (verbalizers), as well as less variable HR and respiratory period during visual imagery. Visual and nonvisual imagery differed in HR variability for verbalizers and in respiration period for visualizers. Results are discussed in terms of the concepts of attention deployment, "mental load," cerebral asymmetry, and stylistic personality differences in cognitive functioning. (44 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11672. Rosler, Frank. (Inst für Psychologie, Neue U. Kiel, W Germany) [The relationship between EEGs and H. J. Eysenck's personality dimensions E and N in different activating situations.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22 (2), Vol 22(4), 630-667. —Recorded EEGs of 32 male Ss in different situations: total quiet, while performing computations, while listening, etc. Using factor analysis of personality questionnaire, Ss were divided into extraverts and introverts, "emotionally stable" and "emotionally labile" groups. The EEGs were digitalized and the frequency spectrum for each measuring period was established with fast Fourier analysis. A factor analysis of the frequency spectra revealed 4 independent dimensions. The effects of the situational variances yielded at least 2 dimensions of cortical arousal. The variable "emotional lability" did not influence the main effects. A weak effect for the variable "extraversion" was found in all cases; however, the result was significant for only one spectrum range. An interaction between personality characteristics and situations was found in 2 of the frequency bands. (English & French summaries) (42 ref) —*W. J. Koppitz*.

11673. Silverstein, Leonard & Iverson, Marvin A. (United Cerebral Palsy Treatment & Rehabilitation Ctr., Roosevelt, NY) **Human salivary response to interpersonal bargaining situations: A psycho-physiological investigation.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 771-785. —Parotid salivary secretion was regarded as a correlate of 80 male and female adults' stress arousal: lesser amounts of secretion accompany higher levels of arousal. Experimental results obtained in 2-person interpersonal bargaining situations were then interpreted in terms of this formulation. Bargainers who had unequal advantages (as in a unilateral threat situation) or disproportionately greater potential payoff had relatively little parotid salivary secretion compared to their partners who interacted under disadvantages or had no promise of extra reward. Three variations of the trucking game were employed. Salivary parotid responses were similar for bargainers and failed to discriminate between unilateral threat and bilateral threat. Ss under conditions of no threat and bilateral threat, and seemed to display specific stress characteristics. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11674. Stelmack, Robert M. & Mandelzys, Nathan. (U Ottawa, Canada) **Extraversion and pupillary response to affective and taboo words.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 12(5), 536-540. —In a study with 33 male undergraduates who completed the Eysenck Personality Inventory,

the association of pupillary constriction with negative valence stimulation was explored within the context of H. J. Eysenck's (1967) theory of extraversion. 3 groups of 11 introverts, 11 ambiverts, and 11 extraverts observed the auditory presentation of 12 affective, 12 taboo, and 24 matched neutral words. Introverts yielded the largest average pupil size under all conditions and the largest magnitude of change in pupil size from prestimulus level. Results support Eysenck's general statement relating extraversion and cortical arousal in its postulate of a higher level of arousal in introverts. The general hypothesis that the pupil constricts to unpleasant stimulation was not affirmed.—*Journal abstract*.

11675. Vaitl, D. & Stegagno, L. (U Munster, Inst de Psychologie, W Germany) [Biofeedback: A method for auto-control of somatic activity.] (Ital) *Medicina Psicomatica*, 1974(Jul-Sep), Vol 19(3), 269-274. —Summarizes the procedures, explanations, and therapeutic uses of biofeedback. (English & French summaries) (34 ref)—*F. Mester*.

11676. Velden, Manfred & Juris, Michael. (U Mainz, Inst der Johannes Gutenberg-U. W Germany) **Perceptual performance as a function of intra-cycle cardiac activity.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 685-692. —Tested the hypothesis of a systematic change in perceptual performance within a single cardiac cycle due to the activity of the baroreceptors in carotid sinus. As an index of perceptual performance the d'-parameter from signal detection theory was used. Ss were instructed to detect a 1,000 Hz sine tone in a background of white noise. Data from the 4 male 27-36 yr old Ss show that when performance was compared during time intervals before and after baroreceptor activity onset, no significant difference was found. Also, when tracing perceptual performance over the whole cardiac cycle in steps of 66, 100, and 200 msec, no systematic variation could be detected. For steps of 33 msec a rhythmic pulsation of perceptual performance of about 8 Hz appeared. An influence of electrical activity of the brain on perceptual performance is postulated. (31 ref) *Journal abstract*.

11677. Venables, Peter H. & Christie, Margaret J. (Eds). (U York, England) **Research in psychophysiology.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. x, 444 p. —Presents a collection of essays by international contributors which describe current applications of psychophysiological methods to research ranging from experimental psychology to psychiatry, with emphasis on areas of growing relevance to other areas of psychology and medicine.

11678. Vogt, A. T. (U Nevada, Reno) **Electromyograph responses and performance success estimates as a function of internal-external control.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 977-978. —12 internally oriented and 12 externally oriented female undergraduates were chosen from 83 who were administered Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale. For the externals, marginally significant correlations of EMG recordings with self-estimates of success in tensing forearm muscles (–.50) and with success in relaxing these muscles (–.54) were obtained. Analysis of variance of means indicated no differences in ability of these groups to control muscles of the forearm.—*Journal abstract*.

11679. Weerts, Theodore C. (U Wisconsin) **Physiological specificity in cognitive functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5214.

11680. Woodruff, Diana S. (U Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Ctr) **Relationships among EEG alpha frequency, reaction time, and age: A biofeedback study.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 673-681. —Used biofeedback to manipulate brain wave frequency in 10 young (mean age, 23.7 yrs) and 10 old (mean age, 72.5 yrs) male Ss. Ss first learned to increase the percent time they spent in their modal brain wave frequency and then to increase the percent time they spent in brain wave frequencies 2 Hz faster and 2 Hz slower than their modal frequency. Simple auditory reaction time (RT) was measured during biofeedback immediately after Ss reached a set criterion at each biofeedback task. To control for the effect of biofeedback training on RT, control groups of 5 old and 5 young Ss heard a prerecorded feedback signal which was not contingent upon their brain wave activity. Experimental Ss increased the abundance of alpha activity above baseline levels while control Ss did not. When the Ss produced fast brain waves their RT was significantly faster than when they produced slow brain waves. Correlations between brain wave period and RT were small. Data did not completely support the notion that the alpha rhythm serves as a master timing mechanism for behavior, but the relationship between controlled EEG activity and RT was clearly demonstrated. (40 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

11681. Carlisle, H. J. & Laudenslager, M. L. (U California, Santa Barbara) **Inhibition of airlicking in thirsty rats by cooling the preoptic area.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 72-73. —Placed unilateral water-perfused thermodes stereotactically into the preoptic area (POA) of 6 naive and 2 experienced female Sprague-Dawley airlicking rats and into the posterior hypothalamus (PH) of 1 naive and 1 experienced airlicker. Seven other controls were unoperated or sham-operated. Results demonstrate that airlicking, like water drinking, was affected by cooling the POA. Cooling to 33°C completely blocked acquisition of airlicking by naive Ss and reduced it by 50% in experienced Ss. Cooling of the PH had no substantial effect.—*I. Davis*.

11682. Contreras, Robert J. & Hatton, Glenn I. (Michigan State U) **Gustatory adaptation as an explanation for dietary-induced sodium appetite.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 569-576. —Hypothesized that a Na-deprived rat takes longer to adapt to a salt stimulus than does a normal rat. The temporal characteristics of drinking 0.4 M NaCl and distilled water were investigated in 24 male Holtzman albino rats in each of 2 experiments. Analysis showed that Na-deprived Ss took less time between drinking episodes (interdrink intervals) and drank consecutively for longer periods of time (drinking time) than did normal controls. Results are attributed primarily to taste factors because postingestional and thirst influences were at a minimum. Research was also directed at determining, in 12 other Ss, the urinary and blood chemical changes associated with

dietary sodium deprivation. The levels of sodium in plasma were unchanged because of reduced sodium excretion, but the levels of potassium were significantly increased after 20 days of deprivation. Thus, sodium appetite might be important to combat against hyperkalemia (high plasma potassium), although the appetite develops long before an increase in potassium is detected. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11683. Cowen, Murray A. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **CO₂: A possible missing link between regional cortical metabolism and transcephalic direct current potentials.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 693-701. —Certain slowly changing potentials measured on the surface of the scalp (TCDC potentials) have been shown to correlate significantly with a number of psychological and psychiatric parameters and are related to metabolism of the subjacent cerebral cortex. The present work investigated the possibility that the potentials are related to brain CO₂ production in 3 groups of studies with albino rats. In the 1st study, rat brain CO₂ metabolism was modulated by a variety of internal carotid injections and the concomitant TCDC effects observed. In a 2nd study, scalp CO₂ was modulated by a series of external carotid injections and the associated TCDC effects noted. Biophysical analysis showed that electrogenic CO₂ reactions in the scalp were quantitatively in agreement with empirically measured TCDC voltage, current, and resistance measures and that the cortex was the most likely source for most of the CO₂ involved in the voltage generation. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11684. Craddock, Samuel N. & Riopelle, Arthur J. (Louisiana State U) **Discrimination by rhesus monkeys of diets containing supplemental amino acids.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 683-689. —Gave 9 macaques an opportunity to demonstrate a preference for water with or without the addition of the amino acid isoleucine, methionine, phenylalanine, or tryptophan at a concentration proportional to that in whole egg protein. Ss were then subjected on 4 occasions to a 7-day experimental week when they received an isocaloric diet containing only one-fourth the amount of protein of their normal diet. An identical low-protein diet supplemented with one of the above amino acids, again at a concentration proportional to that in egg, was presented for an equivalent period during the experimental week, and the amounts consumed of each diet were compared. Ss failed to exhibit a preference or an aversion for water supplemented with any of the amino acids; however, all low-protein diets supplemented with an amino acid were consumed in greater quantities than a low-protein diet lacking a supplement. On Days 6 and 7 of the experimental weeks when protein depletion was most severe, Ss significantly ($p < .05$) preferred the diet supplemented with isoleucine to a diet lacking the supplement. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11685. Crawford, Walter C. & Glick, Bruce. (Mississippi State U, Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station) **The function of the preoptic, mammillaris lateralis & ruber nuclei in normal and sexually inactive male chickens.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 171-175. —Gave lesions to male chickens in the mammillaris lateralis (ML) and Ruber (Ru) nuclei at 5

wks of age. Cannulas filled with testosterone propionate (TP) were positioned in the praeopticus paraventricularis magnocellularis (PPM) area of the hypothalamus. The mating behavior of lesioned birds was tested at maturity while mating behavior of cannulated birds was evaluated at 8 wks of age. Males hatched from eggs dipped in 2 g% TP (TP birds) exhibited a marked decrease in their sexual behavior responses, and lesioning did not alter this effect. TP birds with cannulas in the PPM nuclei were stimulated to attempt to mate. Data indicate that TP birds failed to mate because of an interference in the development of the PPM nuclei. Bilateral lesions in the ML nuclei did not significantly influence sexual behavior, while lesions in the Ru nuclei increased the sexual response. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11686. Crow, Terry J. (U California, Riverside) **A behavioral and electrophysiological analysis of cortical spreading depression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5219.

11687. Dittrich, Adolf. (U Zürich, Psychiatrische Klinik, Switzerland) **[Comparison of altered states of consciousness induced by short-term sensory deprivation and (-)- Δ -trans-tetrahydrocannabinol (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 547-560.—**Compared the effects of sensory deprivation, a cannabis derivative, and a placebo as reported by 72 Ss. A specially developed questionnaire was administered before and after the experiment. Both experimental groups reported more visual hallucinations and pseudo-hallucinations than the control (placebo) group; the sensory deprivation group yielded the highest number of acoustic hallucinations. Depersonalization and loss of contact with reality occurred most frequently under the influence of the drug, less frequently during sensory deprivation, and significantly less often in the control group. (English & French summaries) (23 ref)—*W. J. Koppitz*.

11688. Goodall, Edwin B. & Carey, Robert J. (Syracuse U) **Effects of d - versus l -amphetamine, food deprivation, and current intensity on self-stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus, substantia nigra, & medial frontal cortex of the rat.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1029-1045.—Studied intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) in 18 adult Sprague-Dawley rats with chronically implanted lateral hypothalamic, substantia nigra, or medial frontal cortex bipolar electrodes. A comparison of the effects of dextro- and levoamphetamine on ICSS response rate indicated that the dextro isomer had a greater facilitatory effect than the levo isomer at lateral hypothalamic and substantia nigra electrode sites but that neither isomer significantly affected medial frontal cortex ICSS. Dextroamphetamine resulted in a dose-related increase in motor activity, but the same doses of the levo isomer resulted in decreased motor activity. Only lateral hypothalamic ICSS response rates increased significantly in response to food deprivation. Increases in current intensity above the level used for amphetamine and food-deprivation testing facilitated lateral hypothalamic and substantia nigra ICSS response rates. The responsiveness of ICSS at each electrode site appeared to be correlated with the fiber- and cell-body densities of

catecholaminergic systems in the brain. (42 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11689. Hlinák, Z. (Psychiatric Research Inst, Prague, Czechoslovakia) **[Strain-associated differences in the action of oestradiol and progesterone in inducing precopulatory behaviour in ovariectomized rats.]** (Czech) *Physiologia Bohemoslovaca*, 1975, Vol 24(4), 381-383.

11690. Hoebel, Bartley G. (Princeton U) **Brain reward and aversion systems in the control of feeding and sexual behavior.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 49-112.—Presents a general theory that self-stimulation and stimulation-escape indicate brain mechanisms that facilitate approach when necessary or withdrawal when physiologically sated. Hyperphagia in rats is analyzed following damage to, stimulation of, or self-stimulation of the hypothalamus. The theory of reward and aversion in feeding was applied to mating and found good in predicting behavior. It is theorized that all basic behavior patterns are controlled by brain mechanisms dependent on relevant physiological signals. (194 ref)—*J. M. Roberts*.

11691. Hoebel, Bartley G.; Hernandez, Luis & Thompson, Roger D. (Princeton U) **Phenylpropanolamine inhibits feeding, but not drinking, induced by hypothalamic stimulation.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1046-1052.—Conducted 3 experiments using a total of 11 female Sherman rats. In Ss bearing lateral hypothalamic electrodes that elicited both feeding and drinking, ip injection of the appetite suppressant drug phenylpropanolamine (Propadrine) inhibited only feeding. This occurred whether feeding and drinking were tested simultaneously or separately. Selective inhibition of lateral hypothalamic feeding also followed injection of this drug through lateral, but not medial, hypothalamic electrode cannulas. It is concluded that hypothalamically induced feeding is under some of the same pharmacological controls as spontaneous feeding, that this control may be exerted, in part, in or near the lateral hypothalamus, and that the neural systems which induce feeding and drinking during hypothalamic stimulation can be pharmacologically separated. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11692. Houser, Vincent P.; Cash, Randall J. & Van Hart, Dale A. (VA Hosp, Psychotropic Drug Lab, Perry Point, MD) **Effects of manipulating cholinergic tone upon the activity-stress ulcer.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 825-831.—80 male Sprague-Dawley rats were housed in standard activity wheel cages and fed for only 1 hr per day. Ss were divided into drug groups that received either 0.25, 0.50, or 1.0 mg/kg of scopolamine methylbromide, or 0.06, 0.125, or 0.250 mg/kg of carbachol, 3 times/day. Two separate saline control groups accompanied each drug series. All Ss died within 6 days, and most demonstrated significant gastric lesions in the glandular fundus of the stomach. All dosages of scopolamine significantly reduced the number and severity of gastric lesions and in some cases abolished all signs of stomach pathology. None of the dosages of carbachol significantly affected either the number or degree of gastric ulceration noted in the body of the stomach. Results are interpreted to suggest that the secretion of gastric acid may be an important contributing factor in the forma-

tion of gastric ulcers in animals subjected to activity-stress procedure.—*Journal abstract.*

11693. Kanungo, M. S.; Patnaik, S. K. & Koul, Omanand. (Banaras Hindu U, Biochemistry Lab, India) **Decrease in 17β estradiol receptor in brain of ageing rats.** *Nature*, 1975(Jan), Vol 253(5490), 366-367.—Bilaterally ovariectomized Wistar rats 7, 44, and 108 wks old, and 22 days later (to ensure complete disappearance of estradiol from the blood), measured the level of estradiol-protein complex in the cytosol of brain hemispheres. Results indicate that induction of acetylcholinesterase in the brain of old rats may be due to a decrease in the level of the 17β estradiol receptor. Consideration of this finding with those of other studies points to a more general conclusion: that the impaired induction of certain enzymes by steroid hormones in old age may be caused by the depletion of certain receptors in the cytosol of target cells. Possible mechanisms involved in these processes are discussed.—*I. Davis.*

11694. Laurent, Jean-Paul & Guerrero, Fructuoso A. (U Claude-Bernard, Lyon, France) **Reversible suppression of ponto-geniculo-occipital waves by localized cooling during paradoxical sleep in cats.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(2), 356-369.—Used a new technique of localized moderate cooling to perform reversible lesions in 5 adult cats. Results show that (a) reversible suppression of ponto-geniculo-occipital activity, at the level of the lateral geniculate nuclei, by bilateral cooling at the level of the ponto-mesencephalic isthmus is effective under prescribed conditions of position and tip temperature of the thermodes; (b) unilateral isthmus colin suppresses only 1 of the 2 components of ponto-geniculo-occipital waves; and (c) ponto-geniculo-occipital waves of paradoxical sleep and eye movement potentials are suppressed in parallel by cooling. It is suggested that a set of fibers, whose topography is not entirely identical with the intermediate bundle stemming from the nucleus subcoeruleus, might be involved in the conduction of information for ponto-geniculo-occipital waves and eye movement potentials. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11695. Lumia, Augustus R.; Westervelt, Miriam O. & Rieder, Corinne A. (Skidmore Coll) **Effects of olfactory bulb ablation and androgen on marking and agonistic behavior in male Mongolian gerbils (*Meriones ungulatus*).** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(6), 1091-1099. Paired 108 male Mongolian gerbils, selected for high marking frequency, with male opponents and recorded marking and fighting behavior. Ss then underwent castration, bilateral bulbectomy, unilateral bulbectomy, the combined operations, or a sham operation; and their behavior was again observed. All operated Ss showed drastic reduction in both marking and aggressive encounters. Injections of testosterone propionate (TP) produced complete restoration of marking in castrates but not in bilaterally or unilaterally bulbectomized Ss or combined operates. The exhibition of aggression after injections of TP, however, was enhanced to supernormal levels in bulbectomized or bulbectomized-castrated Ss. Results suggest the following: that removal of the olfactory bulbs may eliminate a critical neural input necessary for the normal expression of marking and agonistic behavior; that although

marking and fighting are influenced by olfactory input and gonadal steroids, their regulatory mechanisms may not be identical; and that removal of the bulbs may sensitize a neural mechanism controlling aggression, thus potentiating its elicitation following administration of exogenous androgen. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11696. Nachman, Marvin & Hartley, Philip L. (U California, Riverside) **Role of illness in producing learned taste aversions in rats: A comparison of several rodenticides.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1010-1018.—Compared several toxic agents to test the effect of various types of illness in producing learned taste aversions. Ss in 2 experiments were 90 female and 26 male Sprague-Dawley rats. After a 10-min sucrose drinking trial, groups of Ss were injected ip with lithium chloride or with a strong, near lethal dose of a rodenticide. Strong sucrose aversions were acquired by groups injected with lithium chloride, copper sulfate, sodium fluoroacetate, or red squill, and very weak or no aversions were learned by groups injected with thallium, warfarin, cyanide or strychnine. Results are discussed in terms of onset of symptoms, duration of symptoms, and kinds of physiological effects necessary to produce aversions. It is concluded that the effects of different drugs may be mediated by different physiological systems in producing learned taste aversions. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11697. Nelsen, Judith M.; Pelley, Kathleen & Goldstein, Leonide. (New Jersey Coll of Medicine & Dentistry, Inst of Mental Health Sciences, Piscataway) **Protection by nicotine from behavioral disruption caused by reticular formation stimulation in the rat.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 749-754.—Male Sprague-Dawley rats were chronically implanted in the mesencephalic reticular formation and trained to perform on a visual attention task. Short trains of electric current delivered to the reticular formation effectively blocked performance in a reversible and reproducible fashion. Subcutaneous administration of 100 μ g/kg nicotine (as the base) served to attenuate the behavioral disruption caused by reticular stimulation. The suggestion is discussed that it is a nicotine-induced limbic system activation which antagonizes the behavioral disruption caused by electrically induced reticular over-activation. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11698. O'Brien, James H. & Rosenblum, Stuart M. (U Oregon Medical School) **Somatic and visual afferents through centromedian to the postcruciate cortex.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 603-609.—Evaluated the similarity of projection from the centromedian area of the thalamus to the postcruciate association cortex for visual and somatic afferents. A reversible cooling blockade of the thalamic area in 23 cats was used to determine the contribution of synaptic activity in this area to unit and evoked potential (EP) responses recorded in the cortex. Prior to cooling, EPs to light flash, ipsi paw, and contra paw stimulation had about the same waveshape. Thalamic cooling reduced the similarity of EPs to ipsi and contra paw stimulation, but did not change the similarity of visual-somatic EPs. A single neuron's response was different for each of the 3 stimuli, and thalamic cooling produced different changes

in these responses. It is concluded that the projection of the intralaminar thalamus to the posterocaudate cortex is highly differentiated and that it would be inaccurate to describe the intralaminar thalamocortical system as projecting equally and in an undifferentiated fashion to the posterocaudate cortex. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11699. Pandina, Robert J. (U Vermont) **Effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on the active and passive avoidance behaviors of normal rats and rats with lesions of the basolateral amygdala.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4094.

11700. Parrott, R. F. & Barfield, R. J. (Royal Veterinary Coll, London, England) **Post-ejaculatory vocalization in castrated rats treated with various steroids.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 159-163.—Observed the sexual behavior of 29 male Wistar rats before and in the 3 wks after castration. Ultrasonic vocalization during the refractory period (RP) following ejaculation was recorded. All Ss received daily injections (100 µg test steroid + 100 µg dihydrotestosterone propionate, DHTP) from the day of castration. Treatment groups were: testosterone propionate (TP) + DHTP; 19-hydroxytestosterone propionate (19HTP) + DHTP; estradiol dipropionate (OP) + DHTP; DHTP (200 µg/day); or vehicle only. Ejaculation and normal RPs were maintained with TP, 19HTP, and OP treatments. In Ss treated with DHTP alone or vehicle only ejaculatory ability declined and RPs increased in length. Ultrasonic vocalization was normal in all Ss except those treated with OP, where it was either reduced or absent. In Week 4 treatments in TP + DHTP and OP + DHTP groups were reversed. During Weeks 5-7 vocalization was gradually restored in Ss that previously received OP and partially inhibited in Ss previously treated with TP. Results indicate that vocalization may not be dependent on the presence of testicular androgens and that OP has a gradual inhibitory, although reversible, effect on vocalization when given at high doses.—*Journal abstract.*

11701. Routtenberg, Aryeh. (Northwestern U) **Intracranial self-stimulation pathways as substrate for memory consolidation.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 161-182.—Reviews the author's work on the anatomy of self-stimulation and its use in understanding general problems raised by others: effects of norepinephrine, interpreting localization, brainstem mapping, and the function of the fibers supporting intracranial self-stimulation. (45 ref)—*J. M. Roberts.*

11702. Tang, Maisy M. (Rutgers State U) **The role of intravascular fluid volume in polyethylene glycol-induced water intake.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5232.

11703. Thomas, John R. & Burch, Linda S. (Naval Medical Research Inst, Bethesda, MD) **Helium pressure effects on avoidance behavior in rats breathing high nitrogen pressures.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 797-798.—3 male albino rats were given avoidance training and were exposed to pressures of 7, 13, and 19 ATA breathing nitrogen and then to 25, 31, and 37 ATA breathing helium. Ss showed increased avoidance response rates above established baselines to 19 ATA, followed by a decline. Narcotic effects of

nitrogen were not reduced differentially by addition of helium.—*Journal abstract.*

11704. Torda, C. (Mt Sinai School of Medicine, City U New York) **Effect of recurrent stress on postnatal increase of tyrosine hydroxylase.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 735-738.—Tyrosine hydroxylase is present at birth and reaches adult levels in the hypothalamus usually during the 2nd mo. In the present study, the effects of starvation and electrical stimulation of hypothalamic nuclei on the speed of maturation of noradrenergic structures were studied in kittens and male albino rats from birth until adulthood. Ss were divided into 4 groups: controls, stressed, electrode-implanted stressed, and sham-operated controls, and observations were made of tissue levels of tyrosine hydroxylase. Results show that recurrent stimulation of intrahypothalamic structures shortened the 2-mo period of maturation in a statistically significant manner. (34 ref)—*B. McLean.*

11705. Turner, John W. (Medical Coll of Ohio, Toledo) **Influence of neonatal androgen on the display of territorial marking behavior in the gerbil.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 265-270.—Studied the effect of the presence or absence of androgen during the neonatal period on territorial marking behavior in 24 male and 24 female Mongolian gerbils. Scent marking frequency was 20-40 fold greater in males than in females. Gonadectomy depressed marking in males but not in females. Testosterone propionate (TP) therapy completely restored marking in males but increased marking in intact and ovariectomized females to only 1/4 that in males. Genetic males castrated within 2 days postpartum did not mark more frequently than TP-treated females after TP treatment in adulthood. Genetic females given a single TP injection within 6 days postpartum marked at male levels after TP treatment in adulthood. Males castrated after Day 2 and females given TP after Day 6 displayed marking frequencies intermediate between normal male and female levels after TP treatment in adulthood. Results suggest that sexual dimorphism in territorial marking behavior is due to a sex difference in the competency to respond to androgen and that development of this competency occurs during the neonatal period. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11706. Valenstein, Elliot S. (U Michigan) **Brain stimulation and behavior control.** *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation*, 1974, No 22, 251-292.—Reviews major trends in brain stimulation research from 1950 to the present: accumulation of evidence showing that discrete brain areas evoke natural motivational states and that brain stimulation can control behavior. Data are

presented on rat preferences (water-glucose, dog food-rat pellets, carrying-not carrying objects, etc). It is contended, however, that the effects of stimulation depend on other events occurring in the brain and environment, and that intensity rather than location of the electrode determines the behavior. Plans for controlling human behavior by controlling the brain are delusions held by those who believe that violence is due to brain disease rather than to a diseased society. (74 ref)—*J. M. Roberts.*

Electrical Stimulation

11707. Coleman, James R. & Lindsley, Donald B. (U California, Los Angeles) **Hippocampal electrical correlates of free behavior and behavior induced by stimulation of two hypothalamic-hippocampal systems in the cat.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(2), 506-528. —Recorded bilateral dorsal and ventral hippocampal and anterior and posterior neocortical electrical activity in 11 cats during free behavior situations and during stimulation of medial and lateral hypothalamic systems. Alertness, attentiveness, scanning, or investigatory behaviors were accompanied by hippocampal theta rhythms and by desynchronization of neocortical electrical activity. Behavioral states of relaxed wakefulness, inattentiveness, or drowsiness were accompanied by high voltage irregular patterns of electrical activity in the hippocampus with no organized theta rhythms. Specific behaviors (alerting, orienting, scanning, or investigatory) emerging from relaxed behavioral states occurred concomitantly with hippocampal theta rhythm. Electrical stimulation (100 Hz) of the medial hypothalamic system elicited hippocampal theta rhythm and alerting, orienting, scanning, and investigatory behaviors. In contrast, lateral hypothalamic stimulation at 100 Hz caused low voltage desynchronization of hippocampal electrical activity accompanied by postural stability and fixation of gaze. (24 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
11708. Delgado, J. M.; Delgado-García, J. M.; Amérigo, J. A. & Grau, C. (Autonomous U, Medical School, Madrid, Spain) **Behavioral inhibition induced by pallidal stimulation in monkeys.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(2), 580-591. Results of a study with 9 rhesus monkeys indicate that (a) under restraint, pallidal stimulation induced contralateral head turning, and/or flexion of the contralateral arm without evoking detectable changes in electrical activity of the brain, emotionality, or reactivity to food or threats. (b) A single 5-sec radio stimulation of the pallidum produced discrete motor responses which did not disturb spontaneous behavior or taking of pellets, but inhibitory effects appeared when repeated feedback or programmed stimulations were used. (c) Stimulation of the pallidum in the dominant partner of a caged pair changed the social status of both Ss, inhibiting signs of dominance in the stimulated monkey and correspondingly increasing the social rank of the nonstimulated animal. (d) Effects of stimulation of the pallidum in the same animal depended on its hierarchical status. It is suggested that the pallidum has an integrative role in the relation between the animal's motivational state and its environment (26 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
11709. Elbergen, Robert D. & Caggiano, Anthony R. (U Pittsburgh, Psychobiology Program) **Acceleration and pacing of copulatory performance of male rats by repeated, aversive brain stimulation.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 253-257. Repetitive electric shocks applied to the dorsal midbrain (DM) paced the copulatory behavior of 6 sexually experienced male Sherman rats. DM stimulation also accelerated the rate of copulation, the achievement of ejaculation, and the resumption of copulation after ejaculation, and increased the number of ejaculations in a 1-hr test (15 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
11710. Hirasuna, Noriaki. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Disruption of the conditioned emotional response in rats by two forms of caudate nuclear stimulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5222.
11711. Kesner, Raymond P.; Dixon, David A.; Pickett, Diane & Berman, Robert F. (U Utah) **Experimental animal model of transient global amnesia: Role of the hippocampus.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 465-480. —In 3 experiments, different groups of a total of 136 Long-Evans rats were given a hippocampal seizure afterdischarge 1 or 7 days after acquiring a passive avoidance, active avoidance, or barpressing habit. At various delays after the cessation of the seizure afterdischarge, Ss were tested for retention of the previously acquired habit. Results indicate that 1 day, but not 7 days, after learning hippocampal seizures were capable of producing a temporary retrograde amnesia for well-learned responses and an anterograde amnesia for experiences that occurred during the retrograde amnesia period. Data suggest that hippocampal seizures can serve as an experimental prototype of "transient global amnesia" and that the hippocampus is critically involved in retrieval of information from long-term memory. (French & German summaries) (35 ref) —*Journal abstract.*
11712. Krippner, Stanley & Brown, Daniel P. (Maimonides Medical Ctr, Brooklyn, NY) **Field independence/dependence and Electroson 50-induced altered states of consciousness.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 316-319. —Assigned 30 undergraduate volunteers to experimental and control groups. Each of these groups was divided into field-dependent and field-independent Ss on the basis of rod-and-frame test scores. Each S gave a state report that denoted an altered state of consciousness (i.e., electrosleep) before and after an experience with the Electroson 50, a device used for treating insomnia that has a peak output of 50 V. For the experimental group, the machine passed a mild current through electrodes attached to S's head. For the control group, the machine was turned off. The state reports, which assessed the degree of concentration that S places on internal vs external events, given before and after Electroson 50 were significantly different for both the experimental and control groups. Field independent Ss in the control group gave significantly higher post-Electroson 50 state reports than did field dependent Ss in that group. —*Journal summary.*
11713. Livesey, P. J. & Bayliss, J. (U Western Australia, Nedlands) **The effects of electrical (blocking) stimulation to the dentate of the rat on learning of a simultaneous brightness discrimination and reversal.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 395-407. —Trained 18 male albino rats with bipolar electrodes chronically implanted in the dentate gyrus of the dorsal hippocampus on a simultaneous visual discrimination task and reversal. Ss trained with electrical stimulation (5 sec train of pulses every 3 sec throughout the training session) did not differ from 6 nonstimulated Ss in acquisition. In reversal, however, stimulated Ss failed to learn the task. Findings contrast with those from earlier studies in which similar stimulation to the overlying CA1 area of the dorsal hippocampus during the learning of

this task disrupted acquisition. Results support the view that there is functional differentiation within the hippocampus that is related to the anatomical organization of this structure. (French & German summaries) (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11714. Livesey, P. J. & Meyer, P. (U Western Australia, Nedlands) **Functional differentiation in the dorsal hippocampus with local electrical stimulation during learning by rats.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 431-438.—18 male albino rats were given stimulation through bipolar electrodes to the CA1 region of the dorsal hippocampus during the learning of a brightness discrimination. Ss stimulated only during cue presentation showed a pattern of disruption comparable to that of Ss in an earlier experiment receiving stimulation throughout the whole learning period. Stimulation 10 sec after each response produced a similar effect to such stimulation given 5 sec after in the earlier experiment with disruption slightly less than with the 5-sec delay. Stimulation to the overlying cortex produced no significant effects in 9 other Ss. Results support the view that the CA1 region mediates 2 distinct processes in this discrimination, namely a short-term memory process in consolidation and a retrieval or comparison process. Both appear likely to be related through an attentional mechanism. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

11715. Lucas, E. A. (U Arkansas, Medical Ctr, Little Rock) **Effect of five to seven days of sleep deprivation produced by electrical stimulation of the midbrain reticular formation.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(2), 554-568.—Produced sleep deprivation in 7 cats by electrical stimulation of the midbrain reticular formation. 4 Ss received continuous stimulation, and 5 were stimulated intermittently. Electrographic data were collected continuously during 5-7 days of stimulation and for 48 hrs thereafter. Behavioral and electrographic correlates of sleep were abolished by both methods of stimulation for 3 days. Although stimulation continued, behavioral signs of sleep appeared along with electrographic evidence of brief epochs of slow-wave sleep. Maintenance of wakefulness beyond 3 days became increasingly difficult and required frequent changes in the stimulus values. After the cessation of stimulation, there was a significant increase in total sleep in both groups for 48 hrs. The termination of continuous stimulation resulted in an initial rebound in slow-wave sleep and a later rebound in REM sleep. The cessation of intermittent stimulation resulted in a large REM sleep rebound followed by a modest rebound in slow-wave sleep. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11716. Pinel, John P. & Mucha, R. F. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Suppression of voluntary ethanol consumption in rats by electroconvulsive shock.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 585-591.—When ethanol solutions were presented on alternate days in Exp I to 21 male hooded rats with a continuous access to food and water, there was a progressive increase in alcohol selection. However, this increase could be blocked or eliminated by a series of daily ECSs. Two additional experiments suggested that this effect was not the result of a taste aversion conditioned to the noxious aftereffects of the ECS. In

Exp II (26 Ss), the increase in alcohol selection produced by the periodic regimen was blocked by a series of ECSs which was completed 24 hrs before the 1st presentation of ethanol. In Exp III (16 Ss), a standard conditioned taste-aversion paradigm was employed with ECS in lieu of the usual emetic; there was no evidence of a conditioned taste aversion even after multiple trials. In Exp IV (38 Ss), increases in the consumption of a sodium-saccharin solution presented on an alternate-day schedule were blocked by a series of ECSs. Thus, it appears that neither the effect of periodic availability on consumption nor its disruption by ECS are specific to ethanol solutions.—*Journal abstract*.

11717. Schneider, Holger. (U Saarlandes, Nervenklinik, Homburg/Saar, W Germany) **[Micromotor recording of writing pressure during intracerebral stimulation at stereotactic operations.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 381-391.—Eight cases of spastic torticollis were examined during the course of stereotactic operations, using F. Steinwachs's writing pressure apparatus while the ventrolateral thalamus was stimulated. When 50 stimuli/sec were given, the significant changes of motor function in writing were slowing of writing speed, an increase in writing pressure, and greater changes of pressure amplitude with tendencies to parallel course. With 25 stimuli/sec, similar results appeared, but smaller amplitude changes and lowering of writing pressure also occurred. When 8 stimuli/sec were given, no changes of pressure patterns were found. Three typical cases are described. It is concluded that the recording of fine pressure changes in writing may indicate alterations of cerebral motor regulations. (40 ref)—*English abstract*.

11718. Singer, W.; Tretter, F. & Cynader, M. (Max-Planck-Inst für Psychiatrie, München, W Germany) **Organization of cat striate cortex: A correlation of receptive-field properties with afferent and efferent connections.** *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 38(5), 1080-1098.—Studied the receptive-field characteristics of Area 17 cells in relation to their afferent and efferent connections, and compared quantitative data from Area 17 neurons with Area 18 cells. Intra- and extracellular recordings were obtained in paralyzed anesthetized cats. The connectivities of the recorded cells were determined from responses to electrical stimulation of afferent and efferent pathways. The receptive fields were grouped in 4 classes according to the spatial arrangements of on- and off-areas: Class I, fields with exclusive on- or off-areas; Class II, fields with spatially separate on- and off-areas; Class III, fields with mixed on- and off-areas; and Class IV, fields which could not be mapped with stationary stimuli. Results from electrical stimulation suggest 2 major classes of cells: cells in the 1st group are driven mainly or exclusively by lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN) afferents. They rarely receive additional excitation from intrinsic or callosal afferents and rarely possess corticofugal axons. Cells in the 2nd group receive either converging inputs from LGN afferents and further intrinsic afferents or only from intrinsic afferents. Cells in both groups can be driven by either X- or Y-type afferents. (25 ref) *Journal summary*.

11719. Soumireu-Mourat, Bernard; Destrade, Claude & Cardo, Bernard. (U Bordeaux I, Inst de Biologie

Animale, Talence, France) **Effects of seizure and subseizure posttrial hippocampal stimulation on appetitive operant behavior in mice.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 303-316.—93 BALB/c male mice were implanted bilaterally in the dorsal hippocampus and the individual afterdischarge threshold intensity was determined for a 4-sec bilateral hippocampal stimulation train. Several days later, all Ss underwent an initial 15-min session in a continuous reinforcement appetitive task. In Exp I, all Ss except a control group were stimulated 30 sec after the learning session either at half of the individual afterdischarge threshold value for 80 sec, or at the threshold value for 4 or 80 sec. A 2nd 30-min session took place 24 hrs later. The reminiscence effect was found in control Ss. In the subseizure stimulated group, the observed reminiscence effect was higher than that of the control group. Conversely, with the 2 durations of seizure stimulation, the reminiscence effect was erased. In Exp II, the same learning paradigm was used, but Ss were stimulated at their individual afterdischarge threshold value 30 sec-180 min after the end of the 1st session. During the 2nd session, 24 hrs later, the impairment of the reminiscence effect decreased as the learning-stimulation delay was increased. (2 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11720. Waranch, H. Richard & Terman, Michael. (Northeastern U) **Control of the rat's sniffing behavior by response-independent and dependent schedules of reinforcing brain stimulation.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 365-372.—Notes that the rat's sniffing response occurs in continuous bursts, at approximately 5-11 Hz. In the present experiment with 4 male LEW/BN rats, the analog signal from a thermo-couple probe in the nasal cavity was digitized to provide a discrete logic pulse, defining a sniff, and permitting on-line presentations of reinforcing brain stimulation contingent on momentary sniffing patterns. Schedules of presentation included response-independent fixed interval (temporal conditioning), continuous reinforcement (CRF), and differential reinforcement of low rates (DRL 10 sec). Under temporal conditioning, bursts of sniffing were observed immediately after stimulation, and an acceleration in sniffing developed preceding stimulation. Under CRF, operant rate-intensity functions were similar to traditional barpress data. Under DRL, sniffs were effectively paced by the criterion interval, and interresponse time analyses revealed evidence of temporal discrimination. Results are interpreted in terms of the interplay of operant and respondent functions. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11721. Yeomans, John S. (U California, Riverside) **Quantitative measurement of neural post-stimulation excitability with behavioral methods.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 593-602.—Shows that previous paired-pulse techniques for estimating neural refractory periods of neurons mediating behaviors elicited by electrical stimulation of the brain are inadequate for characterizing the distribution of refractory periods. A new method is proposed which makes possible quantitative analysis of neural excitability cycle changes. In an experiment which compared the 2 techniques in 8 male Sprague-Dawley rats, excitability increases for fibers mediating barpressing for rewarding

brain stimulation were found at all conditioning-testing intervals from 0.4 to 1.2 msec. Results are discussed in terms of local potential summation and relative and absolute refractory periods. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

Lesions

11722. Aaron, Michael & Thorne, B. Michael. (Mississippi State U) **Omission training and extinction in rats with septal damage.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 149-154.—39 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats with either control operations or septal damage were pretrained on a VI 30-sec schedule and tested for response suppression ability on either an omission training (OT) task or on extinction. Septal damage enhanced barpressing on the VI 30-sec task. Ss with septal damage took longer to suppress responding on the OT task than controls, while lesioned and control Ss tested on extinction did not differ. Increased emotionality was seen in Ss with septal damage on the 1st test day but not thereafter. Ss tested with OT suppressed responding more rapidly than Ss tested on extinction. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11723. Albert, D. J. & Richmond, S. E. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Septal hyperreactivity: A comparison of lesions within and adjacent to the septum.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 339-347.—In 2 experiments, male hooded rats were tested for reactivity 2, 7, and 14 days after being given large septal lesions. Lesions which destroyed the septal nuclei bilaterally caused a significant increase in reactivity above that of an operated control group. A similar increase in reactivity was produced by lesions which damaged the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis as well as the septum. A significantly greater level of reactivity was produced when the lesion destroyed the septum and the area ventral to the anterior septum. A 2nd experiment showed that ventral lesions which destroyed primarily the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis caused a small but significant increase in reactivity. With lesions ventral to the anterior septum the increase in reactivity was significantly larger. The increase in reactivity produced by the anterior-ventral lesions was also larger than that produced by lesions of the septum but it was not as great as that produced by combined lesions of the septum and the anterior-ventral area. Results suggest that several areas contribute to the hyperreactivity that is usually attributed to septal lesions. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11724. Beatty, William W.; Vilberg, Thomas R.; Shirk, Timothy S. & Siders, William A. (North Dakota State U) **Pretraining: Effects on operant responding for food, frustration, and reactivity to food related cues in rats with VMH lesions.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(5), 577-584.—In Exps I and II, preoperative exposure to an ascending series of FR schedules in operant chamber (pretraining) attenuated the deficit in instrumental responding for food by 20 female Holtzman rats with ventromedial hypothalamic (VMH) lesions. Subsequently, the same Ss were tested in the Amsel double runway. VMH lesions depressed running speed but did not enhance the magnitude of the frustration effect (FE). Pretraining increased running speeds in Ss with VMH lesions, but did not affect the magnitude of the FE. The extremely slow performance in

the 2nd alley by the VMH group without pretraining seemed to result from an exaggerated attraction to the cues associated with feeding in the 1st goal box. Prefeeding Ss in the start box produced a much larger reduction in running speed in the nonpretrained VMH group than in the pretrained VMH group or in 27 controls. To test the possibility that deficits in operant performance might arise because Ss with VMH lesions spend more time investigating the food cup, Exp III studied 10 new Ss that were trained postoperatively on an ascending FR series in a modified chamber with the lever at one end and the food cup at the other. Under these conditions VMH lesions increased the time required to earn 50 reinforcements at all FRs tested, but the distribution of time spent between the end of the chamber with the response lever and the end with the food cup was not altered. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11725. **Chopin, S. F. & Buerger, A. A.** (U California, Irvine) **Graded acquisition of an instrumental avoidance response by the spinal rat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 155-158.—8 pairs of female Sprague-Dawley spinal rats were exposed to an instrumental conditioning paradigm in which 1 animal served as the experimental S and the other as a yoked control. An electrode, inserted into the experimental S's foot, contacted an aqueous solution delivering shock to both Ss. Leg flexion terminated the shock. Following 2 consecutive min without shock, the experimental S's solution was raised an additional millimeter and training was reinstated. This procedure was repeated 4 times, or until the experimental S failed to reach the 2 min criterion. In Run 1, one leg was trained; during Run 2, the contralateral leg was used. In addition, the S which served as the experimental in Run 1 served as the yoked control in Run 2 and vice versa. Results indicate that the spinal rat is capable of acquiring successively higher criteria in an instrumental conditioning routine. Findings suggest that instrumental avoidance learning can occur in the spinal cord.—*Journal abstract*.

11726. **Christensen, Carol A.** (Stanford U) **A comparison of the effects of inferotemporal and foveal prestriate lesions on the visual behavior of monkeys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6233.

11727. **Cranford, Jerry L.** (Baylor Coll of Medicine, Houston, TX) **Role of neocortex in binaural hearing in the cat: I. Contralateral masking.** *Brain Research*, 1975, Vol 100(2), 395-406.—Six adult cats with earphones were trained with a shock avoidance procedure to detect the occurrence of 1-kHz tone pulses at one ear while continuous noise pulses were simultaneously presented to the opposite ear. For normal Ss the presence of the noise produced a mean increase of 5.4 db in the thresholds for detection of tones at the opposite ears. After large unilateral auditory cortex ablations, the same Ss exhibited an asymmetry between the ears in the size of the contralateral masking effect. There was a mean increase of 10.9 db in the detection thresholds for tones at the ear contralateral to the damaged hemisphere when noise was presented to the ear opposite the intact hemisphere. Noise of the same intensity presented to the ear contralateral to the damaged cortex produced no significant changes from the preoperative masking levels.

Subsequent ablation of the auditory cortex of the opposite hemisphere resulted in a cancellation of the unilateral lesion effect. Additional control tests indicate that the unilateral lesion effect is a CNS phenomenon specific to lesions of auditory cortex. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11728. **Dark, John G. & Asdourian, David.** (Wayne State U) **Entrainment of the rat's activity rhythm by cyclic light following lateral geniculate nucleus lesions.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 295-301.—In a study with 12 male Holtzman rats, lesions of the lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN) disrupted 2 projections, the primary optic tract (POT) and the superior accessory optic tract (AOT-SF). Activity remained entrained to a light cycle following LGN lesions. This indicated that the POT and the AOT-SF are not necessary for entrainment. The 2 remaining projections, the retinohypothalamic pathway and the inferior accessory optic tract (AOT-IF), appear to be sufficient to maintain entrainment. It is suggested that the retinohypothalamic pathway is the key projection for synchrony of the activity rhythm with environmental illumination. It was also found that LGN lesions severely impaired the Ss' ability to learn a brightness discrimination.—*Journal abstract*.

11729. **Elliott, R. C.; Ertlinger, G.; MacCabe, J. J. & Richardson, N.** (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **Bimanual motor performance in the monkey: Successive division of the forebrain and of the cerebellum.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 50(1), 48-59.—Notes that section of the forebrain commissures has only a transient effect on bimanual motor performance in the monkey, but callosal section combined with midsagittal division of the cerebellum might be expected to reveal a deficit on tasks requiring the simultaneous use of 2 hands. In the present experiment, 3 tasks—2 requiring simultaneous operation of 2 manipulanda, the 3rd requiring a differential response with each hand according to the surface texture of a lever on each side of the apparatus—were used to assess the effect in 12 rhesus monkeys of combined callosal and cerebellar division in the absence of vision. Although the predominant finding is that there was no substantial impairment on any of the 3 tasks compared to performance of 5 controls, certain of the Ss were transiently impaired on the 1st 2 tasks. The significance of this finding is discussed in relation to alternative anatomical pathways which could mediate the learned performance in the absence of midline callosal and cerebellar fiber tracts. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11730. **Enloe, Linda J.** (Ohio State U) **Extralimbic mediation of emotionality and social cohesiveness effects.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 271-276. 128 Long-Evans hooded male rats were tested for emotionality and observed by pairs in an open field for 6 consecutive days. Postoperative observations indicated that both emotionality and social cohesiveness were dramatically altered by ventromedial and anterolateral hypothalamic lesions. Tegmental, interpeduncular, and habenular lesions had no effect on these behaviors. Alterations in behavior observed following hypothalamic ablations were related to septal and amygdaloid effects. The possibility of separate projection systems for

emotionality and social cohesiveness is discussed. (28 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11731. **Finger, Stanley & Reyes, Renato.** (Washington U, St Louis) **Long-term deficits after somatosensory cortical lesions in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 289-293.—Male Sprague-Dawley rats having either sham operations or 1-stage bilateral lesions of the 2 somatosensory areas of the cortex were tested for acquisition of 5 tactile discriminations after postoperative recovery intervals of 14, 35, 180, 365, or 730 days. The group with lesions performed worse than its time-matched control group in every instance, and there was no evidence for recovery of function with the longer postoperative recovery periods. Results suggest that time per se is not a significant determinant of restitution after somatosensory cortical ablations. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11732. **Gabrić, Dora & Soljačić, Marija.** (U Zagreb, Faculty of Medicine, Yugoslavia) **Effect of gonadectomy on taste preference for glucose solutions in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 145-148.—In 3 experiments, a total of 31 female and 10 male mature rats maintained on an ad lib diet were given a choice between tap water and glucose solutions of different concentrations (1, 5, and 12%). Both sexes exhibited a definite preference for the 12% solution, but the females drank significantly more than males. Gonadectomy produced neither quantitative nor qualitative changes in the choice made by males. On the contrary, gonadectomized females showed a depression of the 12% solution intake and an increase in the 5% solution intake, resulting in a decrease of the total intake. A comparison of ovariectomized and intact female rats in regard to the self-selection of tap water and a 5% glucose solution confirmed the stimulatory effect of ovariectomy on the 5% solution intake. When a choice between tap water and a 12% glucose solution was permitted the ovariectomized Ss showed a weaker positive response to the sweet solution than the intact females.—*Journal abstract.*

11733. **Goldenberg, Robert A. & Derbyshire, Arthur J.** (U Illinois, Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine, Chicago) **Average evoked potentials in cats with lesions of auditory pathway.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 420-429.—Experimental results in adult cats support the premise that change in the waveform of the early evoked potential can be used to determine site of loss of acoustic information along the auditory pathway.

11734. **Kirkby, Robert J.** (Lincoln Inst, Carlton, Australia) **Caudate nucleus lesions and rearing responses.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 981-982.—Observations of lesioned male Wistar rats showed that frequencies of rearing were greatest for unoperated and frontal lesioned Ss and least for those with caudate lesions. Increased arousal of Ss with caudate lesions was suspected.

11735. **Laughlin, Michael E.; Donovick, Peter J. & Burright, Richard G.** (State U New York, Binghamton) **Septal lesions in meadow voles and mongolian gerbils. Consummatory and investigatory behavior.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 191-198.—In 2 experiments with 22 gerbils and 12 voles, differences were

found in both the absolute amount of fluids consumed and reactivity to the palatability of the fluids presented in a single tube. Septal lesions did not elevate water consumption of either species. Septal lesioned gerbils tended to consume more sucrose, and septal voles clearly did drink more sucrose than their control counterparts. But only lesioned voles suppressed intake below control levels when presented with quinine. Exploratory behavior, which was measured only in gerbils, was also altered by septal lesions. Measurement of testosterone, seminal vesicles, and ventral marking glands (gerbils only) indicated that septal lesions alter hormonal systems in at least this species. The importance of comparative investigations in elucidating the general function of brain structures is discussed. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11736. **Lewis, Michael E. & Stein, Donald G.** (Clark U) **Pattern discrimination after lesions of the visual cortex.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 914-915.—Argues that the conclusion of D. Dru et al (see PA, Vol 54:4737) that "recovery of pattern vision after sequential removal of visual cortex is probably a consequence of functional reorganization of brain areas not primarily responsible for visual capacity" is not valid based on the evidence given. A rebuttal of this criticism by D. Dru is included.

11737. **Lytle, Loy D. & Campbell, Byron A.** (Massachusetts Inst of Technology) **Effects of lateral hypothalamic lesions on consummatory behavior in developing rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 323-331.—Reports data from 3 experiments which show that bilateral lesions of the lateral hypothalamus of preweanling albino rats resulted in decreased weight gain and eventual death within 5 days after the operation. 10-day-old rats with unilateral damage to the lateral hypothalamus show retarded growth, food and water intake regulatory deficits, and altered sensitivity to quinine adulteration of the water for up to 60 days of age. Results suggest that at least one neural mechanism that regulates food and water intake matures early in the postnatal life of the rat. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11738. **McKinney, T. D.; Vaughan, M. K. & Reiter, R. J.** (U Texas, Div of Allied Health & Life Sciences, San Antonio) **Pineal influence on intermale aggression in adult house mice.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 213-216.—105 previously isolated, adult male mice of a wild-derived strain were sham-operated pinealectomized (PI); 14 days later Ss were paired for 15 min, then grouped 3 in a cage for 7 days. During 15-min pairings, mean latency to initiation of fighting was increased twofold and duration of fighting was reduced 35-41% in pairs comprised of 1 or both PI Ss. Although pinealectomy failed to influence which pair member initiated fighting, sham mice were ranked as dominant in 75% of the sham PI pairs. Pinealectomy reduced adrenal gland weights among isolated Ss and increased in general the effects of social subordination in grouped mice. Compared to sham subordinates, PI subordinates experienced adrenal enlargement and twofold greater wounding and had lighter thymus glands and final body weights. Additionally, however, pinealectomy prevented effects of social subordination on subordinates. Results suggest a role of the pineal gland in influencing intermale

aggression and linking social stimuli with testis dysfunction in adult house mice. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11739. Murphy, E. H.; Mize, R. Ranney & Schechter, P. B. (U Chicago) **Visual discrimination following infant and adult ablation of cortical areas 17, 18, and 19 in the cat.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 49(2), 386-405.—Seven cats with ablations of visual cortical areas 17, 18, and 19 made in adulthood or infancy and normal cats were trained on a light-dark and a horizontal-vertical discrimination. No differences between groups were observed in the light-dark discrimination. In the horizontal-vertical discrimination, adult-operated Ss showed severe deficits, but the performance of infant-operated Ss was similar to that of normals. Patterns of retrograde degeneration of the lateral geniculate nucleus differed for infant- and adult-operated Ss: the lateral geniculate nucleus of infant operates, but not of adult operates, showed scattered intact surviving neurons which were not related to sparing of visual cortex. These neurons may be involved in pattern discrimination abilities in infant-operated cats. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11740. Myhrer, Trond. (U Oslo, Inst of Neurophysiology, Norway) **Locomotor and avoidance behavior in rats with partial or total hippocampal perforant paths sections.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 217-224.—In 2 experiments with a total of 55 male albino Möll-Wistar rats, bilateral partial damage to the hippocampal perforant paths produced impaired 2-way active avoidance performance, while the behavior in open field, passive, and 1-way active avoidance remained unchanged. Total disruption of the perforant path projection resulted in increased open field activity and impaired 1-way active avoidance, but normal passive avoidance behavior. Results are discussed in terms of reduced sensory information to the hippocampal formation. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11741. Oakley, David A. & Russell, I. Steele. (MRC, London, England) **Role of cortex in Pavlovian discrimination learning.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 315-321.—Trained 2 totally neocorticate rabbits and 2 groups of normal New Zealand White rabbits on a light tone differentiation using a Pavlovian nictitating membrane response. The significant of the 2 stimuli involved in the differentiation was then reversed. Excellent initial differentiations were produced by both decorticates and normals, although there was some evidence of a small retardation of conditional response acquisition in the decorticates in this 1st stage of the experiment. Under reversal conditions the decorticates extinguished responding to the formerly positive conditional stimulus in fewer trials and produced more complete differentiation performances than normal Ss. The decorticates, unlike the normal Ss, failed to show a reduction in conditional response onset latencies during either differentiation or reversal training. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11742. Pihl, Robert & Shore, Howard. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Arousal and activity level of rats with lesions in the dorsal hippocampus.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 815-820.—Assessed the effect on gross locomotor activity of irrelevant stimuli, prior exposure to these stimuli, and 2 dosages of

amphetamine (1 and 3 mg/kg, ip) in 12 lesioned male hooded rats. Ss were significantly more active postoperatively than 12 sham-lesioned Ss. Prior exposure to the irrelevant stimuli increased postoperative differentiation between stimuli, whereas the introduction of amphetamine had the reverse effect. Changes in locomotor activity occurred at lower dosages of amphetamine than in previous studies, suggesting that the irrelevant stimuli had an arousal effect which acted additively with amphetamine and hippocampal impairment.—*Journal abstract*.

11743. Poplawsky, Alex. (Bloomsburg State Coll) **Effects of septal-fiber knife cuts on rat open-field social behavior.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 177-184.—Observed 110 male hooded Long-Evans rats that received various septal fiber tract knife cuts in an open field to assess preoperative and postoperative social behaviors. Ventral septal fiber, isolated septum, and anterior-lateral knife cuts resulted in increases in contact time, decreases in aggressive behavior/100 sec contact time, and no change in the number of contacts. Anterior, posterior, or dorsal fiber knife cuts failed to produce significant changes in contact time, aggressive or submissive behavior, number of contacts, and activity. A postoperative decrease in initiating aggressive behaviors may explain increases in contact time following ventral septal fiber, isolated septum, and anterior-lateral knife cuts. The ventral-septal fiber tracts were critical in mediating social behavior, implying that there is a functional connection through the ventral fibers between structures beneath the septum (hypothalamus) and the septal nuclei. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11744. Prado-Alcalá, R. A. et al. (U Nacional Autónoma, Facultad de Medicina, Mexico City, Mexico) **Learning deficits produced by chronic and reversible lesions in the corpus striatum in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 283-287.—In Exp I with 44 male albino rats, the reversible disruption of the normal activity of the corpus striatum (CS) by microinjections of potassium chloride (1 or 2 μ l) produced a marked impairment on the acquisition of a 1-trial passive avoidance task. 2 additional experiments with a total of 58 Ss showed the same performance deficits on the acquisition as well as on the retention of the task when the CS was electrolytically lesioned. Since 2 different methods of disrupting the functional integrity of the striatum were used, it is concluded that the results are not due to the peculiarities of a single method. Results support the hypothesis of critical involvement of the CS in the integration and storing of learned information.—*Journal abstract*.

11745. Raczkowski, Denis; Casagrande, Vivien A. & Diamond, Irving T. (Duke U) **Visual neglect in the tree shrew after interruption of the descending projections of the deep superior colliculus.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 50(1), 14-29. Four tree shrews received tegmental lesions aimed at a transection of those fibers from the deep superior colliculus which cross and descend in the predorsal bundle. In 2 cases complete transection caused a profound deficit in attention which resembled "visual neglect" as that term is used in the neurological clinic. In 2 cases with lesser lesions, the deficit was less severe. While all Ss showed some defects

in tracking, orienting, and following, and while all tended to sit motionless, they all retained the capacity to discriminate patterns and showed other evidence that they had no sensory or motor loss or a defect in emotion, learning, or level of consciousness. It is concluded that neglect is a specific deficit in attention and is the result of transecting efferent descending pathways from the deep layers of superior colliculus. Since the deep superior colliculus receives fibers from the cortex, it is suggested that neglect in man may be caused by some disruption of the deep tectal system which is normally dependent on the cortex. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11746. Robinson, Robert G. et al. (NIMH, Lab of Neuropharmacology, St Elizabeth's Hosp, Washington, DC) **Effect of experimental cerebral infarction in rat brain on catecholamine and behaviour.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5506), 332-334.—Measured catecholamine concentration—noradrenaline (NA) and dopamine (DA)—in six brain regions of 52 lesioned and 42 sham-lesioned male Sprague-Dawley rats 5, 20, and 40 days after vascular lesion. Spontaneous horizontal and vertical activity, and shock-induced aggression, were also measured. The effects observed in the 2 groups of Ss, in the different brain regions, at different times, and the behavioral effects, are presented in detail. Results are believed to provide evidence that the response of catecholamine neurones to vascular injury may cause the emotional changes seen after stroke in human beings, and to suggest the applicability of pharmacological treatments for these changes. (32 ref)—*I. Davis*.

11747. Rosen, Jeffrey; Butters, Nelson; Soeldner, Carol & Stein, Donald. (Boston U) **Effects of one-stage and serial ablations of the middle third of sulcus principalis on delayed alternation performance in monkeys.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1077-1082. Investigated recovery of a spatial delayed alternation habit following partial frontal lesions in 9 mature rhesus monkeys. All Ss subjected to serial ablation of the middle third of sulcus principalis were found to be capable of reacquiring preoperative levels of performance on the task. However, 1-stage removal of the mid-principalis region resulted in both more severe and more protracted impairments than were evident after serial surgery. Results in conjunction with previous findings suggest that recovery following serially induced neurological insult may be dependent upon the integrity of neural tissue adjacent to the locus of injury.—*Journal abstract*.

11748. Sanderson, John D. & Vanderweele, Dennis A. (Occidental Coll) **Analysis of feeding patterns in normal and vagotomized rabbits.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 357-364. Assessed spontaneous meal sizes, intermeal intervals, and 24-hr feeding rhythms in normal and 60-day recovered vagotomized female New Zealand rabbits fed solid laboratory chow. Mean sizes of meals and intermeal intervals, and the circadian distribution of food intake did not differ between the 2 groups, but vagotomy was associated with increased frequencies of both smaller and larger than average meals. Positive meal to postmeal interval correlations were evident in intact but not vagotomized Ss, whereas vagotomized Ss displayed a meal to premeal

interval correlation in the light phase that was not present in normals. (46 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11749. Soper, H. V.; Diamond, I. T. & Wilson, Martha. (U Connecticut) **Visual attention and inferotemporal cortex in rhesus monkeys.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 409-419.—Four rhesus monkeys with inferotemporal lesions were inferior to their normal controls ($n = 4$) in relearning a visual discrimination problem with variable, irrelevant cues and in shifting responses to the previously irrelevant cues. Reducing the variability and/or amount of information improved the performance of the inferotemporal group. Results are interpreted in terms of a "trade-off" model of visual attention. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract*.

11750. Spevack, Abraham A.; Campbell, Charles T. & Drake, Lawrence. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Effect of amygdectomy on habituation and CER in rats.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 199-207.—60 amygdectomized, sham-operated, and unoperated male Long-Evans rats received 20 habituation trials followed by conditioned emotional response (CER) training during which the habituation stimulus was made a CS for 10 CS-UCS pairings. Although no reliable differences in rate or magnitude of habituation as measured by suppression ratio magnitudes and intertrial interval durations were apparent between any groups, these same measures indicated that substantial deficits in conditioned suppression were produced by bilateral amygdectomy. In addition the lesion produced a reliable deficit in unconditioned suppression and a slight but reliable reduction in the number of ccs of water consumed in a 24-hr period. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that amygdectomy interferes with the arousal of fear. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11751. Wagor, Earl F. (Duke U) **Visual functions of the cortex: An investigation using the methods of behavioral training and cortical ablation in the grey squirrel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4723.

11752. Ware, Carolyn B. (Duke U) **The role of striate cortex in the tree shrew (*Tupaia glis*) in successive visual discrimination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4723-4724.

11753. Willott, James F. (U California, Davis) **Effects of unilateral spinal cordotomy and outer ear occlusion on audiogenic seizures in mice.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 50(1), 30-35.—Investigated the influence of bodily movements upon audiogenic seizures by performing a series of unilateral hemisections on 99 DBA 2J mice. Ss were given either left, right, or sham (69 Ss) midthoracic hemisection of the spinal cord and were subsequently tested with the contralateral, ipsilateral, or neither ear occluded with glycerol. Occlusion of 1 ear decreased the severity of seizures. More interestingly, among the unilaterally occluded Ss, hemisection ipsilateral to the open ear reduced the severity of seizures compared to controls, while hemisection contralateral to the open ear had a nonsignificant effect. Findings suggest that specific neural pathways in the spinal cord normally contribute to audiogenic seizures and that interruption of these pathways interferes with seizure processes in the brain.—*Journal abstract*.

11754. Wishart, Thomas B. & Walls, Elwood K. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada) **Water intoxication death following hypothalamic lesions in the rat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 377-379.—45 male albino rats received large, bilateral lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus. Water or saline intakes, urine outputs, and body temperatures were observed for up to 24 hrs after surgery. 50% of the operated Ss drank excessively and died within 4-6 hrs when permitted access to water. Urine outputs were low and symptoms of water intoxication were evident. When allowed access to saline, outputs rose and the number of Ss which survived increased as the saline concentration increased. Body temperatures approached 40°C during drinking, but did not differ from operated Ss which refused to drink. It is concluded that the deposition of metallic ions strongly stimulates a hypothalamic drinking system which results in overhydration and water intoxication death. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11755. Wood, John S. (Brown U) **The effect of cerebellar lesions on prism adaptation in the monkey.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5235.

Drug Stimulation & Psychopharmacology

11756. Abel, E. L. (Research Inst on Alcoholism, Buffalo, NY) **Cannabis: Effects on hunger and thirst.** *Behavioral Biology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 15(3), 255-281.—Reviews the effects of cannabis and its derivatives on food and water intake in humans and animals. Possible mechanisms underlying these effects are discussed. The stimulating effect of cannabis on hunger may be peculiar to humans, since with a few exceptions, it does not occur in animals; the role of suggestion in this phenomenon is noted. The finding that cannabis reduces food intake in animals is briefly examined in relation to the use of food as a reinforcer. It is concluded that no unequivocal explanations for the phenomenon in humans or animals are readily acceptable and that a general consideration of the problem raises more questions than answers. (6% p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11757. Alpern, Herbert P. et al. (U Colorado) **Methaqualone: Tolerance and physical dependence in mice.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 303-305.

—Tolerance and physical dependence was produced in C57BL/6 male mice that had been exposed for 36 days to methaqualone in food. Tolerance was revealed in the reduction of sleep times following ip injection of methaqualone. Physical dependence was manifested as an alteration in neural sensitivity to flurothyl-induced convulsions. (20 ref)

11758. Ando, Kiyoshi. (Central Inst for Experimental Animals, Kawasaki, Japan) **Profile of drug effects on temporally spaced responding in rats.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 833-841.—Used a DRL schedule with 36 male Sprague-Dawley rats to test 15 psychotropic drugs. The computer analysis was based on interresponse time (IRT). Mean IRT, IRT standard deviation, median IRT, IRT mid-range, modal IRT, frequency of modal IRT, and an efficiency index in addition to numbers of responses and reinforcements and the IRT histogram were obtained for each S in each drug test. An increase in number of

responses and a peak shift to shorter IRTs in the histograms were observed with amphetamine, methamphetamine, pipradrol, and nicotine. Decrease in IRT midrange and less change in number of responses were observed with diazepam and chlordiazepoxide. Long pauses were found with LSD-25, 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM), and mescaline. Factor analysis showed high values in factor loading a_1 with chlorpromazine, chlordiazepoxide, pentobarbital, imipramine, nialamide, LSD-25, DOM, and mescaline. With these drugs, mean IRT and IRT standard deviation were also high. Values for a_1 were high with amphetamine, methamphetamine, pipradrol, and nicotine. High a_2 values were observed in some Ss with chlorpromazine, diazepam, chlordiazepoxide, pentobarbital, pipradrol, and caffeine. The changes in a_2 values were correlated with changes in the IRT midrange. Results may be valuable in classifying new compounds in drug screening programs as being of the amphetamine, nicotine, diazepam, or LSD-25 types. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11759. Anisman, Hymie. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Differential effects of scopolamine and D-amphetamine on avoidance: Strain interactions.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 809-817.—In 3 experiments employing 70 mice of each of the A/J, DBA/2J, and C57BL/6J strains in a discriminated Y-maze avoidance task, it was observed that Ss of the A/J strain were superior to those of the DBA/2J strain, which in turn made more avoidance responses than C57BL/6J Ss. Moreover, the A strain acquired a discrimination problem more readily. Administration of scopolamine enhanced active avoidance performance in A, but not DBA/2 or C57BL/6 Ss. Dextro-amphetamine improved performance in both A and DBA/2 Ss but had negligible effects on the performance of the C57BL/6 strain. Neither drug affected discrimination performance irrespective of strain. In an inhibitory avoidance task the C57BL/6 strain performed more poorly than the A strain which was inferior to DBA/2 Ss. Scopolamine disrupted performance in all 3 strains, while amphetamine disrupted the performance of the A and DBA/2 strains only. Results are interpreted in terms of the role of associative and nonassociative effects of shock in modulating avoidance behavior. (43 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11760. Anisman, Hymie; Wahlsten, Douglas & Kokkinidis, Larry. (Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada) **Effects of d-amphetamine and scopolamine on activity before and after shock in three mouse strains.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 819-824.—In 3 experiments using 88 mice of each of the A/J, DBA/2J, and C57BL/6J strains, the following results were obtained: (a) Activity was greater both prior to and following exposure to shock among C57BL/6J Ss than among DBA/2J, which in turn was greater than that of A/J Ss. (b) Scopolamine hydrobromide increased general activity in DBA/2 and A strains but had either no effect or decreased activity in the C57BL/6. Following exposure to shock, however, the disinhibitory effects of scopolamine were apparent in all 3 strains. (c) Dextro-amphetamine increased activity in all 3 strains. Following a single shock, amphetamine had excitatory effects among both A and DBA/2 Ss such that activity

exceeded the level observed with amphetamine alone. Following several shock presentations a small but significant excitation was observed in C57BL/6 Ss as well. Data are interpreted in terms of disinhibitory and excitatory effects of scopolamine and amphetamine, respectively, as well as possible interactions between the catecholaminergic and cholinergic systems. Implications for sources of strain differences in avoidance behavior are discussed. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11761. Banerjee, Utpal. (U Malaya, Faculty of Medicine, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) **Conditioned avoidance behavior in pretrained rats intermittently treated with addictive drugs.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 15(3), 349-356.—Administered 8 potentially addictive drugs in drinking water at 2 dose levels each to White Norwegian rats pretrained in a conditioned avoidance (CAR) paradigm. Fluid intake and body weight, monitored during the drugged (addiction) and nondrugged (withdrawal) states, showed dose-dependent fluctuations in most groups. CAR performance generally deteriorated in the early drug phase but improved to near normalcy during the late drug and withdrawal phases in all groups, except for alcohol and barbiturate-treated ones. Excluding amphetamine, low-dose morphine, and phenobarbital groups, substantial extinction of CAR occurred during the drug phase only; these 3 groups, as well as the high-dose alcohol, barbiturate, and medazepam ones, also showed extinction during the nondrug phase. The rate and extent of a 2nd-order relearning neither differed significantly between the groups nor was truly contingent upon prior extinction. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11762. Bäumler, Günther. (Technische U Munchen, W Germany) [Effects of psychoactive drugs on achievement motivation: III. Differential effects of content categories.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 535-546.

Continues the analyses of effects of methylphenidate and chlorpromazine by separating the emotional content from the goal-oriented content of the TAI protocols. Both drugs increased the success-oriented action motives and lowered the failure motives significantly. Consequently the goal-oriented expectation was greater in both cases. Male Ss showed significantly higher expectation values than female Ss. (English & French summaries) —W. J. Kopitz.

11763. Beer, Bernard & Lenard, Lane G. (Scripps Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) **Differential effects of intraventricular administration of 6-hydroxydopamine on behavior of rats in approach and avoidance procedures: Reversal of avoidance decrements by diazepam.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 879-886. In Exp I the administration of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) and pargyline to male Sprague Dawley rats produced similar selective decreases in responding during the conditioned stimulus (CS) on a discriminated avoidance test where the UCS was shock and on an analogous conditioned approach test where the UCS was water. Approach behavior during the CS generally recovered, however while avoidance decrements in the same Ss remained for the duration of testing. This suggested that 6-OHDA induced avoidance decrement was a result of 2 inde-

pendent but interacting processes: (a) a decrease in conditioned behavior as reflected by the similar decrease in responding on both tests and (b) a hyper-reaction to aversive stimuli that resulted in a tendency to selectively suppress avoidance behavior after shock. In support of this hypothesis, it was found in Exp II that 6-OHDA-induced avoidance decrements could be reversed by treatment with diazepam, a drug that releases suppressed responses, or by delaying avoidance testing until conditioned responding had recovered, thus minimizing the interaction of the 2 processes. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11764. Binitie, Ayo. (U Benin, Nigeria) **Psychosis following ingestion of hemp in children.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 301-302.—Presents 2 cases of young males (ages 3 and 11 yrs) in whom moderately severe behavior disorder and toxic psychosis, respectively, followed the ingestion of hemp. The illnesses lasted about 4 mo, presented a picture of reversible cerebral damage, and responded rapidly to tranquilizers such as phenothiazine and chlorpromazine.

11765. Brown-Grant, K. (U Oxford, England) **A re-examination of the lordosis response in female rats given high doses of testosterone propionate or estradiol benzoate in the neonatal period.** *Hormones & Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 6(4), 351-378.—High lordosis quotients (LQ) were observed when female Wistar rats injected with testosterone propionate (TP) on Day 4 of postnatal life were tested as intact adults. High LQ values were found in similar tests on adult female rats of 2 Lister strains injected with TP on Day 4 of life. A marked reduction of the facilitatory action of progesterone on receptivity in estrogen-primed animals was demonstrated in the females of all 3 strains treated with TP or estradiol benzoate (EB) during the neonatal period and for males after castration as adults. Mating tests showed that females anovulatory following TP or EB during the neonatal period and tested either intact and under the influence of endogenous hormones or under the influence of exogenous estrogen showed a rapid and highly significant increase in receptivity during the course of prolonged tests. This effect was very much reduced if the treated females were under the influence of exogenous estrogen plus progesterone. A significant increase in LQ was observed in Wistar females which were anovulatory as a result of exposure to constant light and were tested intact without any exogenous hormone being administered. It is suggested that tests involving a limited number of mounts or attempts to mount at low rates over a short period of time may not be adequate to establish the capacity of female rats treated with steroid hormones during the neonatal period to display the lordosis response. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11766. Carder, Brooks & Sbordone, Robert. (U California, Los Angeles) **Mescaline treated rats attack immobile targets.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 923-925.—24 male Sprague-Dawley rats were exposed to a series of targets (72 other rats or a rat model) in a shock-induced aggression situation. Control Ss fought most with moving targets, such as another normal S, and did not attack immobile targets, such as a dead S or a rat model. Ss treated with 15 mg/kg mescaline showed a similar pattern of target control, though they bit frequently while controls did not

bite. Ss treated with 50 mg/kg delivered vigorous biting attacks to a variety of targets but fought most with the immobile dead S. They failed to attack only the rat model. Many of the data are consistent with the hypothesis that mescaline releases aggressive behavior from inhibitory control, leading to longer and more vigorous attacks on a wider variety of targets. This hypothesis, however, fails to explain why stationary targets were most effective for Ss treated with 50 mg/kg mescaline, while only moving targets were effective for controls.—*Journal abstract.*

11767. Chipkin, Richard E.; Dewey, William L.; Harris, Louis S. & Lowenthal, Werner. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Effect of propranolol on antinociceptive and withdrawal characteristics of morphine.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 843-847.—In experiments with 60 male Swiss-Webster albino mice and 18 male Sprague-Dawley rats, propranolol (10 mg/kg), which did not alter tail-flick latency by itself, did not alter the effective dose of morphine when given 10 min prior to the narcotic. Propranolol at doses of 10 and 25 mg/kg given 10 min prior to naloxone challenge did not significantly alter the frequency of naloxone-induced jumping 72 hrs after morphine pellet implantation. The effective dose of naloxone in morphine pelleted mice was not altered by treatment with propranolol at 0, 24, and 48 hrs after pellet implantation. Naloxone caused hyperactivity in mice when administered 72 hrs after morphine pellet implantation. An injection of 25 mg/kg propranolol 10 min prior to naloxone did not block this hyperactivity. In addition, administration of 10 mg/kg of propranolol every 8 hrs to rats during withdrawal from morphine failed to alleviate the withdrawal syndrome, as evidenced by changes in either body weight or water intake. Data suggest that the beta-adrenergic blocking agent, propranolol, does not alter the antinociceptive activity or lessen the withdrawal syndrome of morphine in rodents. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11768. Cooper, James R. & Silvio, Joseph R. (National Inst On Drug Abuse, Div of Community Assistance, Bethesda, MD) **Propoxyphene napsylate (Darvon N): A new indication for a drug?** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 6(4), 415-420.—Reviews the characteristics of a new analgesic drug for opiate detoxification. Propoxyphene hydrochloride shows cross-tolerance with opiates, but convulsions and death may result from overdose. A new form of the same drug, propoxyphene napsylate, shows slower absorption in animal studies and is probably safer. However, clinical use of the drug must be preceded by (a) the absorption rate in human beings, particularly with concomitant alcohol consumption; (b) the dosages equivalent to morphine and methadone; and (c) toxicity under a chronic high-dose administration. (25 ref)—*S. Nakajima.*

11769. Coyle, I. R. & Singer, G. (La Trobe, Bundoora, Australia) **The interactive effects of prenatal imipramine exposure and postnatal rearing conditions on behaviour and histology.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 253-256.—36 offspring of 16 female Wistar albino rats given oral doses of saline or imipramine (5mg/kg) from 14-21 days prior to mating till parturition were reared, after weaning, in deprived or enriched environ-

ments. At 25-27 days and at 80-83 days the home cage behavior of the Ss reared in the enriched environment was observed. Histological measures of brain development in both the deprived and enriched Ss were taken at the conclusion of behavioral observations. The imipramine-exposed offspring failed to show the characteristic histological changes associated with enriched rearing conditions. In addition they were behaviorally unresponsive and spent significantly less time than the saline offspring interacting with other animals and the environment. It is argued that the physiological and behavioral unresponsiveness of the imipramine offspring was due to a subtle teratogenic effect which prevented the Ss from interacting with the environment.—*Journal abstract.*

11770. Coyle, Ian R. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Changes in developing behavior following prenatal administration of imipramine.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 799-807.—In 3 experiments, 61 female Wistar rats were given oral doses of imipramine (5mg/kg) or placebo from 14-21 days prior to mating to conception or Day 19 of gestation and the physical maturation and behavioral development of offspring of experimental Ss was compared with that of controls ($N = 208$). There were significant differences between the weights of the imipramine and control pups at 21 days, and the appearance of some reflexes was delayed. Behavior in an open field was observed when the Ss were 9, 13, 17, and 21 days of age, and it was found that exploratory responses were less frequent in the drug exposed offspring. In contrast there were no obvious physical anomalies, and the adult behavior of the imipramine Ss on a spontaneous alternation task and a swimming maze did not differ from that of controls. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11771. Cressman, Reginald J. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Voluntary consumption of ethyl alcohol by monkeys: Social behavior determinants and consequences.** *Dissemination Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5219.

11772. Criswell, Hugh E. & Levitt, Robert A. (Williams Coll) **Adrenergic effects on hypothalamic activity: Alpha and beta agonists and antagonists.** *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1975(Jun), Vol 5(6), 485-488. In a study with 72 male Long-Evans rats, dose-response curves were plotted to analyze the effects of adrenergic agonists and antagonists upon neural activity within the hypothalamus. Multiple unit activity (MUA) was recorded following microinjection of the drugs directly into the recording site through a hollow recording electrode. Dose-dependent decreases in MUA occurred following the microinjection of the alpha-adrenergic agonist 1-norepinephrine and also following low, but not high, doses of the alpha-adrenergic agonist phentolamine. Neither the beta-adrenergic agonist isoproterenol nor the beta-adrenergic antagonist propranolol produced dose-related effects upon MUA at the sites tested. A small nonbiochemically specific decrease in MUA was also found to follow all microinjections into the lateral or ventromedial hypothalamus when any compound was microinjected, including isotonic saline.—*Journal abstract.*

11773. Crow, Lowell T. & Ball, Corbin. (Western Washington State Coll) **Alcohol state-dependency and autonomic reactivity.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 702-706.—Assigned 52 undergraduates to alcohol (A) or no alcohol (S) treatment groups to provide SS, SA, AS, and AA drug sequences in a training and a 24-hr subsequent testing session. Alcohol by vodka mixed with a soft drink (soft drink alone as placebo) was given within a 1-hr period preceding the particular session. Behavioral measures consisted of word association recall (WA), picture identification (PI), and time and errors in the completion of a finger maze (MT, ME). Physiological measures of EEG, heart rate (HR), finger pulse volume (FPV), skin resistance (SR), and respiration rate were recorded. Behavioral state-dependent effects were noted for both the WA and PI tasks, but not for MT or ME. State-dependent effects were indicated for HR, FPV, and SR. Multiple linear regression coefficients for WA and PI as dependent variables and HR, FPV, and SR as predictors were significant for WA for the AS and SA groups combined, but not significant for the SS and AA groups combined. Results are discussed as they relate to arousal and drug stimulus hypotheses of state-dependency. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11774. Culver, Bruce & Norton, Stata. (U Kansas Medical Ctr) **Juvenile hyperactivity in rats after acute exposure to carbon monoxide.** *Experimental Neurology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 50(1), 80-98.—It has been proposed that perinatal anoxia may be one cause of the syndrome of minimal brain dysfunction in children in which hyperactivity develops at an early age and diminishes or disappears with maturation of the brain during adolescence. Results of the present study, which show rapid onset and complete reversibility of hyperactivity in rats exposed to carbon monoxide as neonates, make this form of anoxic damage an interesting and useful model for further investigation. (41 ref)

11775. Cutler, Margaret G. & Mackintosh, J. H. (U Birmingham, England) **Effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol on social behaviour in the laboratory mouse and rat.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 287-289.

Studied the behavioral effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in 40 male CFW mice and 12 male G-strain rats by an ethological analysis of encounters between Ss injected ip with the drug and partners injected with the solvent. In both species, immobility was increased and nonsocial activity reduced after injections of 5 mg/kg THC. Flight was increased in treated mice but not in treated rats. Aggression was not significantly altered in either species. Thus, in the mouse, the qualitative behavioral effects of THC were similar to those previously reported for crude cannabis resin. Comparison of the dose response data indicated that some other constituents of cannabis may reduce the flight reaction from THC although not interfering with immobility.—*Journal abstract*.

11776. Dahlström, Bengt; Paalzow, Gudrum & Paalzow, Lennart. (U Uppsala, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Sweden) **A pharmacokinetic approach to morphine analgesia and its relation to regional turnover of rat brain catecholamines.** *Life Sciences*, 1975(Jul), Vol 17(1), 11-16.—Developed and tested a model which suggests that morphine induces its analgesic effect by a change of

activities in at least 2 neurophysiological systems. Data from male Sprague-Dawley rats suggest that 1 of these 2 systems could be dopaminergic, and that in this system, morphine increases the turnover of dopamine, probably by releasing this transmitter from limbic structures that initiate the effect of morphine on the threshold for vocalization afterdischarge (the emotional component of pain reactions).

11777. Elsnitz, Mark F. (New School for Social Research) **Cognitive manipulation of smoking behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6103-6104.

11778. Ellison, Gaylord. (U California, Los Angeles) **Monoamine neurotoxins: Selective and delayed effects on behavior in colonies of laboratory rats.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 81-92.—Male hooded Long-Evans rats were raised in 2 colonies of 27 rats each, and then given intraventricular injections of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) or 5,6-dihydroxytryptamine (5,6-DHT) or saline. Ss were then returned to their enclosure, and behavior during the next 50 days was observed. Shortly after injection, the 6-OHDA Ss spent more time in the burrows than controls and when out were inactive. The 5,6-DHT Ss in contrast spent more time in the open than controls, ran more in activity wheels, approached humans, and fought more. Fighting, mounting, and hoarding in the colony gradually increased for 25 days; during this time the status of the 6-OHDA Ss fell progressively whereas the 5,6-DHT Ss increased in dominance. Social behavior returned to more normal levels after 50 days. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11779. Essman, Walters B. & Valzelli, L. (Eds). (Queens Coll, City U New York) **Current developments in psychopharmacology: Volume 2.** New York, NY: Spectrum Publications, 267 p.

11780. Gordon, William C. (Rutgers State U) **Similarities of short term and reactivated memories.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5221.

11781. Gorelick, David A. & Bridger, Wagner H. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) **Does increasing stress change the behavioral action of mescaline from disruption to facilitation?** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 307-309.—Results in male Long-Evans rats that exposure to a stressor per se is not the crucial factor causing hallucinogens to have facilitatory effects on animal behavior. It is suggested that the facilitatory effect depends on the relation between the exposure and the conditioned task. (16 ref)

11782. Gottschalk, Louis A. (U California, Irvine) **Drug effects in the assessment of affective states in man.** In W. B. Essman & L. Valzelli (Eds), *Current developments in psychopharmacology: 1*. Holliswood, NY: Spectrum, 1975. 345 p.—Reviews methodological approaches to the measurement of affects and their changes in neuropsychopharmacology. Definitions are given of psychological states traits moods, affects, emotions, affective disorders, and related topics. A review of the reliability of self-reports, behavioral rating scales by independent observers, and content analysis scales of verbal behavior is presented. (6 p ref)

11783. Goudie, A. J.; Taylor, M. & Atherton, Helen. (U Liverpool, England) **Effects of prior drug experience**

on the establishment of taste aversions in rats. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 947-952.—56 food- and water-deprived male Wistar albino rats were injected ip with either 2 mg/kg dextroamphetamine, 9 mg/kg dl-fenfluramine, or isotonic saline immediately after the 1st presentation of a 25% solution of condensed milk for a 30-min period. When Ss were tested for aversion to condensed milk 8 days later, both drugs caused a highly significant decrease in total amounts drunk; in contrast saline-injected Ss showed significant increases in the amount drunk. It was found that the development of a conditioned taste aversion could be markedly attenuated or abolished altogether by providing Ss with experience of both drugs prior to aversion establishment, and that the degree of attenuation of aversion was proportional to the amount of prior experience. Novelty of drug administered would seem to be a critical variable in the establishment of taste aversions. Results are discussed with reference to some of the paradoxical aspects of drug-induced taste aversions. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11784. Greenberg, Isaac; Kuhn, Don & Appel, James B. (U South Carolina, Columbia) **Comparison of the discriminative stimulus properties of Δ^9 -THC and psilocybin in rats.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 931-934.—10 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats were trained to respond differentially on the left or right lever in a 2-lever chamber on the basis of which drug had been given ip 30 min before experimentation. In 1 group 1.0 mg/kg of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and control injections (vehicle) served as the discriminative stimuli associated with each lever, and in another group the drug stimuli were 1.0 mg/kg of THC and 1.0 mg/kg of psilocybin. Results confirm those of other experiments using different procedures: that THC can acquire discriminative control over responding. The fact that THC and psilocybin were also found to differentially control lever choice demonstrates that these 2 drugs probably produce discriminably different states in rats. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11785. Hatton, Daniel C.; Woodruff, Michael L. & Meyer, Merle E. (U Florida) **Cholinergic modulation of tonic immobility in the rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1053-1060.—Conducted a study with 13 adult Dutch Belt rabbits to determine the effects of the anticholinergic agent scopolamine and the cholinergic agent physostigmine on tonic immobility in rabbits. Recordings of the EEG activity from cortex and hippocampus were also made before, during, and after each test session. Scopolamine significantly prolonged the response and produced large amplitude slow wave activity in the EEG of both cortex and hippocampus. Physostigmine significantly shortened the duration of the immobility and increased rhythmic slow activity in the frequency range of 5.5-9.1 Hz in the hippocampus while producing a desynchronized cortical rhythm. It is suggested that the cortex and hippocampus play a role in the modulating tonic immobility duration by inhibiting the brain-stem structures thought to control this response. —*Journal abstract*.

11786. Henriksson, Bengt G.; Johansson, Jan O. & Järbe, Torbjörn U. (U Uppsala, Sweden) **Δ^9 -tetrahydro-**

cannabinol produced discrimination in pigeons. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 771-774.—In an operant situation 2 male pigeons learned to peck one response key 90 min after an injection of 0.25 mg/kg Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and another key when trained nondrugged. When tested with doses of THC lower than the training dose, the Ss discriminated 0.20 mg/kg of the drug from the nondrugged state but not 0.15 mg/kg or lower doses. The Ss were able to discriminate the drug state from the nondrugged 180 min but not 360 min after the injection. At a shorter interval (45 min) both drug and nondrug responding appeared. Cannabinol and cannabidiol (4.0-8.0 mg/kg) did not elicit any drug responses, nor did pentobarbital, ditran, or amphetamine. Tests with LSD resulted in both drug and nondrug responding. When administering noncannabinoid drugs in combination with THC 0.15 mg/kg the Ss responded at the key associated with the drug state, suggesting interactional effects. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11787. Hooghe-Peters, Elisabeth L. [Autoradiographic study of proline incorporation into cerebral proteins: The influence of learning and of asparaginase administration.] (Fren) *Acta Neurologica Belgica*, 1975(May-Aug), Vol 75(3-4), 143-150.—Distribution of labeled proteins in the mouse brain after injection of tritiated proline into the 3rd ventricle was studied after autoradiography. In discrete areas, incorporation proceeded faster after avoidance training. Differences between trained and resting Ss was more marked after injection of 100 units of levo-asparaginase, which may impair long-term memory by inhibiting protein synthesis.

11788. Hoover, Dorothea M. & Diamond, Marian C. (U California, Berkeley) **The effects of norethynodrel on the visual cortex of rats exposed to differential environments: A preliminary study of electrolytes and water.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 139-142.—Examined the effects of enriched environmental conditions (EC) and impoverished environmental conditions (IC) on visual cortical electrolytes and water in female, 60-day-old littermate rats receiving subcutaneous injections (0.2 mg/kg/day) of norethynodrel (the progestation component of Enovid) for 30 days and on controls receiving vehicle injections only. EC controls had greater Na concentrations than IC controls. Norethynodrel-treated Ss in the EC had significantly less Na, possibly less Cl, and a trend towards higher K concentrations than the EC controls. Treated EC Ss also had areas of thinner cortex: one area in the somatosensory cortex and one in the anterior visual cortex were significantly thinner, while the other 15 areas measured showed similar trends. Experimental and control Ss in the IC condition did not differ significantly. Results suggest that norethynodrel dampens CNS excitability preventing response to environmental enrichment and resulting in decreased cortical growth. (20 ref)—*S. Knapp*.

11789. Hughes, R.N.; Blampied, N. M. & Stewart, W. J. (U Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand) **Scopolamine induced changes in activity and reactions to novelty.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 731-734. Observed the behavior of 48 male hooded rats in an exploration box comprising novel and familiar halves following ip

injections of 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.00 mg/kg scopolamine or isotonic saline. Drug administration occurred after, rather than before, exposure to one of the alternative halves. All doses decreased reactions to the previously inaccessible novel half, but decreases were greater for the 2 lowest doses. Rearing behavior was also suppressed by each dose, whereas the number of apparatus cells entered (locomotion) was decreased by low doses but increased by high. The 3 behavioral measures showed declines in frequency during the course of each experimental session. However, low doses of the drug enhanced and high doses retarded these declines for rearing and cells entered. The study illustrates the difficulty in explaining data by unitary processes (such as attenuated habituation) when several behavioral indices and drug doses are employed within a single investigation. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11790. Kiessling, Marika; Lindl, Toni & Cramer, Hinrich. (Albert-Ludwigs-U Freiburg, Neurologische Klinik, W Germany) [Cyclic adenosine monophosphate in cerebrospinal fluid: Effects of theophylline, L-Dopa and a dopamine receptor stimulant in rats.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 325-333.—Studied the effects of levodopa and the dopamine receptor stimulant ET-495 on cisternal cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels in male SIF-50 rats. Levodopa (100-200 mg/kg ip) increased cisternal cAMP levels by 60-80% of controls. When peripheral DOPA-decarboxylase was inhibited, smaller doses of levodopa were effective. Flac-63, an inhibitor of dopamine- β -hydroxylase, lowered the increase induced by L-Dopa which was completely suppressed by propranolol, not by phentolamine, suggesting that the cAMP increase is mediated through a central β -adrenoceptor stimulation. ET-495 failed to influence cAMP levels, which argues against a dopamine-sensitive adenylate cyclase involved in the levodopa effect. Moreover, large increases of cisternal cAMP were observed after treatment with theophylline, not papaverine, which suggests different effects of these phosphodiesterase inhibitors on the cAMP systems in the CNS or on transport mechanisms. (German summary) (26 ref)—*English abstract*.

11791. Larkin, Ronald P. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) Effect of ventromedial hypothalamic procaine injections on feeding, lever pressing, and other behavior in rats. *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1100-1108. Administered to 6 virgin female albino Wistar rats bilateral injections of 1-2 μ l procaine HCl solution (50 μ g μ l) in the region of the ventromedial hypothalamus. Normalized meals occurred reliably with a latency of 16-120 sec, indicating that this region has the function of inhibiting onset of eating, not just the function of stopping a meal. Food-rewarded fixed-ratio-of-1 (FR 1; continuous reinforcement) leverpressing was elicited by 2- μ l but not by 1- μ l procaine. The FR 64 pressing appeared to be disrupted during a period of increased activity following procaine injection, although visual observations indicated that the pressing which did occur was normal in topography and was significantly associated in temporal sequence with approaches of the food magazine. (35 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11792. Lenard, Lane G. & Beer, Bernard. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) Modification of avoidance behavior 6-hydroxydopamine-treated rats by stimulation of central noradrenergic and dopaminergic receptors. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 887-893.—Male Sprague-Dawley rats showing reliable decrements in conditioned avoidance behavior after the intraventricular administration of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) with pargyline pretreatment were given various dopaminergic and noradrenergic agonists. Intraventricular injections of dopamine or levonorepinephrine or intraperitoneal injections of apomorphine or levodopa reversed the avoidance decrements, often restoring performance to pre-6-OHDA treatment levels. Furthermore, these agonists all produced behavior characteristics of activity in dopaminergic neurons. Clonidine, a noradrenergic agonist, also reversed avoidance decrements but did not produce behavior characteristic of stimulation of dopaminergic neurons in the brain. Pretreatment with spiroperidol, a dopaminergic receptor blocker, prevented the recovery induced by all agonists, although clonidine-induced recovery was affected least. Results are discussed in terms of possible separate roles for dopaminergic and noradrenergic neurons in the brain in avoidance behavior. (32 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11793. Lenard, Lane G. & Beer, Bernard. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) 6-hydroxydopamine and avoidance: Possible role of response suppression. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 873-878.—The intraventricular administration of 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) to 12 male Sprague-Dawley rats pretreated with pargyline resulted in severe, long-lasting decreases in avoidance responding with little or no effect on escape responding. Despite the fact that the Ss failed to avoid, they appeared to be able to discriminate the CS, as was evident from freezing behavior and other symptoms of an apparent fear reaction during the CS. The increase in freezing, a response that was incompatible with avoidance was seen during the first few test sessions after 6-OHDA treatment and seemed to be largely responsible for a gradual decline in avoidance responding during this same period. The role of catecholamine depletion in the animal's response to aversive stimuli thus appears to be a significant aspect of the avoidance decrement that follows 6-OHDA administration. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11794. Lenard, Lane G. & Beer, Bernard. (Squibb Inst for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ) Relationship of brain levels of norepinephrine and dopamine to avoidance behavior in rats after intraventricular administration of 6-hydroxydopamine. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 895-899.—20 male Sprague-Dawley rats trained on a discriminated avoidance procedure showed long-term decrements in performance after intraventricular administration of 6-hydroxydopamine. Biochemical assay showed that dopamine levels were correlated with avoidance performance no matter when behavior was measured, but norepinephrine levels were most highly correlated with avoidance behavior at those times when suppression of responding appeared to be the major influence on responding. Data

are discussed in terms of possible separate roles for norepinephrine and dopamine in avoidance behavior. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11795. Leonard, B. E. & Rigter, H. (Scientific Development Group Organon, Oss, Netherlands) **Changes in brain monoamine metabolism and carbon dioxide induced amnesia in the rat.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 775-780.—Exp I studied the effect of treatment with carbon dioxide (CO₂) on the performance of 40 male Wistar rats 24 hrs after receiving a footshock in a passive avoidance task. Footshock induced avoidance. CO₂ produced retrograde amnesia for the footshock-induced avoidance response. Changes in brain monoamine metabolism were studied in Exp II in 80 Ss which had been treated with CO₂, footshock, or footshock plus CO₂. The Ss were killed 24 hrs after treatment. Changes mainly occurred in the brain stem and hippocampus. In Ss which had received footshock alone, brain stem and hippocampal serotonin concentrations were raised. This rise was not observed when the footshock was followed by CO₂. There was an increased release of noradrenaline in those Ss subjected to footshock alone but a decreased release of this amine in the group which received footshock followed by CO₂. It is suggested that the amnesic effect of CO₂ parallels changes in brain serotonin and noradrenaline metabolism. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11796. Martin, Billy R. et al. (Virginia Commonwealth U) **Marihuana-like activity of new synthetic tetrahydrocannabinols.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 849-853.—11-Methyl- δ^8 -, 9-nor- δ^8 -, and 9-nor- δ^8 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), newly synthesized cannabinoids which are not 11-hydroxylated in vivo, were tested for cannabinoid activity. δ^8 -, δ^8 -THC, and each synthetic analog produced static ataxia in unanesthetized dogs, hypotension and bradycardia in anesthetized dogs, and decreased spontaneous activity in Swiss-Webster albino mice. All synthetic analogs tested produced a greater degree of tolerance to the behavioral effect in dogs than did δ^8 -THC. 11-Methyl- δ^8 -THC was more effective than δ^8 -THC in decreasing spontaneous activity in mice, but was less active in producing the behavioral and cardiovascular effects in dogs. 9-nor- δ^8 -THC was less active than δ^8 -THC, but 9-nor- δ^8 -THC was as active as δ^8 -THC in all observations. Results suggest that the 11-hydroxy metabolites of δ^8 - and δ^8 -THC are not solely responsible for the biological activity of tetrahydrocannabinols. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11797. Maruyama, Yuji; Sawa, Aiko & Hosoya, Eikichi. (Keio U, Medical School, Tokyo, Japan) **A simple method for the determination of dependence-producing drugs by gas chromatography.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 27(2), 37-45.—Describes a simple procedure for extracting several dependence-producing drugs from urine, and a simple accurate method for detecting these drugs. In tests with Wistar rats, combined procedures made it possible to detect as little as .01 μ g of an unknown compound. (16 ref)—A. S. Kulkarni.

11798. Montgomery, R. B. & Singer, G. (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Functional relationship of lateral hypothalamus and amygdala in control of eating.**

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 905-907.—Seven cannulated male Wistar albino rats were injected with combinations of noradrenaline, phenoxybenzamine, tolazoline, or placebo under 6 treatment conditions, while food- and water-satiated. The elicitation of increased food intake in the satiated S by adrenergic stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus was confirmed, and it was further found that simultaneous adrenergic stimulation of the amygdaloid cortical nucleus augmented this increase. Simultaneous antiadrenergic blockade in the amygdaloid cortical nucleus reduced eating to control level. The lack of response of the amygdaloid cortical nucleus to adrenergic stimulation in the satiated S, under simultaneous stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus with either placebo or an adrenergic blocker, was also demonstrated. It is concluded that the amygdaloid cortical nucleus has a modulatory influence on eating behavior which is dependent on the level of activity in the lateral hypothalamus, and further that this modulatory influence is necessary to the behavioral output of the hypothalamic system. Results are seen as supporting the behavioral generality of the functional relationships reported. *Journal abstract*.

11799. Monti, Jaime M. & Ruiz, Marta. (Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil) **Increased disrupting effects of haloperidol on a conditioned avoidance response after 6-hydroxydopamine treatment.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 943-945. Studied the influence of prior catecholamine depletion on the behavioral depressant effects of the butyrophenone derivative, haloperidol. 12 groups of 5 male Wistar albino rats each were trained to 100% conditioned avoidance and were tested with either 75 or 150 μ g/kg ip haloperidol. Ss then received either intraventricular 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) lesions of both noradrenergic and dopaminergic systems, or were sham lesioned. Results of retesting the Ss on the conditioner avoidance response show that the butyrophenone disrupting effects on avoidance behavior were significantly increased by 6-OHDA pretreatment. Findings support present hypotheses relating haloperidol's actions on the CNS to an inhibition of the catecholaminergic system.—B. McLean.

11800. Mucha, R. F.; Pinel, John P. & Van Oot, P. H. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Simple method for producing an alcohol withdrawal syndrome in rats.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 765-769. 26 implanted male black-hooded rats received intragastric intubations of ethanol at 8-hr intervals for 0, 7, 15, or 30 days. The dosage for each S was one which produced observable signs of intoxication 1 hr after the intubation. All of the Ss in the experimental groups developed a tolerance to ethanol as indicated by the increasing dose required to induce intoxication, but the degree of tolerance was related to the duration of the ethanol administration. During the withdrawal period the incidence of hyper-reactivity, convulsive symptoms, and the susceptibility to audiogenic seizures was determined for all 4 groups. Although every experimental S displayed withdrawal symptoms, the incidence of these symptoms was an increasing, negatively accelerated function of the duration of ethanol exposure. For situations where voluntary

consumption of alcohol is not necessary this method is a simple, controlled, reliable way of inducing ethanol tolerance and physical dependence in rats. (18 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11801. Pichot, Pierre. (U Paris, Clinique des Maladies mentales et de l'Encéphale, France) [Methodology of therapeutic trials in psychopharmacology.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 281-288.—Discusses general aspects of therapeutic trials in psychopharmacology under 3 main headings: definition of the concepts of disease, treatment, and healing. In each case, the main difficulties are examined, and concrete examples are given. The complexity of the methodologic problems is stressed, but it is considered that the cost of using correct experimental designs is more than balanced by the safety of the statistical conclusions.—*English abstract.*

11802. Pieper, W. A. & Skeen, Marianne J. (Georgia State U) Retention of functional tolerance to ethanol in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 909-913.—Tolerance to ethanol (3 g/kg 90 min prior to testing) was assessed in a group of 4 monkeys in which tolerance development had been observed using the same behavioral task 1 yr prior to the present study. Although some decrements in performance on a 2-choice discrimination-reversal learning task were observed, these changes were transient and statistically insignificant. Results indicate that functional tolerance persisted throughout a 1 yr abstinence period.—*Journal abstract.*

11803. Plotnik, Rod; Mollenauer, Sandra; Gore, William & Popov, Alex. (San Diego State U) Comparing the effects of scopolamine on operant and aggressive responses in squirrel monkeys. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 739-748.—Exp I with 3 male squirrel monkeys confirmed the fact that scopolamine causes disinhibition or an increase in responses that an animal normally suppresses. Exp II explored the implications of drug-produced disinhibition on aggressive interactions in 4 additional males. In Exp I scopolamine produced increased unreinforced responding on a DRI schedule and increased responding during unreinforced periods. In contrast, the peripheral control drug, methyl scopolamine, caused decreased responding in both situations. In Exp II social rank and drug treatment interacted. When space was restricted so that the opportunity for social interactions was maximized, scopolamine consistently increased aggressiveness in the dominant S and decreased aggressiveness in a submissive S. When space was increased so that the opportunity for social interactions was minimized, scopolamine caused decreased aggressive responses in all Ss. Neither the effective dosage nor the drug's effect on the operant task could be easily generalized to aggressive responses. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11804. Poignant, J. C. et al. (Inst Recherches Servier, Suresnes, France) A new central direct dopaminergic stimulant: 1-(Coumaran-5-yl methyl)-4-(2-thiazolyl) piperazine hydrochloride (S-3608). *Experientia*, 1975, Vol 31(10), 1204-1205.—The new compound S-3608 has been found to be a neuropharmacological agent which can activate central dopaminergic receptors in the rat. Data support the conclusion that S-3608 has different

effects than apomorphine. It is similar to Piribedil in action, but does not have the same cardiovascular effects. (French summary)—*J. L. Andreassi.*

11805. Reich, Michael J. (Iowa State U) Effects of carbachol induced drinking on conditioned saccharin aversions in rats. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5229-5230.

11806. Reischl, Peter. (Iowa State U) Auditory detection behavior in parathion treated squirrel monkeys. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5046.

11807. Rigter, H.; Van Eys, G. & Leonard, B. E. (Scientific Development Group Organon, Oss, Netherlands) Hippocampal monoamine metabolism and the CO₂ induced retrograde amnesia gradient in rats. *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 781-785.—In Exp I a gradient of retrograde amnesia for a passive avoidance response could be established when carbon dioxide (CO₂) was used as the amnesic agent in 80 male Wistar rats. The extent of passive avoidance increased as the period between application of a mild footshock and CO₂ treatment was increased. The amnesia gradient covered a period of at least 60 min. In Exp II with 80 additional Ss, changes in hippocampal serotonin metabolism paralleled the amnesia gradient. Thus, the concentration of serotonin increased as the interval between footshock and CO₂ treatment increased. The changes in hippocampal noradrenaline and dopamine did not correlate with the amnesia gradient. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11808. Ross, Svante B. & Renyi, Anna L. (Astra Läkemedel AB, Research & Development Lab, Södertälje, Sweden) Tricyclic antidepressant agents: II. Effect of oral administration on the uptake of ³H-noradrenaline and ³H-5-hydroxytryptamine in slices of the midbrain-hypothalamus region of the rat. *Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica*, 1975(May), Vol 36(5), 395-408.—Determined the inhibition of the simultaneous uptake of ³H-1-noradrenaline (NA) and ³H-5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) in slices of the midbrain-hypothalamus region of male Sprague-Dawley rat brains after oral administration of desipramine, imipramine, nortriptyline, amitriptyline, chloridesipramine, and chlorimipramine. All compounds were more active in inhibiting the NA uptake than the 5-HT uptake. This difference was very marked for desipramine, imipramine, nortriptyline, and chloridesipramine. Chlorimipramine was almost as active on the 5-HT uptake as on the NA uptake, and amitriptyline had low activity on both uptake mechanisms. Desipramine and imipramine were the most active compounds on the NA uptake, and the duration of the action was very long. The role of the biotransformation for the inhibitory activities of imipramine, chlorimipramine, and amitriptyline was investigated in Ss pretreated with SKF-525-A. The inhibitory potency of imipramine was increased by the same factor for both uptake mechanisms, probably due to the large increase in the concentration of imipramine in the brain which was demonstrated after the administration of ³H-imipramine. The inhibitory activity of chlorimipramine was somewhat more increased for the 5-HT uptake than for the NA uptake. The low activity of amitriptyline seems to be mainly due to poor reorption, since pretreatment

of the Ss with SKF-525-A only slightly increased the potency, whereas intraperitoneal injection of amitriptyline had a rather marked effect on the NA uptake. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11809. **Rush, John & Mendels, J.** (VA Hosp, Philadelphia, PA) **Effects of lithium chloride on muricidal behavior in rats.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 795-797.—Lithium chloride at 2 different doses (1 mEq/kg and 2 mEq/kg ip twice a day for 10 days failed to inhibit muricidal behavior in 18 male Sprague-Dawley rats. Lithium chloride at the higher dose caused neurotoxicity in 6 of 11 Ss as measured by the rotorod. These dosages generated serum levels of 0.70 and 1.00 mEq/L respectively. The same behavior was blocked by imipramine HCl at 8.5 mg/kg 45 min following a single ip injection without evidence of neurotoxicity by the rotorod method. Results indicate that lithium chloride is unlike the tricyclic agents in the muricide test. Therefore, if its clinical antidepressant activity is substantial, it may be most effective in a neurochemically different class of depressives than the tricyclics. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11810. **Segal, David S.; Callaghan, Maureen & Mandell, Arnold J.** (U California, Medical School, San Diego) **Alterations in behaviour and catecholamine biosynthesis induced by lithium.** *Nature*, 1975(Mar), Vol 254(5495), 58-59.—Studied the behavioral and neurological correlates of long-term administration of Li to male rats (Carworth Farms), and found that Li suppressed both spontaneous and amphetamine-induced behavior, that tolerance developed to this suppression, and that the emergence of tolerance was associated with increased tyrosine hydroxylase activity in the substantia nigra and caudate-putamen of the Ss. Findings are related to those of other studies, and the clinical and theoretical implications are briefly discussed. (35 ref)—*I. Davis*.

11811. **Singer, G.; Armstrong, S. & Wayner, M. J.** (LaTrobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Effects of norepinephrine applied to the lateral hypothalamus on schedule induced polydipsia.** *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 869-872.—11 male Wistar rats, bilaterally cannulated in the lateral hypothalamus, were administered 3 doses of norepinephrine (NE) under conditions of 80% body weight reduction (prepolydipsia), 80% body weight reduction (schedule induced polydipsia), and normal body weight (postpolydipsia). The only significant reduction in water intake occurred with the highest dose of NE under the prepolydipsic condition. The fact that NE failed to block schedule induced polydipsia indicates that this behavior is regulated by a different biochemical system than that of deprivation induced drinking. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11812. **Smith, James B. & Clark, Fogle C.** (Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, MA) **Effects of d-amphetamine, chlorpromazine, and chlor-diazepoxide on intercurrent behavior during spaced-responding schedules.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1975(Sep), Vol 24(2), 241-248.—Compared the effects of dextroamphetamine, chlorpromazine, and chlordiazepoxide on leverpressing under direct control of spaced-responding schedules with effects on intercurrent drinking and wheel running in 3

male Wistar rats. Drug effects on leverpressing were systematically related to dose and were consistent for all Ss; drug effects on intercurrent behavior were generally different for each S. In the case of leverpresses, increasing doses of dextroamphetamine first increased and then decreased response rate, increasing doses of chlorpromazine produced graded decreases in response rate, and doses of chlordiazepoxide up to 40 mg/kg produced no effect on response rate. Data are discussed in context with the concept of schedule control, and it is suggested that the behavioral pharmacology of intercurrent behavior be explored as a useful procedure in the experimental analysis of intercurrent behavior. (30 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11813. **Speciale, S. G. & Friedman, A. H.** (U Claude-Bernard, Lyon, France) **Gamma-butyrolactone sleep: A 24-hr rhythm paralleling normal sleep in the rat and CNS amine changes.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 761-764.—The duration of sleep induced by a fixed dose of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) (350 mg/kg, ip) followed the normal circadian sleep pattern of male Sprague-Dawley albino rats. GBL sleep duration was maximal at 1800 hrs and minimal at 0600 hrs. CNS amine changes were not extensive, but when normal sleep was anticipated, GBL treatment increased dopamine and serotonin levels and decreased norepinephrine levels. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11814. **Spissu, Alfonso et al.** (Clinica delle Malattie nervose e mentali, Cagliari, Italy) **Treatment of Sydenham's chorea with a combination of L-Dopa and a peripheral Dopa decarboxylase inhibitor.** *Psychopharmacologia*, 1975, Vol 44(3), 311-312.—Treatment of 2 male patients (ages 13 and 18 yrs) with levodopa and MK-486 markedly reduced in one patient and totally suppressed in the other the abnormal involuntary movements present in Sydenham's chorea. The marked accumulation of spinal fluid homovanillic acid indicates that the treatment increased brain dopamine turnover.

11815. **Squire, Larry R. & Barondes, Samuel H.** (VA Hosp, San Diego, CA) **Amnesic effect of cycloheximide not due to depletion of a constitutive brain protein with short half-life.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 183-189.—Administered 120 mg/kg cycloheximide or 30 mg/kg anisomycin subcutaneously to mice and determined the extent of brain protein synthesis inhibition at various times. Additional male Swiss albino mice were then injected with the same dose of cycloheximide 1 or 5 min before shock-escape object discrimination training. Results suggest these drugs block the formation of long-term memory by inhibiting the synthesis of protein induced by the training rather than by causing the depletion of constitutive protein. (22 ref)

11816. **Stevens, John K. et al.** (U Pennsylvania, Medical School) **Paralysis of the awake human: Visual perceptions.** *Vision Research*, 1976(Jan), Vol 16(1), 93-98.—Administered subparalytic doses of curare to 3 of the authors as Ss. Four major perceptions were reported: (a) displacement or repositioning of the perceived visual world in the direction of a successfully executed eye movement, (b) jumping during a saccade, (c) movement associated with drift of the eye, and (d) increased effort associated with each eye movement.

Paralytic doses of succinylcholine were administered to a single observer. Three major perceptions were reported: (a) displacement in the direction of the intended eye movement without jumping, (b) a sensation that great effort was required to move the eye, and (c) fading of the visual image due to effective retinal stabilization. Similar visual perceptions were observed when the eye was paralyzed with a local anesthetic; however, no fading or sense of effort was reported. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11817. Stratton, Lois O. & Kastin, Abba J. (U New Orleans) **Increased acquisition of a complex appetitive task after MSH and MIF.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 901-904.—After daily ip injections of melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH), MSH-release inhibiting factor (MIF), or diluent, 21 male Sprague-Dawley albino rats ran a 12-choice Warden maze for a palatable food reward. Ss receiving the hormones had shorter latencies and made fewer errors than controls during learning, but unlike results with simple tasks, there were no differences during extinction. Results demonstrate that both MSH and MIF could facilitate the acquisition of an appetitive task which seemed of sufficient complexity to emphasize differences in performance. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11818. Vogel, John R. & Nathan, Beth A. (Wm. H. Rorer, Inc, Central Nervous System Section, Fort Washington, PA) **Learned taste aversions induced by high doses of monosodium l-glutamate.** *Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 3(5), 935-937.—Learned taste aversions, as measured by increased time to complete 100 licks of a sweetened condensed milk solution, were demonstrated by 51 male Holtzman rats 4 days after consumption of the milk solution paired with high oral doses of monosodium levoglutamate (MSG). The hesitancy of the Ss to consume milk on the test session cannot be simply attributed to direct action of the drug on motivation (e.g., hunger) or to drug debilitation. MSG has been reported to occasionally cause aversive effects in humans (Chinese restaurant syndrome), and the present experiments demonstrate that the effects of MSG are aversive to laboratory rats as well.—*Journal abstract*.

11819. Walker, James R. & Teas, Donald C. (U Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX) **The effect of small concentrations of sodium pentobarbital on auditory evoked responses.** *Journal of Auditory Research*, 1974(Jan), Vol 14(1), 73-81.—Used sodium pentobarbital (0.2-2.5 mg/kg) to selectively block a portion of the auditory evoked responses recorded from the inferior colliculus of guinea pigs. The responses of randomly selected units to a variety of acoustic stimuli (sine waves, noise, or clicks ranging from 12 to 84 db) were compared to detect specific changes produced by the barbiturate. The effect in variations of ipsilateral intensity while contralateral intensity was held constant were also considered. Since barbiturates have been reported to act principally on the cortex it was expected that the postbarbiturate histogram would reflect reduced inhibition of cortical origin. Results do not support this contention. Findings indicate that barbiturates at unex-

pectedly low blood concentrations act, at as yet unknown sites, to produce profound changes in the poststimulus histogram, perhaps with no detectable alteration of auditory perception.—*Journal summary*.

11820. Warburton, David M. (Reading U, London, England) **Brain, behaviour and drugs.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1976. x, 280 p. \$18.50.—Presents an advanced textbook in psychopharmacology, which reflects the current trend toward explaining behavior in terms of the basic neurochemical systems of the brain. Among the topics discussed are the biochemical bases of mood, attention, sleep and dreams, schizophrenias, drug dependence, learning and memory, intelligence, and anxiety and stress.

11821. Weening, David L. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Pentylentetrazol-induced convulsions: Delayed development of retrograde amnesia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5234-5235.

11822. Wilson, W. H. & Heller, H. C. (Stanford U) **Elevated blood glucose levels and satiety in the rat.** *Physiology & Behavior*, 1975(Aug), Vol 15(2), 137-143.—Placed 13 male albino Sprague-Dawley rats on a feeding schedule of 2-3-hr periods of food availability daily. Blood glucose levels of the experimental Ss were altered by ip injection of 8 ml of 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 25% glucose solutions and by intragastric loading of 8 ml of 25, 50 and 65% glucose solutions in 10 different feeding experiments. In 4 additional experiments, experimental Ss received ip injections of 8 ml of 12, 16, 20 and 25% solutions of mannitol, a nonmetabolizable sugar-alcohol. Controls always received identical quantities of mammalian Ringer's solution. Another set of 20 Ss was used to determine glucose tolerance curves for each concentration of glucose and mannitol. No food intake depression occurred following ip injections of 2, 5, 8, and 12% glucose, 12% mannitol, and following intragastric loading of 25, 50, and 65% glucose. However, ip injections of 16, 20, and 25% glucose and mannitol caused depression of food intake. It is concluded that blood glucose level per se is not an important feedback parameter in the long-term control of food intake, and the depression in food intake following ip injections of 16, 20, and 25% glucose and mannitol solutions was due to an abnormal physiological condition. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11823. Winson, Jonathan. (Rockefeller U, New York, NY) **Hippocampal theta rhythm. I: Depth profiles in the curarized rat.** *Brain Research*, 1976, Vol 103(1), 57-70.—Reports that systemic injection of dextro-tubocurarine (2 mg/kg, ip) in 21 male Sprague-Dawley freely moving rats changed the depth profile of theta rhythm seen in the hippocampus. Under curare, dorsoventral microelectrode advancement revealed the presence of a sudden phase reversal and null occurring at the level of the stratum radiatum of CA₁. Further advancement revealed the presence of an amplitude peak in the vicinity of the hippocampal fissure. In addition to the change in depth profile, curare altered the relationship between the amplitudes of the 2 phase-reversed components of the theta rhythm. The change in theta rhythm brought about by curare outlasted the paralytic effect of the drug. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

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11824. Ancona, L.; Croce, M. A. & Lisi, F. (U Cattolica del Sacro Cuoro, Inst di Psicologia, Milan, Italy) [Duration of the influence of a film on subjects of average to superior background.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 36(2), 232-238.—90 university students 18-25 yrs old were administered the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, Buss-Durkee's Hostility-Guilt Inventory, and the McClelland n-Achievement scale 6 wks before seeing a film about the boss-servant game. After the film was shown and a general questionnaire was administered, the Ss were divided into 3 groups: Group 1 was readministered the test battery on the same day they saw the film, Group 2 the next day, and Group 3 a week later. With some variations, most effects decreased after a week, thus weakening the contention that violence in films may have lasting effects on masses.—L. L'Abate.

11825. Argyle, Michael & Cook, Mark. (Oxford U) *Gaze and mutual gaze*. New York, NY: Cambridge U Press, 1976. xi, 210 p. \$18.50.—Reviews and interprets research findings in the use of the eyes in social behavior. Among the topics discussed are gaze patterns in animals and their development in children, the link between gaze and speech, deviant patterns of gaze in psychiatric cases, cross-cultural differences, and gaze as a signal for interpersonal attitudes and emotions. (21 p ref)

11826. Cordova, Jose E. (U New Mexico) *Television viewing habits of selected special education and regular education children in five New Mexico school districts*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1527.

11827. Hartnagel, Timothy F.; Teevan, James L. & McIntyre, Jennie J. (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) *Television violence and violent behavior*. *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 341-351.—Tested the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between exposure to television violence and violent behavior using questionnaire data obtained from approximately 2,100 7th-12th graders. Only minimal support for this hypothesis was found. It was also hypothesized that those adolescents who perceive violence on their favorite television show and those who perceive it as effective would report more violent behavior than adolescents who do not perceive their favorite show in these terms. This hypothesis was supported. Finally, television violence was included with other independent variables in a procedure to predict violent behavior. Television violence was insignificant in comparison to such other variables as sex and grade in school in predicting violent behavior. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11828. Hatch, Frank W. (U Wisconsin) *A behavioral cybernetic interpretation of dance and dance culture*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5237-5238.

11829. Rouff, Lenore L. (Bryn Mawr Coll) *The relation of personality and cognitive structure to humor appreciation*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5174-5175.

11830. Villani, Kathryn B. (U Pennsylvania) *Relationship between viewers' personality life style characteristics and their television viewing behavior*. *Dissertation*

11831. Denbow, Carl J. (Ohio U) *An experimental study of the effect of a repetition factor on the relationship between readability and listenability*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7798.

11832. Getsinger, Stephen H. (U Missouri, Columbia) *Ego strength and temporal behavior*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6974.

11833. Giles, Howard & Powesland, Peter F. (U Bristol, England) *Speech style and social evaluation*. London, England: Academic Press, 1975. viii, 218 p. \$6.60(cloth), \$17(paper).—Investigates the social importance of the individual's speech style, discussing "linguistic norms" with reference to a variety of cultures and research sources. Endogenous and exogenous factors in speech style are discussed, and a tentative theory to explain speech modification is proposed.

11834. Gluck, Nancy E. (Columbia U) *Identification and correction of nonstandard English in written and oral modes of presentation*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5167.

11835. Harford, James R. (U Lancaster, England) *A child and the English question formation rule*. *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 299-301.—Suggests that there may be 2 distinct ways of forming English interrogatives, in argument with the standard transformational analysis of English questions which states that all English questions are formed in the same way. Illustrations are given to support the notion.

11836. Hill, Sidney R. (U Florida) *A study of the effect of non-ability variables on the outcome of intercollegiate debates*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7366.

11837. Ketai, Richard. (U Michigan Hosp, Neuropsychiatric Unit) *Affect, mood, emotion, and feeling: Semantic considerations*. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1215-1217.—Reviews the varying uses and definitions of words that describe emotional experience and expression. It is concluded that such words refer to distinct psychological phenomena, and it is suggested that they be used carefully to facilitate communication about emotions.

11838. Kibens, Majja. (U Michigan) *The Chomskyan paradigm and semantic creativity*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6701.

11839. King, Corwin P. (Pennsylvania State U) *A theoretical view of the function of memory in oral communication*. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1773.

11840. Kozlowski, Lynn T. (Columbia U) *Similarity of affective meaning and the evaluation of metaphor*. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 787-790.—Explored the role of similarity of affective meaning between the elements of metaphors (an X is a Y). Similarity was measured by 20 undergraduates' ratings of the metaphor elements on the Evaluation, Potency, and Activity factors of the semantic differential technique. To determine evaluation scores, 20 other Ss ranked the metaphors on a Q-sort task for goodness, vividness,

meaningfulness, strangeness, and interestingness. Only a positive linear relationship was found between similarity and evaluation. Similarity on Activity was most strongly related to the positive evaluation of the metaphors. —*Journal abstract.*

11841. Lowenhar, Jeffrey A. (Syracuse U) **Population planning appeals: The effect of source credibility and fear in terms of the cognitive consistency model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5172.

11842. Marston, Alan D. (U Illinois) **The effect of American regional dialects upon speaker credibility and perceived personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6154-6155.

11843. McFarland, James C. (Northwestern U) **Dialogical communication and its relationship to self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6784.

11844. Pietrinferno, Gail W. (Princeton U) **The development of speaker processes in referential communication: Message choice as a function of message adequacy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4094.

11845. Reinsch, Nelson L. (U Kansas) **Attitudinal effects of brief and extended similes and metaphors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7914.

11846. Ryan, Michael G. (U Oklahoma) **The influence of speaker dialect and sex on persuasion, credibility, and stereotypic attribution.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1776.

11847. Silverman, Ellen-Marie. (Marquette U, Coll of Speech) **Effect of selected word attributes on preschoolers' speech disfluency: Initial phoneme and length.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 430-434.—Conducted a study to determine whether preschool nonstutterers tend to be disfluent on words that begin with consonants or on words that begin with vowels and whether they tend to be disfluent on long or on short words. Analyses of the spontaneous speech of 10 4-yr-old boys sampled both in their nursery school classroom and in an interview situation indicated that initial phoneme exerted no influence on the distribution of their speech disfluencies. Word length, however, exerted an influence in the interview situation where Ss tended to be disfluent on monosyllabic words. The data raise questions with respect to the applicability of O. Bloodstein's (1974) model of the development of stuttering to the disfluency behavior of nonstutterers. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

11848. Stice, Jeris W. (Florida State U) **Verbal aggression in State of the Union messages during wartime and non-wartime.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6786.

11849. Taubr, Paul R. (U Minnesota) **Code elaboration among Minneapolis sixth-grade children: Variation with interviewer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7215-7216.

11850. Taylor, Jon T. (Florida State U) **Three factors influencing the recall of self embedded English sentences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 5950-5951.

11851. Ullmann, W. Richard. (U Southern California) **Susceptibility to persuasive communication following change produced by counterattitudinal encoding and decoding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7370-7371.

11852. Wilcox, Ethel M. (Bowling Green State U) **Socio-economic factors of counterattitudinal advocacy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7372.

11853. Zechmeister, Eugene B.; King, Joseph; Gude, Chris & Opera-Nadi, Bernadette. (Loyola U, Chicago) **Ratings of frequency, familiarity, orthographic distinctiveness and pronunciability for 192 surnames.** *Behavior Research Methods & Instrumentation*, 1975(Nov), Vol 7(6), 531-533.—Obtained ratings from 703 undergraduates for a sample of 192 surnames selected randomly from a large metropolitan area phone book. Measures of reliability and the intercorrelations among the various measures indicate that the present information may be useful for investigations of learning and remembering names. While certain unique aspects of name stimuli may have important advantages for researchers of verbal processes, the present ratings should also prove useful to personality and social psychologists when names are of interest.—*Journal abstract.*

Literature & Art

11854. Bellon, Elnor C. (U Tennessee) **A content analysis of children's books set in the South.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6936-6937.

11855. Diamond, Ruth. **The archetype of death and renewal in *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 8(1), 21-24.—Compares insanity and recovery from it, as depicted in H. Green's book about a young woman schizophrenic, with death and rebirth. Similar experiences are reported as taking place during the initiation rituals undergone by shamans, and death and resurrection form part of many of mankind's oldest myths. The narrative is discussed in terms of these parallels and of Jung's archetypes of the unconscious and the search for the Self. The heroine's completion of her journey into "Hades" and her emergence into the real world indicates the presence of powerful forces in the human psyche leading toward renewal and individuation.—*M. L. Hogan.*

11856. Gentry, W. Doyle. (Duke U Medical Ctr) **Aggression in fairy tales: Comparison of three cultures.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 895-898.—Estimated the extent of aggressive content in 6 fairy tales from each of 3 cultures: American, Japanese, and middle-eastern Indian. Aggression, primarily of a physical type, was widespread throughout the selected tales from all 3 cultures. However, the Grimm's tales, utilized in the American culture, evidenced the greatest amount of manifest aggression by a ratio of 4:2:1 over the Indian and Japanese cultures. The Grimm's tales also depicted significantly more human, as opposed to fictional, aggression. Further study of the relationship between exposure to this form of mediated experience and aggressive behavior in children of the different cultures is suggested.—*Journal abstract*

11857. Glenn, Jules. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **The adoption theme in Edward Albee's *Tiny Alice* and *The American Dream*. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 413-429.**—Argues that adoption influences personality development and that artists who have themselves been adopted often reveal their fantasies in their creative products. Two Albee plays are examined and presented as support for this argument. (32 ref)

11858. McDonald, Marjorie. (Private practice, Cleveland, OH) ***Little Black Sambo*. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 511-528.**—Presents a psychological analysis of the children's tale and discusses the view held by many Blacks that the story is a prime example of racism in children's literature. It is argued that "there is little overt racism in the story." *Epaminodas*, another children's fairy tale, is also discussed and interpreted as racist.

11859. Nelson, Robert L. (Michigan State U) **Responses of sixth-grade students to two types of humor present in fiction for children, and an investigation of the types of humor found in books for the middle grade reader. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1534-1535.**

11860. Reynolds, Gordon D. (U California, Irvine) **Psychological rebirth in selected works by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Stephen Crane, Henry James, William Faulkner, and Ralph Ellison. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7719.**

11861. Saklofske, D. H. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Visual aesthetic complexity, attractiveness and diversive exploration. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 813-814.**—60 female student nurses individually rated 15 paintings of human figures for attractiveness, complexity, and interest. Analysis of ratings showed a significant inverted U-shaped relationship between attractiveness and complexity. Rated interest tended to increase with complexity. Ss most often selected and least often rejected for viewing paintings rated highly attractive and moderately complex.—*Journal abstract*.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

11862. Brannigan, Gary G. (U Delaware) **The interaction of personality and social factors in children's discrimination learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5183.**

11863. Broman, Sarah H.; Nichols, Paul L. & Kennedy, Wallace A. **Preschool IQ: Prenatal and early developmental correlates. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1975. ix, 326 p.**

11864. Brown, Donald J. (U Iowa) **A comparison of five Piagetian-type tasks under two modes of presentation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1519-1520.**

11865. Busch, Fred. (U Michigan, Medical Ctr) **Dimensions of the first transitional object. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 215-229.** Discusses the child's development of a 1st transitional object and summarizes criteria that distinguish it from other objects of attachment. Its function is examined. A distinction is

made between transitional phenomena and the 1st transitional object; the former is seen as superficially similar to but qualitatively different from the latter. (18 ref)

11866. Clayton, Vivian. (U Southern California, Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Ctr) **Erikson's theory of human development as it applies to the aged: Wisdom as contradictory cognition. *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 119-128.**—Discusses E. Erikson's (1950) theory of human development with particular emphasis on the feasibility of attaining the 8th stage, wisdom. The question is raised as to whether most elderly individuals resolve the last major crisis involving integrity and despair, and emerge with the concomitant virtue of wisdom. After examining the basic tenets of Erikson's model and relating it to other organismic theories of development, it is concluded that most individuals either seek foreclosure or enter prolonged moratoriums after adolescence, never reaching the last stage of the life cycle. Therefore, compromise rather than complete resolution between conflicting forces at each major life crisis seems the common and most realistic, though insufficient, approach for attainment of the last stage of development. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11867. Craig, James L. (U New Mexico) **Deprivation or intimidation: A study of social influences on children's verbality. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1550.**

11868. DeMille, Richard. **Put your mother on the ceiling: Children's imagination games. New York, NY: Viking Press, xvi, 175 p. \$2.25.**—Vigorously defends the imaginative mental processes, and describes a number of games that can be used by parents or teachers to stimulate a child's imagination. Specific directions are given for conducting the games and for making sure that the child discriminates between his imaginative ideas and the world of reality.

11869. Drevensedt, Jean. (Ohio U) **Perceptions of onsets of young adulthood, middle age, and old age. *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 53-57.**—Asked undergraduates and older community volunteers their opinions as to the age of onset of young man- and womanhood, middle-age man- and womanhood, and old man- and womanhood. Ss were 279 undergraduates and 71 persons 60-75 yrs old and older. Data indicate that older Ss generally judged onsets of both middle and old age to occur significantly later than did young respondents and that women retarded middle- and old-age onsets, compared with men respondents. Men were generally seen as reaching transition points at a somewhat later age than women. Both sex and age of perceiver, as well as sex of the perceived, were variables in the perception of onsets of middle and old age, with onset of young adulthood a relatively fixed age for all Ss. Results are not considered compatible with an interpretation of sex differences in stage onsets based upon sex-related occupational-role discontinuities.—*Journal abstract*.

11870. Erlich, Joel H. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **An existential look at aging. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5186.**

11871. Etienne, Ariane S. (U Genève, Switzerland) **[The problem of motivation in ethology.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 323-380.—Summarizes and criticizes classical ethological views of motivation; e.g., K. Lorenz's concept of action-specific energy and N. Tinbergen's hierarchically organized model of instinct. The concept of drive is given special attention; if this unifying term is to be retained, it must be based on strictly defined statistical and experimental criteria. Particular factors and mechanisms are described which act on the individual's (reversible) behavioral tendencies and may thus be considered motivational variables. These variables (hormones, excitatory states within the CNS, circadian rhythms, proprio-, intero-, and exteroceptive stimuli) are presented individually and in interaction with each other. The use of phylo- and ontogenetical methods in studying motivational systems is discussed and illustrated. (German summary) (7 p ref)—*English summary*.

11872. Feinman, Saul. (Johns Hopkins U) **Facial recognition ability in children according to race.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7341.

11873. Freedle, Roy. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ) **Dialogue and inquiring systems: The development of a social logic.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 97-118.—Examines 2 aspects of dialectical psychology: (a) the synthesis of a larger cognitive system from 2 previously separate parent systems, leading to a consideration of how each parent system may undergo accommodation and assimilation as a result of synthesis; (b) a demonstration of how and why dialogue undergoes continual change with occasional eruptions of logical contradictions, by modeling dialogue in terms of concepts from general systems theory. In demonstrating this, the following theoretical extensions are achieved: (a) the development of a propositional social logic, (b) the representation of dialogue case information using C. Fillmore's (1968) cases, (c) the hypothesis that children are instructed via dialogue to approximate the structure of inquiring systems, (d) the generalization of N. Rescher's (1973) theory of logical contradiction by introducing a "clinical" distinction between deep and surface propositional beliefs, and (e) the merging of gesture with verbal propositions to extend the scope of dialogue's structure and function. (22 ref) *Journal abstract*

11874. Freeman, Hazel J. (St Louis U) **The operative effect of common variables on the early development of the success potential for successful Black adult American males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5476-5477

11875. Halverson, Charles F. & Waldrop, Mary F. (NIMH, Lab of Developmental Psychology, Rockville, MD) **Relations between preschool activity and aspects of intellectual and social behavior at age 7½.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 107-112.—Explored the relations between preschool high activity and school-age behavior in 120 Ss at age 2½, and in 62 of them at age 7½. Two reliable clusters of observed behaviors activity level and social participation, were associated with teacher ratings of vigorous high active play. These 2 factors and the activity ratings were significantly

related to behavior at age 7½. For both boys and girls, vigorous, high activity showed considerable stability over 5 yrs. Vigorous, intense behavior expressed by high activity levels was negatively related to various measures of cognitive and intellectual performance at age 7½ (WISC, Children's Embedded Figures Test, and Siegel Sorting Task). Vigorous, intense behavior as expressed in social participation was positively related to the same measures of intellectual performance. The activity level component was highly related to an index of minor physical anomalies, whereas the social participation component was not. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11876. Hampton, Mary P. (St Louis U) **Perceptual differences in humor among children from four different socioeconomic environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5480.

11877. Haydu, George G. (Creedmoor Inst for Psychobiologic Studies, Clinical Sciences Div, Queens Village, NY) **Aging and experience forms.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Aug), Vol 75(9), 1556-1566.—Reviews the literature and presents a theoretical analysis relating aging as a developmental process to experience forms. Experience forms are similarly toned experience entities which merge and connect into units. All aspects of the developmental sequence are psychobiological in nature. They require continual transformation in order to integrate biological, psychological, and cultural factors. Although many physiological functions and abilities decline with age, the integrative capacities are hardly affected. New needs develop: for a better structured environment, for comfortable and easygoing ways, and for clarity and neatness. These needs are discussed from the standpoint of both the individual and the culture. (50 ref)—*P. R. Sweet*.

11878. Heemskerk, Jan J. **[Psychological aspects of adult learning.]** (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(6), 365-381.—Reviews studies of learning and memory in adults. Changes in memory and learning depend on many factors, such as the realism of the task, motivation, fear, times and intervals used for presentation and recognition or recall, previous educational level, negative transfer, the loss of techniques of coding, etc. The difficulties in teaching adults which can be overcome, and the many problems which remain to be investigated are discussed. (English summary) (122 ref)—*W. O. Horn*.

11879. Kelly, Marguerite & Parsons, Ella. **The mother's almanac.** Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1975. 288 p. \$4.95.—Presents a guide for nurturing the development of the preschool child. Methods of encouraging independence and self-discipline, influences which provide enrichment for the child, and avenues of expression are discussed.

11880. Klein, Prina. (U Rochester) **Effects of starvation in infancy on subsequent learning abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sept), Vol 34(3-A), 1501

11881. Labourie-Viel, Gisela & Baltes, Paul B. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Reduction of adolescent misperceptions of the aged.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 68-71.—40 14-18 yr old girls simulated the responses of an elderly woman on the Personality

Research Form (PRF), Form A, in pretest and were then randomly assigned to 1 of 4 training conditions involving items of PRF Form B. In specific training, feedback information of the actual self-endorsements of 10 elderly women was given with regard to the 3 PRF scales which showed largest misperceptions during pretest simulation; under general training, feedback information was given with regard to all PRF scales; 2 further conditions (no feedback training, no training) served as controls. Training was partially effective. Increased accuracy of perception was observed during posttest for the most misperceived personality dimension (dominance) both immediately after specific training and after 2 wks in a delayed posttest.—*Journal abstract.*

11882. Lawler, James. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Dialectical philosophy and developmental psychology: Hegel and Piaget on contradiction.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 1-17.—Although Piaget's psychological theory is generally developmental and "dialectical," lack of a developed philosophical basis leads to the subordination of a dialectical approach to static, antidialectical concepts. A study of Hegel's theory of interaction and contradiction shows that the dialectical theory has a more precise meaning. Because Piaget regards mastery of formal-logical categories of identity, noncontradiction, and object permanence as a basic framework for analysis of the child's thought processes, dialectical features of the child's thought are seen as ultimately yielding to static, metaphysical thought processes. Suggestions in Piaget's later thought that even such categories are relative and transitory point to the need of developed, scientific dialectics, both as a further stage of intellectual development and as a framework for conceptualizing the dynamics of intellectual development at all stages. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11883. Lindstrom, David R. (Syracuse U) **Styles of cognitive behavior in second grade males: The relationship between conceptual tempo and responsiveness to cognitive demand.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5170.

11884. Margolis, Robert H. & Popelka, Gerald R. (U California, Medical School, Div of Head & Neck Surgery, Los Angeles) **Static and dynamic acoustic impedance measurements in infant ears.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 435-443.—Reports tympanometry and acoustic reflex threshold data for a series of 14 presumably normal infants 55-132 days old. Comparison of data from the 2 computational procedures suggests that the MAX-MIN procedure produces means and standard deviations of static values which are more manageable for establishing confidence limits with which to evaluate potentially pathological Ss. The MAX-MIN procedure resulted in lower mean values of conductance and susceptance for infant Ss relative to previously reported adult data using a similar computational procedure. Acoustic reflex thresholds were clearly present in all testable infants at coupler sound pressure levels similar to adult data, suggesting that the relations between reflex thresholds and hearing sensitivity demonstrated in adult Ss are similarly applicable to infant Ss. It is suggested that mild sedation to induce sleep without altering the reflex would make acoustic reflex threshold measurement a useful

procedure for screening large numbers of infants. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11885. Medinnus, Gene R. (San Jose State U) **Child study and observation guide.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1976. viii, 183 p.—Presents a 2-part student manual which (a) examines various techniques that have been developed to study and observe children and (b) provides 10 research studies that examined different areas of child psychology (e.g., language and motor development, labeling and memory, and social interaction).

11886. Menn, Lise. (U Illinois) **Counter example to "fronting" as a universal of child psychology.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 293-296.—Replies to D. Ingram's (1974) proposition that children use a strategy which he terms "fronting" (e.g., given consonant, consonant-vowel, syllables, children will more easily acquire front consonants in the consonant, position) and which he suggests is universal. The present author presents data from an example to show that the strategy is not universal.

11887. Menyuk, Paula & Klatt, Mary. (Boston U, School of Education) **Voice onset time in consonant cluster production by children and adults.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 223-231.—Studied voice onset time (VOT) characteristics of stops in initial clusters in American English words produced by children and adults. Words were spoken in isolation and in sentence context by 11 3-4 yr olds and a male and female adult. Spectrograms were made and VOT duration measurements taken. Three experienced listeners transcribed the isolated words and sentences. Analyses show that overall timing characteristics were similar for children and adults. Speakers differed in their [+/- voice] boundary, and there was no absolute time distinction between [+/- voice] stops; [+ voice] stops showed less variability than [- voice]. VOT generally increased from labial to dental to velar clusters and was shorter in sentence context and longer in clusters than in singletons. Coarticulation constraints affected the accuracy with which children produced the stop and liquid portion of a particular cluster.—*Journal abstract.*

11888. Meyerson, Marion D. (California State U, Fresno) **The effects of aging on communication.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 29-38.—Reviews the literature and notes that age can be estimated fairly accurately by listening to the voice and speech of the individual. The critical processes of communication—respiration, phonation, articulation, language, and hearing—are described in terms of the anticipated biological tissue changes of aging and the effect of these changes on the speaking process. With the exception of hearing loss in old age, the processes of communication do not seem to be seriously affected by normal aging. Complicating factors and diagnostic and remedial implications are discussed. (65 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11889. Moos, Rudolf H. (Ed.). (Stanford U) **Human adaptation: Coping with life crises.** Lexington, MA: D. C. Heath & Co. 1975. xiii, 447 p. \$5.95. Discusses how human beings cope with 2 kinds of crises: the developmental life transitions experienced by many people and situations of unusual stress that occur more rarely: war imprisonment, disasters, concentration camps, confine-

ment in a skyjacked plane, rape, and the restrictive environment of a nuclear submarine.

11890. Munson, Stuart & Lehrer, Paul M. (Ulster County Mental Health Ctr, Kingston, NY) **Resolving contradictory findings on sex and social class differences in children's responses to reinforcement.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 487-495.—Studied the relative effectiveness of 2 types of verbal and 1 type of tangible reinforcement on a 2-choice discrimination task (marble-in-the-hole) for preschool children. IQ and operant level were treated as covariates and accounted for the observed differences in performance between the 24 middle- and 24 lower-class children and between the 12 males and 12 females in each group. It is argued that disparate findings of previous studies regarding sex and social class differences might have been reconciled if baseline and IQ had been considered. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11891. Nelson, Beatrice K. (Harvard U) **Erikson's eight stages as a psychoanalytic theory of development: An inquiry.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7111.

11892. Newman, Barbara M. & Newman, Philip R. (Eds). (Russell Sage Coll) **Development through life: A case study approach.** Homewood, IL: Dorsey Press, 1975. xi, 335 p. \$10.95.—Presents a collection of readings to illustrate the themes of cognitive, emotional, and social development from infancy through adulthood. Selections are drawn from autobiographies, letters, interviews, diaries, observer reports, and traditional case material. The cases raise issues about the influences of temperamental differences, developmental stage, cultural background, and historical period on the developing person.

11893. Palmore, Erdman & Cleveland, William. (Duke Medical Ctr for the Study of Aging & Human Development, Durham, NC) **Aging, terminal decline, and terminal drop.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 76-81.—Analyzed data from 178 participants in a 20-yr longitudinal study (E. Palmore, 1970) of persons over 60 who died of natural causes by 1974. Stepwise multiple regression was used to test for declines in function with age, for terminal decline (linear relationship to time before death), and for terminal drop (curvilinear relationship to time before death). There were no substantial terminal drop effects. All health measures had substantial declines with age, and the physician's physical function rating, as well as the individual's self-rating, showed additional terminal decline. Intelligence had a substantial decline with age and a small terminal decline. Most activities declined with age but had no significant terminal decline. Despite these declines in health, intelligence, and activities, there was little or no decline in satisfaction or adjustment. (15 ref) *Journal abstract*.

11894. Parmenter, Carolyn L. (District of Columbia Dept of Human Resources, Div of Maternal & Child Health, Washington, DC) **The asymmetrical tonic neck reflex in normal first and third grade children.** *Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(8), 463-468.—Reports results of a study indicating that frequent, visible muscle tone changes or elbow flexion to 30° in the arm

ipsilateral to the skull position could be considered normal in children through Grade 3.

11895. Riegel, Klaus F. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Toward a dialectical theory of development.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 50-64.—A dialectical theory of development is concerned with short-term situational changes (e.g., in the dialogue between mother and child), and long-term developmental changes (e.g., in the career development of husband and wife). A dialectical theory de-emphasizes equilibrium or balance at which development is at rest; it emphasizes continuing changes brought about by inner and outer contradictions. These conflicts create asynchronies within or between any 2 of 4 dimensions of development: inner-biological, individual-psychological, cultural-sociological, outer-physical. Development aims at synchronizing progressions along different dimensions. Such an interpretation is closely comparable to orchestral arrangements (from classical music to jazz) rather than to physical theories of balances on which social psychologists and even cognitive developmental psychologists continue to rely. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11896. Robertson, Jane D. (U Alabama) **Comparative study of motor achievement of five- and seven-year-old children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7030.

11897. Rosenthal, Marilyn S. (Georgetown U) **The acquisition of children's awareness of language differences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7214.

11898. Sameroff, Arnold J. (U Rochester) **Early influences on development: Fact or fancy?** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 21(4), 267-294.—The concept of developmental continuity, i.e., that early characteristics presage later ones in a predictable pattern, is central to many theories of human development. The conventional concept of continuity, however, finds little support in a review of studies dealing with the persistence of perinatal complications, with the persistence of the effects of child abuse, and with intellectual and temperamental stability. It is suggested that development is better thought of as a series of reciprocal transactions between the individual and his environment than as the continual elaboration of stable individual traits. Whether a child's development appears to be continuous or discontinuous depends upon social demands, reactions, and expectancies about behavior and upon the degree of possible transfer of competence from earlier stages. The concept of simple continuity may be not only inaccurate but actually injurious, in cases where children, once labeled "abnormal," are expected to continue in their abnormality. (62 ref)—*W. R. Street*.

11899. Solkoff, Norman & Cotton, Candice. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Contingency awareness in premature infants.** *Perception & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 709-710.—Five infants (mean age, 34 days) of low birthweight were placed in an artificial contingency situation in which leg movement produced movement of an overhead mobile. When compared with 5 noncontingent controls, Ss showed an increase both in frequency of kicks and in the amount of time spent focused on the mobile. Findings suggest the importance of artificially

creating contingency environments for infants, especially prematures.—*Journal abstract.*

11900. Stark, Rachel E.; Rose, Susan N. & McLagen, Margaret. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Features of infant sounds: The first eight weeks of life.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 205-221.—Studied vocalizations of 2 female infants, recorded between 1-8 wks of age. Vocalizations were classified as cry, discomfort, and vegetative sounds. Five examples of each sound type were selected randomly from the output of Ss and at each of 3 age levels (90 vocalizations). No changes in features were noted as a result of increasing age. The 2 Ss showed individual feature patterns for all sound types; however, for both Ss, certain features were highly typical of cry and discomfort sounds and certain others of vegetative sounds. Implications for later speech development are discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11901. Stephenson, Thomas R. (Utah State U) **Task persistence in early childhood education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7597-7598.

11902. Surburg, Paul R. (U W Florida) **Aging and effect of physical-mental practice upon acquisition and retention of a motor skill.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 64-67.—Attempted to determine the effectiveness of physical-mental practice upon 2 age groups (65-79 and 80-100 yrs) in the acquisition and retention of a motor skill. 140 volunteers from retirement homes were randomly assigned to one of the following conditions: physical practice, one-half physical practice, physical-mental practice, or no practice. Eight trials of 15 sec each on a pursuit rotor were administered prior to and immediately following the practice conditions and 8 wks later. Analyses of data indicate that for both age groups physical-mental practice was as effective as any other type of physical practice.—*Journal abstract.*

11903. Thoman, Evelyn B. (U Connecticut) **Sleep and wake behaviors in neonates: Consistencies and consequences.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 21(4), 295-314.—Observed the sleep and wake behavior of 41 infants during 1 morning hr and 1 afternoon hr of their 1st day after birth, recording behavior, in 1 of 10 categories, at 10-sec intervals. Correlation of morning with afternoon ratings showed significant within-S consistency for sleep categories, but not for wake categories. Combining wake categories with qualitatively similar sleep categories produced 5 behavior clusters which showed significant consistency over time. Analysis of the transitions one state to another provided an outline of the typical sequencing of wake and sleep behaviors. Data are also presented from 5-wk and 8-mo follow-up studies of wake and sleep ratings, frequency of state changes, and respiration rate variability. The effects of maternal interaction on behavior consistency are discussed.—*W. R. Street.*

11904. Tieri, Augustine A. (U Maryland) **Intergenerational perception: An analysis of how elderly and young people perceive themselves and each other with regard to evaluative attitudes toward human life.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7057-7058.

11905. Walls, Richard T. & Rude, Stanley H. (West Virginia U) **Exploration and learning-to-learn in disadvantaged preschoolers.** *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(4), 177-191.—Assessed contributions of different novelty pairings and reward sequences to exploration behavior across 3 successive discrimination learning problems in a 3 (Familiarity) \times 2 (Reward Sequence) \times 3 (Problems) mixed design. After learning a simple 2-choice discrimination problem, 60 Headstart preschoolers responded to 6 nondifferentially reinforced trials and 6 extinction trials. A learning effect was evident with regard to both problem solution and decision time. Specific exploration was evident across problems to the extent that Ss explored a novel object even after learning that the familiar object was associated with reward. Reward sequence did not affect response selection but did increase response latency on initial nondifferentially reinforced trials. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11906. Weeks, Thelma E. (Stanford U) **The slow speech development of a bright child.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 5951.

11907. West, Helen R. (George Washington U) **Early peer group experience and role-taking skills: A study of Israeli children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4724.

11908. White, Burton L. (Harvard U, Graduate School of Education) **Critical influences in the origins of competence.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 21(4), 243-266.—Reviews research by the Harvard Preschool Project on the development of competence and summarizes behavioral criteria of competence in the 6-yr-old. These behaviors seem to emerge during the 2nd and 3rd yrs of life. Studies defining the nature and time-frame of competence development were followed by the construction of a competence behavior checklist which makes possible field and laboratory studies of factors influencing competence. A longitudinal field study of family qualities associated with competence is described. Competent children were more likely to come from homes whose physical design recognized the presence of the child, where adult contact and "consulting" was available, and where clear behavior limits were set. (20 ref)—*W. R. Street.*

11909. Winitz, Harris. (U Missouri, Kansas City) **From syllable to conversation.** Baltimore, MD: University Park Press, 1975. viii, 128 p. \$6.50.—Discusses problems and principles in articulatory training, articulatory disorders and their treatment, articulation testing, teaching the production of sounds, transfer principles, and related topics.

11910. Wolk, Stephen & Telleen, Sharon. (U Maryland, Inst for Child Study) **Psychological and social correlates of life satisfaction as function of residential constraint.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 89-98.—Addressed 2 questions: Do residential settings of varying levels of constraint influence life satisfaction? Do such settings involve different correlates of life satisfaction? 51 residents of a Lutheran retirement home where a rigid daily schedule was kept and 78 residents of a retirement village where no specific rules prevailed were surveyed on the following measures: life satisfaction, developmental task resolution, self-acceptance, perceived autonomy, activity level, health, and educa-

tional level. Stepwise regression, covariance, and *t*-test analyses indicated that life satisfaction and developmental task accomplishment were greater in the lower constraining setting; the selected correlates resulted in multiple correlations of .675 and .590 with satisfaction; differing sets of correlates significantly predicted satisfaction in each setting, health the most important in the high constraining setting and perceived autonomy and self-concept important to the low constraining setting; developmental task success significantly predicted satisfaction in both settings. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11911. Wright, David A. (U Northern Colorado) **An investigation of the relationships between physiological readiness and the rates and efficiency of learning three gross motor skills by children from five to nine years of age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7032-7033.

11912. Zvi, Jennifer R. (Northwestern U) **The motor behavior of preschool children as assessed by an observational rating scale using trained and untrained observers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5766.

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11913. Abbott, Robert P. (U Oklahoma) **Relationships between T-unit measures of oral language maturity and Piagetian stage of mental development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6854.

11914. Abebe, Berhanu. (Boston U, School of Education) **The development of logical thinking in Ethiopian school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1488.

11915. Adamowicz, Jack K. (U Victoria, Canada) **Visual short-term memory and aging.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 39-46. Studied short-term memory (STM) functioning of 96 young (mean age, 20.7 \pm 2.2 yrs) and older (mean age, 55.1-56.8 yrs) hospital employees in 2 experiments in which recall and recognition tasks were used. Stimuli consisted of simple and complex visual patterns which were S paced or paced. Sex and response delay were the other independent variables. Age-related decrements in visual STM were observed. They interacted in a complex manner with the other variables suggesting age-related deficits at the encoding and postencoding but not the retrieval phases. Results are discussed with reference to the locus of age-related STM deficits. (34 ref) *Journal abstract*.

11916. Allen, Doris A. (Columbia U) **The development of predication in child language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5792.

11917. Alvarez, Angela & Orellana, Eugenia. (U Católica, Santiago, Chile) **[Development of the necessary processes for learning to read and write, from the standpoint of Piaget's theory.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 381-390. The psychological processes necessary to initiate the learning of reading and writing are discussed in terms of Piaget's developmental theory. Three basic functions are considered: perception, corporal function, and temporary-spatial function. Piaget's main stages of development are described. Stages 4, 5, and 6 allow the elaboration and

structuring of the functions necessary to read and write; conceptual thinking is also required. *English summary*.

11918. Ammadi, Sorayya M. (U Illinois) **A study of the relationship of language to concept formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5465.

11919. Angelev, John & Kuhn, Deanna. (Columbia U) **Development of the multiple seriation operation.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 167-168. —Data from 60 1st-3rd graders support the existence of a stage in the development of multiple seriation during which elements are seriated on one dimension and classified on the other. Results suggest the potential utility of fine-grained stage analyses in elucidating (a) mechanisms of progression through a stage sequence and (b) more generally, mechanisms of information processing.

11920. Arlin, Marshall & Brody, Richard. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Effects of spatial presentation and blocking on organization and verbal recall at three grade levels.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 113-118. —Investigated developmental trends in organization and free recall as they interact with spatial presentation and blocking. 695 Ss in Grades 4, 6, and 8 were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 conditions: spatial blocked, spatial unblocked, linear blocked, and linear unblocked. Analysis of variance for both dependent variables, organization and free recall, revealed significant main effects ($p < .01$) for all 3 variables. Blocking interacted significantly with developmental trends in both organization and recall. In addition, blocking interacted significantly with spatial presentation. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11921. Asher, Steven R. & Oden, Sherri L. (U Illinois) **Children's failure to communicate: An assessment of comparison and egocentrism explanations.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 132-139. —Studied 2 possible explanations of why many young children communicate poorly on tasks that require them to discriminate referents from nonreferents: (a) poor communicators do not compare the associative strength of potential messages to the referent and nonreferent or (b) poor communicators engage in an egocentric form of comparison activity such that their messages have private but not public meaning. The latter implies that children who communicate poorly to another person could make effective use of their own messages. To examine these explanations, 64 good and poor communicators from grades 3 and 5 were asked to identify referents from their own messages. Ss who communicated poorly were also less effective than good communicators on the self-communication task. Data suggest that poor communicators do not engage in comparison activity even for their own private understanding. —*Journal abstract*.

11922. Bailey, Terrell G. (U Georgia) **On the measurement of polygonal paths by young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5793.

11923. Barcher, Peter R. (Syracuse U) **An investigation of social class differences in elaboration using a multiprocess verbal learning model.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7035.

11924. **Barrington, Joan.** (E Texas State U) **An investigation of the abilities among kindergarten students in Northeast Texas to name and to identify colors as related to shapes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5466.

11925. **Beechick, Ruth A.** (Arizona State U) **Children's understanding of parables: A developmental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7578.

11926. **Belmont, Lillian; Stein, Zena A. & Susser, Mervyn, W.** (NY State Dept of Mental Hygiene, Epidemiology of Mental Retardation Research Unit, NY) **Comparison of associations of birth order with intelligence test score and height.** *Nature*, 1975(May), Vol 255(5503), 54-56.—Analyzed the preinduction military examination records of 234,837 Dutch males born 1944-1946 in families of 1-6 children, studying data on family size, birth order, adult intelligence scores (Raven Progressive Matrices), adult height, and father's occupation (manual or nonmanual). Correlations among these variables for the total population and for each family size are presented in detail. Higher test scores were associated with earlier birth order at virtually all levels of family size and social class. Greater height was associated with smaller families at all levels of birth order and social class, but not with birth order. Since height is an index of the physical and biological environment during growth, its relationship with family size is consistent with environmental effects. It would seem, however, that the fullest development of adult intelligence requires factors other than nutritional adequacy and good physical health; e.g., family environment and intrafamily socialization.—*I. Davis.*

11927. **Bornstein, Marc H.; Kessen, William & Weiskopf, Sally.** (Yale U) **The categories of hue in infancy.** *Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 191(4223), 201-202.—Conducted a study with 80 healthy, full-term 4-months in 8 groups to test the hypothesis that very young human infants would see a wavelength in a categorical fashion much like that of adults. S looking time was monitored during habituation to the repeated presentation of a wavelength stimulus selected from one basic adult hue category and after a change in stimulation. Recovery from habituation was greater to a wavelength selected from an adjacent hue category than to a wavelength from the same category even though these 2 stimuli were equally distant (in nanometers) from the habituation wavelength. Differential responding evidenced Ss' categorical perception of hue (i.e., Ss saw the physically continuous spectrum as divided into the hue categories of blue, green, yellow, and red. These results help to resolve the long-standing controversy surrounding the primacy of perception over language in the organization of hue.—*Journal abstract.*

11928. **Bovet, Magali; Baranzini, Carla; Dami, Catherine & Sinclair, Hermine.** (U Genève, Switzerland) **Children's precepts of (the conservation of) physical quantity.** [I (en) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1975(Spr), Vol 43(169), 47-81.—Conducted a series of experiments to investigate the possible existence of various precepts of physical quantity conservation. Results show that from age 8, children affirmed simultaneously a conservation of weight (i.e., "heaviness" of an object

which is not moving), of voluminosity (i.e., "occupied place"), and of simple density (i.e., "difference in heaviness"), when they were presented with specific experimental situations. It is suggested, therefore, that the organization which linked these 3 elementary notions of physical conservation appeared as a necessary step toward the construction of the system of relations into which these concepts are coordinated at their adult achievement level. A learning experiment on the preconcept of voluminosity showed different sublevels in the elaboration of this conservation concept. (French & German summaries)—*English summary.*

11929. **Boyce, Elaine M.** (United States International U) **Relationship of certain Piaget-type tasks to learning modality preference in selected children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1490-1491.

11930. **Bradley, Robert H. & Caldwell, Bettye M.** (U Arkansas, Ctr for Early Development & Education, Little Rock) **Early home environment and changes in mental test performance in children from 6 to 36 months.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 93-97.—Administered the Bayley Scales of Infant Development at 6 mo and the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale at 3 yrs to 77 normal children. When each S was 6 mo old, the family was observed and interviewed using the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME), a measure of the quality of stimulation in the early environment. A difference of 21 or more points between a S's 6-mo Bayley Mental Development Index score and 3-yr Stanford-Binet score was used to determine whether the S had increased, remained stable, or decreased in mental test performance. Multiple discriminant analyses were done using the 6 subscales of the HOME inventory to differentiate among increasers, nonchangers, and decreasers. Increases in test performance were related to 2 subscales, Maternal Involvement with Child and Provision of Appropriate Play Materials. Decreases were related to inadequate Organization of Physical and Temporal Environment. Results indicate that home environment may contribute to instability of performance on infant tests. Results are in agreement with the findings of R. B. McCall et al (see PA, Vol 53:4922) regarding gains for 2½-17 yr olds, except that the parents' method of discipline may not be quite so important for infants.—*Journal abstract.*

11931. **Brief, Jean-Claude W.** (Stanford U) **The role of action and sensation in the construction of the object: Piaget revisited.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6036.

11932. **Bullinger, André; Hauer, Claude A. & Haudman, Jean-Louis.** (U Genève, Faculté de psychologie et des sciences de l'éducation, Switzerland) **[Oscillatory behaviors in a seriation task.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 65-77.—Analyzed results of A. Bullinger's (1973) experiment on the oscillation behavior of 74 children aged 8-14. Ss were required to place in order of weight 3 cylinders using 2 referent cylinders. The 3 test cylinders were weighed 1 at a time on a given pan of the scale and the 2 referent cylinders 1 at a time on the other pan. Half the Ss, including 80% of those 11-12, exhibited the oscillation behavior, grouping

the cylinders in one configuration (2 heavy, 1 light) when comparing them with one referent and in another (1 light, 2 heavy) in comparison with the other. This behavior appeared to result when Ss were asked to deal with a reality—an object having apparently contradictory characteristics—for which they did not yet have adequate cognitive structure. The initial accommodation is interpreted as a necessary but not a sufficient condition to the stabilization of a new cognitive organization. Assimilation, however, was not immediately achieved at the new level. (English abstract)—*E. Brown.*

11933. **Carlson, Gaylen R.** (U Iowa) **An investigation of specific concepts of space and time in children from grades one through six.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5742-5743.

11934. **Carter, Anne L.** (U California, Berkeley) **The transformation of sensorimotor morphemes into words: A case study of the development of "more" and "mine."** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 233-250.—Describes an evolving segment of communication during the course of transition of 1 child's total communication system from the sensorimotor or gestural level at 12 mo into the level of use of the adult words *more* and *mine*, and their associated multimorphemic utterances, at 24 mo. The descriptive analysis is based on detailed narrative records of the child's vocal and gestural communication, abstracted from videotape recordings of his behavior in 10 play sessions which included the presence of the mother, peers, other adults, and play materials. Results provide a case study of the evolutionary processes leading up to the acquisition of words and eventually sentences, illustrating the texture of one of the earliest developmental sequences.—*Journal abstract.*

11935. **Champagne, Ronald O.** (Fordham U) **A formalization of the dialectical development of intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1695.

11936. **Chipman, Susan F. & Mendelson, Morton J.** (U Michigan, Ctr for Human Performance) **The development of sensitivity to visual structure.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 411-429. Studied perceived complexity of visual patterns as a function of stimulus structure and contour; Ss were a total of 106 4-5-, 7-8-, and 9-10-yr-old children and adults. Ss participated in a paired comparison task of visual complexity. Both amount of contour and the presence or absence of structure in the patterns were manipulated. Results indicate that complexity judgments of all Ss were affected by the presence of structure at lower levels of contour. With age, gradually increasing weight was attributed to visual structure in high-contour patterns. Results suggest that sensitivity to visual structure may develop well into school age, taking the form of a gradual increase in the number of pattern elements which can be perceived to be organized. (36 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11937. **Cruttenden, A.** (U Manchester, England) **An experiment involving comprehension of intonation in children from 7 to 10.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 221-231. Notes that a frequent claim has been made that the acquisition of intonation

precedes other language learning. Little is known about developing comprehension of language in general and of intonation in particular. This article reports the result of an experiment testing the comprehension of certain intonation patterns of 28 7-10 yr old boys. It was found that development is still going on during these years and is not wholly complete by the end of this period. Suggestions are made about the order of acquisition.—*Journal abstract.*

11938. **D'Asaro, Lois N.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Comprehension of certain syntactic structures in 5 to 10 year old children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5185-5186.

11939. **Dallmann, William C.** (Purdue U) **Linguistic performance in children six through nine.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4733.

11940. **Davis, Edward J.** (U Georgia) **Some effects of reward on the responses of kindergarten children in making transitive inferences.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 36-39.—Results of a study of 42 5-yr-olds indicate the number of correct responses to questions involving transitive inferences with matching relations can be significantly increased by offering a reward. Some increase occurred for both high and low conservers, across all 3 matching relations, and in both reward settings.

11941. **de Gramont, Patrick L.** (Yeshiva U) **The effect of physical and social problems on school related skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5164.

11942. **de Schonen, Scania.** (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Ctr d'Etudes des Processus Cognitifs et du Langage, Paris, France) **[A study of how children 2.6-4.5 yrs old interpret static bidimensional representations of space, using projective perspective.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 287-310.—Presented 82 Ss with 2 successive tasks. In Task 1 they had to place 2 (or 3) solids in the same relative positions as models made of similar solids. In Task 2 Ss were shown pictures representing the same 2 (or 3) solids on a table in the same positions as in the 1st task; the pictures were drawn from a fronto-parallel point of view. The Ss were asked to place their 2 (or 3) solids in the same relative positions as those in the pictures. Comparison of performances on the 2 tasks shows that success in copying 3-dimensional models happens earlier than for 2-dimensional models. The erroneous transpositions from 2-dimensional models were analyzed. Results emphasize the difference between relations that are sometimes transposable by translation from a 2-dimensional to a 3-dimensional space and relations that are never transposable by translation. (German summary) —*English summary.*

11943. **de Villiers, Jill & Tager-Flusberg, Helen B.** (Harvard U) **Some facts one simply cannot deny.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 279-286.

Tested 39 2-, 3-, and 4-yr-olds on a variation of P. C. Wason's (see PA, Vol 39:9384) procedure for testing the effects of plausibility on the comprehension of negative statements. Negatives about an exceptional item in an array (e.g., plausible negatives) were understood before implausible negatives. Reaction time data reveals that

plausible negatives were also processed more rapidly for 3-, and 4-yr-olds. An additional effect on plausibility, namely the degree of confusability between the different items in an array, was proposed, and was found to become increasingly salient with age.—*Journal abstract.*

11944. **Doberman, Frank J.** (State U New York, Albany) **The covariation of polar spatial coordinate concept development and seriation ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1495-1496.

11945. **Duchan, Judith F.** (U Illinois) **Three stages in children's development of language.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4733.

11946. **Edwards, Mary L.** (Scottish Rite Inst for Childhood Aphasia, Palo Alto, CA) **Perception and production in child phonology: The testing of four hypotheses.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1974(Nov), Vol 1(2), 205-219.—Collected perception and production data from 28 children aged 1.8-3.11 yrs to test 4 specific hypotheses on the acquisition of initial fricatives and glides in English, based on the assumptions that perception precedes production and unmarked precedes marked. Pairs of objects were given nonsense names, consonant-vowel-consonants differing only in the initial sound; the child was asked to perform certain actions with the named objects and if he was correct on 7 out of 10 trials he was assumed to have demonstrated phonemic perception of the opposition in question. Production data were compared to the perception data. Results only partially confirm the hypotheses and indicate that (a) children as late as age 3.0 yrs do not have complete phonemic perception; (b) phonemic perception develops gradually, generally in advance of production; and (c) the order of acquisition shows trends toward uniformity but is not universal.—*Journal abstract.*

11947. **Flynn, Timothy M.** (Southern Illinois U) **Behavioral components of school readiness.** *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 40-45.—Determined behavioral characteristics of 61 male and 72 female 3-4 yr old migrant children that were related to school readiness. Change during a 3-mo interval in a compensatory preschool program in self-concept, delay of gratification, self-control, and risk taking was analyzed using multiple linear regression. For girls, growth in self-concept and delay of gratification was significantly related to growth in school readiness, while for boys, measures of change in self-control predicted growth in school readiness.—*Journal abstract.*

11948. **Gaines, Rosslyn & Little, Angela C.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Developmental color perception.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 465-486.—Extended an earlier author-conducted study (see PA, Vol 49:4122) to investigate the development of surface color perception across several age levels. Ss were 47 kindergarten and 15 5th grade children, 14 high school sophomores, 16 28-52 yr old parents of kindergartners, and 15 29-58 yr old professional artists. The 108-item color perception test, originally used with young children, employs 6 hue matrices from the Munsell Book of Color (1963) divided into 9 combinations each of low, mid, and high chroma and low, mid, and high value across 2 levels of hue

difficulty. The pattern of error results were the same across all age levels. The lower the chroma and value, the higher the error rate; the higher the chroma and value, the lower the error rate. In hues, green and red were most difficult; orange and yellow were easiest. The frequency of error was linear with respect to age: the younger the group, the higher the error. The latency data differed with respect to age: adults were slowest, followed by kindergartners and 5th graders. High school sophomores were the fastest. The remaining latency results paralleled the error results: the lower the chroma and value, the longer the latency, and the more difficult the hue, the longer the latency. A set of surface color perception rules is presented. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11949. **Goodman, Joseph B.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **Impulsive and reflective behavior: A developmental analysis of attentional and cognitive strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5190.

11950. **Gottfried, Adele E.** (Graduate School & University Ctr, City U New York) **Effects of instructions and stimulus representation on selective learning in children.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 140-146.—Studied the effects of 2 types of incidental learning paradigms and the influence of different kinds of stimulus relationships on 168 1st and 6th graders' selective learning processes. Eight pairs of colored pictures were presented in each experimental condition. Incidental instructions were varied with respect to the absence vs presence of a concurrent intentional task. Within both instructional conditions, pairs of stimuli were either conceptually related, perceptually related, or unrelated. Free recall and pair retention were measured. Developmental similarities in selective learning processes were evidenced by younger and older children's equivalent patterns of stimulus selection. These patterns were significantly related to the type of incidental paradigm and stimulus relationship presented. Absolute amount of retention was positively related to age. It is concluded that patterns of stimulus selection and amount of learning reflect different processes and that both should serve as a criteria for developmentally studying selectivity. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11951. **Granskog, Dorothy R.** (Michigan State U) **The effect of syntactical structure on word identification by kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1529.

11952. **Gruber, Howard E. & Susswein, Ben J.** (Rutgers State U, Inst for Cognitive Studies) **Memory of a common object: A developmental study of the "Scheerer effect."** *Archives de Psychologie*, 1975(Spr), Vol 43(169), 19-26.—Examined the "Scheerer effect" by presenting a total of 85 Ss (3rd graders, adolescents, and adults) with an ordinary telephone dial and requiring them to draw the numbers and letters as they appear on the dial of the telephone. Results show that the 3rd graders attained a maximum in schematization; the resulting errors were later partially eliminated by a process of compensation, or schematization and schema correction, which reached a maximum in adolescence and then declined. It is pointed out that for all ages tested, the typical S "remembered" something he had never seen. The schema that guided the recollection of

the dial was neither the faithful copy of an external reality nor the record of the S's visual-motor behavior. It was, instead, the product of the S's own mental ability. (English, French & German summaries)—*M. E. Pounsel.*

11953. Harris, Adrienne E. (York U, Glendon Coll, Toronto, Canada) **Social dialectics and language: Mother and child construct the discourse.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 80-96.—The child's development of productive control over the adult language system is seen as an outcome of the dynamic social discourse of parent and child. Traditional approaches to child language are reviewed, and a dialectical analysis is alternatively developed using concepts from information theory and a general systems approach. In this analysis, the dialogue of mother and child is treated as an open system. The central and mutually regulated activity is the construction of a digital system interfaced to the prior analogic communication of the mother-child dyad. A dialectical analysis stresses the contradictory aspect of all material phenomena. Contradiction in the discourse is identified at the level of symbolization, message, exchange, and structure. Alternative linguistic methods are examined for their potentiality in the treatment of dialogue. Firthian and neo-Firthian theory, scale category grammars, and stratificational linguistics are briefly examined as alternatives and additions to the generative grammatical theory which has dominated developmental psycholinguistics to date. (58 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11954. Hart, Lillian B. (U South Carolina) **A study of the comprehension of "merely spoken" adult verbalization by young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5480.

11955. Hoskins, Richard A. (Southern Illinois U) **A comparative study of selected linguistic behaviors of mothers and their language-impaired children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4735.

11956. Ingram, David. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **Surface contrast in children's speech.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 287-292.

Argues that children have phonemic systems of their own. Data is offered to show that surface contrasts exist in children's speech that cannot always be traced to aspects of the adult word. The child, in the process of acquisition, is constantly comparing his productions and making changes in those that do not maintain a surface contrast.

11957. Johnson, Nancy A. (U Texas, Austin) **A psycholinguistic study of bilingual language acquisition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7212.

11958. Karnovsky, Ann R. (Harvard U) **Sex differences in spatial ability: A developmental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7586.

11959. Keenan, Elinor O. & Klein, Ewan. (U Southern California) **Coherency in children's disclosure.** *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 1975(Oct), Vol 4(4), 365-380. Provides evidence that the capacity of young children to engage in social interaction exceeds one suggested by Piaget (1926). Rather than being collective monologues, the conversations between the Ss of this

study (1 pair of 2-yr-old twin boys) were dialogues: the Ss attended to one another's utterances and provided relevant responses. This was observed for conversations which were referentially based as well as for sound play exchanges. This is not to say that the Ss experienced no difficulty in sustaining cooperative discourse. It could take a speaker several turns to secure the attention of the coconversationalist and establish a discourse topic. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11960. Kemler, Deborah G. & Jusczyk, Peter W. (U Pennsylvania) **A developmental study of facilitation by mnemonic instruction.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 400-410.—A total of 144 1st and 4th graders and university students were given mnemonic instructions to imagine or to verbalize a sentence in order to study either a sentence or a noun pair provided aurally. Eight uninstructed controls were also included at each age level. A test of cued recall evaluated the amount of facilitation by mnemonic instruction in each group. Both types of instruction enhanced children's memory, most notably when verbal pairs served as stimuli. However, whereas 1st graders under imagery instruction were inferior on pairs relative to sentence stimuli, 4th graders and adults recalled the 2 stimulus types equivalently. Also, whereas 1st graders performed at the same level on sentences and pairs under the verbalization instruction, 4th graders were superior on the pairs. Results indicate that greater requirements for S-generated mediation to some degree penalized the younger Ss and benefited the older ones.—*Journal abstract.*

11961. Kuhn, Deanna. (California State U, Fullerton) **Relation of two Piagetian stage transitions to IQ.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 157-161.—An analysis of psychometric and Piagetian assessments of children's mental ability led to the prediction that the relation between these 2 kinds of assessments diminishes as children advance in age and stage level. The prediction was confirmed. A high correlation was found between MA (WISC scores) and progression toward Piaget's stage of concrete operations among 52 middle-class 6-8 yr olds, but the correlation was nonsignificant between MA and progression toward Piaget's stage of formal operations among 56 middle-class 10-12 yr olds. Alternative explanations of results are considered, and additional evidence is discussed which suggests that, although IQ is not related to the emergence of formal operations in preadolescence, the full development and/or maintenance of formal functioning during adulthood bears a relation to those educational and cultural advantages associated with higher IQs.—*Journal abstract.*

11962. Langford, P. E. (U London, Birkbeck Coll, England) **Development of concepts of infinity and limit in mathematics.** *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 311-321. Suggests that there are 2 stages in the development of the child's concept of mathematical infinity: the concept of potential infinity develops between the ages of 9 and 13, but the concept of completed infinity develops after age 15. Previous reports that the concept of infinity is not developed until age 12 are reconsidered. 2 experiments, each with 140 Ss, are reported, in which

further evidence for the proposed stages was obtained. (French & German summaries)—*English summary*.

11963. **Lederman, S. J.** (Queen's U, Kingston, Canada) **Early perceptual development in humans and animals: A bibliography of English-language papers, 1967-1974.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 875-894.—Presents an alphabetical listing by authors of 482 articles and books covering the more traditional topics in perception (e.g., perception of form, pattern, size, orientation, motion, time, localization, pain, weight, eidetic imagery, and selective attention).

11964. **Lehman, Elyse B. & Goodnow, Jacqueline.** (George Washington U) **Directionality in copying: Memory, handedness, and alignment effects.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 863-872.—Explored the effects of memory, handedness, and the relative position of model and copy on the sequential behavior (starting points and stroke progressions) of children copying a set of shapes. Exp I (memory) involved 46 kindergartners; Exp II (handedness), 36 kindergartners; and Exp III (alignment and proximity), 20 Ss from each of kindergarten, 2nd, and 4th grades. Availability of the model had no effect; Ss followed the same paths when copying with the model present or with it absent. Handedness, however, affected left-right directionality, while the proximity of model and copy affected threading and, to a lesser extent, top-bottom directionality. Results are discussed in terms of implications for questions about sources of directionality. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11965. **Lodge, Donna N. & Leach, Edwin A.** (Columbia U) **Children's acquisition of idioms in the English language.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 521-529.—Studied idiomatic comprehension in 4 groups of 20 Ss each, ages 6, 9, and 12 yrs, and adult. Each S was read 10 sentences which could be interpreted literally or idiomatically. Following each sentence, the S chose the 2 pictures that were closest in meaning to the sentence heard. This procedure generated 800 pairs of selections for analysis. Results indicate (a) significant difference between literal and idiomatic choices regardless of S's age or the voice of the sentence, (b) significant differences between literal and idiomatic choices as a function of age regardless of the voice of the sentence, and (c) significant voice-by-choice interaction indicating that voice affected the choice of literal or idiomatic picture representations.—*Journal abstract*.

11966. **Maisto, Albert A. & Baumeister, Alfred A.** (U Alabama) **A developmental study of choice reaction time: The effect of two forms of stimulus degradation on encoding.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 456-464.—Conducted 2-choice-reaction time experiments, following S. Sternberg's information reduction model (see PA, Vol 41:5364) in which probe stimulus quality was manipulated. Ss were 14 preschool, 14 3rd, 14 5th grade children. In Exp I a masking pattern was superimposed over the probe stimuli (digits), producing differential intercept values across age levels. Results are interpreted as reflecting changes in encoding processes with increasing age. In Exp II stimulus degradation was accomplished by removing details from simple line drawings of common objects. In this case, intercept values were affected by variations in probe

stimulus quality, but not differentially across age levels.—*Journal abstract*.

11967. **Major, Suzanne T.** (Northwestern U) **Parental ratings of language abilities in preschool children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4737-4738.

11968. **Malbon, Scott H.** (Florida State U) **Dual-modality coding in children's paired-associate learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5225.

11969. **Mandler, Jean M. & Day, Jeanne.** (U California, San Diego) **Memory for orientation of forms as a function of their meaningfulness and complexity.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 430-443.—Studied accuracy of memory for left-right orientation of single figures varying in meaningfulness and complexity with 120 kindergartners, 2nd, 4th, and 6th graders and adults. Orientation of meaningful figures was remembered better than orientation of nonmeaningful figures at all ages. Pronounced developmental differences were found in memory for nonmeaningful figures, but not for meaningful figures beyond kindergarten. It is proposed that a decision to store orientation information is dependent on a judgment about the meaningfulness of a presented figure and that young children have more difficulty than adults in finding meaningfulness in unfamiliar forms. The decision to store appears to occur automatically, since there was only a small difference between conditions in which Ss were informed or not informed to remember orientation. Part of the difficulty in remembering diagonal orientation may be due to the symmetry of the diagonal forms typically investigated. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

11970. **Margolis, Howard.** (Hofstra U) **The effects of an impulsive or reflective conceptual tempo upon the auditory perceptual, reading readiness, and intelligence test performances of kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1503-1504.

11971. **Markel, William D.** (U Toledo) **An analysis of Piaget's logico-mathematical model for the period of formal operations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5723.

11972. **Markwalder, Winston E.** (U Minnesota) **Susceptibility of reasoning level to change: A study of cognitive stage transition.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7049.

11973. **McGurk, Harry & Jahoda, Gustav.** (U Surrey, Guildford, England) **Pictorial depth perception by children in Scotland and Ghana.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 279-296.—128 Scottish and 80 Ghanaian 4-13 yr old Ss constructed 3-dimensional models representing the size and spatial relationships between figures in pictorial scenes in which 3 depth cues—elevation, texture gradient, and linear perspective—were manipulated. For both samples, size accuracy increased with the amount of depth information available; it also increased with age in the Scottish but not in the Ghanaian sample. Spatial accuracy increased with age in both samples, but was influenced by type of depth cue only in the Scottish sample. Scottish children were more accurate throughout than Ghanaian children. However, the evidence does not support the

view that African children are grossly deficient in perceiving pictorial depth. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11974. McHale, Carol R. (Cornell U) **The development of the semantic concept of action role in preverbal and early verbal infants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5227.

11975. McKeen, Edwin C. (U Oregon) **Measurement of temporal extension in school age children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5724.

11976. McNair, Adrienne J. (New York U) **The acquisition of the comparative in children from three to six.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7733-7734.

11977. Miller, Pamela A. (Syracuse U) **Instructions, imagery, and hierarchical organization in relation to age.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1416-1417.

11978. Nelson, Christine A. (U Maryland) **The influence of touch-pressure cues on the organization of children's figure drawings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7590.

11979. Nunley, Irene M. (U Oklahoma) **A study of the child's ability to understand the concept of function.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5727-5728.

11980. Nytili, Raphael M. (U Illinois) **Intellectual development in the Meru children of Tanzania.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7591-7592.

11981. O'Brien, Eileen A. (St Louis U) **A developmental study of the effect of reading proficiency, format of presentation, sex, and poetry on paralinguistic variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5228.

11982. Osherson, Daniel N. (U Pennsylvania) **Operations underlying certain logical abilities in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4093.

11983. Piaget, Jean & Chatillon, J.-F. (U Geneva, Switzerland) **[Solubility, miscibility, and flotation.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1975(Spr), Vol 43(169), 27-46. Analyzed the causes children attributed to the way in which bodies of matter dissolve and float and how liquids blend. Ss were required to explain (a) how and why bodies of differing density (e.g., sugar, stone, oil) dissolve or float when immersed and (b) nonblending and relative floating of a drop of oil falling into liquids of different density. The behavioral patterns observed were classified in 3 stages during which the Ss progressively dropped their psychomorphic explanations in favor of an analysis of the bodies' properties and their interrelationships. It was found that around age 11, the child built up a system of ratios between weights and volumes from which ensued a true explanation of the phenomena observed. (French & German summaries)—*English summary.*

11984. Ramer, Andrya L. (City U New York) **Syntactic styles and universal aspects of language emergence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1775.

11985. Rayner, Keith & Hagelberg, Ellen M. (Rochester, Ctr for Development, Learning, and Instruc-

tion) **Word recognition cues for beginning and skilled readers.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 444-455.—In 3 experiments with a total of 102 kindergartners, 1st graders, and undergraduates, Ss chose from an array the response alternative that most resembled a nonsense stimulus trigram or quingram. Ss could respond on the basis of individual letter positions or overall word shape. However, word shape was not manipulated independently of the individual letters that comprise the word as in previous studies. Kindergartners and 1st graders who were poor readers showed a more varied pattern of responses than 1st graders who were good readers. (Ss' reading skills were assessed by teachers and by Ss' scores on the Gates-McGinitie Reading Test.) With simple stimuli (trigrams), beginning and skilled readers chose alternatives on the basis of overall shape and the initial letter. With more complex stimuli (quingrams), the skilled readers continued choosing on the basis of word shape and initial letters, but beginning readers only chose on the basis of the 1st letter. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

11986. Redicks, Glen H. (U Florida) **An investigation of cognitive style and conservation ability in first-grade boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7053-7054.

11987. Robert, Madelon & Sinclair, Hermine. (U Genève, Ecole de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Switzerland) **[Active adjustments and transformations: A study of the sequence of behavior of a group of 3-5 yr olds in performing tasks of adjusting size and/or shape.]** (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1974(Spr-Aut), Vol 42(167-168), 425-458.—Presented 4 problem-solving tasks requiring size adjustment to children in 2 groups. One group was given instruction about the task immediately; the other was first allowed to play with the task materials and received instruction about the task activities only if they did not invent the activities themselves (as they often did). All actions and remarks by Ss in the 2 groups were noted and compared. Results made it possible to infer the existence of a nonlinear network of subroutines, constantly modified by the Ss' activity with the objects and by their increasingly refined comprehension of the final desired result. (German summary)—*English summary.*

11988. Sambursky, Joel H. (Hofstra U) **The relationship between socioeconomic status and the vocabulary of Negro kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5175.

11989. Savić, Svenka. (Inst for Linguistics, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia) **Aspects of adult child communication: The problem of question acquisition.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1978(Nov), Vol 5(2), 251-260. Observed a firstborn pair of male and female twins between the ages of 1-3 yrs transcribing maternal during weekly 2-hr sessions in the Ss' home. Analyses were made of adult and children's questions. Findings show (a) a long period of "incubation" during which parents used almost all types of questions prior to the time when the children started producing questions; (b) questions were the most frequent type of utterance in adult speech; (c) the order in which adults asked the children questions did not correspond to the order in which questions appeared in the children's speech, nor did children's frequency of

specific question types correspond in any close way to the adults' frequency, suggesting that factors other than adult speech play an important role in the early acquisition of questions; (d) when the twins did begin to use certain questions, they appeared simultaneously in the speech of both children, and with almost equal frequency, contrasting with earlier findings that the sex factor is dominant. Other findings are discussed. (19 ref) —P. O'Brien.

11990. Schiff, William & Saarni, Carolyn I. (New York U) **Perception and conservation of length: Piaget and Taponier revisited.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 98-106.—Reports a developmental comparison of judgments of length made by 40 5-yr-olds, 40 8-yr-olds, and 40 adults (mean age, 27 yrs). Ss judged relative lengths of lines presented in pairs via animated films both in static views and under several transformation conditions. The secondary illusion found by Piaget was not replicated, but children were superior to adults in judging static unequal-length line pairs. In the transformation conditions, most 8-yr-olds and adults conserved length, whereas most 5-yr-olds did not. For lines that lengthened during displacement, no age differences were found. Results indicate greater interdependence of judging accuracy in the 2 conditions than suggested by Piaget's hypothesis and cast doubt on typical explanations of failure to conserve. Fine-grain analyses of accuracy data suggest that several stimulus factors and age shifts in guessing strategies are involved. —Journal abstract.

11991. Schonfield, David & Wenger, Larry. (U Calgary, Canada) **Age limitation of perceptual span.** *Nature*, 1975(Jan), Vol 253(5490), 377-378.—Requested 5 male and 5 female Ss in each of the age groups 20-30, 40-50, and 60-70 yrs to identify in correct order 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 letters printed in black on a white card. The youngest Ss had the lowest thresholds for all letter groups. The difference between the oldest and the middle-aged Ss was significant only for 5 letters. The oldest Ss required much more time to identify 5 letters than 4 letters. Other results indicate that the limited perceptual span of the elderly was not due primarily to poorer peripheral vision or to output interference. Its major component is more probably a deficit in sensory memory storage. —J. Davis.

11992. Schultz, Norman R. & Hoyer, William J. (Syracuse U) **Feedback effects on spatial egocentrism in old age.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 72-75.—Examined the extent to which perspective-taking feedback and practice reduce the egocentric performance of elderly individuals. 36 61-88 yr old middle-class volunteers were assigned to 1 of 3 conditions: feedback, practice, or control. Either immediately or 2 wks after training, Ss were posttested on measures of spatial egocentrism, fluid intelligence, perceptual speed, and volume conservation. The effect of perspective-taking feedback was to improve scores on the spatial egocentrism task, but this influence did not directly generalize to the other ability measures. Emphasis is placed on the importance of environmental experiential variables in the acquisition and maintenance of cognitive abilities in old age. (20 ref)—Journal abstract.

11993. Sheingold, Karen & Shapiro, Janet. (Cornell U) **Children's verbal rehearsal in a free-recall task.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 169-170.—Predicted that, while the use of categories in rehearsal would increase with age, organized rehearsal would be related to recall accuracy and recall organization for all ages tested. Data from 20 3rd and 20 6th graders confirm the predictions but are inconclusive for 20 kindergartners.

11994. Siegler, Robert S. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Defining the locus of developmental differences in children's causal reasoning.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 512-525.—Conducted 5 experiments with a total of 54 kindergartners and 66 3rd graders to (a) validate R. S. Siegler and R. M. Liebert's (see PA, Vol 52:12051) reported developmental difference in causal reasoning, (b) examine the role of a possible mediating mechanism, and (c) test a number of competing theoretical interpretations. As previously, the regularity of a cause-effect pairing influenced the causal attributions of 8- and 9-yr-olds but not of 5- and 6-yr-olds; results are found not to be artifacts of either a response induced commitment to choosing a particular object or the brevity of the exposure period. The developmental difference also was not explained by discrepant encoding of the term "cause," by memorial deficiencies, or by differences in criteria for drawing causal inferences. Instead, it appears that greater perceptual distractibility prevented the younger children from searching for and finding the temporally invariant relationship hypothesized to be crucial to inferring causality in the experimental situation. (18 ref)—Journal abstract.

11995. Strauss, Sidney. (Tel-Aviv U, Israel) **A reply to Brainerd.** *Cognition*, 1974-75, Vol 3(2), 155-185.—Replicates to C. J. Brainerd's (see PA, Vol 53:2852) criticism of the present author's (see PA, Vol 51:6870) review of the literature on short-term training experiments in the inducing of cognitive development and learning, specifically the organismic-developmental approach. The present author concludes that his original assessment of the literature is sustained. (92 ref)

11996. Tenny, Yvette H. (Cornell U) **The child's conception of organization and recall: The development of cognitive strategies.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5233.

11997. Thieman, Thomas J. (U Illinois) **Imitation and recall of optionally deletable sentences by young children.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 261-269.—Read a set of sentences written in either an expanded or optionally deleted form to 16 4-5 yr olds for imitation and delayed recall. A similar set of sentences was presented for recall to 30 college students. Older children and adults tended to recall the sentences in deleted forms, regardless of their input form. The youngest child, however, recalled the sentences in a fully expanded form, even when they had been presented and imitated in deleted form. Results offer support for the hypothesis of memory for nonlinguistic ideas by both children and adults, as well as a demonstration of D. I. Slobin's (1973) universal operating principle that when children are first gaining control of an optionally

deletable linguistic entity, they will often produce only its full form.—*Journal abstract.*

11998. Townsend, David J. & Erb, Melinda. (Montclair State Coll) **Children's strategies for interpreting complex comparative questions.** *Journal of Child Language*, 1975(Nov), Vol 2(2), 271-277.—Asked questions of 54 3-6 yr olds such as "Which box is Xer than it is Z?", where "Xer" was taller, shorter, fatter, or thinner and "Z" was tall or fat, in the context of 5 rectangles of varying dimensions. For most questions, the largest rectangle was chosen most often as an answer, regardless of the adjectives used. Older Ss often chose the Xest rectangle in the array, indicating interpretation of only the 1st clause of the question. After providing feedback on incorrect answers for the 5-yr-olds, a posttest showed a decrease in frequency of choices of the largest rectangle, no change in frequency of choices of the Xest rectangle, and, for some questions, an increase in the frequency of choices of the correct rectangle. Results are interpreted to mean that the linguistic strategy of attending to the 1st clause is more resistant to change than the more primitive nonlinguistic preference for choosing the largest object without interpreting the sentence.—*Journal abstract.*

11999. Treat, Nancy J. & Reese, Hayne W. (West Virginia U) **Age, pacing, and imagery in paired-associate learning.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 119-124.—18 males and 36 females in each of 2 age groups (mean ages, 29 and 69 yrs) learned highly concrete noun pairs. Anticipation and presentation intervals were manipulated (2 vs 6 sec), and there were no, E-provided, or self-generated imagery instructions. Sex of S and presentation interval had no significant effects. Both age groups benefited from imagery instructions, especially self-generated imagery. With self-generated imagery and the longer anticipation time, the old performed as well as the young; with no-imagery instructions and the shorter anticipation time, the young performed as poorly as the old. With the other combinations of instructions and intervals, the young outperformed the old. Thus, the young needed the longer anticipation time only in the no-imagery condition, but the old needed it to benefit from the imagery instructions. It is concluded that the old are as capable as the young of generating and using imagery when so instructed, although the old require a longer retrieval time. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12000. Vardi, Beverly J. (Yeshiva U) **Verbal, visual and motor cues in perceptual discrimination in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5735.

12001. Wagner, Daniel A. (U Michigan) **The effects of verbal labeling on short-term and incidental memory: A cross-cultural and developmental study.** *Memory & Cognition*, 1975(Nov), Vol 3(6), 595-598.—208 Mexican males and females in 4 age groups (7-8, 10-11, 13-15, and 20-21 yrs) were shown cards depicting familiar animals and objects over 14 trials. Short-term memory was tested with a probed serial recall task on each trial. Incidental memory was tested following the 14 trials. Results are consistent with findings from earlier studies using American Ss: short-term memory improved with age; primacy and recency recall were influenced by both

age and labeling; and the typical inverted U-shaped incidental memory function was found. Verbal labeling apparently aided recall by focusing attention on the relevant items, but such overt labeling also impeded the strategy of verbal rehearsal used by older Ss. Cultural factors appeared to play a limited role; the common element of formal schooling, among both American and Mexican Ss, is suggested as a possible explanation of such cross-cultural similarities.—*Journal abstract.*

12002. Weld, Gary L. (U Florida) **Behavioral correlates of intellectual performance among disadvantaged three-year-old Negro children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7059.

12003. Wyatt, Gail E. (U California, Los Angeles) **The relationship of life changes and locus of control attributions to cognitive aspects of the Black mother-child interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7059-7060.

12004. Wyche, la Monte G. (U Illinois) **Differentiated aspects of conceptualization in experientially disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7603.

12005. Zaichkowsky, Leonard D. (U Toledo) **The development of perceptual-motor sequencing ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5701.

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12006. Banks, Marshall D. (U Illinois) **Interactive effects of conceptual development of parents and teachers on enhancing creativity in children and conditions of home play.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7870-7871.

12007. Bearison, David J. (Clark U) **Social codes and perspective taking: Communicative effectiveness in the children of person and position oriented mothers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5217.

12008. Blois, Peter. (New York Psychoanalytic Inst, NY) **The genealogy of the ego ideal.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 43-88.—Discusses the development of the ego ideal during adolescence and presents illustrative case examples. It is suggested that adolescence, with its openness, fluidity, and proclivity for high ideals is a particularly good period in which to study this concept. (47 ref)

12009. Blumenfeld, Phyllis C. (U California, Los Angeles) **The development of materialistic values during middle childhood.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7036.

12010. Breyspraak, Linda M. (Duke U) **The impact of achievement on the self concept in middle- and older-aged adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7338-7339.

12011. Chewning, Betty A. (U Wisconsin) **Age and sex differences related to the development of altruism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5163.

12012. Cipolloni, M. V. & Stame, S. (U Bologna, Inst of Psychology, Italy) **[Aspects of sexual role development in kindergarten and first grade children.]** (*Italian Rivista di Psicologia*, 1972(Jul), Vol 66(3-4), 201-232.—Reports in detail a study of the sexual role-develop-

ment process in children 3-11 yrs old. The data suggest that young girls achieve a premature sexual role due to strong sociocultural expectations and requests. Until about 6 or 8 yrs of age, the prevailing role is that of "good boy" or "good girl." The sexual role seems to emerge at about 8 yrs; in girls as a gradual extension of the previous role, but in boys more sharply and suddenly.—*English summary.*

12013. Coleman, Deborah D. (Ohio State U) **Family building for adolescents: A model of developmental learning tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6972.

12014. Cornejo, Walter. (U Nacional del Centrodol Peru, Huancayo) **[The personality of Quechua peasant children and adolescents.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 347-356.—Explored the personality characteristics of 217 Quechua children 6-11 yrs old and 153 adolescents 12-18 yrs old in the Peruvian Andes, using the Draw-A-Man Test and field observations. Six variables were studied and it was found that children were passive and adolescents were active. (English summary) (39 ref)—*English summary.*

12015. Davids, Anthony (Ed). (Brown U) **Child personality and psychopathology: Current topics.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. ix, 256 p.—Presents 6 papers which provide a survey of progress being made in theory and research on personality development and psychopathology in children and youth. Topics include the relationship between mothering and cognitive development in firstborn Black male infants, TV's prosocial effects on personality, psychological factors in childhood asthma, and characteristics of minimal brain dysfunction, hyperkinesis, and complex therapy.

12016. Endo, Todd I. (Harvard U) **The relevance of Kohlberg's stages of moral development to research in political socialization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7041.

12017. Geller, Joseph J. (Private practice, New York, NY) **Developmental symbiosis.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 8(1), 10-12.—Contents that developmental symbiosis is a significant phenomenon involving the relationship between mother and child. The effect of symbiotic psychopathology is one factor, but only one, among the many determinants of the individual's ultimate personality pattern.—*M. L. Hogan.*

12018. Goldings, Herbert J. (Harvard U, Medical School, Boston) **Jump-rope rhymes and the rhythm of latency development in girls.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 431-450.—Examines the phenomenology of jump-rope games in an attempt to show how this specific play articulates some of the basic issues of psychological development in females during the latency period.

12019. Jones, Judith A. (Kent State U) **Attributional and perceptual style correlates characteristic of level of moral maturity among a group of high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5719.

12020. Kahn, Charlotte & Piorkowski, Geraldine. (National Psychological Assn for Psychoanalysis, New York, NY) **Conditions promoting creativity in group rearing of children.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 231-255.—A review of the literature on the

environmental conditions that promote creativity indicates that the conditions are not intrinsic to either the nuclear family or to the group-rearing model of living. Topics treated include personality characteristics of creative individuals, identification with the parent, and regression. (56 ref)

12021. Khatena, Joe. (Marshall U) **Imagination imagery of children and the production of analogy.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 310-315.—Used the Onomatopoeia and Images test to analyze the imagery responses of 248 school children, Grades 3-12, who had standard scores of 66 or above on originality. The simple, direct images were most frequently produced, boys excelling somewhat in the production of complex imagery. Peak production ages of complex images were 12 for boys and 13 for girls.—*J. C. Gowan.*

12022. Konle, Carolyn W. (U Wisconsin) **Sex role socialization and instrumentality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6771.

12023. Kuhn, Deanna. (California State U, Fullerton) **Short-term longitudinal evidence for the sequentiality of Kohlberg's early stages of moral judgment.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 162-166.—Investigated (a) how the reliability of an instrument for assessing developmental stages is established and (b) the relation between reliability and sequentiality of the stages. It is argued that reliability of the instrument cannot be established directly by traditional methods but must be inferred from a validation of the stage sequence. Short-term longitudinal data were obtained for 50 5-8 yr olds on the Kohlberg Moral Judgment Interview. For each of 2 6-mo intervals, it was not possible to reject the null hypothesis that progressive change and regressive change were equally likely. Over 1 yr, however, significant progressive change was found, most of which consisted of slight advancements toward the next stage in Kohlberg's sequence. It is argued that the considerable short-term fluctuation obtained may be due either to measurement error or to genuine fluctuation in the individual's judgment.—*Journal abstract.*

12024. Lalanne, J. **[An approach to the study of moral development.]** (Fren) *Revue de Psychologie Appliquée*, 1975, Vol 25(3), 127-148.—Reviews current research on methodologies for clarifying moral values. A method using Socratic dialogue between student and teacher is proposed to enable young people to clarify their ethical positions and to justify their viewpoint. 6 stages of moral development are outlined: punishment-obedience, relative satisfaction, interpersonal accord, "law and order," legal social contract, and universal ethical principles. Autonomous morality seems to develop between ages 12-16, but is related to cultural values, individual intelligence, and religious affiliation. V. Frankl and R. Assagioli are favorably cited as recognizing a nosological dimension of personality which is different from biological and psychological factors. (59 ref)—*K. J. Hartman.*

12025. Mahler, Margaret S. (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Masters Children's Ctr, Yeshiva U) **Symbiosis and individuation: The psychological birth of the human infant.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 89-106. Argues that the psychological birth of the normal human infant occurs when the toddler achieves a

premature concept of himself as a separate individual following a period of psychological oneness with the mother. Implications for the appearance of psychosis and other psychopathology as a result of failures in this developmental process are considered. (27 ref)

12026. McEachern, Lilly V. (U Illinois) **An investigation of the relationships between self-esteem, the power motives, and democratic, authoritarian, or laissez-faire home atmosphere.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5724.

12027. Moessinger, Pierre. (U Genève, Faculté des Sciences économiques et sociales, Switzerland) **[Developmental study of exchange and bargaining.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 119-124.—Observed children's behavior in the exchange of electric cars and the batteries needed to make the cars run. 60 Ss were paired within age groups 4-6, 7-10, and 12-15 yrs. One child was given 3 cars without batteries, the other, 3 batteries. In the youngest group, the exchange consisted chiefly of giving and taking, with little regard for inequality of gain or correspondence of the result to expressed preferences. 7-12 yr old Ss appeared to exhibit a cooperative strategy, some behaving as if the unequal result had in some measure modified their attitude toward the toys. The child ending up with only 1 functioning car, for example, might say he did not care much for playing with cars. These children did not seem to comprehend the leverage each had against the other, even when the E suggested one could break off the exchange. In contrast, some Ss in the oldest group showed an understanding of the extortion principle, proposing a 2 for 1 exchange and threatening to stop bargaining. However, none carried out the threat. (English abstract)—E. Brown.

12028. Moore, Shirley G. & Bulbulian, K. Naomi. (U Minnesota, Inst of Child Development) **The effects of contrasting styles of adult-child interaction on children's curiosity.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 171-172. Data from 40 nursery school children show that Ss in the presence of an aloof, critical adult were less likely to display incidental task-related curiosity and exploratory behavior, had longer latencies before beginning to explore, and were less inclined to venture guesses as to the identity of objects than Ss in the presence of a friendly, supportive adult.

12029. Moriarty, Alice E. & Toussie, Poyl W. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, KS) **Adolescence in a time of transition.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(5), 391-408. Presents conclusions based on a longitudinal study of 54 adolescent Ss. In the past, the adolescent was preparing for an established society, and the concept of "adjustment" was important, but the adolescent of today, preparing for life in a constantly changing world, must place more emphasis on himself. His task becomes one of coping, which emphasizes internal balance and lacks the aspects of concession implied by "adjustment." Coping implies realistic perception and awareness, with a minimum of ideological restriction and distortion. Adolescents can be divided into 2 groups: sensors and censors. Sensors stubbornly rely on, develop, and sharpen their senses in order to see the world and their lives as accurately as possible and eventually come to an overall picture of what is

happening. Censors rely on the traditional views handed down to them. In order not to be confused by a changing world, they place their senses at the service of the views they have inherited and, thus, always interpret reality before they deal with it. (27 ref)—J. Z. Elias.

12030. Morrison, James K. (State U New York, Albany) **A developmental study of moral judgment as person perception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5201-5202.

12031. Murphy, Lois B. & Moriarty, Alice E. (Children's Hosp, Washington, DC) **Vulnerability, coping and growth from infancy to adolescence.** New Haven, CT: Yale U Press, 1976. xxiii, 460 p. \$20.—Describes how a group of children, observed at the Menninger Foundation from birth through adolescence, attempted to deal with internal and external stresses, and how the stress often promoted growth. Medical, psychological, and psychiatric data regarding the group are presented and analyzed.

12032. Ohsako, Toshio. (Michigan State U) **Race awareness in eight, ten, and twelve year old boys.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1508.

12033. Perron, R. (Fondation Vallée, Lab d'Etude Génétique de la Personnalité, Gentilly, France) **[Elaborations of narrative responses to the DPI (Dynamic Persons and Images) Test: The organization of the human universe.]** (Fren) *Revue de Psychologie Appliquée*, 1975, Vol 25(3), 149-187.—Continues a previous article (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 6) on clinical utilization of R. Perron's projective test. Refinements are reported in research on how children 5-14 yrs old identify with literary heroes. Findings tend to support Freudian concepts of the stages of psychosexual development.—K. J. Hartman.

12034. Pick, Lotte L. (Columbia U) **An exploratory study of curiosity in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7053.

12035. Sagl, Abraham & Hoffman, Martin L. (U Michigan) **Empathic distress in the newborn.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 175-176.—A study with 34-hr-old infants replicated previous findings with 70-hr-old Ss which show that infants cry to the sound of another newborn's cry and that the cry is a response to the vocal properties of the other's cry. Ss exposed to the newborn cry cried significantly more often than those exposed to silence and those exposed to a synthetic newborn cry of the same intensity.

12036. Sameroff, Arnold. (U Rochester) **Transactional models in early social relations.** *Human Development*, 1975, Vol 18(1-2), 68-79. Maintains that predictions of developmental outcomes based on early assessments of the child have proven inadequate. Development consists of a series of stage-like restructurings of behavior as the child advances through life. Continuities in exceptional behavior generally do not bridge these stages unless those exceptional behaviors are maintained by an exceptional caretaking environment. Such exceptional caretaking can be related to a mother's cognitive inability to make developmental sense of the behavior of her child. A sequence of negative transactions can be started when an infant is seen as being abnormal either through his history, appearance, or behavior. The parent

who makes this concrete attribution will treat the child in such a way as to create a self-fulfilling prophecy. Research must be directed at the variety of ways that parental levels of cognizing influence their perceptions of their offspring, which perceptions in turn influence their behavior toward their offspring. Dialectical interpretations offer a new tool for understanding the contradictions that motivate cognitive change. (29 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12037. Scholtz, Gert J. (U Illinois) **Environmental novelty and complexity as determinants of children's play.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5738-5739.

12038. Toner, Ignatius J. (U Wisconsin) **Developmental investigation of the role of social models in resistance to deviation in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5233.

12039. Vanden Bosch, Marlin. (U Iowa) **The effect of self-selected movies, popular songs, and books on selected high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5735.

12040. Waller, Manfred. (U Mannheim, W Germany) **[Direct and indirect attention span as facilitators of shaping preschool children's social expectations through observational learning.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(4), 225-240.—Employed the developmental course of stimulus selection strategies to test 2 hypotheses: (a) pre-experimental establishment of an attention set can be set; (b) addition of an attention-focusing attribute to the stimulus material facilitates the process of inducing social expectation through observational learning. 64 children 4-5 yrs old observed social interactions following the norm of symmetrical exchange, demonstrated by motion pictures. Frequency of social expectations corresponding to this norm, postexperimentally confirmed both hypotheses. (English summary) (17 ref)—*R. Scott*.

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

12041. Ardoino, Jacques. **[On psychosociology: Essay on the ambiguities and import of a practice.]** (Fren) *Connexions*, 1975, No 13, 55-76.

12042. Azát, Issa Y. (U Southern California) **The nonreturning Arab student: A study in the loss of human resources.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7034-7035.

12043. Becker, Ernest. **Escape from evil.** New York, NY: Free Press, 1975. xix, 188 p. \$9.95.—Examines in depth the reality of evil in human nature and posits that it is fear of death that drives man. Man's urge to transcend this fear through culturally standardized heroics are argued to be at the root of human evil. The evolution of inequality and the nature of social evil are discussed.

12044. Bradshaw, Alfred D. (Syracuse U) **The social construction of suicide rates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6775.

12045. Britt, David W. & Tittle, Charles R. (Florida Atlantic U) **Crime rates and police behavior: A test of two hypotheses.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2),

441-451.—Analyzed the relationship of arrest rates for serious and minor crimes to test 2 contrasting hypotheses about police conduct: (a) the displacement hypothesis which suggests an inverse relationship between arrest for serious crimes and arrest for minor crimes and (b) the dragnet hypothesis which postulates a positive relationship between serious and minor arrests. Data were obtained from 1971 and 1972 arrest statistics in 261 Florida municipalities. Results of a regression analysis using lagged variables in a system of difference equations support a dragnet interpretation of police behavior (i.e., that when police are constrained by legal rules and other contingencies they must rely largely on arrests for minor crimes as a means of managing serious offenses) and discount the displacement hypothesis. Data also indicate that the relationship between arrest rates and minor and major offenses achieves stability over time. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12046. Campbell, Donald T. (Northwestern U) **On the conflicts between biological and social evolution and between psychology and moral tradition.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Dec), Vol 30(12), 1103-1126.—Reports the APA Presidential address delivered at the Chicago convention, August 1975. Urban humanity is considered as a product of both biological and social evolution. Evolutionary genetics shows that when there is genetic competition among the cooperators (as for humans but not for the social insects), great limitations are placed upon the degree of socially useful, individually self-sacrificial altruism that biological evolution can produce. Human urban social complexity is a product of social evolution and has had to counter with inhibitory moral norms the biological selfishness which genetic competition has continually selected. Because the issues are so complex and the available data are so un compelling, all of this should be interpreted more as a challenge to an important new area for psychological research than as established conclusions. It is emphasized, however, that these are important issues to which psychology should give much greater attention, and that scientific reasons exist for believing that there can be profound system wisdom in the belief systems our social tradition has provided us with. (3½ p ref)—*Author abstract*.

12047. Covell, William D. (U Florida) **A value profile of American college students of the nineteen-sixties.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6995.

12048. Denzau, Arthur T. (Washington U, St Louis) **Majority voting and general economic equilibrium: A synthesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7451.

12049. Feather, Norman T. (Flinders U, Australia) **Values in education and society.** New York, NY: Free Press, 1975. xi, 350 p. \$14.95.—Discusses educational, societal, and cross-cultural value systems; value differences between age, sex, and income groups; and values of special groups (e.g., student activists, juvenile offenders, and immigrants); and emphasizes particularly the "ecology of values"—how different value systems interact with each other.

12050. Fleischman, William A. (Iowa State U) **Social intervention and audience delineation: An application of**

multiple discriminant function analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6759.

12051. Gregory, C. Jane. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Changes in superstitious beliefs among college women.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 939-944.—348 university students responded to a mailed questionnaire concerning Ss' belief in superstition. Results show that females held more superstitions than males. Today's beliefs seem less concerned with deterministic viewpoints of life, animistic roles of nature, and supernatural happenings, but more inclined towards personal manifestations. Although comparisons with other studies over a 50-yr interval suggested changes in strengths of support for these beliefs, the inclusion and endorsement of sport by females best exemplified the changing nature of superstition in society. It appears that the school rather than home environment provides the source for these beliefs. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12052. Hendrix, George E. (Case Western Reserve U) **Stye of social issue behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7328-7329.

12053. Hittelman, Eugene L. (Columbia U) **The effect of the subject's expectation of the experiment upon performance in the experiment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7044-7045.

12054. Horowitz, Irving L. & Katz, James E. (Rutgers State U) **Social science and public policy in the United States.** New York, NY: Praeger, 1975. xiv, 187 p. \$5.95.—Examines universal problems faced by social science in relationship to public policy, emphasizing problems of openness, publicity, legitimization, reward, the work ambiance, funding, information dissemination, and implementation of policies. Trend data, case study materials, and ethnographic reports are used to examine attitudes of policy makers toward social scientists and vice versa.

12055. Hummel, Ralph P. (John Jay Coll of Criminal Justice, City U New York) **Psychology of charismatic followers.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 759-770.—Posits that an operational psychological definition of charisma is possible on the basis of Freud's projection theory. This shows that (a) the social sources of charisma lie in object loss, (b) the intense love of the follower for the leader is the result of projection, and (c) the experience of the leader's qualities as uncanny is the result of the follower's inability to make his conscious aware of the unconsciously undertaken projection. Three cases are examined: those of the followers of pre-Exile Judaic prophets, of Jesus, and of Adolf Hitler. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12056. Kincaid, Don L. (Michigan State U) **Communication networks, locus of control, and family planning among migrants to the periphery of Mexico City.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6105.

12057. Koldjeski, Helen D. (Indiana U) **A test of Scheff's theory of being mentally ill.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6760-6761.

12058. Marjoribanks, Kevin & Josefowitz, Nina. (U Adelaide, Australia) **Kerlinger's theory of social attitudes: An analysis.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol

37(3, Pt 1), 819-823.—460 British 17-yr-old secondary school students completed 3 social attitudes questionnaires. From 2nd-order factor analysis the findings suggest that the aggregate structure of social attitudes is not basically unidimensional and bipolar but rather dualistic, which provides support for a theory of the structure of social attitudes developed by F. N. Kerlinger.—*Journal abstract*.

12059. Markowski, Edward M. (Florida State U) **A comparison of sociocultural characteristics and personality traits of cohabiting and legally married males and females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6771-6772.

12060. McNelly, Philip K. (Texas A&M U) **Leisure behavior patterns: A study of residents in the lower Brazos Valley of Texas.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7892.

12061. Miale, Florence R. & Selzer, Michael. **The Nuremberg mind: The psychology of the Nazi leaders.** New York, NY: Quadrangle, 1976. xiv, 302 p. \$10.95.—Analyzes in detail the responses to the Rorschach of 16 Nazi leaders tried at Nuremberg, with a briefer report on the Rorschach of A. Eichmann. The contention of a few psychologists that the central Nazi leadership was composed of "normal, ordinary people" is strongly disputed.

12062. Newman, Graeme R. (State U New York, Albany) **Toward a transnational classification of crime and deviance.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 297-315.—Constructed a Norm Resistance Scale to measure 4 main aspects of deviance perception: the respondent's definition of the act as criminal or deviant, the intensity of the respondent's reaction, his preferences for official societal sanctions, and his general opinion concerning decriminalization. The scale was administered to urban and rural samples from 5 countries selected to represent a diverse array of political, social, economic, and cultural factors ($N = 1,848$). Evidence was found for general agreement concerning the extent to which the control of a wide variety of deviant acts might be resisted. However, when cross-cultural comparisons were made for specific acts, wide differences were found both across countries and within countries, and the cross-country differences were the greater. Factor analysis was used to investigate similarity in underlying structure of deviance perception across countries. Although data are not conclusive, they suggest that 2 important factors, deviance protest and moral indignation, were operating on differing levels across all countries. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12063. Petersen, Karen K. & Dutton, Jeffrey E. (American U) **Centrality, extremity, intensity: Neglected variables in research on attitude-behavior consistency.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 393-414.—A review of 28 recent reports of research on the attitude-behavior relationship indicates a consistent neglect of theoretical formulations specifying the relevance of object centrality, attitude extremity, and attitude intensity for understanding attitude-behavior consistency. Yet, bits and pieces of relevant data gleaned from these reports plus the results of a secondary analysis of data gathered in 1969-1970 from some 19,000 members of the 1966 cohort of college freshmen point clearly to the

conclusion that these variable properties of attitude merit most careful consideration in attitude-behavior research. They suggest that the failure of past empirical investigations to support the assumption, central to the work of many scholars and practitioners, that attitudes are important keys to understanding behavior may be due to this gap between research and theory. (3 p ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12064. Pettigrew, Thomas. (Harvard U) **The cold structural inducements to integration.** *Urban Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 8(2), 137-144.—Proposes 5 political and 8 educational conditions which might produce an increase in well-being among Black Americans greater than the limited increase that took place between 1954 and 1974. School desegregation and integration are distinguished, and it is suggested that the latter would be enhanced by (a) racial equality in access to the physical and social resources of the schools, (b) classroom desegregation, (c) abolition of nonflexible ability grouping, (d) adequate school services and remedial training, (e) commencement of desegregation in early grades, (f) interracial staffs, (g) substantial percentages of Blacks within institutions, and (h) distinguishing between issues of race and class through enrollment of both middle- and working-class Blacks as well as Whites.—*B. M. Anthony*.

12065. Sullivan, James P. (Wayne State U) **The effects of subsidized housing on Black families of low and moderate income.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7473-7474.

12066. Urban, Stanley T. (Southern Illinois U) **Weber, Durkheim and Freud: A study of charismatic authority.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6130.

12067. Whitaker, Sandra L. (Michigan State U) **Sex differences in self-esteem as a function of assigned masculine and feminine characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1973.

12068. Williams, Thomas R. (Ed). **Socialization and communication in primary groups.** The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton Publishers, 1975. xi, 469 p. \$24.50.—Presents papers dealing with (a) various features of the socialization process, (b) selected aspects of the process of communication, and (c) the human individual as a locus of culture. The thesis is developed that "culture" springs from a continuous interaction between forces within the individual and social forces external to him.

12069. Zaidi, S. M. (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Psychology in the service of the nation.** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 8(1-2), 3-24.—Surveys research areas in which psychologists' recommendations can be profitably used for national development in Pakistan. An understanding of 4 areas is emphasized as central for psychological research: (a) cultural orientation, (b) value orientation, (c) child-rearing techniques, and (d) national stereotypes. Some of the research findings in these areas are discussed. Religiousness, authoritarianism, and traditionalism are noted to be dominant features of Pakistani character and culture. Similarly, in child rearing, obedience is identified as the important target and the use of negative incentive is the dominant technique. Studies of stereotypes reveal that Pakistanis consider themselves religious, simple, and

peace-loving, but Indians are seen most unfavorably. (17 ref)—*M. Akhtar*

Social Structure & Social Roles

12070. Biechy, Patrick M. (New York U) **The concepts of the self in relation to the concepts of rites of passage: An application of George Herbert Mead's theory of the self.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7881.

12071. Bond, Michael H.; Nakazato, Hiroaki & Shiraishi, Daisuke. (Chinese U, Hong Kong) **Universality and distinctiveness in dimensions of Japanese person perception.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 346-357.—Assessed dimensions of Japanese person perception, using W. I. Norman's (1963) method and stimulus materials. These dimensions were then compared statistically with results from similar studies involving Ss from the US and the Philippines. 91 Japanese undergraduates and students from the US grouped the same behaviors into the 5 factors of extraversion, good-naturedness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and culture. For all 3 populations, the same behavior descriptions were grouped together to form the high variance dimensions of extraversion, good-naturedness, and conscientiousness. The factors of emotional stability and culture, however, appear to be construed in culturally specific ways. Differences in the relative strength of the 1st 3 factors across the 3 cultures are discussed, with the prominence of the extraversion factor in Japan being related to the importance of relative status in Japanese society.—*Journal abstract*.

12072. Buff, Stephen A. (Northwestern U) **Labeling, teenage careers and adult socialization among White working class youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6118.

12073. Caminsky, Irving. (Columbia U) **Person perception: An investigation of college students' impressions of the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7578-7579.

12074. Diamond, Stanley. (New School for Social Research, New York, NY) **Personality dynamics in an Israeli collective: A psychohistorical analysis of two generations.** *History of Childhood Quarterly: The Journal of Psychohistory*, 1975(Sum), Vol 3(1), 1-41.—Posits that the kibbutz can be understood only with reference to the Eastern European background of the Vatikim, the veteran settlers. The profoundly felt rejection of certain features of Shtetl life served as a primary source of values. It is noted that discontinuity between kibbutz and Shtetl is radical but not total. To obtain a portrait of the modal personalities of the major groups at Kfar Avodah, the services of a Israeli psychologist trained in the Rorschach test were used. The older Sabras, 2 deviant Sabras, and the younger Sabras are described.—*R. D. Nance*.

12075. Easto, Patrick C. (Syracuse U) **Status inconsistency, voluntary associations and anomia: Additive and interaction effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6756.

12076. Glamser, Francis D. (Middle Tennessee State U) **Determinants of a positive attitude toward retirement.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1),

104-107.—Investigated the possibility that attitude toward retirement is better understood as resulting from the worker's realistic appraisal of the type of retirement experience which he can expect than as part of a general value orientation stressing the worker role. Questionnaire data from 70 male industrial workers age 60 and over indicate that workers who can expect a positive retirement experience in terms of finances, friends, social activity, and level of preparedness are likely to have a positive attitude toward retirement. No relationship was found between commitment to work and attitude toward retirement.—*Journal abstract.*

12077. Goyder, John C. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Canada) **Subjective social class identification and objective socio-economic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7343-7344.

12078. Joyce, Thomas D. (Cornell U) **An exploratory study of the relationships between welfare dependency and the attitudinal characteristics of welfare mothers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7362.

12079. McKinney, Thearon T. (U Georgia) **Social organization among adolescent males in a summer camp environment: An ethological approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6124.

12080. Morgan, Carolyn S. (U Oklahoma) **Support for the goals of the Women's Rights Movement among college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6107.

12081. Neumann, Charles P. **Success today: Achievement without happiness.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 103-106.—Expresses concern that the human being as an individual may be facing extinction in our society where success is the prime goal of life and is measured only in terms of position, prestige, and money. Big business and mass production are losing sight of inventive and creative individuals. The success of "Mr. Executive" in a corporate environment depends on hard work, meeting and beating the competition, and he ultimately follows the "success" path of more cars, more houses, and suburban living. He is not allowed to express his individuality by admitting any weaknesses or differences, and by his 5th decade his achievement is without happiness.—A. S. Kulkarni.

12082. Otto, Luther B. (U Wisconsin) **Earlier career alienation and socioeconomic attainments of a rural population.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6747.

12083. Rooney, James F. (Catholic U of America, School of Social Services) **Friendship and disaffiliation among the skid row population.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 82-88.—Personal relationships of skid row men have been described in terms of disaffiliation and replacement of friends. Analysis of social relationships of 304 skid row residents (mean age, 54-55 yrs) upheld the theory of replacement. There was, however, a decline in the number of friends reported after age 70, which generally coincided with 20 yrs residence in the area. The loss of relationships was more closely associated with length of residence than with age. Qualitative measures of personal relationships indicate no major association between sociability and length of

residence but a small association with advancing age. The proportions of friendless men desiring either friends or casual acquaintances were not related to either age or length of residence. Findings fail to uphold the disaffiliation hypothesis of aging and run counter to the postulate of loss of need for meaningful personal relationships with increased exposure to the life of an outcast. (23 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

12084. Siegler, Ilene C. (Syracuse U) **Threats to external validity in survey research with the elderly: The effects of selective drop-out on health, morale, social relations and environmental circumstances.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5175-5176.

12085. Singh, Sheo N. (Magadh U, Inst of Behavioural Sciences, Bodh Gaya, India) **Caste-differences and adjustment problems.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 134-141.—Examined differences in adjustment problems due to the social caste system in India in 591 urban, 199 semi-urban, and 148 rural 9-14 yr old Indian males. Ss were administered a Hindi version of Mooney's Problem Checklist. Caste-wise analysis on all the 7 areas of adjustment reveals that urban Ss were less prone to differential caste-influences and prejudices and, thus, there was practically no significant difference in mean problems of adjustment for different caste-comparisons. In semi-urban and rural areas the same trend was observed. It seems that in urban and rural areas of India the caste-restrictions are losing their grip and social distance is being reduced. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12086. Stephens, Brenda J. (Wayne State U) **Loners, losers, and lovers: A sociological study of the aged tenants of a slum hotel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7352.

12087. Taran, Richard B. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The freedom to choose one's work in an alternate life style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5177-5178.

12088. Teaff, Joseph D. (Columbia U) **Impact of age integration of public housing projects upon elderly tenant well-being.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5739.

12089. Teters, Joyce E. (Ball State U) **The values of three male Caucasian populations: Convicted felons, factory workers and undergraduate college students as determined by the Study of Values and selection of reference persons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6988.

12090. Traver, Harold H. (U California, Santa Barbara) **The theory and practice of incest.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6136-6137.

12091. Yancik, Rosemary P. (St Louis U) **Social psychological factors in the organization of health behavior among the elderly.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6132.

12092. York, William L. (U of the Pacific) **Change in power locus perception and alienation through participation in a community action program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7355.

12093. Zabor, Charles W. (U Mississippi) **Status satisfaction with the status quo and helping behavior**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5179.

12094. Zartman, I. William. (New York U) **The 50% solution: How to bargain successfully with hijackers, strikers, bosses, oil magnates, Arabs, Russians, and other worthy opponents in this modern world.** Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1976. x, 549 p. \$3.95.—Discusses negotiation theory and its application in national and international business and politics, and in labor relations. Chapters on negotiating with airplane hijackers and on rules and negotiations in a psychiatric hospital are included.

Culture & Ethnology & Religion

12095. Beaulieu, David L. (U Minnesota) **An analysis of differences in the perception of information needs among American Indian students in two selected Indian reservation communities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6936.

12096. Berlyne, D. E. (U Toronto, Canada) **Extension to Indian subjects of a study of exploratory and verbal responses to visual patterns.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 316-330.—Used procedures previously carried out with Ugandan and Canadian Ss in a study by D. Berlyne et al (1974) to study the responses of 30 illiterate Indian villagers (age range, 20-45) and 30 Indian undergraduates. The stimulus material consisted of line drawings sampling a number of complexity and incongruity variables. The procedures involved (a) recording of looking time, (b) paired-comparison preference, and (c) ratings on 7 scales. Although there were differences among groups of Ss, there were also similarities, which in some cases were quite striking. In all groups, Ss, particularly urban individuals, tended to look longer at the more complex and incongruous patterns. Findings suggest that assessments of exploratory behavior and other measures of interest to experimental aesthetics have some cross-cultural validity.—*Journal abstract.*

12097. Chilungu, Simeon W. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of health and cultural variants in an industrial community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1297.

12098. De Grys, Mary S. (New School for Social Research) **Women's role in a north coast fishing village in Peru: A study in male-dominance and female-subordination.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1297-1298.

12099. Glock, Charles Y.; Wuthnow, Robert; Piliavin, Jane A. & Spencer, Metta. (U California, Berkeley) **Adolescent prejudice.** New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1975. xviii, 229 p. \$12.50.—Examines the belief that interreligious and interracial contact breaks down prejudices and religious and racial stereotypes, creates opportunities for friendship across religious and racial lines, and generates norms of tolerance. However, data from American 8th, 10th, and 12th graders and their teachers show that both racial prejudice and antisemitism are rampant in these age groups. Causes, solutions, and implications for educators are discussed.

12100. Hunsberger, Bruce E. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Religious denomination, education, and university students' reported agreement with parents'**

religious beliefs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7329.

12101. Johnson, Colleen L. & Johnson, Frank A. (Syracuse U) **Interaction rules and ethnicity: The Japanese and Caucasians in Honolulu.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 452-466.—Notes that the concept of ethnicity has traditionally embraced varying customs, structures, languages, attitudes, histories, and ideologies. More recently, ethnic identification has been studied as it sets boundaries between diverse subcultures. This report examines ethnicity as a function of distinctive interaction rules in encounters both within and outside the Japanese-American community in Hawaii. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with mothers in 104 families and 50 informants about the normative and behavioral content of relationships within their social networks. Cost and reward criteria derived from exchange theory are related to interaction rules in an effort to account for dissonance in inter-ethnic communication. (2% ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12102. Jones, Joseph A. (U Maryland) **The effects of subculture upon the aggressive behavior of Black college athletes under stress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7026-7027.

12103. Klippel, Margot D. (U Auckland, New Zealand) **Measurement of intelligence among three New Zealand ethnic groups.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 365-376.—Administered a battery of intelligence tests, consisting of both psychometric and Piagetian instruments, to 60 5-yr-old children from 3 New Zealand ethnic groups—Maori, Samoan, and Pakeha—within 1 mo of their commencing school. Maoris and Samoans are members of the Polynesian race, while Pakehas are persons of predominantly European descent. In general there were few significant differences between the groups, except on some subtests involving expressive language. It appeared that the sex variable confounded patterns of performances, with the Polynesian male groups generally performing at a higher (but not necessarily significant) level than the Polynesian female groups, and the Pakeha groups showing a reverse pattern of female superiority. The low intercorrelations of the tests suggested a wide variety of skills being sampled. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12104. Kutner, Nancy G. (Emory U) **Alternative implications of job-based coracism for Black voluntary association involvement.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 337-344.—Examined J. C. Ross and R. H. Wheeler's (1971) hypothesis that "the greater the coracism, the greater the voluntary association membership" and that a relationship between coracism and association joining exists only among white-collar workers. In the present study, data on job-based coracism (the presence of Black coworkers and superiors) was obtained from 234 female heads of households during a survey of living patterns among 501 disadvantaged Black families in Texas. Analysis showed that job-based coracism was inversely related to Ss' voluntary association joining. Although this finding contradicts the hypothesized direct relationship between these variables, Ross and Wheeler's data from their Florida study also did not consistently support their hypothesis. Possible interpretations are offered, includ-

ing the view that joining may be compensatory for Black workers who lack coracialism.—*Journal abstract.*

12105. Lewis, Bob D. (William Carey Coll) **Birth order and religiosity.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 809-810.—The hypothesis that, because of their high need affiliation, dependency, and conformity, firstborns would be more religious than later-born individuals was not supported in a study with students from a church-affiliated college. The homogeneity of the Ss was a critical factor.

12106. Montgomery, Sallie M. & Montgomery, Robert L. (U Missouri, Rolla) **Religious practice and orthodoxy among Catholic students as a function of parents' beliefs and religious training.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 706.—Questionnaire results in a random sample of Catholic college students suggest a strong familial influence upon religious beliefs and behaviors among these Ss.

12107. Rogers, Susan K. & Ross, Abraham S. (U Toronto, Scarborough Coll, Canada) **A cross-cultural test of the Maluma-Takete phenomenon.** *Perception*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 105-106.—Individuals of the Songe tribe of the Northern District of Papua New Guinea did not correctly identify the abstract line figures of the Maluma-Takete test, indicating that the expressive characteristics of the figures are not universal.

12108. Sanada, Takaaki & Norbeck, Edward. (Shizuoka U, Japan) **Prophecy continues to fail: A Japanese sect.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 331-345.—Describes a Japanese sect headed by a prophet-founder and the reactions of both its members and the prophet when an earthquake prophesied by him in 1974 failed to materialize. The prophet unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide and later disbanded the sect. The Japanese circumstances are compared with accounts of similar cases of unfulfilled prophecies in the US which are reported to have led to greater faith among the prophets' followers, a reaction that has been interpreted on the basis of a theory of cognitive dissonance. Similarities and differences in the Japanese and US cases are noted, and suggestions are made for adapting the original formulation of interpretive theory for application to non-US cases and general cross-cultural use.—*Journal abstract.*

12109. Sheils, Dean. (U Wisconsin, Lacrosse) **Toward a unified theory of ancestor worship: A cross-cultural study.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 427-440.—Examined the antecedents of ancestor worship both as to its occurrence and type (otiose, active, or supportive ancestor worship). Data from 114 societies show that the complexity of conjugal formation and the degree of emphasis on tracing descent through one parental line affect the degree to which the ancestors are believed to be active in human life. (21 ref)

12110. Thompson, Larry E. (W Virginia U) **Cultural differences in nonverbal communication with emphasis on Black-White differences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6988-6989.

12111. Toomer, Jethro W. (Temple U) **Ingroup identification and outgroup relations: A study of Black identification and its relationship to outgroup attitudes and willingness to associate with outgroup members.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-A, Pt 1), 4893-4894.

12112. Vasquez, Albert M. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Race and culture variables in the acceptance-rejection attitudes of parents of mentally retarded children in the lower socioeconomic class.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6774.

12113. Williamson, David. (Tulane U) **Cognitive complexity and adaptation to sociocultural change: The case of the Cuban refugees in New Orleans.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7354.

12114. Wongsawadwat, Jirawat. (U Illinois) **The psychological assimilation of Chinese university students in Thailand.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7602-7603.

12115. Wycoff, Arthur T. (Syracuse U) **Need achievement, schooling and risk taking behavior on skill and chance tasks: A cross-cultural investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7333.

Marriage & Family

12116. Andonov, Nikola B. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Differential humor response by two generations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5159-5160.

12117. Board of Cooperative Educational Services of Nassau County. (Salisbury Ctr, Westbury, NY) **While you're at it: 200 ways to help children learn.** Reston, VA: Prentice-Hall, 1976. xi, 223 p.—Presents a collection of games, activities, and suggestions for keeping preschool children of all cultural backgrounds busy and happy by learning while their parents or teachers perform everyday tasks.

12118. Cleveland, William P. & Gianturco, Daniel T. (Duke U Medical Ctr, Ctr for the Study of Aging & Human Development) **Remarriage probability after widowhood: A retrospective method.** *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 99-103.—Reports on a technique which utilized North Carolina marriage certificates plus information from the 1970 US Census. Data show that remarriage probabilities are very high for persons widowed before age 35 and decrease faster for widows than widowers. Less than 25% of men widowed after age 65 ever remarry, and less than 5% of women widowed after age 55 remarry.

12119. Cole, Charles L. (Iowa State U) **Values and marital adjustment: A test of homogamy theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6769-6770.

12120. George, P. M.; Ebanks, G. Edward & Nobbe, Charles E. (U Western Ontario, Canada) **Role perception and performance of lower class Black men and women of Barbados and their contraceptive behaviour.** *Society & Culture*, 1974(Jul), Vol 5(2), 161-176. Studied the role perception of Black men and women with respect to their contraceptive knowledge, attitude, and practice. 630 men 18-50 yrs old and 4199 women 15-50 yrs old, all belonging to the lower and lower middle-class Black population of Barbados were interviewed. Results show that sex is no longer taboo as a topic for discussion by couples. Joint responsibility in making contraceptive

decisions is widely recognized by both men and women. These results are at variance with the traditional portrayal of a lower-class Black family in the West Indies. It is concluded that it is time to change the image of the Black family in line with the changes which are taking place in it.—A. D. Horowitz.

12121. Hanley, Donald F. (United States International U) **Changes in parent attitudes related to a parent effectiveness training and a family enrichment program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7044.

12122. Howard, Marion. **Only human: Teenage pregnancy and parenthood.** New York, NY: Seabury, 1976. 261 p. \$8.95.—Follows 3 fictional sets of young parents through the discovery of pregnancy and the 1st yr of the child's life. All aspects of the problem are considered including family reactions, decisions regarding abortion, counseling services, and prenatal care.

12123. Howell, Mary C. (Harvard Medical School) **Helping ourselves: Families and the human network.** Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 1975. xvi, 231 p. \$8.95.—Discusses changes in social policies, living styles, and other institutions that affect and are affected by families: work, child care, education, and health care. New ways are explored of relating to each other as family members to the human network of kin, friends, and neighbors and to the experts who govern much of family life.

12124. Kokubu, Yasutaka. (Michigan State U) **A pilot study of congruence of mates' role perceptions among traditionally and emergently married Japanese couples.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1447.

12125. Lefkowitz, Mark B. (U Florida) **Statistical and clinical approaches to the identification of couples at risk in marriage.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5199.

12126. Manocchio, Tony & Pettit, William. (Ctr for Therapeutic Communication, London, England) **Families under stress: A psychological interpretation.** Boston, MA: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975. vii, 208 p. \$15.50.—Discusses the difficulties of communication within families and the universal problems common to family life. These are illustrated by analyzing the "healthy" and "unhealthy" families depicted in 6 famous plays and by the citation of other literary material and of case histories.

12127. Marcus, Robert F. (Pennsylvania State U) **The child as an elicitor of parental sanctions for independent and dependent behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1766.

12128. Mayfield, Joseph M. (U Kentucky) **A comparison of interaction style of mothers of conduct disordered and nondisordered children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1505.

12129. McBride, Wilburn E. (Oklahoma State U) **Intrafamilial interaction analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6772.

12130. McCain, Hugh B. (Emory U) **The social network and wife as companion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7348.

12131. McGinnis, Thomas C. & Ayres, John U. **Open family living: A new approach for enriching your life together.** New York, NY: Doubleday, 1976. vi, 376 p.

\$8.95.—Describes an approach to marriage and family life which, it is claimed, will encourage each family member to develop his individual potential and at the same time contribute to the growth of better relationships among members of the group.

12132. Montgomery, Robert L.; Puetz, Lynn & Montgomery, Sallie M. (U Missouri, Rolla) **Birth order, graduate school, and marriage.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 746.—Although results of a study of both graduate and married students strongly support a higher need for achievement (88.1% of the graduate students were firstborns), firstborns were not more likely to be married (a form of affiliative behavior).

12133. O'Dowd, Mary M. (U Maryland) **Family supportiveness related to illicit drug use immunity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7360-7361.

12134. Platzek, Denna B. (Florida State U) **Some determinants underlying personal decisions about becoming a parent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5204-5205.

12135. Riegel, Bernard G. (United States International U) **Attitudes toward childbearing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6773-6774.

12136. Samouilidas, Leonidas. **Marital relationships: Frustration and fulfillment.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 365-375.—Discusses sources of fulfillment and frustration in marriage from the standpoint of K. Horney's holistic theory. The fulfilling marital relationship is characterized as an ongoing process which is continuously the focus of new awareness and fresh insights. Frustration and subsequent disruption are seen as occurring whenever marriage is taken for granted or experienced as stagnating. Various motives for getting married are examined, including unhappiness at home, dependency, fear of being alone, desire for children, social convenience, and the need to share experiences. An analysis of psychological processes in marriage emphasizes communication, sexual experience, mutuality, free expression of feelings, sharing, support, and independence.—J. Adams-Webber.

12137. Schiffelbein, Deana. **Cross-cultural research: What makes the difference? Menninger Perspective.** 1975(Spr), Vol 6(1), 10-11. Presents a progress report on a cross-cultural study which is examining mother-infant interaction patterns in Japanese and American societies. Investigators have focused on both the psychological relationship and the cultural mandates relating to mother-infant interactions during the early months of life. Cross-cultural comparisons are made of the circumstances associated with childbirth, the degree of mutual dependency between mother and infant (greater in Japan), and the initial feeding practices. D. H. Lamb.

12138. Strong, John R. (Iowa State U) **A marital conflict resolution model: Redefining conflict to achieve intimacy.** *Journal of Marriage & Family Counseling*, 1975(Jul), Vol 1(3), 269-276. Uses an approach to conflict resolution which redefines conflict as alternative choices. 6 assumptions about conflict are reviewed, suggesting it is the way conflicts are processed, not the conflict per se, which affects the relationship. The model is built on skills: listening, speaking, deciphering basic

needs, unlocking alternative choices, and introspection about the process. Some perspectives and principles provide a conceptual framework for use of the 7 sequential procedures. Effectively processed conflicts are considered to result in greater personal and relationship understanding and potential for growth.—*Journal abstract.*

12139. Walter, James D. (Ohio State U) **Police in the middle: A study of police intervention in domestic disputes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7361.

12140. Weller, Leonard; Natan, Orah & Hazi, Ophrah. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel) **Birth order and marital bliss in Israel.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 794-797.—Based on the qualities of the firstborn and on the research literature, rankings were made of the following birth order combinations in terms of successful marriages: (1) Firstborn (FB) husband (h), later born (LB) wife (w); (2) LB (h), FB (w); (3) middle born (MB) (h) or MB (w) with any other; (4) only child (OC) of either sex with (FB); (5) FB (h), FB (w); (6) LB (h), LB (w); (7) OC (h), OC (w). 236 women of Tel-Aviv, Israel, completed a questionnaire of adjustment to marital life. While the results closely approximated the rank order, the 1st 3 combinations are characterized as high, the 4th as medium, and the last 3 as low, marital adjustment.—*Journal abstract.*

12141. Wolfe, Barbara L. (U Pennsylvania) **A socio-economic analysis of family building behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 7422-7423.

Political & Legal Processes

12142. Bayés, Ramón. [Experimental psychology and juridical efficiency.] (Span) *Anuario de Sociología y Psicología Jurídicas*, 1974, 51-62. Discusses application of behavioral science to jurisprudence. Relevant literature in science, psychology, and law is reviewed. The following conclusions are expressed: (a) The objectives of law are control and modification of specific behaviors. (b) All behavior is learned and control is dependent on knowledge of laws, of relevant variables, and of the possibility of manipulation. (c) Laws of learning exist, whether or not they are accepted. (d) Judicial errors would be decreased by using the scientific method. (e) Psychological studies, of a strictly experimental nature, should be undertaken along with liberal arts studies. (f) Law courses ought to include systematic studies in psychology. (31 ref)—*D. R. Marina.*

12143. Bishop, George F. (Michigan State U) **Socio-economic status consistency and political behavior-attitude consistency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6102.

12144. Brownstein, Charles N. (Florida State U) **The effect of media, message, and interpersonal influence on the perception of political figures.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6059.

12145. Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward & Hartinger, Walter. (San Jose State U) **Human relations: Law enforcement in a changing community.** (2nd ed). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1976. xiii, 380 p.—Examines the history, causes, problems, and current

and possible solutions to police-community tensions and strife. Reasons for a poor police image, sociological changes, minority groups and equal justice, and psychological factors involved in the growth of tension are among the subjects given special attention.

12146. Cohen, Roberta S. (U Illinois) **Analysis of familial effects in the political socialization of Black and White youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7885.

12147. de Mesquita, Bruce B. (U Rochester) **Strategy, risk and personality in coalition politics.** New York, NY: Cambridge U Press, 1976. ix, 198 p. \$17.50.—Proposes a new theory of behavior in coalitions and applies it to political party coalitions in India, 1967-1971. The behavior of the 6 all-India parties in 7 Indian states, and the role of regional parties and defector groups, are statistically examined. Major findings deal with party size, cooperation, and leadership in coalitions.

12148. Edwards, George C. (U Wisconsin) **Presidential influence in Congress: Presidential prestige as a source of presidential power.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7833.

12149. Efthim, Helen. **Pontiac desegregation: Myth and reality.** *Urban Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 8(2), 155-159.—Challenges the belief that working class Whites have especially negative attitudes towards Blacks by describing the behavior and attitudes of citizens of Pontiac, Michigan (parents, students, and teachers) in the 3 yrs after court-ordered public-school desegregation. In spite of strong initial antibusing demonstrations, curtailed school budgets, and high unemployment in a city whose working force is chiefly skilled and unskilled manual labor, many favorable developments are reported. Court orders that administrative, faculty, and classroom ratios should reflect the community structure have resulted in more equality of decision-making and in better interpersonal relationships among students. The importance of federal funds and guidelines used to increase effectiveness of teaching and of school-community relations is discussed.—*B. M. Anthony.*

12150. Howard, William G. (Florida State U) **The jury: Social characteristics and psychological attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6067.

12151. Kubiak, Timothy J. (Michigan State U) **Community decision makers' attitudes toward agency program effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7891.

12152. McKinney, Michael W. (U Maryland) **Political attitude and opinion structures among mass publics: An empirical analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7840-7841.

12153. Skellie, Fred A. (Johns Hopkins U) **Political belief systems, issues, candidates, and youth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7332.

12154. Stone, Alan A. (Harvard U) **Overview: The right to treatment—comments on the law and its impact.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1978(Nov), Vol 135(11), 1125-1134.—Notes that the constitutional right to treatment has become an accepted premise of litigation in the US. It lacks only the imprimatur of the

Supreme Court. A brief description of the history of right to treatment cases is presented, and comments are made on the problems and possibilities the law holds for psychiatry. Psychiatric institutions must be aware of the costs and benefits of such litigation and must obtain skilled legal counsel to advise them of their rights and obligations. Psychiatry as a profession is called upon to participate in right to treatment litigation and to attempt to shape legal standards so that future generations of psychiatrists can provide appropriate care to patients. (70 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12155. Ugwuegbu, Denis C. (Kent State U) **Is justice color-blind? The racial factor in jury attribution of criminal responsibility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6110.

Psychosexual Behavior & Sex Roles

12156. Bose, Christine E. (Johns Hopkins U) **Women and jobs: Sexual influences on occupational prestige.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7338.

12157. Butler, Robert N. & Lewis, Myrna I. **Sex after sixty: A guide for men and women for their later years.** New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1976. viii, 165 p. \$6.95.—Offers guidance to older people for enjoying physical sex and pleasurable sensuality in whatever manner and amount they wish. Specific information is given about medical and emotional problems, relationships with children, and sources of advice and help.

12158. Downing, John. (U Victoria, Canada) **[Stereotyped prejudices about the relative aptitude of the sexes in learning to read.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologica*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 411-419.—Tested the hypothesis that in North America reading is a feminine activity. 137 university students, 426 primary school children, and 180 adults from the community were asked to state whether the activity displayed by stick figures was feminine or masculine. Most of the Ss indicated that a figure that was reading was engaged in a feminine activity. This stereotype could partially account for the usual superiority of girls over boys in learning to read in North America. (21 ref)—*English summary*.

12159. Doyle, James A. (St Francis Coll, PA) **Self-actualization and attitudes toward women.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 899-902.—Administered the Personal Orientation Inventory and C. Kirkpatrick's Feminist-Antifeminist Belief-Pattern Scale to 75 male and 75 female university students. Results indicate self-actualizing beliefs and attitudes correlated significantly with profeminist attitudes. Correlations were of small magnitude. Implications are drawn with regards to sex-role stereotypes and self-perception.—*Journal abstract*

12160. Gaskell, Jane S. (Harvard U) **The influence of the feminine role on the aspirations of high school girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7359-7360.

12161. Hagels, John P. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Unwed adolescent pregnancy and contraceptive practice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5191-5192.

12162. Halas, Celia M. (Arizona State U) **Sex-role stereotypes: Perceived childhood socialization experiences and the attitudes and behaviors of mature women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1499.

12163. Henze, Laur F. & Hudson, John W. (Arizona State U) **Personal and family characteristics of cohabiting and noncohabiting college students.** *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 1974(Nov), Vol 36(4), 722-726.—Studied the phenomenon of cohabitation among college students and focused on characteristics of students who have cohabited in comparison with those who have not. Data were gathered in interviews with a random sample of 291 students at a university in 1971-1972 and indicated that 29% of the males and 18% of the females were currently cohabiting or had cohabited. Family characteristics examined failed to differentiate between cohabiters and noncohabiters. Person characteristics which tended to distinguish the 2 groups were in the areas of religion, life-style, and drug use. Cohabiters were less apt to attend church, were more likely to identify with a liberal life-style, and were more apt to be drug users.—*Journal abstract*.

12164. Houseman, Jerry P. (University of the Pacific) **A study of selected Walt Disney screenplays and films and the stereotyping of the role of the female.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7466.

12165. Iverson, Sonya R. (U Maryland) **Sex education and adolescent attitudes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7584-7585.

12166. Jederman, Jean E. (Northern Illinois U) **The sexual stereotype of women in children's literature.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6944.

12167. Lasky, Ella (Ed). (Borough of Manhattan Community Coll, City U New York) **Humanness: An exploration into the mythologies about women and men.** New York, NY: MSS Information, 1975. 543 p. \$13.75.—Presents a group of readings on sex-role stereotyping, with the underlying thesis that these stereotypes make half-people of American men and women alike. Individual chapters deal with the development of sexual identity in childhood and adolescence, variations in sexuality, prostitution, marriage, sex stereotypes of Black and Latin women, of men and of older women, and the relationship of sex role to mental health.

12168. McClellan, Elizabeth H. (U Michigan) **Women's roles and careers: Conflict, compromise, or fulfillment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5637.

12169. Orcutt, James D. (Florida State U) **The impact of student activism on attitudes toward the female sex role: Longitudinal and cross-sectional perspectives.** *Social Forces*, 1975(Dec), Vol 54(2), 382-392.—A 1973 readministration to 1,096 undergraduates of sex-role items used by K. Kammeyer in 1961 showed dramatic shift away from traditional attitudes toward the female sex role among college women. Cross-sectional analyses of 1973 data on both sexes showed that attitudes toward the female sex role were significantly related to personal participation in protest activities. The greater strength of this relationship among women than among men appears

to support previous discussions of the special impact of feminist activism on the attitudes of college women. —*Journal abstract.*

12170. Quattrocchi, Michael R. (Oklahoma State U) **Discomfort in a heterosexual dyad as a function of performance style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5205-5206.

12171. Rice, Rachel W. (Indiana U) **Sex role definition: Attitudes toward marriage and careers of teacher trainees as compared to married couples.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6142-6143.

12172. Robinson, Paul. **The modernization of sex: Havelock Ellis, Alfred Kinsey, William Masters and Virginia Johnson.** New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1976. viii, 200 p. \$8.95.—Examines the assumptions, biases, tensions, and modes of thinking that characterize the work of the 4 most influential sexual thinkers of this century. Special emphasis is given to their role as theoreticians.

12173. Welsch, Erwin K. (Indiana U) **Feminism in Denmark, 1850-1875.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7692.

Drug & Alcohol Usage

12174. Annis, Helen M. (Alcoholism & Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, Toronto, Canada) **Adolescent drug use: The role of peer groups and parental example.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 7-9.—Discusses 2 opposing social interpretations of the development of adolescent drug use. One stresses the role of peer groups, the other the role of parental drug use. Research is presented backing each position. It is concluded that parental practices are a primary formative factor in developing the adolescent's attitude toward drug usage and that this value base may then serve to modulate the effect exerted by peer group standards. (15 ref) *A. Krichev.*

12175. Bergman, Hans; Norlin, Berit; Borg, Stefan & Fyri, Bengt. (U Stockholm, Sweden) **Field dependence in relation to alcohol consumption: A co-twin control study.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 855-859.—20 45-65 yr old male alcohol-disorder twin pairs were compared for field-dependent cognitive style and general intelligence. Ss were given the rod-and-frame test, the Embedded Figures Test, and a general intelligence test. Results of one-sample and multivariate *t* tests show that the high alcohol group was more field-dependent ($p < .01$) than the low alcohol group, mainly because of poorer scores on the Embedded Figures Test. When general intelligence was controlled for, the amount of embedded-figures variance accounted for by consumption of alcohol dropped considerably. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

12176. Hamburg, Beatrix A.; Kraemer, Helena C. & Jahnke, William. (Stanford U. Medical Ctr) **A hierarchy of drug use in adolescence: Behavioral and attitudinal correlates of substantial drug use.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1155-1163.—Studied drug use in 193 suburban junior and senior high school students. High levels of drug use overall and a substantial amount of drug involvement among junior high school students were found. Results also show that drugs

were used in clusters, that there was a distinctive age-related pattern of drug use, and the progressive-step theory of drug use was not confirmed. A number of behavioral and attitudinal variables correlated with a tendency toward a high level of drug use. Implications of findings include the need for targeted drug education and prevention programs and a differentiated approach to the study of drug use among adolescents. (17 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

12177. Higgins, Raymond L. (U Wisconsin) **The manipulation of interpersonal evaluation anxiety and situational control as determinants of alcohol consumption in college social drinkers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5194.

12178. Kandel, Denise. (New York State Dept of Mental Hygiene, Biometrics Research, New York) **Reaching the hard-to-reach: Illicit drug use among high school absentees.** *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal*, 1975, Vol 1(4), 465-480.—As part of a large-scale survey of adolescent drug use in New York State, 2 absentee studies were carried out to estimate levels of drug use among school absentees. 61 (of 117) students interviewed in households reported very little drug use. By contrast, 44 (out of 238) absentees self-selecting themselves to participate in a group-administered questionnaire reported much higher illicit drug use than a group of 190 regular students from the same schools. However, comparison of students in the absentees sample with the total target absentee population, and the reverse association between drug use and selected background factors among absentees, suggest that most chronic absentees and heavy users, especially Blacks and males, did not participate in the self-selected absentee sample. Attempts to identify factors related to higher drug use among absentees were unsuccessful. While poor school performance brought levels of illicit drug use among regular students to levels comparable to those of the absentees, poor school performance per se did not explain the higher rates of illicit drug use among the absentees. (16 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

12179. Kandel, Denise. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, Biometrics Research, New York) **Stages in adolescent involvement in drug use.** *Science*, 1975(Nov), Vol 190(4217), 912-914.—Two longitudinal surveys based on random samples of high school students ($N_s = 5,468$ and 985) in New York State suggested the existence of 4 stages in the sequence of involvement with drugs: beer or wine, or both; cigarettes or hard liquor; marijuana; and other illicit drugs. The legal drugs appear to be necessary intermediates between nonuse and marijuana. Whereas 27% of the Ss who smoked or drank progressed to marijuana within a 5- to 6-mo follow-up period, only 2% of those who had not used any legal substance did so. Marijuana, in turn, was a crucial step on the way to other illicit drugs. While 26% of marijuana users progressed to LSD, amphetamines, or heroin, only 1% of non-drug, marijuana users and 4% of legal drug users did so. This sequence was found in each of the 4 yrs in high school and in the year after graduation. The reverse sequence held for regression in drug use. —*Journal abstract.*

12180. McMillin, James D. (Southern Illinois U) **Drinking patterns in Sweden.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6124-6125.
12181. Miller, Michael G. (Rutgers State U) **Attitudes and drug usage pattern among college men.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5200.
12182. Nidorf, Jean F. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **The social-psychological context of cannabis use in Denmark: A study of compatibility and contrast in attitudes and beliefs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6107-6108.
12183. Spevack, Michael G. (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Drugs and the adolescent high school student: A three year survey study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6748.
12184. Streit, Fred. (Rutgers State U) **A test and procedure to identify secondary school children who have a high probability of drug abuse.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5177.
12185. Tolor, Alexander & Tamerin, John S. (Fairfield U, Inst for Human Development) **How generalized are the public's perceptions of a prominent political figure who is an acknowledged alcoholic.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 959-967.—The patterns of intercorrelations on 15 semantic differential scales, calling for the rating of Representative Wilbur D. Mills as a person, and on 6 variables on an Attitude Toward Alcoholism Instrument were determined for 139 Ss in 5 groups: male and female graduate students, male and female members of Alcoholics Anonymous, and members of the League of Women Voters. Results indicate that the degree of generality in ratings was dependent on the particular rating group employed. The League members disclosed the greatest degree of scale-specific judgments, whereas the female recovering alcoholics showed the most generalized judgments. These differences could be a function of the highly discerning problem-solving style of the League members and the defensive posture of the recovering alcoholics in dealing with a sensitive and emotionally laden area.—*Journal abstract*.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

12186. Allen, Jane C. (U Alabama) **The effect of frustrative nonreward on verbal productivity in an interview situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5180.
12187. Bell, Robert & Coplans, John. **Decisions, decisions: Game theory and you.** New York, NY: W. W. Norton, 1976. 160 p. \$7.95. Demonstrates the application of game theory to the solution of the everyday problems of life, particularly those that provoke anxiety, irritation, and uncertainty. Ways are delineated to assess the realities of a problem, to consider the results and to reactions stemming from the available decisions, and to select the course of action that satisfies one's primary needs.
12188. Bonura, James V. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Effects of success and failure on a direct measure of personal space in Anglo and Mexican-American children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5218.
12189. d'Aspremont-Lynden, Claude C. (Stanford U) **The bargaining set concept for cooperative games without side payments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5390.
12190. Edney, Julian J. (Yale U) **Territoriality and control.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7326-7327.
12191. El-Gazzar, Mohamed E. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The adequacy of different decision-making models: A new approach for considering individual and situational determinants of decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5236-5237.
12192. Ellis, Kenneth R. (Stanford U) **An exploratory experiment on human territoriality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6104.
12193. Fiedler, Peter A. & Windheuser, H. Jochen. (U Münster, Psychologischen Inst, W Germany) **[Modification of creative behavior through modeling processes.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(4), 262-280.—Analyzed the effects of modeling processes on creative behavior. In Exp I, Ss who viewed videotapes of model displaying and creative behavior scored higher on creativity than control Ss. If the film model verbally reinforced experimental Ss, they scored even higher; there were no differences between control Ss and Ss watching a soundless film. Exp II replicated Exp I, using written rather than oral instructions, with the same results. Findings are discussed in terms of analyses of modeling processes and of modification of creative behavior. (English summary) (36 ref)—*R. Scott*.
12194. Geen, Russell G. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The meaning of observed violence: Real vs. fictional violence and consequent effects on aggression and emotional arousal.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 270-281.—Sixty male undergraduates were either attacked or treated neutrally by a confederate, after which each saw a videotape of 2 men fighting. Ss were informed that the fight was either real or fictitious or were given no explanation of it. Ss who had previously been attacked and had observed the fight under a set to perceive it as real were subsequently more punitive in their treatment of the confederate than Ss in all other conditions. The combination of prior attack and observation of real violence also sustained blood pressure (BP) at near the level produced by the attack, whereas BP of attacked Ss in the other conditions declined during the time the fight was observed. Palmar sweat measures revealed that observation of real violence was more arousing than observation of fictitious fighting. Results are discussed in terms of the effects that the reality of observed violence has on emotional arousal. (29 ref) *Journal abstract*.
12195. Holstein, Ruth B. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of assuming the role of rule enforcer on resistance to deviation in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5168.
12196. Isaacson, Frederick W. (U Denver) **The effects of defensiveness and involvement on the acceptance of fear arousing communications.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6782-6783.

12197. McDermott, Patrick J. (U Utah) **Adaptation of social judgment and dissonance theories to a specific communication situation: A multi-variate analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6784.

12198. Shaffer, David R. (U Georgia) **Some effects of initial attitude importance on attitude change.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 97(2), 279-288.—40 female undergraduates were administered a battery of attitude questionnaires and were then divided into experimental and control groups. The 20 experimental Ss, holding either important or moderately important initial attitudes, wrote counterattitudinal essays to provide a test of competing predictions derived from L. A. Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory and D. J. Bem's self-perception theory. As expected by self-perception theory, Ss holding important initial attitudes showed less attitude change after counterattitudinal advocacy than did Ss holding moderately important initial attitudes. Additional data suggested that this differential attitude change was not attributable to an S-selection bias or to the production of differentially persuasive essays across the 2 importance conditions.—*Journal abstract*.

12199. Waters, Thomas J. (Searcy State Hosp, Mt Vernon, AL) **Further comparison of video tape and face-to-face interviewing.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 743-746.—Previous research has suggested strong similarity of data from the Standardized Video Tape Interview of M. Dinoff et al and face-to-face interview procedures. This hypothesis was substantiated in the present study by further analysis of the effects of S variables and their possible differential interaction with the 2 interview modes. 24 male and 24 female university students were interviewed by 2 males and 2 females; Ss were also given the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Although no interview mode and/or interviewer-interviewee interactions as such were found, several significant Interviewer's Sex differences were found. Ss had higher rated subjective anxiety and spoke longer when interviewed by a male and had higher GSRs when interviewed by a female.—*Journal abstract*.

Group & Interpersonal Processes

12200. Apanaitis, Barbara R. et al. (U Toledo) **The use of personal space by Black and White sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5702-5703.

12201. Biklen, Douglas P. (Syracuse U) **Patterns of power: A case study of behavior modification on a "back ward" in a state mental hospital.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7337.

12202. Boland, Thomas B. (U Wisconsin) **A social skills assessment of non dating college males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5182.

12203. Brotherton, Frank A. (Tulane U) **The effect of prior empathic conditioning and feedback on prosocial and antisocial behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7325.

12204. Bullard, Peter D. & Cook, Paul E. (Wake Forest U) **Sex and workstyle of leaders and followers: Determinants of productivity.** *Psychological Reports*,

1975(Apr), Vol 36(2), 545-546.—Investigated whether sex and work style interactions of leaders and followers affect team productivity. 168 female and 168 male undergraduates were assigned to relationship- or task-oriented groups based on scores on the Least Preferred Co-worker Scale. Groups worked on a puzzle for 30 min, and then rated group pleasantness on Fielder's Group Atmosphere scale. It was hypothesized that (a) task-oriented leaders would be the most productive, (b) followers with a same-sex leader would be the most productive, and (c) the most productive Ss would rate their teams as the most pleasant. Only the final hypothesis received some support.—*Journal abstract*.

12205. Chapanis, Alphonse. (Johns Hopkins U) **Interactive human communication.** *Scientific American*, 1975(Mar), Vol 232(3), 36-42.—Analyzes 2-person interactive communication during problem solving tasks in which several modes of communication were employed.

12206. Crosbie, Paul V.; Stitt, B. Grant & Petroni, Frank A. (Humboldt State U) **Relevance in the small groups laboratory.** *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1974(Spr-Sum), Vol 1(2), 83-88.—Studied the conformity-pressure hypothesis in smoking cessation groups to determine if conformity variables previously found effective singly would produce additive effects in combination. Four levels of conformity were created: no pressure (NP) with 12 Ss meeting individually with E; low pressure (LP) with 8 Ss meeting for discussions without commitment; medium pressure (MP) with 8 Ss meeting, as in LP, with a pledge to quit smoking added; and high pressure (HP) with 9 Ss meeting, as in MP, with additional responsibility not to let the group down in a competition for future rewards. Increased pressure to conform produced greater reduction of smoking. These findings are related to previous studies on cohesiveness in small groups. (38 ref)—*P. Babarik*.

12207. Dion, Kenneth L. (U Toronto, Canada) **Women's reactions to discrimination from members of the same or opposite sex.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 294-306.—Explored the effects upon women's self-evaluations of experiencing varying severity of failure in interpersonal competition against male vs female opponents. Ss were 47 female undergraduates. Results support the hypothesis that self-esteem in women is more vulnerable to interpersonal rejection from men as opposed to other women. Ss reported lower self-esteem when severe failure was due to the actions of alleged male opponents rather than female ones. Also, severe failure elicited less favorable self-evaluations than mild failure only when Ss confronted male opponents. Finally, contrary to a defensive self-presentation hypothesis, Ss did not respond to discrimination from men by presenting themselves as discrepant from the stereotype of women. Instead, Ss who interpreted their failure as reflecting male prejudice evaluated themselves more favorably on positive traits underlying the female stereotype. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12208. Drake, Matthias C. (Ohio State U) **Quaker consensus: Helping learners understand and participate in the Quaker way of reaching group decisions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6931.

12209. **Eisler, Richard M.; Miller, Peter M. & Hershen, Michel.** (VA Ctr. Jackson, MS) **Components of assertive behavior.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 295-299.—A series of 14 standard interpersonal situations requiring assertive responses were developed and administered to 30 21-63 yr old male psychiatric inpatients. Ss' responses to a female role model's prompts were videotaped and subsequently rated on 9 behavioral components of assertiveness. Ss who were judged to be high in assertiveness were differentiated from low assertive Ss on 5 specific behavioral measures. Assertive Ss responded to interpersonal problems quickly and in a strongly audible voice with marked intonation. Results also indicate that highly assertive individuals do not automatically accede to the demands of others and are more likely to request that the interpersonal partner change his behavior. Duration of looking at the interpersonal partner, speech fluency, and smiling do not appear to be related to judgments of assertiveness. High assertive Ss were significantly different than low assertive Ss on the Wolpe and Lazarus Assertiveness Questionnaire.—*Journal summary.*

12210. **Ellsworth, Phoebe & Ross, Lee.** (Yale U) **Intimacy in response to direct gaze.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 592-613.—Believing that they were participating in a study of encounter groups, 100 male and 120 female undergraduates were encouraged to deliver a personally revealing monologue to a same-sex listener whose visual behavior had been "programmed" by an E. In the 4 experimental conditions, the listener provided (a) continuous direct gaze, (b) direct gaze contingent upon intimate statements, (c) continuous gaze aversion, or (d) gaze aversion contingent upon intimate statements. The intimacy of the speaker's monologue was rated by a "blind" observer, the listener, and the speaker himself. Direct gaze, whether constant or contingent, promoted intimacy between females and reticence between males, while gaze avoidance had the opposite effects. The only raters who disagreed with this assessment were the male speakers, who felt that they had been most intimate in the 2 direct gaze conditions. Positive feelings including liking for the listener and task satisfaction also were associated both with self-revelation and with direct gaze among females but not among males. (23 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12211. **Feldman, Mark L.** (Northwestern U) **The relative effects of verbal dogmatism and attitudinal similarity on interpersonal attraction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6151.

12212. **Geller, E. Scott.** (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Effects of a coactor's prediction on latencies to predict and identify stimuli.** *Acta Psychologica*, 1975(Dec), Vol 39(6), 469-485. Conducted 2 experiments, using 20 male undergraduates in Exp I and 40 male and 40 female undergraduates in Exp II. On each male and 40 female undergraduates in Exp II. On each of 300 trials E's confederate (C) verbalized which of 2 stimuli would occur; then S made a prediction. Following each presentation, S and C pulled a trigger to identify the stimulus. Two latencies were measured: the interval between C's and S's prediction (prediction time) and the interval between stimulus presentation and S's identification response (choice RT). Prediction times were significantly shorter when S's prediction agreed rather

than disagreed with C's prediction, when S's preceding prediction was correct rather than incorrect, and when S was female rather than male. Choice RT was influenced by distributions of C's stimulus predictions and C's prediction outcomes in directions supporting an expectancy model. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12213. **Gordon, Francine E.** (Yale U) **The effects of disclosing different types and amounts of evaluative information on interpersonal relations and group performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7328.

12214. **Hall, Harriet L.** (U Wisconsin) **The effect of personal and impersonal participant models on interpersonal openness in same and mixed sex groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5192.

12215. **Hollweg, Charles L.** (Texas Christian U) **Quantitative measurement of perceived social distance through individual differences scaling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5223.

12216. **Hughes, Stephanie K.** (Boston U Graduate School) **Criticism and interaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7344-7345.

12217. **Kraft, Lee W. & Vraa, Calvin W.** (U North Dakota) **Sex composition of groups and pattern of self-disclosure by high school females.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 733-734.—Six groups of 8 members (mixed and same sex) met with a leader 1 hr/wk for 6-9 wks. Analysis of verbal exchanges showed that females disclosed more about themselves and that sex differences must be considered in planning groups in which self-disclosure is expected.

12218. **Montgomery, Daniel J.** (Washington U, St Louis) **The effect of cognitive role playing on attitudes toward the use of power to control children's behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6106-6107.

12219. **Ong, Jin H.** (Indiana U) **The Machiavellian in the symbolic interaction framework.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6746.

12220. **Orend, Richard J.** (Michigan State U) **Policy making regarding the drug problem: An experimental study of cognitive complexity and small group decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7843-7844.

12221. **Pichevin, Marie-France & Poitou, Jean-Pierre.** (CNRS, U Provence, Lab de Psychologie Sociale, Aix-en-Provence, France) **[Balance bias: An example of implicit requirement in the experimental setup.]** (Fren) *Cahiers de Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 111-118.—Examined the principle of bias toward structural balance in interpersonal relations in terms of conditions under which such balance bias does or does not appear in attenuated form. The study focused on the effects of demand characteristics incorporated in the experimental setup. Differentiation in age (20/40 yrs) and in social class (boss/worker) were introduced in the stimuli. 33 French and 31 Black African students were asked to designate 8 possible "liking" structures among 3 fictitious persons. When the persons were identified only by first names, or when the differentiating characteristic was irrelevant to social class (such as age for French Ss), Ss produced structures with all positive bonds. When the

factor of social class was introduced (age for Black Africans and worker/boss for all Ss), preference was found for positive bonds between equals and negative bonds between higher and lower class members. (English abstract)—*E. Brown*.

12222. **Pines, Ayala.** (Boston U, Graduate School) **The shift to competition in the Prisoner's Dilemma Game.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6109.

12223. **Reed, Enid J.** (U California, Los Angeles) **Communication tactics used by high and low Machiavellians in differentially-motivated task-oriented situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6158-6159.

12224. **Ruch, Libby O.** (Stanford U) **Task clarity, performance expectations, and control in task-oriented groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6126-6127.

12225. **Shatz, Marc D.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The effects of referent and expert power upon initial and continued behavioral compliance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5210.

12226. **Siebert, Richard J.** (U Rochester) **Social influence in the small work group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1406.

12227. **Smythe, Mary-Jeanette.** (Florida State U) **Eye contact as a function of affiliation, distance, sex, and topic of conversation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6785-6786.

12228. **Stein, Roger T.** (U Delaware) **Identifying emergent leaders with content and noncontent information.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6748.

12229. **Wilson, John P.** (Michigan State U) **The effects of congruent and incongruent social structures on group performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6749.

Social Perception & Motivation

12230. **Anderson, Norman H. & Clavdetscher, John.** (U California, La Jolla) **Tests of a conditioning hypothesis with adjective combinations.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Jan), Vol 2(1), 11-20. 4 experiments, with a total of 124 undergraduates, gave direct tests of a popular hypothesis about the role of classical conditioning in person perception and social judgment. Ss first judged the likableness of a hypothetical person who was described by a high-value adjective and a medium-value adjective; later they judged the likableness of another hypothetical person described by the medium-value adjective alone. By the conditioning hypothesis, the implicit affective response (UCR) to the high value adjective (UCS) should become conditioned to the medium-value adjective CS. Accordingly, the response to the medium-value adjective alone should be increased by the initial pairing. Although some evidence for a pairing effect was obtained in Exps I and II it did not increase with added pairing trials past Exp I. It seemed, therefore, to represent some kind of initial familiarization effect, not true conditioning. Exps III and IV included a preliminary familiarization phase before testing for

conditioning. No evidence for conditioning was found. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12231. **Annis, Lawrence.** (Western Carolina U) **Study of Values as a predictor of helping behavior.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 717-718.—College students who had previously completed the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values participated in a "lady in distress" measure of emergency helping behavior. Results do not support earlier suggestions that the Study of Values differentiates helpers from nonhelpers.

12232. **Austin, David R.** (U Illinois) **The effects of insult and approval on aggressive behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7324-7325.

12233. **Bandura, Albert; Underwood, Bill & Fromson, Michael E.** (Stanford U) **Disinhibition of aggression through diffusion of responsibility and dehumanization of victims.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 253-269.—Tested derivations from social learning theory on the disinhibition of aggression through processes that weaken self-detering consequences to injurious conduct. Two experiments were conducted, each with 72 undergraduates. Ss were provided with opportunities to behave punitively under diffused or personalized responsibility toward groups that were characterized in either humanized, neutral, or dehumanized terms. Both dehumanization and lessened personal responsibility enhanced aggressiveness, with dehumanization serving as the more potent disinhibitor. Escalation of aggression under conditions of dehumanization was especially marked when punitiveness was dysfunctional in effecting desired changes. The uniformly low level of aggression directed toward humanized groups, regardless of variations in responsibility and instrumentality of the conduct, attested to the power of humanization to counteract punitiveness.—*Journal abstract*.

12234. **Barresi, John.** (U Wisconsin) **Descriptive versus evaluative consistency effects in impression formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5216.

12235. **Bleda, Paul R.** (US Army Research Inst for the Behavioral & Social Sciences, Arlington VA) **Empathy, sympathy, and altruism.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 9.

12236. **Bliese, Nancy W.** (U Kansas) **The effects of attitude similarity, cognitive complexity, and instructional set on impressions formed of strangers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7909-7910.

12237. **Boucher, Daniel M. & Gormly, John.** (Rutgers State U) **Effects of personal competence on the significance of interpersonal agreement and disagreement: Physiological activation and social evaluations.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 356-365.—Compared affect-reinforcement theory and consistency theory for their usefulness in predicting arousal during a social episode. 112 male undergraduates met in pairs to discuss their attitudes one 1 topic. Half of the Ss rated themselves as competent to defend the correctness of their attitude; the other half rated themselves as not competent to defend the correctness of their position on the topic. The topic was selected by the

E such that half of the pairs were in agreement in their attitude, while the other half had opposing attitudes. The 3 factors (competence of Person A, competence of Person B, and similarity of attitude) were crossed to produce 8 conditions. Skin conductance was continuously recorded. Ss rated each other on the Evaluative-Behavioral Attraction Measure. Skin conductance data support the affect-reinforcement hypothesis with a significant interaction between self-rated competence and similarity of attitude factors ($p < .05$). Hearing disagreement from the other person was highly arousing when an S said he was competent to present his position. Other significant effects for physiological activation, which were not predicted, are consistent with the affect-reinforcement theory.—*Journal abstract*.

12238. Brok, Albert J. (New School for Social Research) **Decisions for others under conditions of risk.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6102-6103.

12239. Brown, Margaret. (State U New York, Albany) **The relationship between some personality variables and primacy in forming personality impressions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5162.

12240. Cash, Thomas F.; Stack, James J. & Luna, Gloria C. (Old Dominion U) **Convergent and discriminant behavioral aspects of interpersonal trust.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 983-986. —Examined J. B. Rotter's construct of interpersonal trust and its relationship to overt behavioral trust and to self-disclosure. Without employing a deceptive or competitive task with the 41 undergraduate Ss, a behavioral measure of trust was devised and defined as the speed with which S initiated and completed a backward fall into the hands of a readied assistant. While scores on Rotter's Interpersonal Trust Scale were uncorrelated with those on S. M. Jourard's Self-Disclosure Scale, high trusters had shorter latencies on the behavioral task. These data represent evidence of the discriminant and convergent validity of the construct and measurement of interpersonal trust. High disclosers were more apt to volunteer for the behavioral task.—*Journal abstract*.

12241. Downey, Jerrold L. (U Missouri, Columbia) **An interference theory of aggression catharsis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7326.

12242. Finlayson, Gregor J. (U Toronto, Canada) **Effects of exposure to and re-appraisal of facial expressions depicting affect.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5188.

12243. Garbarino, James. (Cornell U) **The impact of anticipated reward upon cross-age tutoring.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7327.

12244. Gillig, Paulette M. (Ohio State U) **Evaluation apprehension, and its effect on responses to counterattitudinal information.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7327-7328.

12245. Guydosh, Raymond M. (Carnegie-Mellon U) **Overcompliance as a response mode to psychological reactance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6745.

12246. Kaleta, Robert J. (U Texas, Austin) **Femininity, feminine attitudes, and aggression.** *Dissertation*

Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6104-6105.

12247. Keating, Laurel. (Syracuse U) **An experimental study of the effect of intonation pattern on listener response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7366-7367.

12248. Korte, Charles; Ypma, Ido & Toppen, Anneke. (U St Andrews, Scotland) **Helpfulness in Dutch society as a function of urbanization and environmental input level.** *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 32(6), 996-1003. —Administered 3 field measures of helpfulness—granting a street interview, calling attention to a dropped key, and assisting a lost person—to 2,567 Ss in Holland. For 2 of the 3 measures, there was significantly greater helpfulness under conditions of low environmental input level (measured by sound level, traffic count, pedestrian count, and building count) than under conditions of high input level. No difference occurred between cities and towns, nor between 4 Amsterdam neighborhoods with contrasting stereotypes of friendliness and helpfulness. Results are discussed in terms of the "urban incivility" phenomenon, the tendency of urban residents to be less helpful and considerate than their less urban counterparts when faced with a request or opportunity to provide assistance. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12249. Lavrakas, Paul J. (Loyola U, IL) **Female preferences for male physiques.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 324-334. —Used a pair comparison design to gather information concerning female preferences for male physiques. By independently varying the size of 1 of 4 body areas (arms, upper trunk, lower trunk, or legs), 19 male silhouettes were constructed. Thurstone scale values indicating relative preferences among silhouettes were generated for each of 64 18-30 yr old females. Correlations were calculated between S variables (e.g., own physical appearance, personal habits, male and female sex-role attitudes) and the underlying preference factors for male physiques. While the bulk of the significant correlations were low, results suggest that women's preferences for male physiques can be summarized in terms of feminine and masculine sex-role stereotypes. Women who are traditionally feminine show a preference for traditionally masculine physiques, while less traditional women express more nonstereotyped preferences. It is also suggested that a female's preferences for male physiques may serve as an initial delimiter in narrowing the field of eligibles in heterosexual pairing. (21 ref) *Journal abstract*.

12250. Layton, Bruce D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Attributions of interpersonal influence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6105.

12251. Levenberg, Stephen B. & Spakes, J. William. (U Alabama Medical Ctr, Birmingham) **Locus of control of reinforcement and attraction in sensitivity group settings.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 719-723. 64 undergraduate and graduate students participated in 5 sensitivity groups. It was predicted that internal Ss (as determined by the Locus of Control for Interpersonal Relationships) would indicate greater interpersonal attraction for other internals, while externals would be attracted to group members with an

external orientation. Results show that amount of verbalization was related to attractiveness but not to own locus of control score. Ss showed no preference for others having a locus of control orientation similar to their own. Internals preferred others with locus of control orientations similar to each other but in no clear relation to their own internal orientation. Methodological problems with locus of control research are discussed. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12252. Ludwig, Linda M. (Yale U) **Person perception and attribution in dyads: The effects of nonverbal cues and observation set.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7330.

12253. Mabli, Jerome. (Duke U) **The risky shift as a function of information about others' risk levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7330.

12254. Mamali, C. (U Bucharest, Inst of Psychology, Rumania) **[The inertia of social perception and its effects on effective leadership.]** (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 433-443.—Examined the relationship between the status of an information giver and how this information is treated by the group receiving it, in Part 1 of a 2-part study. 52 students 17-18 yrs old were given a sociometric test, and the 2 pupils with the highest and the lowest status gave a description of 2 equally interesting books. Data gathered 1 wk later indicate that the information presented by the high-status pupil was retained by a significantly higher percentage of the group than information from the low-status pupil. Part 2 of the study investigated how evaluations by superiors affect the relationships among subordinates. 6,147 young industrial workers were evaluated by superiors, using a sociometric questionnaire. Results indicate a significant positive correlation between the way in which subordinates perceive the superiors' evaluation of peers and the collaborating relationships among the subordinates. It is concluded from both investigations that the inertia of social perception distorts relationships between hierarchical levels. The main types of distortion are increased discrepancy between the formal and informal hierarchical structures of the group, the appearance of barriers to psychological and social development, and deteriorated reception of messages. (English summary).—*C. Facabaru*

12255. Manning, Sidney A. (U Maryland) **The effects of viewed violence on aggression and hostility.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7330-7331.

12256. Mazanec, Nancy & McCall, George J. (U Missouri, Social & Behavioral Sciences Lab, St Louis) **Sex, cognitive categories, and observational accuracy.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 987-990.—Hypothesized that greater availability of relevant cognitive categories would explain females' superiority in observational accuracy. 33 male and 49 female undergraduates were given a 59-item test to measure an individual's possession of cognitive categories. Correlations support the hypothesis and also show that availability does not explain the "same sex recall effect."—*Journal abstract*.

12257. McGill, Alice M. (U Maryland) **The effects of knowledge and experience upon source credibility as**

measured by attitude change. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7050-7051.

12258. Melnekoff, Philip. (Hofstra U) **The effects of personal commitment, dogmatism, and order on personality impression formation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6106.

12259. Milberg, Daniel B. (U Pittsburgh) **Ability, intentionality and the dyadic relationship: Their effect on interpersonal trust.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6745-6746.

12260. Murray, Robert P. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Reinforcement and cognitive theoretical predictions of attraction toward two strangers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7331-7332.

12261. Newsom, Howard W. (Kansas State U) **Interpersonal attitudes generated under varying conditions of a simulated competitive-cooperative game.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5727.

12262. Ochs, Leonard A. (State U New York, Albany) **Primacy and recency in different age groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5172-5173.

12263. Osborn, Don R. (Northwestern U) **Own height, similarity to other, and judgment of other's height.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6746-6747.

12264. Parlebas, P. (U René Descartes, Paris, France) **[Mathematical analysis of an athletic game.]** (Fren) *Mathématiques et Sciences Humaines*, 1974, No 47, 5-35.—Studied the game called "four corners" which is played by 5 players occupying the 4 corners of a quadrilateral and its center. The rules prescribe a succession of displacements organized according to a group structure. The set of displacement graphs can be distributed according to the equivalent classes of cyclic, spatial, and metric types. The movements of the players lend themselves to an analysis in terms of a decision tree and a success matrix. Rational behavior is expressed in strategies of antagonism or alliance. 65 Ss (5-25 yrs old) in 13 groups were observed for 1,275 moves in the game. The internal logic of the game determined the great majority of rational moves. However, certain players, notably the youngest and some females, sometimes preferred subjective patterns.—*M. G. Strobel*.

12265. Raden, David. (U Wisconsin) **The relationship between prejudice and overt hostile behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6747-6748.

12266. Saltzstein, Herbert D. (Herbert H. Lehman Coll, City U New York) **Effect of rejection and acceptance from a group on conformity to two types of social influence.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 839-845.—Tested the hypothesis that after rejection from a group Ss will conform more to group requests to act like the group than to act differently from the group. The conformity behavior of 76 female Ss to requests to act like the others (similarity) or differently from them (dissimilarity) was compared after rejection from or acceptance by the group. Both rejected and accepted Ss conformed more when asked to act like others than to act differently. Intropunitive reactions by

the rejected Ss were positively associated with conformity but only in the dissimilarity condition. These and other results are discussed in terms of the invidious meaning of behavioral dissimilarity in a threatening situation.—*Journal abstract.*

12267. **Sampson, William A.** (Johns Hopkins U) **The relative importance of ascribed and achieved variables as family social status determinants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7361.

12268. **Singh, Ramadhar.** (Indian Inst of Technology, Kanpur) **Reinforcement, affect, and interpersonal attraction.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 142-148.—Tested the prediction that personal evaluations of and attitude similarity with another individual determine not only interpersonal attraction but also the feeling of the respondents. 30 university students read descriptions of 4 bogus strangers and rated their own feelings and their attraction toward the described persons. The descriptions were products of a 2×2 factorial design, having the Row factor of the Ss' evaluations by the stranger (positive vs negative) and the Column factor of attitude similarity between the Ss and strangers. Results indicate that personal evaluation was more powerful than attitude similarity as a determinant of the Ss' feelings as well as of their attraction toward the target persons. Support for the notion that the same stimulus-combination law could be applied to the ratings of one's affective state and his evaluative response was also impressive. In general, findings are consistent with D. Byrne's (1971) reinforcement-affect theory of interpersonal attraction.—*Journal abstract.*

12269. **Skarżyńska, Krystyna.** (U Warszawski, Inst Psychologii, Poland) **[Reward and punishment as a means of human behavior modification.]** (Polh) *Psychologia Wychowawcza*, 1974(Mar-Apr), Vol 18(2), 180-191.—Reviews research on the effectiveness of reward and punishment in modifying human behavior, focusing on studies that examine the social context of rewards and punishments. It is concluded that the interaction between E and S influences the results of the experiment. (29 ref)—*H. Kaczowski.*

12270. **Spillman, Bonnie M.** (U Utah) **Cognitive dissonance, self-esteem, and the process of self-persuasion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1776-1777.

12271. **Stewart, Roy T.** (U Illinois) **An experimental investigation of the relationship between perceived new information and delayed attitude change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7916.

12272. **Waldron, Joseph.** (Ohio State U) **Judgment of like-dislike from facial expression and body posture.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 799-804.

Studied the nonverbal communication of like-dislike information by superimposing all possible combinations of 3 facial expressions which communicated liking, neutrality, or disliking onto 2 body-posture pictures of a female which communicated liking or disliking. Analysis of variance indicated significant effects for Facial Expression and Posture and a significant Facial Expression \times Posture interaction for 30 female undergraduates. Postexperimental *t* tests indicated a complex relationship between facial expression and body posture.

It is concluded that body posture can communicate information in the presence of facial expression and that body posture probably moderates the information communicated by the face.—*Journal abstract.*

12273. **Weiss, Robert W.** (Samaritan Halfway Society, Jamaica, NY) **Note: Social desirability set in measurement of ethnic stereotypes.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 857-858.—Results of using the paired-comparison method show that the substantial positive correlation between the favorability value of an adjective and the percentage of graduate students choosing the adjective to describe a Japanese target group held for both salient and also unfamiliar target ethnic groups.

12274. **Wilkie, Patricia L.** (Wayne State U) **The role of social comparison in Weiner's attributional analysis of achievement motivation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7332-7333.

12275. **Zanna, Mark P. & Pack, Susan J.** (U Waterloo, Canada) **On the self-fulfilling nature of apparent sex differences in behavior.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 11(6), 583-591.—Tested the notion that a person's behavior conforms explicitly to the sex-role stereotype that attractive others have regarding the person's gender. In a 2×2 design, 80 female undergraduates were induced to characterize themselves to a male partner who was either desirable or undesirable and whose stereotype of the ideal woman conformed very closely to the traditional female stereotype or its opposite. Results, which held for both an attitudinal and a behavioral measure of self-presentation, indicate that when the partner was desirable Ss portrayed themselves as more or less conventional in terms of sex role, depending upon whether the partner's stereotypic view of women was traditional or not.—*Journal abstract.*

12276. **Zillmann, Dolf; Bryant, Jennings; Cantor, Joanne R. & Day, Kenneth D.** (Indiana U, Inst for Communication Research, Bloomington) **Irrelevance of mitigating circumstances in retaliatory behavior at high levels of excitation.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 282-293.—A provoker aggressively instigated 60 male undergraduates. Ss then performed either a nonstrenuous or a strenuous task in order to be placed in either a moderate or an extreme state of sympathetic arousal. Following the task, Ss either learned or did not learn about mitigating circumstances behind the provoker's behavior. This information was received prior to the provision of an opportunity to retaliate. Under conditions of moderate arousal, mitigating circumstances reduced retaliation. In contrast, these circumstances failed to exert any appreciable effect on retaliation under conditions of extreme arousal. In addition, the induction of extreme arousal increased retaliatory behavior. Findings are considered to support a model of hostility and aggression that postulates a specific interdependency of cognitive and excitatory processes.—*Journal abstract.*

12277. **Zimmerman, Jay S.** (U Georgia) **A social psychological investigation of the mental illness label.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5215.

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12278. Aloia, Anthony J. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Relationships between perceived privacy options, self-esteem and internal control among aged people.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5180.
12279. Appleton, William S. **The blame of dying young.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 377-381.—Describes a tendency to blame those who die young for their own deaths as a defense against the fear that the same thing might happen to one's self.—J. Adams-Webber.
12280. Balazs, Eva K. (Boston U, School of Education) **A psycho-social study of outstanding female athletes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1480-1481.
12281. Barnes, Patsy H. (Auburn U) **A study of personality characteristics of selected computer programmers and computer programmer trainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1440.
12282. Bland, J. Martin; Bewley, Beulah R. & Day, Isobel. (St Thomas's Hosp Medical School, London, England) **Primary schoolboys: Image of self and smoker.** *British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 262-266.—The way primary schoolboys see themselves and also see young smokers may have implications for health education. A comparison was made between the self-images of 229 10-11 yr olds and their images of a young person who smokes. The 2 images were very different, both for smokers and nonsmokers, although the difference for smokers was smaller. It appears that children of this age who smoke do not see themselves as "smokers" and may not relate the health education they receive on this subject to themselves.—*Journal abstract*.
12283. Blanz, Larry T. (U Tennessee) **Personality changes as a function of two different meditative techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7035-7036.
12284. Chelune, Gordon J. (U Nevada, Reno) **Sex differences and relationship between repression-sensitization and self-disclosure.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 920.—Results of administering the Repression-Sensitization scale and the Self-Disclosure Situations Survey to male and female Ss show that, while sex differences were not observed for the 2 scales when examined individually, such differences emerged in the patterns of correlation by sex. The differences suggest that self-disclosure plays a differential role in male and female defensive orientations.
12285. Clarke, Anthony S. (U Nebraska) **An analysis of students' self esteem and students' attitudes toward culture in secondary schools in Trinidad.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7637-7638.
12286. Cleland, Charles C. et al. (U Texas) **Ecology and ordinality in invention: An expository study.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 815-818. A review of literature on environmental complexity, biographic works on inventors, and the etymology of ecology (Greek *oikos* or house) generated the hypothesis that inventors, more than noninventors, would have spent a significant part of their lives in a 2-story home. Further, inventors would be overrepresented by firstborns. 544, i.e., 30% of a university faculty, responded to a brief questionnaire. Although analyses failed to uphold the hypotheses, certain findings support previous work and are discussed in relation to future work on invention.—*Journal abstract*.
12287. Corazzini, John G. (U Notre Dame) **A topology of trust.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7038-7039.
12288. Crott, Helmut W. & Roszrucker, Karl. (U Mannheim, Psychologischen Inst, W Germany) **[Relationships between responses involving personal and social desirability and social class, age, and sex.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie*, 1974, Vol 6(4), 241-261.—Employed a sample of 90 female Ss varying in educational and vocational background, in age groups 16-21, 36-41, and 56-61 yrs. Ss rated the personal and social desirability of 80 personality items (the EPPS). Mean scores varied according to educational level, age, and sex. Adolescents from the high educational level group tended to rate the desirability of autonomy higher and that of achievement, order, and endurance lower than adults and older people of the same educational group. The medium educational level group showed the opposite trend. Results are discussed with regard to their possible relevance to conflicts between generations. (18 ref)—*English summary*.
12289. Daley, Bradley L. (U South Carolina) **An instrument to determine basic ego states as defined by transactional analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5621.
12290. Finch, Catherine B. (U Alabama) **A factor analytic study of the self.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5164-5165.
12291. Fischer, Maria J. (U Connecticut) **The relationship of extraversion-introversion of conceptual recall and behaviorally-defined tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5712.
12292. Fischman, Ronald. (Temple U) **Responsiveness of manipulative and unmanipulative male eleventh graders to praise and no social reinforcement presented by an adult and a peer experimenter.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1496.
12293. Gensley, Juliana. (California State U, Long Beach) **The gifted child in the affective domain.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 307-309.—Briefly discusses the implications of Mager's behavioral objectives as applied in the affective domain to the gifted child.—J. C. Gowan.
12294. Ghergut, Ligia. (U Bucharest, Inst of Psychology, Rumania) **[Attitude and personality.]** (Romm) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 411-420.—Discusses attitudes as a main personality trait, based on an integrative approach. The main trends in the literature on personality and attitudes are reviewed. A proposed larger study is outlined, based on the theory of behavior consistency, for a social psychological interpretation of deviant but non-pathologic behavior. (French summary) (36 ref)—C. Făcăoaru.

12295. Ginn, Roger O. (Ohio U) **Psychological androgyny and self-actualization.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 886. In female undergraduates administered the Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) and the Bem Sex-Role Inventory, only one of the POI subscales, Acceptance of Aggression, showed any difference between masculine, androgynous, and feminine Ss. The validity of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory as a measure of psychological androgyny was questioned.
12296. Goldberg, Lois S. (Temple U) **Personality integration as a determinant in the relationship between creativity and intelligence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1497-1498.
12297. Goodman, Shirley A. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A further exploration of the relationship between self-concept and sociometric status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 170.
12298. Götz, Karl O. & Götz, Karin. (Academy of Fine Arts, Düsseldorf, W Germany) **Color preferences, extraversion, and neuroticism of art students.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 919-930.—Color preferences of 190 art students (mean age, 23 yrs) from 2 previous studies by the authors (1974, 1975) were compared with their corresponding scores on extraversion (E) and neuroticism (N) on the Maudsley Personality Inventory. It was found that the preferences of a group of 27 highly gifted Ss were different from preferences of average and less gifted Ss who had little or no artistic practice. In the latter group, extraverts and ambiverts mainly preferred primary and secondary colors (light clear and dark clear tones included), while introverts preferred tertiary colors (earth colors) and achromatics. However, in the highly gifted Ss no significant differences between positive and negative rankings in both color categories were found. Neuroticism had no effect on color preferences; this held for introverts and extraverts and for each single color. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
12299. Harkins, Steve & Geen, Russell G. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Discriminability and criterion differences between extraverts and introverts during vigilance.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 335-340.—In a signal detection task introverts were better able than extraverts to distinguish between the signal and noise distribution ($p < .001$) and also set a higher criterion point for their responses ($p < .01$). Ss were 20 college females who had been administered the Eysenck Personality Inventory. Results show that the superior vigilance in introverts reported by other investigators is due to 2 processes. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
12300. Himle, David P. & Barcy, William. (U Michigan, School of Social Work) **Behavioral indices of anxiety and locus of control.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 1008. Experimental results support the prediction that undergraduates demonstrating greater externality (according to scores on Rotter's Internal External Control Scale) would report significantly more anxiety symptoms than those more internally oriented. A model is proposed to account for the data which suggests that the amount of perceived autonomic activity and intensity of the feelings of insecurity may be a component of perceived externality or internality.
12301. Jacobson, George H. (U Southern California) **An examination of possible changes in authoritarianism, values, and cognitive complexity, with their implications for business.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6807-6808.
12302. Joesting, Joan. **The influence of sex roles on creativity in women.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 336-339.—Obtained demographic data on 138 female college students and administered the Laws Sexism test, the Torrance-Khatena What Kind of a Person are You, the Tan-Williams Preconscious Activity Scale, and the Schaefer Biographical Inventory—Creativity. Results include the finding that creative females need a creative mother-role model.—J. C. Gowan.
12303. Kaplan, Sheila J. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of a self-instructing model, behavior rehearsal, and internal-external instructions upon self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10 B), 5196.
12304. Kerr, Barbara J. & Galbraith, Gary G. (Washington State U) **Latencies of sexual and asexual responses to double-entendre words as a function of sex-guilt and social desirability in college females.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 991-997.—Used a restricted association procedure to study 69 female undergraduates' latencies associated with sexual and asexual responses to double-entendre sexual words. Latencies were also examined relative to 2 personality variables, sex-guilt and social desirability, using Ss' scores on the Edwards Social Desirability Scale and the Mosher Forced-Choice Guilt Scale. Results indicate that sexual responses were accompanied by longer latencies. There was also an interaction between sex-guilt and sexual asexual response latencies, with Ss of high sex-guilt showing longer latencies of sexual response but not of asexual response. Contrary to prediction, individual differences on the social desirability variable were unrelated to latencies of either sexual or asexual response. A stimulus-encoding model for associations to double-entendre sexual words is outlined. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
12305. Khatena, Joe; Bedsoe, Joseph C. & Zetényi, Tamas. (Marshall U) **Creative perceptions of Hungarian and American students.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 901-902. Compared the factor means obtained from the administration of the 50-item Something About Myself inventory to 227 Hungarian high school and college males and females to similar data obtained by the 1st 2 authors (see PA, Vol 51:3149) from 672 American students. Americans obtained significantly higher mean scores on Environmental Sensitivity, Self-Strength, and Intellectuality, as well as on the total scale, whereas Hungarians obtained significantly higher scores on Initiative, Individuality, and Artistry. The observed differences are attributed to variability in cultural emphasis.—*Journal abstract*.
12306. Kilmann, Ralph H. & Thomas, Kenneth W. (U Pittsburgh) **Interpersonal conflict-handling behavior as reflections of Jungian personality dimensions.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 971-980. Investigated the Jungian psychological correlates of an individual's choice of different interpersonal conflict-handling modes: competing, collaborating, compromis-

ing, avoiding, and accommodating. These 5 modes were defined according to the 2 basic behavioral dimensions of assertiveness and cooperativeness and were also related to integrative and distributive dimensions. 86 male graduate students were given the Meyer-Briggs Type Indicator and 3 conflict measures. Results suggest that the Jungian functions related to judging (thinking vs feeling) and the type of enactment (introverted vs extraverted) were significantly related to an S's conflict-handling behavior. A schematic illustration of these Jungian functions, plotted upon the basic behavioral dimensions which define and characterize the 5 conflict-handling modes, is presented. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12307. **Kuksár, T.** ("Babes-Bolyai" U, Cluj, Romania) **[Theory and methods in intelligence investigation.]** (Romanian) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 445-456. —Discusses the major theories of intelligence and the chief research methods used to investigate it (intelligence tests, factor analysis, clinical studies, etc), emphasizing the continuous reciprocal relationship between theory and research method. (English summary) —*C. Făcioaru.*

12308. **Landis, Mark L.** (Columbia U) **Personality and style in the United States Senate.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7838-7839.

12309. **Mahoney, Eldon R.** (U Oregon) **The processual characteristics of self-conception.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6106.

12310. **Markle, Allan.** (Huntsville-Madison County Mental Health Ctr, AL) **Color and form perception on the Rorschach as a function of eye color.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 4(3), 831-834. Recent research has demonstrated that dark-eyed individuals are more reactive than light-eyed people. The present paper investigated one area of reactivity, ease of emotional arousal. The hypothesis that 40 dark-eyed White male undergraduates would show greater ease of arousal than 40 light-eyed White male undergraduates was tested, using color and form responses on the Rorschach as dependent measures. The predicted interaction was significant; light-eyed Ss gave relatively more form responses, but dark-eyed Ss gave relatively more color responses.—*Journal abstract.*

12311. **Martin, Alexander R.** (Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Inst & Ctr, New York, NY) **Karen Horney's theory in today's world.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 297-302. Discusses K. Horney's basic philosophy, emphasizing individual uniqueness, autonomy and self-determination, unconscious healing forces, and the role of culture in the development of conflicts. —*J. Adams-Webber.*

12312. **Mathes, Eugene W.** (Iowa State U) **The effects of physical attractiveness on behavior: A test of the self-fulfilling prophecy theory.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5226.

12313. **Mayer, Steven E.** (U Minnesota) **Intrinsic and extrinsic value orientation in college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5239.

12314. **Mays, Roy M.** (U Texas, Austin) **A theoretical and empirical investigation of the construct passivity and its relation to some other personality constructs.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5723-5724.

12315. **McCuiston, Sharron L.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The effect of the self-help clinic experience on body ownership in women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5226.

12316. **Moon, Charles E.** (Purdue U) **Variation in children's risk taking behavior as a function of external evaluation, self-concept, locus of control, sex, and anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5725.

12317. **Morris, Evangeline F.** (Arizona State U) **The personality traits and psychological needs of educated homemakers and career women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6934.

12318. **Muhich, Dolores.** (Southern Illinois U, Carbondale) **Testing hypotheses on behavioral preferences of university women and men with multiple linear regression.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 707-716. —Responses from 789 university students on the Self-report Inventory showed no significant differences between the sexes on the Educability dimension of the Activities Index. The Emotional Expression and Dependency Needs of the women were significantly greater than those of the men, while the men were significantly higher on Achievement Orientation. More significant differences in Educability were found for men studying in the Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Undecideds than for women in these fields. Variations in behavioral decision patterns occurred for women and men with regard to how they allocated their time for school and nonschool activities. Women were significantly higher than the men on high school and college GPAs but significantly lower in representation for achieving advanced degrees. Impulse control was definitely related to how Ss allocated their time, and anxiety associated with fear of taking tests was positively related to number of hours spent for study purposes. Women were also significantly underrepresented in school-sponsored activities. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12319. **Nastović, Ivan.** (Neuropsychiatric Clinic, School of Medicine, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[The hypothesis of the familial unconscious.]** (Serbian) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 85-104. —Reviews the assumptions and conceptual framework of L. Szondi's "schicksals analysis" and attempts to determine its relationship to Freud's and Jung's theories. (20 ref) —*English summary.*

12320. **Nicholson, Sally W.** (U Maryland) **Relationship between certain measures of mental health and a cartoon measure of humor in fifth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1507.

12321. **Nolan, Mary P. & Fargen, J. Jerome.** **Personality differences between able sophomore university students of 1961 and 1971.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 11-13.

Compared gifted college men on 5 personality variables. Ss were chosen on the basis of 3 criteria: uniformly high scores on both the Verbal and Mathematical tests of the College Entrance Examination Board and ranking in

the upper quarter of the high school graduating class. The Minnesota Personality Scale was administered to 131 Ss in 1961 and to 174 in 1971. Data analysis revealed significant differences in socialization, self-possession, social and economic views, and attitudes toward institutions over the decade of the 1960's. The mean 1971 score for each scale was lower than that for 1961 and for the test norm. Some explanation for the differences may be found in the social, economic, and political developments during the 1960's.—*Journal abstract.*

12322. Oudry, Yvonne M. (Columbia U) **Reported emotional experiences in relation to ethnic and sex group membership.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5203.

12323. Patrick, Audrey W. (U Delaware) **An empirical application of the state-trait concept to the need for achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5228.

12324. Pearlstein, Richard B. (United States International U) **A phenomenological/analytical approach to human growth processes: Becoming aware of an evolving personal myth.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5173-5174.

12325. Penney, Raymond. (Michigan State U) **Self-esteem and the search for self-awareness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6108.

12326. Peterson, Christopher & Scott, William A. (U Colorado) **Generality and topic specificity of cognitive styles.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 366-374.—Used a multitrait-multimethod strategy to assess 8 structural properties of cognition applied to several classes of objects by 88 university students in the US and 80 in Japan. Each cognitive style displayed some degree of generality over object classes and also some degree of class specificity. It is concluded that cognitive style depends on the S, the class of objects considered, and an interaction between the 2. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12327. Pishkin, Vladimir & Thorne, Frederick C. (VA Hosp, Oklahoma City, OK) **Existential states: Factorial composition in clinical groups.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 16-17.—The existential scale was given to 1,320 Ss and the results were factor analyzed. The 5 factors that emerged indicate that general existential attitudes have affective, cognitive, and cognitive components.—S. M. Levin.

12328. Poortinga, Y. H. & Foden, Berna I. (Tilburg U, Netherlands) **A comparative study of curiosity in Black and White South African students.** *Psychologia Africana*, 1975, Mono Suppl 8, 60p.—Investigated whether the determinants of "curiosity" as studied by D. E. Berlyne (1960) could be identified for 50 Black South African university students and 47 students mainly of Caucasian descent. An attempt was made to design curiosity tests which were not biased in regard to experimentally irrelevant cultural factors. Physiological measures related to the level of arousal in the experimental situation (EEG, evoked potentials, and skin conductance) and intelligence tests were also included in the battery. Conditions for the equivalence of data across the samples were investigated. Although the curiosity tests did not meet

these requirements for comparability, the overall trend of the results reveal strong similarities in levels of performance. Of the 6 tests, which were accepted as having some validity as measures of curiosity, only 1 yielded a significant difference in average score between Black and White students. In general, the level of arousal was similar in both groups. Some differences with respect to the physiological measurements are interpreted as specific to the experiments concerned. There was also no evidence that the scores on the curiosity tests were related to the intelligence of the Ss. The finding that the intercorrelations between various curiosity tests were generally low, and its implications for the validity of the tests as measures of a single construct are discussed. (5% p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12329. Prandi, Gaetano. (U Milano, Clinica delle Malattie Nervose e Mentali, Italy) **[Instinct, affect, and fantasy.]** (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 36(2), 144-166.—Proposes that needs are primary to the expression of affects and fantasy. To achieve this differentiation we need to distinguish between internal and external experience and between reality and fantasy.—L. L'Abate.

12330. Prytula, Robert E. & Hiland, David N. (Middle Tennessee State U) **Analysis of General Anxiety Scale for Children and Draw-A-Person measures of general anxiety level of elementary school children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 995-1007.—Selected 30 high-anxiety and 30 low-anxiety White 5th and 6th graders from 300 Ss who were administered the General Anxiety Scale for Children. These scores were used as the criterion measure of trait anxiety in a study investigating Ss' performance on the Draw-A-Person test. Figures drawn were man, woman, and self. Significant differentiation by the figure-drawing scores on the sex criterion was obtained for some indices; however, no significant relationships were found between Ss' human figure-drawing scores and their anxiety level as measured by the Anxiety Scale.—*Journal abstract.*

12331. Riemer, Barbara S. (U Wisconsin) **The influence of casual beliefs on achievement behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6748.

12332. Roll, Samuel & Brenneis, C. Brooks. (U New Mexico) **Chicano and Anglo dreams of death: A replication.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 377-383.—To replicate an earlier study by S. Roll et al (1974) in which Chicanos reported having more dreams of death than did their Anglo counterparts, dream reports were obtained from 80 Chicano (40 males and 40 females) and 80 Anglo (40 males and 40 females) college students. The dreams were scored for the presence of death-related dream content. Chi-square tests revealed a statistically higher number of Chicano females reporting dreams of death, but the significance between Chicano males and Anglo males was not significant. Results are linked to the greater phenomenological emphasis on death in Chicano culture and the greater tendency for Chicano women to carry the influences of the culture.—*Journal abstract.*

12333. Rouff, L. Lynne. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **Creativity and sense of humor.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec),

Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 1022.—Experimental results support the prediction that undergraduate's scores on a creativity test and on a humor comprehension measure would be positively correlated. Findings strongly suggest that comprehension of humor and creative thinking are related and have a common basis in the ability to link disparities. The relationship appears to transcend intelligence

12334. Rouff, L. Lynae. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **Openness, creativity and complexity.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 1009-1010.—Examination of the relationships between dogmatism, creativity, and complexity for undergraduates showed of a significant negative correlation between dogmatism and creativity and corroborated theory concerning open-mindedness and creativity. Dogmatism and complexity were also negatively correlated.

12335. Ryckman, Richard M. & Cannon, David W. (U Maine, Orono) **Multidimensionality of locus of control and self-esteem.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 786.—Results in female undergraduates show that those with higher self-esteem tended to see themselves as exercising more personal control over events, as being more free from control by powerful others, and as living in environments where their reinforcers occurred in a more highly predictable fashion, than did Ss with lower self-esteem.

12336. Saklofske, Donald H. & Schulz, Henry W. (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand) **Factor analysis of repeated state hostility and guilt measures: Males.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 756-758.—Investigated the argument that trait estimates of hostility and guilt may be obtained from repeated testings with state measures. 77 male high school students were administered a checklist of 38 adjectives 8 times over 4 wks. Stability of the items indicated by correlations for repeated measures ranged from .59 to .64. A factor analysis of items summed over administrations indicated that as many as 7 factors may exist. There are, however, a number of serious psychometric difficulties with this procedure: scales tended not to produce a normal distribution, and average repeated-measures correlations for items varied widely about .18.—*Journal abstract.*

12337. Simonton, Dean K. (U Arkansas) **Age and literary creativity: A cross-cultural and transhistorical survey.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 259-277.—Suggests that research on the relation between age and creative achievement could be improved by using (a) cross-cultural and transhistorical data and (b) multivariate rather than bivariate analyses. A sample of 420 literary creators was drawn from histories, anthologies, and biographical dictionaries of Western, Near Eastern, and Far Eastern literatures. The modal productive age was then regressed on field and civilization categorical variables, longevity, time, and eminence control variables, and a number of interaction terms. Results show that (a) poetry is produced at a younger age than prose (but there was no age difference between informative and imaginative prose); (b) achieved eminence and life span are positive determinants of the modal productive age; and (c) these

relationships are cross-culturally and transhistorically invariant. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12338. Thorson, James A. & Ackerman, Spencer. (U Georgia) **Attitudes toward the aged and frequency of thoughts about death.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 825-826.—No correlation was found between the scores of 130 professional and paraprofessional nurses, social workers, and mental health workers on N. Kogan's Attitudes Toward Old People scale and a measure designed to indicate the frequency of Ss' thoughts about death. The pattern of Ss' scores for the variable of years of education was consistent with earlier research.

12339. Urbina, Susana & Grey, Alan. (Fordham U) **Cultural and sex differences in the sex distribution of dream characteristics.** *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 1975(Sep), Vol 6(3), 358-364.—Studied the validity of previous reports regarding sex differences in ratio of male characters in dreams. 8 dream descriptions were obtained from 192 college students in Lima, Peru, and New York City. Odd-even reliabilities for male dream characters ranged from .36 to .72. American Ss had a higher percentage of male dream characters than Peruvians. US males had a greater percentage of men in their dreams than US females; in Peru the sex difference was reversed. Findings contradict previous reports of males universally dreaming more about men than do females. Results support the conclusion that sex differences in the percentage of male characters in dreams are not universal. Differences in the sex ratio of dream characters more likely reflect sociocultural differences in contact between the sexes.—*Journal abstract.*

12340. White, Benjamin V. & White, Helen. (Hartford Hosp, CT) **The excitement of change: A book of personal growth.** New York, NY: Seabury Press, 1975. viii, 214 p. \$7.95.—Points out how situations of grief, guilt, confusion, and the like can change dramatically into creative awareness and growth. Numerous illustrative case histories are included.

12341. Wiener, P. (U Paris VII, Lab of Pathological Psychology & Psychoanalysis, France) **[The concept of introjection according to Ferenczi.]** (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie*, 1974-1975, Vol 28(13-15), 688-693.—Provides a critical analysis of S. Ferenczi's work on the concept of introjection.

12342. Wilson, Keith I. (Kent State U) **The generalizability of the levels of an hierarchical arrangement of various measures of self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5736.

12343. Young, Paul T. (U Illinois) **Understanding your feelings and emotions.** Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1975. xiii, 178 p. \$7.95(cloth), \$3.95(paper).—Discusses emotions and moods in terms of their causes, theories advanced to explain them, their development in the child, their role in personal and social problems, how to control them, and other aspects.

12344. Zeldow, Peter B. (Pennsylvania State U) **A study of the relationship between cognitive complexity and creativity in students of art and playwriting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4724-4725.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

12345. **Beiser, Helen R.** (U Illinois, Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine, Chicago) **The clinician and the computer: The computerized study of two contrasting cases.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 348-364.—Clinical data put in a form suitable for processing by a computer may enhance clinical understanding. Such data are presented for a school phobic boy and a delinquent girl. Research and clinical applications are discussed.—*Journal summary.*

12346. **Bolton, Brian.** (U Arkansas) **Dimensions of psychopathology: A review of factor analytic studies.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 328-332.—Reviews 18 factor analytic studies of symptom ratings for hospitalized psychiatric patients. 12 major dimensions of psychopathology were identified by a judgmental clustering procedure. The use of syndrome status profiles for clinical and research purposes is suggested. (24 ref)—*Journal summary.*

12347. **Bourgeois, M. & Labrousse, D.** (UER de Psychiatrie, U Bordeaux, France) **[Miscarriage and abortion: I. Induced and spontaneous abortion. Psychopathological aspects in connection with a first sample of 411 requests for interruption of pregnancy.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 339-366.—Describes a sample of 411 women, among the first to receive a legal free abortion under the changed French law enacted in January 1975. More than half of the women were under 25 yrs old, with an unwanted pregnancy owing to absence or failure of contraception by reason of ignorance, refusal, or ambivalence. A comparison is made between psychological and psychopathological features notable among women requiring repeated induced abortion, and samples of other women suffering from repeated spontaneous abortions and infertility (as reported in the literature). In both situations the same troubles are frequently observed: problems with feminine identity, problematic maternal image, absence of father, unhappy childhood, and an immature sexuality and personality. A conflict between conscious and unconscious wishes creates opposite situations in the 2 groups: spontaneous abortion represents conscious willing for pregnancy, with unconscious rejection of it as unbearable; induced abortion represents a strong unconscious wish for pregnancy, with conscious and voluntary rejection of maternity. Some of the psychological problems of physicians newly required to perform legal abortions are discussed. *H. E. King.*

12348. **Bourgeois, M. & Labrousse, D.** (UER de Psychiatrie, U Bordeaux, France) **[Miscarriage and abortion: II. Voluntary abortion and resistance to contraception.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 366-377. Examines the psychological resistances to contraception which accompany and explain, in part, unwanted pregnancies and requests for abortion. These resistances take multiple form, both intrinsic and extrinsic, tied to cultural taboo, societal interdictions, traditional education, the status of women, and a psychological ambivalence with regard to sexuality. Often there is a strong unconscious desire for

pregnancy that contradicts the conscious refusal of maternity. Repeated demands for abortion, in an era of effective contraception, are often symptomatic of an underlying psychiatric problem. (55 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12349. **Broche, J. P.** [Sleep disturbances.] (Fren) *Bulletin de Psychologie Scolaire et d'Orientation*, 1973(Oct), Vol 22(4), 149-155.—Physiological, affective, and environmental causes of disturbed sleep are briefly reviewed; medications are enumerated. The role of family anxiety as a causative factor is stressed, and some practical advice is given. (English summary)

12350. **Howard, James S.** (Emory State Hosp, Psychiatric Div II & Medical-Surgical Services, Williamsburg, VA) **Folate deficiency in psychiatric practice.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 112-115.—Reviews the literature on the causes of folic acid deficiency, its psychiatric and neurological manifestations, clinical procedures for elucidating the deficiency state, and the metabolic importance of the substance. Folate is presently used sparingly because of the fear of subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord. Evidence of folate deficiency has been found in state hospital patients diagnosed under a variety of disorders. Since response to adequate folate intake is often striking, it is urged that laboratory screening for the disorder should be done as soon as possible after the patient's admission to the hospital. (50 ref)—*A. S. Kulkarni.*

12351. **Levi, Lennart** (Ed.). (Karolinska Inst, Lab for Clinical Stress Research, Stockholm, Sweden) **Society, stress and disease: II. Childhood and adolescence.** London, England: Oxford U, 1975. xxii, 551 p. £22.50.—Papers related to the 6 sessions of the 1971 International Interdisciplinary Symposium deal with (a) the well-adapted child (definitions, objectives, methods, etc.); (b) potentially pathogenic psychosocial stressors, intervening variables, methods and precursors; (c) psychiatric psychosocial disease processes provoked by psychosocial stressors; (d) specific diseases provoked by psychosocial stressors; (e) preventions (primary and secondary); and (f) future research.

12352. **Linn, Margaret W.; Linn, Bernard S. & Stein, Shayna.** (U Miami, FL) **Ratings of impairment and functional status in prediction of mortality.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 998. Elderly males were measured on functional and impairment status at hospital discharge and followed up 6 mo later. Stepwise regression techniques were used to reduce the items to those that uniquely contributed to prediction of mortality. Data suggest that this method led to better classification of clinical condition and predictors of outcome.

12353. **Luborsky, Lester.** (U Pennsylvania Hosp) **Clinicians' judgments of mental health: Specimen case descriptions and forms for the Health-Sickness Rating Scale.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(5), 448-480. Presents a specimen form of the Health-Sickness Rating Scale, directions for use, and specimen case descriptions. First considered in conjunction with the Menninger Foundation Research Project at its inauguration in 1951-1952, the Scale measures the level of mental health. A rating of 100 indicates the ideal state of complete functioning, while a rating of zero indicates total regression.—*J. Z. Elias.*

12354. Mitchell, Geoffrey & Murphy, J. B. (Carstairs State Hosp. Lanark, Scotland) **A survey of female patients in Carstairs State Hospital.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 445-447.—Describes the characteristics of the female population in Carstairs State (mental) Hospital. The patients were predominantly young, single, and physically fit, with a history of significantly more previous psychiatric admissions than their male counterparts. They showed a greater degree of violence towards both themselves and others before their admission to the hospital, and their length of stay was much shorter. One-third of the patients had an IQ of less than 70.—*Journal abstract.*

12355. Nihira, Kazuo; Yusin, Alvin & Sinay, Ruth. (U California, Los Angeles) **Perception of parental behavior by adolescents in crisis.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 787-793.—Used the Bronfenbrenner Parent Behavior Questionnaire to study parental behavior as perceived by 86 12-18 yr olds in a crisis ward. In contrast to normal school age children, these Ss viewed their parents as significantly more punitive, intrusive, restrictive, and to have higher demands for achievement for their children. A factor analysis of 15 subscales delineated 4 orthogonal factors: Nurturing, Punishing, Firm Control vs Lax Control, and Rejection. In terms of these factorial dimensions, no significant correlation was observed between the Ss' perception of parental behavior and the specific forms of their crisis behavior (i.e., suicidal, aggressive, psychotic, and drug-induced psychotic behaviors).—*Journal abstract.*

12356. Penick, Elizabeth C.; Powell, Barbara J. & Sieck, William A. (U Kentucky Medical Ctr) **Mental health problems and natural disaster: Tornado victims.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 4(1), 64-67.—Interviewed 26 19-76 yr old tornado victims to determine the mental health consequences of a natural disaster. Results, based on retrospective accounts, indicate that approximately 75% of the victims suffered increased psychological discomfort of a subjective nature 5 mo later. This discomfort was characterized by anxiety, nervousness, and mild somatic complaints. Disruptions in interpersonal relationships among family members were less frequently reported. The disaster did not produce severe emotional impairment, and few of the victims felt the need for professional mental health assistance.—*Journal abstract.*

12357. Rutter, Michael. (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **[Parent-child separation: Psychological effects on children.]** (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 479-514. Examines the literature on parent-child separation and reports the results of a detailed longitudinal study of patients' families. The data lead to the following conclusions: Parent-child separation is the source of immediate distress to the child but is not a major factor in producing long-term disturbances. Although separation experiences are correlated with the later development of antisocial behavior, the behavior is not caused by the separation itself but by the familial conflict which precedes and accompanies separation. A good affective relation with one parent can partially neutralize the harmful effects of a quarrelsome and unhappy family. Children vary in their reactions to family misunderstandings, and these differences are

correlated with sex and traits of character.—D. F. Herran.

12358. Spitzer, Robert L.; Endicott, Jean & Robins, Eli. (New York State Psychiatric Inst, Biometrics Research, New York) **Clinical criteria for psychiatric diagnosis and DSM-III.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1187-1192.—Identifies the differences in formal inclusion and exclusion criteria used to classify patient data into diagnoses as the largest source of diagnostic unreliability in psychiatry. Efforts that have been made to reduce these differences are described, particularly the specified criteria approach to defining diagnostic categories, which was developed for research purposes. On the basis of studies showing that the use of specified criteria increases the reliability of diagnostic judgments, it is suggested that including such criteria in the next edition of the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III)* would improve the reliability and validity of routine psychiatric diagnosis. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12359. Strauss, John S. (U Rochester, School of Medicine & Dentistry) **A comprehensive approach to psychiatric diagnosis.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1193-1197.—Discusses problems of the typological diagnostic system currently used in psychiatry, which focuses primarily on symptoms in classifying psychiatric disorders. A comprehensive diagnostic system is described that would involve routine evaluation of 5 patient characteristics: symptoms, circumstances associated with symptoms, previous duration and course of illness, quality of personal relationships, and level of work function. It is suggested that such a multivariable approach to psychiatric diagnosis can provide valuable information about the patient to clinicians, researchers, and other mental health workers. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12360. Voysey, Margaret. **A constant burden: The reconstitution of family life.** Boston, MA: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975. vi, 244 p. \$18.95.—Analyzes parents' responses in interviews to questions about the effect on their family life of having a disabled child. It is argued that current theories about disability and family life constitute an official morality and ideology to which parents are expected to conform.

Mental Disorders

12361. Abruzzi, William. (Columbia U) **Drug-induced psychoses . . . or schizophrenia?** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 329-342.—Clinical data and 10 case histories are used to illustrate the following hypotheses: (a) Any intoxicant can produce a bad trip. (b) Anyone can experience a bad trip when set, setting, chemical, and method of intervention combine properly. (c) It is frequently impossible to differentiate between an acute schizophrenic episode and an acute drug-induced psychosis. (d) Psychotic experiences persisting after drug withdrawal and recurrent psychotic episodes thereafter are possible with no antecedent psychological history or prodromata. (e) Either an acute schizophrenic episode or an acute drug psychosis can be treated without restraints. (f) Amphetamines may prod-

use many psychotic experiences that would not occur otherwise. (49 ref) *J. Adams-Webber.*

12362. **Altschule, Mark D.** (Harvard Medical School, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine) **The development of traditional psychopathology: A sourcebook.** New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1976. vi, 330 p.

Presents texts, from ancient times to the beginning of the 20th century, dealing with theories of mental illness (concepts of the unconscious mind, sexuality, the ego, multiple personalities, etc) and with specific syndromes (affective disorders, thought disorders, and nervous disorders).

12363. **Barrois, Claude & Bazot, M.** [Reflections on the psychogenesis of acute psychotic states in military personnel posted overseas.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 166-176. Analyzes 4 case histories of acute delusional psychosis appearing suddenly among military personnel during their 1st overseas assignment. Such a soldier experiences 2 forms of dislocation at once: he becomes a part of a rigid hierarchically organized human assembly, which assumes charge over most of his activities, and all pre-existing interpersonal relations are severed abruptly, and their remoteness is constantly confirmed by physical distance. This separation represents, for the vulnerable, either a basic abandonment or the loss of a primary love object. Occurring at the same time as a forced confrontation with other social realities (the familiar themes of barracks life; brutality, sexuality, aggression, etc.), and often combined with some form of physical challenge (accident, wound, adaptation to new climate), the result can be a flight into delusion. As the circumstances prevent the accomplishment of usual grief-work, the lost object must be reincarnated by the anxious and often depressed patient; e.g., through delusions of special birth and exalted kinship, a conviction that God has taken up residence inside him, etc. A theoretical psychoanalytic explanation of these clinical phenomena is offered emphasizing the importance of ego-splitting and primitive narcissism. *H. E. King.*

12364. **Bazhin, E. F.; Wasserman, L. I. & Tonkonogii, I. M.** (Inst Scientifique de Recherches Psychoneurologiques de V. M. Bekhterev, Leningrad, USSR) **Auditory hallucinations and left temporal lobe pathology.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 481-487. —Assessed thresholds of tone signals of different duration in 30 right-handed patients (less than 35 yrs of age) with paranoid schizophrenia and different forms of verbal hallucination. In hallucinating patients, as compared to a control group (nonhallucinating schizophrenics with a paranoid syndrome), there was an asymmetry of detection thresholds for short-tone signals (from 10 msec or less) at the expense of an increase of thresholds in the right ear. In 2 patients with apparent left-handedness there was an asymmetry in the left ear. This asymmetry was marked in patients with genuine verbal hallucination. The relationship between verbal hallucination and the mechanisms of inner speech and the pathology of the audio-verbal zone in the temporal area of the dominant hemisphere are discussed. (French & German summaries) (23 ref) *Journal abstract.*

12365. **Berner, P.** [Psychoses: Endogenous or exogenous diseases?] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psycholo-*

giques, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 108-113. —Presents an essay on the definition of psychosis as described by German, French, British-American and Scandinavian authors and a hypothetical discussion of the interaction of the 4 basic pathogenetic dimensions agreed to by all the theorists, but differently weighted by each: (a) prior experience, (b) perturbing events (current), (c) prior modification of the (organic) substratum, and (d) current modifications of the (organic) substrate. The unique situation presented by schizophrenia, which appears to be both "reactive" and "constitutional," is discussed. *H. E. King.*

12366. **Berner, P.** [The present state of research into delusion.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1978, Vol 8(1-2), 1-13. Discusses the concept of delusion and points out that currently delusions can be diagnosed only with the aid of phenomenological intuition. The decisive criterion is the high subjective certainty in the sense of an elimination of the possibility of chance coincidences without any narrowing of affect. Current hypotheses regarding the choice of theme, the acute elimination of chance without narrowing of affect, and the persistence of certainty and incorrigibility are discussed. The relationship between age at the onset of the illness and the choice of theme are discussed in terms of the author's findings. It is suggested that depending on the respective cultural setting, certain age specific themes can play a role in the formation of the content of delusions. The acute subjective certainty, as well as the incorrigibility are linked with organic or endogenous syndromes. (15 ref)—*English abstract.*

12367. **Blatt, Sidney J.** (Yale U) **Levels of object representation in anaclitic and introjective depression.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 107-157. —Explores the hypothesis that depression is, in part, a function of impairments in the development of object representation. Based on a review of the literature, 2 types of adult depression are discussed—anaclitic and introjective—and case examples illustrating each type are presented. (4 p ref)

12368. **Blumenfeld, Jane A.** (U. New Mexico) **The role of the language sample and short term interventions in the differential diagnosis of mental retardation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1524.

12369. **Briganti, Frank G.** (E. Texas State U) **The etiology and nature of neurosis according to transactional analysis and Heinz Hartmann.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5616-5617.

12370. **Busse, Ewald W. & Pfeiffer, Eric.** (Duke U Medical School) **Mental illness in later life.** Baltimore, MD: Garamond/Pridemark, 1973. vi, 301 p. \$7(paper), \$9(cloth). —Presents descriptions and discussions, written primarily for the use of the general practitioner, of the organic and affective mental disorders in older persons; the relationship between physical and psychological changes; diagnosis, treatment, ambulatory and institutional care, and insurance coverage.

12371. **Byrne, D. G.** (Australian National U. Social Psychiatry Research Unit, Canberra) **Note on decision time-movement time relationships in normal and depressed subjects.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*,

1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 907-910.—Notes the suggestion that under normal conditions, there is no relationship between decision and movement time components of response latency. However, for normal Ss, induced elevation of decision time produces compensatory reductions in movement time. Psychomotor retardation, commonly observed in depressive patients, shows elevations for decision time. In the present study it was hypothesized that such patients should also produce compensatory reductions in movement time. However, this was not supported in 30 acutely depressed inpatients. While 15 controls exhibited no relationship between decision and movement times, depressive Ss exhibited a positive one. The result is discussed in terms of a post hoc postulate of motivational deficit among depressive patients. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12372. Calcedo Ordoñez, Alfredo & Rendueles Olmedo, Guillermo. (Servicio de Salud Mental y Luchas Sanitarias de Sanidad de la Armada, Madrid, Spain) [Schizophrenia in the military environment.] (Span) *Revista de Psiquiatria y Psicología Médica*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 11(6), 343-357.—Reviews literature on schizophrenia in the military environment and discusses 46 cases diagnosed during military service. Heredity, family, and social background, premorbid character, psychopathological history before military service, clinical aspects, beginning symptoms and their relation to the induction date, configurative factors, age, and marital status were studied. Comparison with data from the nonmilitary population shows a relatively low occurrence of schizophrenia in the military environment. Most of the observed cases were individuals with previous mental disturbances and were found during the 1st 2 wks of military service. (24 ref)—*E. T. Czeschlik*.

12373. Caruso, Kent R. (United States International U) A test of the transactional disqualification comparing students and schizophrenic patients. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5162-5163.

12374. Cazzullo, C. L.; Penati, G. & Rogora, G. A. (U Milano, Istituto di Clinica Psichiatrica, Italy) [The physiological aspects of sleep and their modification in pathological conditions.] (Ital) *Medicina Psicomatica*, 1974(Jul Sep), Vol 19(3), 261-268. Describes the stages of sleep and points to the reduction of low-wave sleep time in depression and neurotic anxiety. (English & French summaries) (34 ref)—*F. Mester*.

12375. Chmiel, Andrew J. & Mattsson, Ake. (U Virginia Medical School) Heller's syndrome: A form of childhood psychosis of multicausal origin: Case report and review of literature. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spring), Vol 14(2), 337-347. Heller's syndrome, a rapid deterioration of mood, behavior, and intellectual function seen after the 3rd or 4th yr in children of previously normal development, is discussed in terms of biological vulnerability, brain pathology, and psychological determinants. A case history is presented. (29 ref)—*R. M. Cohen*.

12376. Clemmey, Robert; Kennard, David & Mandelbrote, Bertram. (London Hosp, England) The assessment of social breakdown in newly-admitted psychiatric patients. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 417-431.—Studied 45 patients'

social and domestic functioning preceding admission to a psychiatric hospital. A method is described for the quantitative assessment of "social breakdown" in the areas of work, domestic performance, and social group activity, based on reports from the patient and from another household member. Complementary changes in the domestic tasks carried out by other family members were also investigated. It was found that Ss' usual level of functioning and their degree of breakdown were related to psychiatric diagnosis on admission, to the patient's position within the family, and to the social class of the household. Discrepancies between reports were investigated in relation to these variables. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12377. Cohen, David B. (U Texas, Austin) Transient stress, rater bias, and Rorschach interpretation. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 345-347.—Tested the hypotheses that (a) Rorschach behavior is relatively sensitive to external conditions temporarily imposed upon the S and (b) test results may reflect interpreter biases as well as S's personality bias. Nine control and 10 experimental (induced stress) Ss responded to card III of the Rorschach test. Three groups of interpreters (9 2nd-yr clinical psychology graduate students, 8 more advanced students, and 8 professional clinical psychologists) blindly rated the protocols for psychopathology. All 3 groups rated the experimental protocols more pathological than the control protocols. Marginal support was obtained for the hypothesis that raters who attributed the most pathology to the protocols would have higher scores on a hostility questionnaire than raters who attributed the least pathology to the protocols. Data suggest that Rorschach interpretation can reflect both external conditions and interpreter bias. —*Journal summary*.

12378. Cohler, Bertram J. et al. (U Chicago) Social adjustment and psychopathology among formerly hospitalized and non-hospitalized mothers: I. Development of the social role adjustment instrument. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 1975(Apr), Vol 12(1), 1-18.—Used a modified Social Role Adjustment Instrument (SRAI) to examine characteristics of the SRAI and the social adjustment of 47 former mental patients who had been hospitalized following childbirth and 48 nonhospitalized women. The SRAI consists of 25 9-point scales used to rate a S's responses to a semistructured interview. Formerly hospitalized Ss showed greater maladjustment than nonpsychotic controls for each of 25 role dimensions. The most highly differentiating scales ($p < .001$) were Global Social Overall Social Investment, Overall Psychic Discomfort, and Overall Psychic Disturbance. The SRAI proved to be more than a unidimensional measure of psychopathology when subjected to a principle components analysis. 4 factors emerged: Capacity for Affiliation, Emotional Investment in Marriage, Mature Intergenerational Ties, and Conflict Regarding Parenthood. The SRAI appeared to be much more stable (reliable) for Ss in the community than for psychiatric Ss. For 7 scales, there was a significant difference between groups in the degree of correlation between initial and terminal evaluations (e.g., Task Performance and Contact with Friends). These dimensions were either most affected by intensive aftercare of

formerly hospitalized Ss experienced greater conflict in these areas and showed a more variable performance over time. There were relatively few demographic correlates of social adjustment among former patients and nonhospitalized controls. (42 ref)—*J. Sorokac.*

12379. DeLeon-Jones, Frank; Maas, James W.; Dekirmenjian, Haroutune & Sanchez, Jesus. (VA West Side Hosp, Psychiatry Service, Chicago, IL) **Diagnostic subgroups of affective disorders and their urinary excretion of catecholamine metabolites.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1141-1148.—Notes that previous reports have indicated that some depressed patients excrete less than normal quantities of 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl glycol (MHPG). The present study indicates that a subgroup of depressed patients who excrete less than normal quantities of MHPG may be identified by the application of explicit clinical criteria. No significant differences were found in the excretion of normetanephrine, metanephrine, and 3-methoxy-4-hydroxymandelic acid among any of the diagnostic subgroups (totaling 33 severely depressed women) or between each patient group and a healthy comparison group (of 21 women). However, depressed patients diagnosed as having primary affective disorder and bipolar illness excreted significantly less MHPG than did the comparison group. (56 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12380. Dohrenwend, Bruce P. (Columbia U) **Sociocultural and social-psychological factors in the genesis of mental disorders.** *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 16(4), 365-392.—Discusses the etiological implications of sociocultural and social-psychological factors in the occurrence and distribution of functional psychiatric disorders. 3 bodies of evidence are analyzed: (a) epidemiological studies of the "true" prevalence of psychiatric disorders; (b) the literature on individual reactions to extreme situations; and (c) investigations of relations between psychopathology and more ordinary stressful life events. The major issues raised by this research are examined and a report of progress in resolving one of them centering on social class differences is presented. Suggestions are made about the development of quasi-experimental strategies, adoption of unusual sampling plans, and use of prospective rather than cross-sectional research designs for purposes of increasing the understanding of the role of sociocultural and social-psychological factors in the genesis of mental disorders. (4 1/2 p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12381. Donnelly, Edward F. & Murphy, Dennis L. (NIMH, Bethesda, MD) **Primary affective disorder: MMPI differences between unipolar and bipolar depressed subjects.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 303-306.—Compared MMPI scores obtained from 20 unipolar and 19 bipolar patients (mean ages, 48 and 44 yrs, respectively) hospitalized during a depressive episode. All bipolar Ss had at least 1 prior manic episode severe enough to require treatment. Objectively rated depression on the Bunney-Hamburg depressive symptomatology scale did not vary significantly in the 2 groups. Significant differences between the MMPI profiles of the unipolar and bipolar groups were found, the unipolar Ss manifested higher scores on the D and Pr scales, with Hs different in male Ss only.

The bipolar Ss were higher on the Ma scale. When the D scale values of the MMPI were correlated with the depression ratings on the Bunney-Hamburg measure, there was a significant difference in ratings for unipolar Ss only. (15 ref)—*Journal summary.*

12382. Dube, K. C.; Jain, S. C.; Basu, A. K. & Kumar, N. (S. N. Medical Coll, Agra, India) **Patterns of the drug habit in hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 27(2), 1-10.—Of the 566 consecutive male admissions to Agra Mental Hospital during 1 yr, about 24% were regular cannabis users. Patients with a lower educational level tended to use the drug by smoking ganja while those with a higher educational level tended to use bhang, either as pill or in a beverage. Laborers and agriculturists in the rural areas smoked in greater numbers. There was no correlation with the level of income. 96% of patients with the diagnosis of toxic psychosis used cannabis, 67% of those with the diagnosis of psychopathic personality, 20% of the schizophrenics, and 23% of the manic depressives. These and other findings are compared with those of earlier studies.—*A. S. Kulkarni.*

12383. Eaton, William W. (U Wisconsin) **Social class and schizophrenia in Maryland: A study of first admissions and chronicity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6775-6776.

12384. Ellis, Myra. (Hofstra U) **The effects of sex of model and sex of subject and behavior on modeling with hospitalized psychiatric patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5187.

12385. Escande, M.; Gayral, L. & Girard, M. [Psychotic states and psychotic organization during anorexia nervosa.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 382-392.—Presents the view, illustrated by case histories, that although the anorexic patient appears to be neither neurotic, psychotic, nor psychosomatic in the usual psychopathological sense, several features suggest that the closest link of anorexia may be to a psychotic mental organization. This entity is not always benign in its evolution. Certain patients experience transitory but authentic psychotic episodes, while others reveal a mental organization close to that of the psychotic: a narcissistic disorder, with massive regression in the service of a megalomaniac ego which is disembodied and therefore immortal. During the earliest mother-child relationship the mother has come to be perceived as a fusional and indispensable object, hindering the individuation and developing autonomy of the ego with the body serving as intermediate object in this fusion. Treatment consists not in mere weight-gain or recovery of menstruation, but should be directed toward neuroticization of the basic conflicts. Individual psychoanalytic therapy is difficult and may be dangerous owing to the anxiety-provoking potential of the massive regression. Group psychotherapy, psychodrama, and relaxation therapy are more useful as they are less feared by anorexics.—*H. E. King.*

12386. Fadda, S. & Müller, C. (Hôpital de Cery, Lausanne, Switzerland) [Post-schizophrenic depression.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 65-71.—Summarizes the literature on post-schizophrenic depression. There is no agreement yet on this controversial subject. Four positions have been

taken: (a) It is a regularly observed phenomenon and can best regarded as a late phase in the unfolding of the psychosis. (b) It is a secondary consequence of neuroleptic treatment. (c) The depressive mood is not a new development, but has been hidden by the acute psychotic symptomatology. (d) It is a consequence of a too intensive psychotherapeutic approach in the postpsychotic interval. (18 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12387. **Feinberg, Irving.** (VA Hosp, Psychiatry Service, San Francisco, CA) **Mental health and behavioral sciences research in the VA (FY 1974).** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 1-6.—Describes research by the Veterans Administration on schizophrenia, manic-depressive illness, and suicide. Psychophysiological research and studies of biofeedback and sleep are also reported.—*S. M. Levin.*

12388. **Flannes, Steven.** **The perception of kinship terms.** *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1974(Spr-Sum), Vol 1(2), 102-105.—Tested the hypothesis that schizophrenics would show less factor communality than nonschizophrenics in their perceptions of English kinship terms, and more distortion. 13 schizophrenics and 13 matched nonschizophrenics were presented 15 kinship terms, 3 at a time, and asked to indicate which 2 terms were most and least similar in meaning. The 105 distances obtained were correlated and factor analyzed. High loadings and high communality, on a factor interpreted as the cultural norm in the perception of the meanings of English kinship terms, were found present in nonschizophrenics and absent in schizophrenics. (42 ref)—*P. Babarik.*

12389. **Flinn, Susan K.** (City U New York) **The effect of praise and censure on the task performance, poor vs good pre-morbid schizophrenic males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5188-5189.

12390. **Fochtman, Grace A.** (Cleveland Psychiatric Inst, OH) **Disturbances in object relations in a chronic schizophrenic patient.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 8(1), 13-16. Discusses theories of object relations that place the cause of schizophrenia in the early mother-infant relationship. Within the framework of psychoanalytic ego psychology, a case is reported of a schizophrenic patient who manifested impaired ego development with consequent disturbances in object relations. These disturbances included imperfect differentiation, incorporation, poor integration, overdependency, and separation anxiety. *M. I. Hogan.*

12391. **Franzen, Goran & Ingvar, David H.** (St Lars Hosp, Lund, Sweden) **Absence of activation in frontal structures during psychological testing of chronic schizophrenics.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(10), 1027-1032. The distribution of activity in the dominant hemisphere was measured with the regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) technique in 27 chronic schizophrenics and 15 nonschizophrenic controls (alcoholics) at rest and during psychological testing (e.g., an auditory digit-span-backward-test and Raven's Progressive Matrices). In the nonschizophrenics, an increase of rCBF was observed during the test in frontal regions. In the chronic schizophrenics, on the other hand, very limited or no increase was recorded. In postcentral structures the flow

response during testing was, by and large, equal in the psychotics and the controls. Findings support the hypothesis advanced previously by the authors (see PA, Vol 53:11872) that in chronic schizophrenia there is defective transmission in the mediotthalamic frontocortical projection bundle. This defect also appears responsible for the abnormally low resting flow (activity) in the dominant hemisphere in chronic schizophrenia.—*Journal abstract.*

12392. **Freeman, Thomas.** (Holywell Hosp, Antrim, Northern Ireland) **Childhood psychopathology and adult psychoses.** New York, NY: International U Press, 1976. xii, 293 p.—Reports on investigations of possible similarities between (a) neurotic and borderline states in children and (b) manic-depressive and paranoid states in adults. Clinical and theoretical problems arising from psychotic illness in adults are examined, using the metapsychological approach.

12393. **Gabriel, E.** [Chronic delusional psychosis and sociogenesis.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 128-135.—Discusses whether sociocultural forces may influence the continuation of delusions, once they have appeared, or inhibit them. Descriptive statistics are derived from the catamneses of 110 late-developing schizophrenias (i.e., according to M. Bleuler's 1943 classification, disorders first appearing clearly after age 40). These gerontopsychiatric patients (average age 76) had been followed for 20 yrs or longer since first hospitalized with a delusional syndrome. The majority maintained a delusional structure over a long course of illness, either stable in form (20%), or unstructured (46%). Descriptive profiles of the 3 subgroups on the sociocultural characteristics of family of origin, civil status, occupational adjustment, and history of conflict with the law, did not differ significantly (with 1 exception, an increased proportion of family perturbation at 1st admission among those whose delusions abated). Compared with depressives, significantly more delusional patients lived without a partner (i.e., celibates, separated, widowed, or divorced). No relation was evident between occupational adaptation and delusion; in contrast, paranoid patients had poorer occupational adjustment and more conflict with the law. In a prognostic sense, the differing clinical forms of delusion do not appear to have practical social implication, but a solitary civil status may help to explain the persistence of delusional thinking.—*H. E. King.*

12394. **Gabriel, E.** [The nosological problem of catathymic delusional formations from the genetic viewpoint.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 88-92.—Presents a literature review and findings of investigations into the genetics of catathymic delusional illnesses. The primary probands are grouped according to their psychopathology, and it is shown that the relatively few schizophrenic secondary probands were fairly equally distributed over all the subgroups of the case material, whereas the relatively frequent manic depressive secondary probands are related exclusively to those primary probands whose general psychiatric symptomatology, irrespective of the catathymic delusional syndrome, was classified psychopathologically as manic-depressive.—*English abstract.*

12395. Gabriel, E. [The outcome of catathymic delusional formations in the light of their long-term catamnesis.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 81-87.—Two groups of patients with delusional illnesses (previous paranoiacs and previous "late schizophrenics" with delusional syndromes) with similar backgrounds, were followed up after many years and were re-examined in the same way. They were compared with each other in terms of further developments of delusional formations and their psychopathological determinants. In the group of "late schizophrenics" the delusions disappeared more frequently than in the groups of paranoiacs, and the delusional productivity diminished more often. On examination of various psychopathological characteristics and their influence on the further development of delusional formations (core syndromes of the general psychiatric symptomatology, appearance of affective changes, further development of the delusional productivity) only tendencies were shown, never obligatory relationships. The order of the relationships which was found was unclear, and it is suggested that these relationships are not of the first order. —English abstract.

12396. Gabriel, E. [The prognostic and therapeutic aspect of catathymic delusional formations.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 45-54.—The prognostic and therapeutic aspects of catathymic delusional formations, excluding those associated with organic psychoses, are presented from 5 viewpoints: (a) the present possibilities of psychiatric prognostication, (b) prognostic implications of nosological classifications, (c) prognostic significance of nosographic characteristics, (d) relationship to general rules of psychiatric prognostics, (e) therapeutic points. Regarding (c), findings are presented concerning the long-term development of delusional formations and the long-term course of delusional illnesses classified as "schizophrenia of late onset." Their relationships to the formation of defect syndromes and to the psycho-organic deterioration in old age are discussed. (17 ref)—English abstract.

12397. Gallant, Donald M. & Simpson, George M. (Eds). (Tulane U, Medical School) *Depression: Behavioral, biochemical, diagnostic and treatment concepts*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1976. 351 p. \$25.—Presents an overview of current theories about depression and of research into diagnosis and treatment. Among the specific aspects covered are hereditary factors, clinical evaluation, pharmacological interventions and their outcomes, and depression in children and the elderly.

12398. Garver, David L.; Pandey, Ghanshyam N.; Dekirmenjian, Haroutune & DeLeon-Jones, Frank. (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago) *Growth hormone and catecholamines in affective disease*. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1149-1154.—Studied growth hormone (GH) release after insulin-induced hypoglycemia (HI) in relation to urinary 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl glycol (MHPG), the major metabolite of central norepinephrine. Ss were 12 20-64 yr old patients with affective disease. There was a significant linear correlation of urinary MHPG levels and GH peaks after HI in unipolar depressed patients and in manic patients; however, GH peaks in manic

patients shifted downward on the GH axis in comparison to the unipolar depressive patients. It is suggested that such shifts in the GH response may occur as a result of abnormalities of other neurotransmitter systems also known to facilitate GH release. (38 ref)—Journal abstract.

12399. Hare, Edward H. (Bethlehem Royal Hosp, Beckenham, England) *Season of birth in schizophrenia and neurosis*. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1168-1171.—National studies in Scandinavia and in England and Wales have shown that schizophrenic patients are born significantly more often in the early months of the year than would be expected from comparison with the general population. The present study examined additional evidence from England and Wales. Findings show that, among nearly 10,000 schizophrenic patients, the proportion born during the period January to March was 7% greater than expected. First admissions during the 4 yrs 1970-1973, and covering those patients born 1921-1955, 1921-1955, constituted the sample. Possible sources of technical error are discussed. Although there is currently no evidence of a causal association between season of birth and schizophrenia, it is suggested that this possibility should be given consideration.—Journal abstract.

12400. Hayman, Anne. *Some unusual anal fantasies of a young child*. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 265-276.—Discusses anal fantasies centering around feces, occurring during the psychoanalysis of a preschool age male. Possible determinants of these fantasies are briefly discussed.

12401. Hinterhuber, H. & Hochenegg, L. (Leopold-Franzens U Innsbruck, Psychiatrisch-Neurologisch Klinik, Austria) [Gastric ulcers, stress and schizophrenia: Incidence of gastric ulcers in male schizophrenic patients.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 335-345.—In agreement with the hypothesis of a biochemical disorder in schizophrenia, it was found that schizophrenic patients show a modified reaction to stress. 668 male schizophrenics were examined, and 18 cases of ulcers (2.69%) were found. This finding contrasts with the average incidence of ulcers at the rate of 10%. 12 of the 18 patients with ulcers had preliminary, serious somatic lesions. It is concluded that the hypothalamic stress response is altered in schizophrenia: A significant difference exists in the incidence of gastric ulcers in normal and schizophrenic populations. (62 ref)—English abstract.

12402. Hofmann, G.; Grünberger, J. & Hofmann, H. (Wagner-Jauregg-Krankenhaus des Landes, Linz, Austria) [On the course of atypical psychoses.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 115-126.—Attempted to classify the atypical psychoses according to cross-sectional psychopathological criteria. Two groups were separated from a group of benign schizophrenics; a 4th group served as a comparison group and was matched with the nuclear group. Group C (atypical manic depressive illnesses) which was closer to manic depressive illness than the other 2 groups, differed from it by thought disorders and delusional experiences. In the further course of the illness, after a few schizophrenic symptoms had appeared once or repeatedly during the

acute stage, the typical features of manic depressive illness became more apparent. In group A (mixed psychiatric syndrome) manic depressive and schizophrenic symptom complexes appeared for quite some time during the acute stage with approximately equal clarity and significance. On the whole, it was difficult to recognize the defect states from their original state once the illness had settled down. A classification of the atypical psychoses and their differentiation from typical manic depressive illness or nuclear schizophrenia is considered necessary because of the social prognosis of the atypical psychoses. It is suggested that future studies should use as control groups bi- and unipolar affective psychoses and nuclear schizophrenics with a severe course. The subgroups of the atypical psychoses will be used to evaluate different long-term therapies in a further study. (27 ref)—*English abstract*.

12403. Juhász, P. [Social factors increasing pathogenic illness in a closed geographic community: A village in Hungary.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 117-123.—Describes the fundamental changes which characterize the conversion of a small village from a traditional economy to that of a modern socialist cooperative. Rapid change from traditional values dislocates established patterns of interpersonal relations, and this disruption becomes manifest in behaviors such as school problems, alcohol abuse, a sense of overburdening by work, and alienation of the generation. These neurotic problems are seen as an inescapable initial phase of urbanization and collectivism, the result of an inadequate preparation for radically altered life-modes, and the relative slowness of remote villages to adapt to cultural reforms that follow economic progress. These neuroticizing influences may be expected to abate as the gradual democratization of administration and social institutions is achieved.—*H. E. King*.

12404. Kaplan, Louise J. (New York U, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences) **Testing nontestable children.** *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(5), 420-435.—Presents general approaches and techniques for psychological testing of severely disturbed children. The idea is to create a diagnostic environment that permits the child to reveal himself. This environment must be thought of as a realm somewhere between the objective and the subjective. 2 case examples are presented.—*J. Z. Elias*.

12405. Kashinsky, Marc. (Clark U) **A learning model of the behaviors labelled depression.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5196-5197.

12406. Katan, Maurits. (Case Western Reserve U) **The development of the influencing apparatus: A study of Freud's article "A case of paranoia running counter to the psycho-analytic theory of the disease."** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 473-510.

12407. Kerry, R. J. & Orme, J. E. (Middlewood Hosp, Sheffield, England) **A factorial study of the In Patient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 368-370.—Conducted a factor analysis of the scores on the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale (IMPS) 1st-order factors and experimental syndromes obtained from a series of

100 consecutive admissions to a female psychiatric ward. Five factors that identify depressive states, manic states, paranoid schizophrenia, and 2 types of nonparanoid schizophrenia were identified. These 5 factors are compared and contrasted with 5 previously published IMPS 2nd-order factors.—*Journal summary*.

12408. Kimble, Ray; Williams, James G. & Agrad, Stewart. (U Mississippi Medical Ctr) **A comparison of two methods of diagnosing hysteria.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1197-1199.—Compares the syndrome of hysteria, defined as or indicated by a specified response to a 55-item symptom checklist previously used by S. B. Guze (1962) and other researchers, with the definition of hysterical personality in the 2nd edition of the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-II)*. When 20 female control Ss and 10 female hysterical personalities (DSM-II) were given the Perley-Guze test, results showed a close correlation between positive scores on the symptom checklist and the *DSM-II* diagnosis. The theoretical usefulness and practicality of the test are briefly discussed, and some difficulties in administration are noted.—*Journal abstract*.

12409. Kohler, C.; Clère, J. & Hostin, H. [Child phobo-obsessional manifestations: Clinical and therapeutic elements.] (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 341-412.—Studied child phobo-obsessional (PO) manifestations in the light of clinical and therapeutic experience. The relationship between hysteria, phobia, and obsession is discussed and an attempt is made to explain the problems of diagnosing PO manifestations in children. Phobic neurosis and obsessional neurosis do not exist in the child or adolescent, but rather a PO syndrome with an important symbolic value. A phenomenological and structural approach is presented in detail in a longitudinal study of 7 cases, to illustrate a theory of a pregenital origin of PO manifestations. The usefulness of the structural diagnosis is discussed. (80 ref)—*D. F. Herran*.

12410. Kramer, Alice P. **A comparison of the animistic beliefs of schizophrenic children with normal children, as revealed by a test based on Piaget's research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5197-5198.

12411. Kretschmer, Wolfgang. [Delusions as expressions of life events.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 14-19.—Presents a review of the relative weight attributed to biographical factors in the origin of various delusional formations. The case history of a patient with sensitive delusions of reference is presented to illustrate how, in this case, the delusions grew out of certain life events and connections.—*English abstract*.

12412. Labrecque, Gary P. (Syracuse U) **A comparative analysis of three clustering algorithms applied to four similarity coefficients for the purpose of classifying schizophrenics in epidemiological research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5198-5199.

12413. Loewald, Hans W. (Yale U, Medical School) **Current status of the concept of infantile neurosis: Discussion.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol

29, 183-188.—Bases a discussion of infantile neuroses on experiences in psychoanalytic treatment of adults. Pre-oedipal disturbances, repression, and 3 factors (biological, phylogenetic, and psychological) which Freud related to the development of neuroses are discussed.

12414. **Loranger, Armand W.** (Cornell U, Medical Coll, New York, NY) **X-linkage and manic-depressive illness.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 482-488.—In 1935 A. J. Rosanoff et al suggested that the apparently higher incidence of manic-depressive illness in females might be due to X-linked heredity. The hypothesis was undermined by subsequent reports by E. Slater (1971) of the frequent occurrence of father to son transmission. G. Winokur and his associates (1969, 1971) have provided data which indicate that such transmission is absent or rare in the bipolar form of the illness. Additional support has come from linkage studies with known genetic markers located on the X chromosome. The present study, based on the 400 parents of 100 male and 100 female bipolar manic-depressive probands, found no lack of father-son compared to other affected parent-child pairs. This finding, together with a review of the literature, would indicate that it is premature to invoke X-linked heredity as a general explanation for bipolar manic-depressive illness, though there is mounting evidence that it may account for the illness in some family pedigrees. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12415. **Lorr, Maurice; Pokorny, Alex D. & Klett, C. J.** (Catholic U of America) **Three depressive types.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 290-294.—Rated 657 male acute psychotics from 11 hospitals on a revised 12-symptom form of the Inpatient Multidimensional Psychiatric Scale (IMPS) following an interview within 3 days of admission. Each of 3 subsamples of 120 cases was searched for similar score profiles subgroups by means of a computerized procedure. The analysis isolated 3 depressed types (anxious, retarded, and hostile), 2 excited types, 2 paranoid types, and 1 schizophrenic-like type. On the whole, findings confirm subgroups previously isolated on the shorter, 10 syndrome IMPS.—*Journal summary*.

12416. **Marchais, P.** (Hôpital Foch, Service de psychothérapie, Suresnes, France) **[The process of perversion: Methodological and clinical study.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 241-266.—Examines the nature of perversity as seen from the classical-historical, psychoanalytic, and psychopathological viewpoints. An attempt is made to define more precisely both the field of study and the processes which are common to perversions at different levels of behavioral organization (biopsychological, instinctual, instinctuo-affective, social, and ethical). Clinical examples are cited to support the concept that a single, general dynamic underlies perversion of quite different kinds. Suggestion provides a motive force that is fundamental and independent of the intellect. Unfulfilled drives, in the presence of unremitting suggestion (from another, from the group, or even from the self), brings about first a leveling and then a reversal of values. The individual becomes addicted to the new situation and, in unstable individuals or in the absence of moral restraint, the perversity may spread and disrupt other forms of

behavior. The links between perversion and mental pathology are undeniable, but perversity cannot be reduced only to an abnormal mental process operating independently of social and cultural controls.—*H. E. King*.

12417. **Marchais, P.** **[Magic and myth in the formation of delusional convictions.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 135-141.—Holds that the infrarational processes which give rise to delusional beliefs are influenced by magical and mystical thinking, and that these, in turn, have powerful ties to identifiable abstractions within a culture. The influence of these primitive thought patterns may become dominant during the loss of conscious vigilance and affective upheaval (most often depressive) that psychosis brings. There are no direct connections between the type of pathology and the content of a delusion, but there is often detectable a predisposition to a patterning of belief that can be influenced by identifiable sociocultural phenomena: belief in sorcery, religiosity, occultism, supernatural knowledge, etc. These inclinations remain latent until contact is made with their social aspect (e.g., association with Eastern mystic cults, faith healers, etc) during a period of psychotic vulnerability. The underlying psychic automatisms liberated by psychotic dyscontrol make possible the link-up between efforts by the individual to maintain some control over sensorial imbalance, neurovegetative problems provoked by anxiety, etc, and the social support offered by others who perpetuate magical and mythical thinking in the culture.—*H. E. King*.

12418. **Maricq, Hildegard R. & Edelberg, Robert.** (Medical U of S Carolina, Div of Rheumatology & Immunology) **Electrodermal recovery rate in a schizophrenic population.** *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 630-633.—Predicted that for nonaversive stimuli and tasks demanding goal-orientation, schizophrenics would have slower recovery rates than normals. The present study examined recovery rate for 28 male hospitalized schizophrenics (mean age, 43 yrs), free of medication, and 27 controls (mean age, 40.9 yrs), under nonaversive conditions (i.e., mild stimuli, rest, or simple tasks) as well as 1 aversive situation (the cold pressor test). For the nonaversive situations, the schizophrenics had significantly slower recovery rates. For the aversive situation there was no significant difference. Results are consistent with the interpretation that schizophrenics usually have slower recovery than normals but may be less susceptible than normals to the slowing effects of aversive elements in the stimulus situation.—*Journal abstract*.

12419. **Mayou, Richard.** (U Oxford, Warneford Hosp, England) **The social setting of hysteria.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 466-469.—Contends that previous reviews of hysteria have emphasized the most severe and disabling forms and ignored evidence from a wide variety of sources. It is argued that hysteria is more prevalent in medical settings than is usually recognized and that the same psychological mechanisms are of wide occurrence, often being accepted as normal for the culture. In a discussion of the social factors affecting prevalence, it is suggested that there is a universal potential for the hysterical reaction, with

individual variation in susceptibility in appropriate circumstances. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12420. **Milosavljević, Petar.** (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) [Immunobiological prospects of past analyses of biochemistry in schizophrenia.] (Srce) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 67-71.

12421. **Misès, R.** [Psychogenic factors in the psychoses: Contributions of child psychopathology.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 124-128.—Considers the role of organic factors (reticular disorder and sensorial dysregulation) and milieu factors (family pathogenesis) in evoking adult psychotic behavior, with specific reference to the psychoses of childhood. It is notable that frank psychoses in children rarely develop into adult schizophrenia, and that pediatric psychiatrists are discovering increasing evidence today of undoubted pathological mental organization in very young children which remains compensated; either by an obsessional control of behavior, or by deficiency substitutions provided by the situation. A full evaluation must include not only the pathogenic aspect of certain families, but also the adaptive function they may perform. This balance is often delicate, and it is not surprising that sudden events can produce massive decompensation. Child psychiatry today, more than formerly, is aware that no simple causality obtains, and that even weighting the contribution of social compared to biological factors in the production of behavioral disharmony varies with developmental stage.—*H. E. King.*

12422. **Müller, E. & Wytek, R.** [The delusional percept: An attempt at definition and experimental results.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 65-72.—In order to circumscribe the concept of delusional perception as the essential element in the diagnosis of delusional states, a review of the literature is presented. Results of 2 experimental psychological investigations are discussed and are believed to underline the importance of perceptual disorders in patients with delusion. (19 ref)—*English abstract.*

12423. **Nachin, Claude.** [Against the idea of sharing the genesis of psychotic states.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 199-204.—Endorses the view that all infants display a form of mental functioning analogous to that of the adult psychotic patient and that the genesis of all psychotic states outlasting earliest infancy is psychological, with their origin in the interpersonal relationships experienced during the long dependency state. The sociocultural etiology of mental disorder is considered primary.—*H. E. King.*

12424. **Nemeth, George A.** (McGill U., Montreal, Canada) Arousal and orienting response in psychopathological groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5202.

12425. **Netley, C., Lockyer, Linda & Greenbaum, G. H.** (Hosp for Sick Children Toronto, Canada) Parental characteristics in relation to diagnosis and neurological status in childhood psychosis. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 121, 440-444.—Examined 26 psychotic children using the WISC or Stanford-Binet and EEGs. The parents of these patients were tested with the

Eysenck Personality Inventory and the Grid Test of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder. The mothers of children with the symptom of autism tended to have some cognitive disorganization, which was less common in the mothers of children without the symptom. The extraversion and neuroticism scores of all parents were not markedly different from population statistics. The incidence of EEG abnormality in the children was high and not related to diagnosis or other criteria. Findings are interpreted as providing suggestive evidence for a 2-factor theory of childhood psychosis. It is postulated that a neurological disorder is a necessary condition for the development of such a disorder and that a 2nd process related to parental characteristics is also involved, which has the effect of determining the particular symptomatic manifestations seen in the psychotic child. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12426. **Newmark, Charles S.; Frerking, Ruth A.; Cook, Louise & Newmark, Linda.** (U North Carolina, Medical School) Endorsement of Ellis' irrational beliefs as a function of psychopathology. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 300-302.—120 18-62 yr old neurotic and 98 16-54 yr old personality-disordered psychiatric inpatients and 120 normal undergraduates completed a true-false questionnaire about A. Ellis' irrational beliefs. The neurotic Ss endorsed 4 of the beliefs, in contrast to the normal and personality-disordered groups which did not endorse any of the ideas. The neurotic Ss also showed a significantly higher endorsement percentage on 8 of the irrational beliefs when compared with the other 2 groups of Ss. The normal and personality-disordered groups obtained markedly similar rejection frequencies on all 11 items. It is suggested that the irrational beliefs may be an indirect measure of chronic anxiety that is not usually prevalent among normal or characterologic groups.—*Journal summary.*

12427. **Oltmanns, Thomas F. & Neale, John M.** (State U New York, Stony Brook) Abstract conceptualization in schizophrenia: A fundamental psychological deficit? *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 807-811.

D. M. Wright (see PA, Vol 53:9828) argues that impairment in abstract conceptualization is an important schizophrenic deficit. The present authors contend that the data to which he refers are insufficient support for that conclusion. Although schizophrenics' performance on sorting tasks may be less efficient than that of some other groups, the significance of this finding is debatable. A differential deficit in conceptual ability has not been shown, and the confounding effects of 3rd variables have not been ruled out. In addition, the validity of sorting techniques in measuring abstraction has not been adequately established. These methodological issues have a more general applicability to the study of psychopathology. Appreciation of them and a more specific definition of "acceptable evidence" would reduce considerably the continuing state of confusion in research on psychological deficit. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12428. **Orenstein, Rosanne.** (Schenck U.) Comparison of two methods of teaching focusing to hospitalized psychiatric patients. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5203.

12429. **Pascalis, G.; Chauvot, B. & Champanier, J.-P.** (U Reims, France) [Reduplication of psychogenesis by sociogenesis in schizophrenic syndromes.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 197-199.—Employs a case history to illustrate how negative affects experienced during early growth and personality formation (i.e., rejection or parental ambivalence, unconscious wishes for the child's nonexistence, etc) can find a close parallel in affects of social origin experienced during critical periods of adulthood, which may contribute directly to a psychotic decompensation. In the case described, parental love-hate ambivalence toward the patient and an expressed regret for his birth were vividly re-experienced during young adulthood by social rejection of him as the issue of an occupying enemy soldier and the village no-good. This psychological reduplication was intolerable and led to his psychotic break and to subsequent persistent resistance to all attempts made for his resocialization.—*H. E. King.*
12430. **Petho, B.** [Social environment and symptoms of two schizophrenic groups.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 153-166.—Compares symptoms and the course of illness for 2 schizophrenic subgroups, hebephrenic and cyclophrenic (schizo-affective disorder). Patients examined at the time of 1st hospitalization, on discharge, and 5 yrs later show distinctly different clinical patterning. Based on data gathered using the Rockland-Pollin scale (1965), the Factor Construct Rating Scale (Overall, 1968), the Gurland Structured Interview (1971) and supporting information from the Wechsler-Bellvue and Rorschach tests, and the Brengelmann adaptation (1969) of the Maudsley Personality Inventory, it is concluded that although nosologically specific factors play a decisive role in the severity of these conditions, the weight of social factors must also be taken into consideration. The penchant for resocialization at the time of leaving hospital, and the greater depth of experienced feeling typical of cyclophrenic patients, may play their part in the characteristic remission of their symptoms and clinical improvement. Hebephrenics continue to display grave affective disruption, although other symptoms may regress. On 5-yr follow-up there was relatively less difference in the severity of disorder between the 2 groups, but qualitative differences remained; hebephrenics were typically asocial, egocentric, and passive, while cyclophrenics continued to show sensitivity, altruism, and a greater degree of communicability and adaptability.—*H. E. King.*
12431. **Pine, Fred.** (Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine, Yeshiva U) On the concept of borderline in children: A clinical essay. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 341-368.—Discusses the attributes that differentiate "borderline" in children from those with more severe or milder symptoms and describes a variety of syndromes found in such children. It is suggested that their common feature is severe developmental failure or disturbed ego function and object relationship. (29 ref)
12432. **Postman, Robert J.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) The relationship of medications, paranoid symptomatology and premorbid status to schizophrenics' performance on a signal detection task. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5229.
12433. **Presslich, O. et al.** [Clinical-psychopathological and electroencephalographic investigations of patients with delusions of the paranoid and the paraphrenic types.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 73-80.—Abnormal EEGs were found more frequently in patients with a paraphrenic syndrome; there was also a more frequent response to flickering lights than in the paranoid group. In addition, there was a more frequent response to flicker in patients with auditory hallucinations. Psychopathologically more florid delusional syndromes appear to produce abnormalities in the EEG more readily than do psychopathologically less elaborate syndromes. (15 ref) —*English abstract.*
12434. **Pull, C. & Pichot, P.** [On the concept of involuntional melancholia: An historical study.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(3), 571-582.—Traces the history of the "useful but imprecise" syndrome of involuntional melancholia, controversial since its introduction by E. Kraepelin in 1896. The definition, which is concerned with depressive pictures emerging for the first time after age 45 in women and 50 in men, continues to be carried in recent diagnostic manuals as well as in the international system for classifying mental disorders. Fewer clinical investigations are directed toward involuntional melancholia (also called involuntional depression, or reactive involuntional depression) than formerly, however, despite a growing concentration of psychiatric research on the biochemical and neuroendocrinological bases of depressive behavior. Since the diagnosis remains in popular use (in France, about half as many patients are so diagnosed as for manic-depressive psychosis), this historical review of the delineation of the concept and of the evidence for its genetic identity will, it is hoped, bring it under renewed research evaluation in the light of recent biological insights into the etiology of depressive disorder. (129 ref) —*H. E. King.*
12435. **Reker, Gary T.** (U Waterloo, Canada) Interpersonal conceptual structures of emotionally disturbed and normal boys. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5207.
12436. **Retterstol, Nils.** [Nosological aspects of paranoid psychoses.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(1-2), 20-30.—Stresses the lack of nosological entities in psychiatry and the necessity of a classification system. Paranoid symptoms are found in most types of psychoses, both functional and organic psychoses. Among the functional psychoses the schizophrenias often have a paranoid picture, and paranoid traits may be found even in the affective psychoses. The Scandinavian concept of reactive psychoses is presented, including reactive psychoses of paranoid, paranoid, and schizophreniform type. An author-conducted follow-up study is presented of paranoid psychoses after an observation time of 5-18 yrs. This study demonstrated that 81% of the patients with the discharge diagnosis of reactive psychoses were cured as against 23% of the patients with the discharge diagnosis of schizophrenia. A continuum is suggested of the paranoid psychoses from the schizophrenias via the schizophreniform and para-

noid reactive psychoses to the more affective psychoses with slight tendency to paranoid symptomatology. (30 ref)—*English abstract.*

12437. Rimmer, John D. (Washington U, St Louis) **The association between selected social, academic and genetic variables, and college student psychiatric illness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6112.

12438. Ritvo, Samuel. (Yale U, Medical School, Child Study Ctr) **Current status of the concept of infantile neurosis: Implications for diagnosis and technique.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 159-181.—Discusses infantile neurosis as the inner structure development, with or without manifest symptoms, which forms the basis of a later neurosis. The diagnosis and treatment of infantile neuroses are discussed, and case examples are presented. (28 ref)

12439. Rotenberg, Mordechai. (Hebrew U, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Jerusalem, Israel) **Psychopathy, insensitivity and sensitization.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 283-292.—The label "psychopathy" (by definition standing for multiple exaggerated normal behavior) is considered an empirically nonexistent phenomenon. A conception of a global psychopathic personality type and its diagnostic use for nontreatment is seen as obscuring the clinical-theoretical and functional implications inherent in differential manifestations associated with so-called psychopathy. The thesis is presented that (a) so-called psychopathy is in no way an incurable personality disorder; (b) behaviors subsumed under the rubric psychopathy are basically certain forms of insensitivities which are, at times, socially functional; and (c) dysfunctional insensitivity should hypothetically be treatable via differential sensitization techniques. A "pleasure-pain" matching sensitization treatment model is also presented. (39 ref)—*Author abstract.*

12440. Ruben, Margarete. **Trauma in the light of clinical experience.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 369-387.—Discusses 2 kinds of traumatic situations—strain trauma and shock trauma—and presents the case histories of a 30-yr-old female and an adolescent female as illustrations of each.

12441. Saari, Carolyn. (Smith Coll, School for Social Work) **Affective symbolization in the dynamics of character disordered functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6113.

12442. Schimek, Jean G. & Meyer, Roslyn M. (Yale U) **Dimensions of alienation and pathology.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 727-732.—Administered the Keniston Alienation Scale to 47 adolescent psychiatric hospital patients, to a control group of 78 college undergraduates, and to the staff ($n = 28$) of the psychiatric hospital. Three main factors emerged: Interpersonal Alienation, Self-Repudiation, and Cultural Alienation. The patient group scored much higher on the 1st 2 factors, but cultural alienation did not differentiate any of the groups and seems unrelated to pathology. Clinical data show that patients high on Self-Repudiation had a greater tendency toward withdrawal and depression, whereas those low on this dimension were characterized by anti-social behavior. Findings are discussed in relation to the clinical validity of the scale,

and the dangers of treating alienation as a unitary dimension.—*Journal abstract.*

12443. Schreiber, Sanford. (Yale U, Medical School) **A filmed fairy tale as a screen memory.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 389-410.—Presents the case history of a 30-yr-old female who revealed repetitive associations to a filmed fairy tale throughout her analysis. It was determined that the film served as a screen memory to avoid experiencing the inner conflicts fixated by the separation from her mother during childhood. (31 ref)

12444. Shields, J. (U London, Inst of Psychiatry, England) **Some recent developments in psychiatric genetics.** *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 347-360.—Discusses the methods and results of recent family, twin, and adoption studies of childhood behavior disorders, crime, alcoholism, psychopathic personality, and neurosis. The data of E. Slater (1938) on the parents and children of manic-depressives are reanalyzed. Bipolar affective illnesses were more frequent in the families of bipolar than unipolar probands. There was no support for sex-linked inheritance in either group or for further genetic subdivision of the unipolar group according to age of onset or alcoholic or psychopathic family history. It is suggested that, for the present, 3 broad and etiologically overlapping clinical types of depression—bipolar, unipolar, and reactive—are adequate for diagnosis. (48 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12445. Simon, Jane. **Love: Addiction or road to self-realization?** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 359-364.—Discusses both healthy and neurotic aspects of love. Neurotic sexual attachments are compared with drug addiction in terms of passivity, detachment, low self-esteem, and exploitation of others. The case history of a 25-yr-old woman treated for severe depression and suicidal thoughts is used to illustrate the destructive influence of neurotic, addictive love. It is argued that healthy, mature love excludes mutual exploitation and promotes individual growth and self-fulfillment in both partners. (20 ref)—*J. Adams-Webber.*

12446. Sizaret, P. & Engel, G. **[Psychotic decompensation in transplanted people.]** (Fren) *Annales Medico Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 182-184.—Reports 2 case histories to illustrate the decompensations typically found among transplanted foreign-national workers, members of large and increasing populations in Europe today. Key psychological elements in triggering psychotic decompensations, interacting with the biological substrate, are self-selection for foreign transient residence; differences in cultural level between the receiving and home countries; difficulties in both verbal and nonverbal communication; and all of the subtle ways in which the shared experience of one culture isolate it from another. Under the 1st stress of arrival in a new country, the "body-image" can be ruptured, in a sense, leaving the patient without points of reference or obvious recourse. Regression to a former state of libidinal fixation may occur, dependent on the structure of the personality. Acute episodes generally carry a good prognosis: the psychopathological material itself making evident the conflict of motives to be resolved. Decom-

pensations appearing only later, following an apparently good early adjustment, are more durable and carry a poor prognosis. In all cases, the patient "offers" his complaint to the physician to express a suffering located, in fact, outside his body. Eliminating an organic basis for presenting complaints provides an authentic service by helping to turn attention to the nonmedical origins of a problem.—H. E. King.

12447. Soriano Ortega, Manuel. (Facultad de Medicina de Sevilla, Spain) [Psychosis, depression, and suicide.] (Span) *Revista de Psiquiatria y Psicología Médica*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 11(6), 359-375.—Summarizes theories and data on (a) suicide in psychiatry (the suicidal act, frustrated suicide, tentative suicide, and suicidal thoughts), and on (b) the causes and methods of suicide in depressions, schizophrenia, and other psychoses. Original data obtained from 520 patients over 3 yrs are also analyzed.—E. T. Czeschlik.

12448. Steinmeyer, Eckhard M. (Rheinische-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Abteilung Psychiatrie, Aachen, W Germany) [An experimental evaluation of self-descriptions of depressive symptoms by psychopathological groups.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 290-315.—Gave 8 sentences designed to reveal depressive symptoms twice to 4 groups of patients: schizophrenics, patients with cerebral atrophy, and endogenous and reactive depressives. The sentences were judged 1st on a 9-step scale along the continuum "does not apply—applies very strongly," then in a paired comparison of all 28 combinations of the 8 sentences. Results indicate that self-evaluation by patients is not helpful in diagnosis, therefore diagnostic tools like the MMPI are of doubtful value. (English & French summaries) (30 ref)—W. J. Koppitz.

12449. Straube, Eckart. (U Tübingen, Nervenlinik, W Germany) [Experiments on perception in schizophrenia.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 139-158.—Tested acute and chronic schizophrenic Ss with 6 simple experimental tasks of visual stimulus selection. The 2 control groups were a group of nonpsychiatric Ss and one of patients with other psychiatric diagnoses. The 6 tasks represented 3 different types of attention: differentiation between figure and background, concentration, and visual integration. Results show that the acute group with paranoid psychosis and hallucinations made significantly more mistakes in figure-background differentiation. There was no difference between this group and the other patients in the concentration tasks. Both schizophrenic groups performed more poorly in visual integration. Results are discussed in light of information theory and Sokolow's psychophysiological model of stimulus selection. The hypothesis is suggested that in the acute schizophrenic group a disturbance in an arousal-modulation system was responsible for attenuation of irrelevant input. (35 ref)—English summary.

12450. Sugar, Max et al. (Louisiana State U Medical School) Use of college-student companions for psychotic children to avoid hospitalization. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spring), Vol 14(2), 249-267.—A project to avoid hospitalizing psychotic children included 15 such children, 3-11 yrs old,

who were treated as outpatients for 4 yrs. In addition to the usual therapeutic treatments, each child was assigned a nonprofessional companion, who spent 10 hrs/wk with the child engaged in activities chosen by the child. During the 4-yr period none of the children were hospitalized. A 3-yr follow-up revealed that 5 had been hospitalized and 8 had maintained their improvement. (19 ref)—Journal summary.

12451. Tringer, L. [Mental disorder from the standpoint of socialization.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 141-152.—Reviews the literature, mostly British-American, on the effect of family behaviors on socialization of the growing child. Negative parental behaviors can influence the development of internalized controls in the child indirectly, by a confusion of the normal processes of identification, or directly via the mechanism of punishments allocated. Although a relationship between neurotic and psychopathic reaction patterns and faulty socialization is widely accepted, the contribution of deficient socialization to psychosis remains equivocal. The developing personality requires positively and long-lasting interpersonal connections, not necessarily provided by the parents. A demanding authoritarian attitude by care-givers fails to furnish the internalizable moral norms needed for healthy growth. Although these are matters of the utmost concern to medicine from the preventive point of view, encouraging the adoption of positive practices is a responsibility falling well outside the usual medical province. (59 ref)—H. E. King.

12452. Vogel, H. P. (Freie U Berlin, Psychiatrische Klinik, W Germany) [The influence of early brain damage on psychic diseases in adulthood: A study documented by the AMP system.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 361-371.—Evaluated the data on 1,926 psychiatric inpatients, documented by the AMP system, with respect to early brain damage. There were 82 cases (4.26%). For each patient with early brain damage a control case matched for age, sex, and diagnosis was selected. The highest frequency for early brain damage was found in the diagnostic group which also contained the psychic disturbances in epilepsy. Among neuroses and schizophrenia the item was found with the average frequency in the total psychiatric population. It was underrepresented among affective psychoses and involutional diseases. Hypotheses concerning the uneven distribution over the diagnostic spectrum are discussed with emphasis on the fact that hypoxic perinatal disturbances do not lead to diffuse and unspecific consequences, but predominantly to a sensory impairment and possibly to a deficit in the aminergic system. Early brain damage is also discussed as one mode of the transmission of psychic diseases. (37 ref)—English abstract.

12453. Wetzel, Richard D. (Washington U. Medical School, St Louis) Ratings of life and death and suicide intent. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 879-885.—48 suicide attempters, 56 suicide threateners, and 50 nonsuicidal controls, all White psychiatric patients, rated the concepts life and death with the semantic differential and also completed the Self-Rating Depression Scale and the Beck Optimism-Pessimism Scale. Ratings of life and life minus death significantly

discriminated between suicidal and nonsuicidal Ss and between more and less suicidal Ss. Changes in evaluation of life were significantly associated with changes in self-rated suicide intent. Evaluation of life was more sensitive than other life factor scores to suicide behavior and suicide intent.—*Journal abstract.*

Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

12454. ———. [Case studies of socioeconomic and personality characteristics of juvenile delinquent users of volatile substances.] (Span) *CEMEF Informa*, 1975(Apr), Vol 3(4), 12-17.—Examines the personality of 6 drug users and the social context in which their personality developed. Data were obtained via specially constructed questionnaires and a battery of psychological tests on the Ss' socioeconomic background, personality traits, and pattern of drug use. Results show poor education, low social status, unstable family conditions, intellectual deficiency, and frequent depressions. Drug use was begun between the ages of 13-15, out of curiosity and instigated by friends. Infractions like theft and intoxication on the street led to detentions.—*E. T. Czeschlik.*

12455. Appelbaum, Ann W. & Klemmer, Herbert. *Shoplifting. Menninger Perspective*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(3), 16-19.—Surveys some social and psychological factors involved in shoplifting. Social causes include societal emphasis on competition, poverty, and rebellion against societal norms. Psychologically, shoplifting is discussed as a symptom of sociopathic, neurotic, and, to a lesser degree, more severe mental disorders. Treatment procedures vary with the individual case. Children need to be dealt with through their parents, while teenagers often respond better to their peers. More disturbed individuals may require outpatient or inpatient treatment. Fear of punishment is often an effective deterrent. —*D. H. Lamb.*

12456. Bak, Robert C. (Montefiore Hosp & Medical Ctr. New York, NY) *Distortions of the concept of fetishism. Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 191-214.—Reviews the literature on fetishism and examines the role inanimate things play in the maturation of infant, child, adolescent, and adult perversions. Discrepancies in the use of key concepts are noted. The differentiation between the phase-specific quality of fetishes and the use of inanimate things and their changing functions are also discussed. (37 ref)

12457. Baldwin, J. A. & Oliver, J. E. (U Oxford, Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, England) *Epidemiology and family characteristics of severely-abused children. British Journal of Preventive & Social Medicine*, 1975(Dec), Vol 29(4), 205-221.—Studied severe child abuse in north-east Wiltshire retrospectively during 1965-1971 and prospectively for 18 mo from January 1972, after a period of consultative activity with those actively involved to increase awareness of the phenomenon. Severe abuse was strictly defined. A rate of 1/1,000 children under 4 yrs old was obtained, together with a death rate of 0.1/1,000. The 34 families of the retrospective series of 38 abused children were studied in detail, and identifying characteristics of large family size, youthfulness, low social-class, instability, and gross psychiatric, medical, and social pathology are described. Implications of the ascertainment and death rates are

discussed in relation to data from some other studies, and the need is emphasized for detailed studies of the apparent clustering of disorder in the families, using linked record systems. (53 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12458. Batta, I. D.; McCulloch, J. W. & Smith, N. J. A study of juvenile delinquency amongst Asians and half-Asians. *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 15(1), 32-42.—Examined the relation between delinquency and ethnicity in Bradford, England. Despite flaws inherent in studies based on official crime statistics, results show that half-Asians have a delinquency rate 5 times that of the Asian group and twice that of the rest of the population. Lack of cultural stability and confused personal identity may account for the findings. (21 ref)—*A. K. Hess.*

12459. Beckman, Linda & Bishop, Barbara R. (U California, Los Angeles) *Cooperation of acting-out adolescents: Reactions to the "lapsed saint" and "reformed sinner" strategies. Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 322-325.—43 hospitalized acting-out and 56 normal 15-18 yr olds participated in a 30-trial prisoner's dilemma bargaining game in 1 of 2 feedback conditions. In the lapsed saint (LS) strategy, the other player assumed an unconditionally cooperative manner and then switched to a more competitive stance. The reformed sinner (RS) assumed a competitive strategy and then became cooperative. While both groups were similar in their choices on initial trials, differences in game-playing behavior occurred on later trials. As predicted, the normal Ss showed significantly higher levels of cooperation in the RS condition than in the LS condition, while the hospitalized Ss did not. The hospitalized Ss tended to be higher in suspicion in the RS condition and higher in risk-taking in the LS condition than normals. Moreover, the acting-out Ss showed less overall exploitation than normals. Sex differences revealed a complex pattern of interaction with population and strategy; however, females cooperated more than males on later trials.—*Journal summary.*

12460. Birchmore, Doreen F. & Walderman, Rodeen L. (Donwood Inst Day Clinic, Toronto, Canada) *The woman alcoholic: A review. Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 10-16.—Reviews the literature on female alcoholism and concludes that there has been a lack of research directed specifically at this subject. Several areas warranting further study are delineated. —*A. Krichew.*

12461. Blackburn, R. (U Aberdeen, Scotland) *An empirical classification of psychopathic personality. British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 456-460. Personality profiles (as measured by the WAIS and MMPI) of 79 nonpsychotic male offenders admitted to a security hospital were subjected to a cluster analysis. 4 profile types were generated, classifying % of the sample, and differences were found between the types in previous antisocial behavior. 2 of the types were identifiable as primary and secondary psychopaths, while the remaining 2 showed little resemblance to the concept of the psychopathic personality. The primary psychopaths were extraverted but not neurotic, while the secondary psychopaths were neurotic, but not extraverted. Both were highly impulsive but distinguished by a dimension of sociability-withdrawal.—*Journal abstract*

12462. Brungardt, Terrance M. (U Kansas) Self-reported delinquent behavior: An analysis of selected distribution and causal variables. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7897.
12463. Cobb, Suzanne E. (U Alabama) An exploratory study of episodic violent behavior in selected groups of subjects. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6768-6769.
12464. Davis, Richard L. (U New Hampshire) The labeling perspective and juvenile delinquency. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6133.
12465. Dawes, Kenneth J. (U Minnesota) Family relationships, reference others, differential identification and their joint impact on juvenile delinquency. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7355-7356.
12466. Dengerink, H. A. & Bertilson, H. S. (Washington State U) Psychopathy and physiological arousal in an aggressive task. *Psychophysiology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 12(6), 682-684.—Measured heart-rate level (HRL) and both dorsal and palmar skin conductance level (SCL) of 92 male psychopathic, mixed diagnosis, and nonpsychopathic prison inmates while Ss were engaged in the Buss aggression task. The mixed and psychopathic groups evidenced HRLs which were significantly higher than those of the nonpsychopathic group during the later trial blocks. The nonpsychopathic group increased palmar SCLs across trial blocks, while no such changes were observed for mixed and psychopathic groups. No differences between groups were observed in the dorsal SCL measures. It is suggested that this pattern of low SCL together with elevated HRL, reported previously for psychopaths in conditioning or "count-down" situations with electric shock, may also appear in psychopaths engaged in a mildly stressful social interaction.—*Journal abstract*.
12467. Dredge, Earl D. (U Nebraska) Development of a model for the prediction of recidivism of female juvenile delinquents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7579-7580.
12468. Farberow, Norman L. (Ed.). (VA Hosp. Wadsworth Hosp Ctr, Los Angeles, CA) **Suicide in different cultures**. Baltimore, MD: U Park Press, 1975. xviii, 286 p. \$19.50.—Examines the phenomenon of suicide in a variety of countries, cultures, subcultures, and cities throughout the world, examining historical and current attitudes toward suicide, its frequency, form, and causes, and how it is reflected in the literature and art of the culture considered.
12469. Frazier, Charles E. (Southern Illinois U) **Alternative approaches to deviance: An empirical evaluation**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6134-6135.
12470. Giller, Melvyn E. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **A study of impulsivity in male heroin addicts**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5189.
12471. Gottuso, John B. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **An interpersonal approach to female adolescent delinquency**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5191.
12472. Gross, William F. & Nerviano, Vincent J. (VA Hosp. Lexington, KY) **The use of the Personality Research Form with alcoholics: Effects of age and IQ**. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 378-379.—Reevaluated the effects of age on the Personality Research Form (PRF) scale scores of alcoholics reported by H. Hoffman (see PA, Vol 45:6613). A multivariate analysis of variance yielded no significant age effects among the PRF scores of 104 White inpatient male alcoholics when they were divided into the 4 Hoffman age groups (under 34, 35-44, 45-55, and over 55). There were, however, 3 significant correlates between alcoholics' Shipley-Institute for Living Scale for Measuring Intellectual Impairment IQ scores and the PRF Understanding, Aggression, and Abasement scales.—*Journal summary*.
12473. Guze, Samuel B. (Washington U Medical School) **Criminality and psychiatric disorders**. New York, NY: Oxford U Press, 1976. \$9.50.—Reviews the findings of a long-term study of 233 male and 66 female felons, and details the investigative techniques used to define and diagnose psychiatric disorders among them. Sociopathy, alcoholism, and drug dependence are identified as being associated with major crime. (104 ref)
12474. Hasenpusch, Burkhard & Hommers, Wilfried. [A contribution to the measurement of tension tolerance of juvenile delinquents.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975. Vol 22(4), 600-612.—Adapted the checklist, originally developed by J. S. Stumphauer, to evaluate tension tolerance in 234 juvenile delinquents 14-21 yrs old. Tension tolerance is operationally defined as postponement of immediate gratification in exchange for higher rewards at a later time. The recorded savings behavior of Ss in a hypothetical situation was taken as criterion for the validity of their responses to the checklist. Responses showed no relation to the criterion measure or to the age of Ss. The use of such checklists as a basis for forensic decisions cannot be recommended unless further investigations yield more positive results. (English & French summaries)—*W. J. Koppitz*.
12475. Hersh, Stephen P. (NIMH, Ctr for Studies of Child & Family Mental Health, Rockville, MD) **Suicide: Youth's high vulnerability to it—signs to look for—how you can help**. *MH*, 1975(Sum), Vol 59(3), 23-25.
12476. Hess, Allen K. (U Kentucky) **Indoctrination of two types of criminal offenders as a function of altered arousal conditions**. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5193-5194.
12477. Holland, Terrill R. & Holt, Norman. (California Inst for Men, Chino) **Personality patterns among short-term prisoners undergoing presentence evaluations**. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 827-836.—The MMPI profiles of 295 male short-term prisoners were cluster-analyzed, resulting in 4 distinct groups. These groups differed in IQ, on recidivism-related characteristics reflected in California Base Expectancy Scale (Form 61A) score, and an estimate of extensiveness of arrest record, and on type of psychiatric-psychological recommendation made to the referring courts. However, they did not differ on age, educational level, or the severity of their offenses. In comparing these results with those of other typological investigations of

offender groups, it is tentatively concluded that short-term prisoners being considered for probation seem less emotionally disturbed than those serving sentences for custodial or other purposes. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12478. Hunter, Michael N. (U Utah) **A comparison of Mexican-American and Caucasian male juvenile detainees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5037.

12479. Jette, Patricia R. (Purdue U) **Perception of self as deviant: A theoretical model of deviant self-labeling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6121.

12480. Jones, Barbara P.; Moskowitz, H. R.; Butters, N. & Glosser, G. (VA Hosp. Psychology Service, Boston, MA) **Psychophysical scaling of olfactory, visual, and auditory stimuli by alcoholic Korsakoff patients.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 387-393.—10 male alcoholics with Korsakoff's psychosis, 10 alcoholic controls, and 10 nonalcoholic controls (mean ages, 57, 56.7, and 56.4 yrs, respectively) performed psychophysical scaling of the intensity of stimuli in the visual, auditory, and olfactory modalities. Whereas the Korsakoff patients displayed normal scaling judgments in all 3 visual tasks and in 2 out of 3 auditory tasks, they evidenced a severe deficit in their scaling of olfactory stimuli; Korsakoff Ss had elevated thresholds for the perception of olfactory stimuli. Results are consistent with previous findings of an olfactory sensory impairment in alcoholic Korsakoff patients and may be attributable to damage to diencephalic and limbic brain structures in this disease. (French & German summaries)—*Journal abstract.*

12481. Knight, B. J. & West, D. J. (Cambridge U, Inst of Criminology, England) **Temporary and continuing delinquency.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 15(1), 43-50.—Studied data from interviews with 81 18-19 yr old males, classified in 2 groups. 33 were "temporary delinquents," who had had no criminal convictions since age 17 and did not admit to having committed any of 6 types of theft. 48 "continuing delinquents" had had 1 or more convictions since age 17 and admitted committing 1 or more of the 6 offenses. Analysis of interviews indicated factors distinguishing the 2 groups. Continuing delinquents had had more serious records as juvenile offenders than temporary delinquents, less often committed crimes for "fun" or excitement, committed offenses alone rather than in company, maintained more contact with peer groups, had more criminal family members, and were more often from a low-income stratum. "The consequences of being caught" was often the reason given by the temporary delinquents for becoming law-abiding. Continuing delinquents saw no benefit in the experience of conviction and custody.—A. K. Hess.

12482. Krauthamer, Carole M. (Rutgers State U) **The personality of alcoholic mothers and their children: A study of their relationship to birth order, mother-child attitude, and socioeconomic status.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5198.

12483. Lukianowicz, N. **Suicidal behaviour: An attempt to modify the environment: IV.** *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 140-154. Performed a study with 76 male patients (following suicidal attempts)

admitted in 1962 and 1963 to a psychiatric hospital in Northern Ireland. Personal and social factors of Ss were reviewed, and the findings were compared with the findings in (a) 100 suicidal females treated in the same hospital for the same reason during the same period, (b) a group of 45 suicidal males admitted to the same hospital in 1971, and (c) a group of 91 suicidal female Ss treated in the hospital in 1971. The aim of the inquiry was to determine whether (a) there were any sex-linked differences between these groups, (b) there were any changes in methods used in suicidal attempts in the last decade, and (c) the hypothesis on gain-motivation in many suicidal attempts was correct. Results show that (a) sex and all personal and social factors reviewed were of little significance in the incidence of suicidal attempts and in the methods employed in their execution; (b) in both 1971 groups there was a shift from violent to nonviolent means; and (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of all patients, irrespective of sex, social class, religion and similar factors not only claimed having tried to achieve some personal gains, but apparently did achieve them by their suicidal behavior. This seems to support the hypothesis that in many cases suicidal behavior is in fact an attempt to modify the environment to the patient's benefit.—*Journal abstract.*

12484. Malak, Sharon J. (U Toledo) **Functional and dysfunctional aspects of the school in relationship to high rate recidivism among juvenile delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6136.

12485. Meyer, James. (Florida State U) **A validation investigation of an empirical typology of youthful offenders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5200.

12486. Neviano, Vincent J. & Gross, William F. (VA Hosp, Lexington, KY) **A multivariate delineation of two alcoholic profile types on the 16 PF.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 371-374.—Applied the M. Lorr multivariate typing technique to the 16 PF profile data of 2 samples of 200 chronic alcoholic males (mean age, 24 yrs). Two replicated and highly discriminable types were derived that accounted for 26% and 5% of the total population, respectively. The 1st type was best described in terms of high anxiety and introversion, whereas the 2nd seemed characterized by dependence and conformity.—*Journal summary.*

12487. Okulitch, Peter V. (U Wisconsin) **A comparison of response perseveration in alcoholics, heroin addicts and normals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5202-5203.

12488. Ono, Naohiro; Kataoka, Gito & Shindo, Hitomi. (Osaka Juvenile Detention & Classification Home) **[A basic research for MMPI-profile interpretation: Normative data for the juvenile sample.]** (Japn) *Japanese Journal of Criminal Psychology*, 1969(Sep), Vol 6(2), 60-66. Attempted to isolate basic structural factors in interpreting MMPI profiles of juvenile delinquents. Normative data of 533 male and 139 female delinquents were compared with those of 340 male and 216 female high school students. Data were studied according to reliability scales, clinical scales, and profile codes. In terms of reliability, by using the F and L subscales an approximately equal number of delinquents and nondelinquents were screened as the final sample.

Results question the *F* subscale as a measure of reliability, since a high *F* score was related not only to low reliability but also to greater delinquency, lower IQ, and lower CA. Among the clinical subscales, statistically significant differences were observed between the mean scores of delinquent and nondelinquent groups on *Hs*, *D*, *Pd*, *Pa*, *Pr*, *Sc*, and *Si* for males, and on *D*, *Pd*, *Mf*, *Pa*, *Sc*, and *Si* for females. Comparison of profile codes revealed that 40% of the delinquent group, males and females, had a strong *Pd* pattern, while among the general group the *Ma* pattern was prominent for boys and the *Si* pattern for girls.

12489. Osterhoff, William E. (U Alabama) **MMPI changes in the youthful offender during incarceration.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5173.

12490. Paulson, Morris J. (U California, Ctr for the Health Sciences, Los Angeles) **Child trauma intervention: A community response to family violence.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 26-29. —Briefly reviews child abuse, including history, theory, family concomitants, and a statement of the community's role in dealing with this problem.—W. V. Adams.

12491. Rodin, Judith. (Yale U) **Effects of obesity and set point on taste responsiveness and ingestion in humans.** *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology*, 1975(Nov), Vol 89(9), 1003-1009.—Two experiments, with a total of 120 undergraduates, investigated the relationships among degree of obesity, nearness to set point for adipose tissue mass, and responsiveness to taste. In Exp I, Ss rated milkshakes varying in sweetness intensity. Overweight and normal weight Ss did not have significantly different detection thresholds or preference ratings. However, overweight Ss worked longer than normals to obtain their most preferred substance. Exp II varied the ease of tasting the milkshake. Preference and food intake of moderately overweight Ss were significantly more influenced by tastes that they found positive and negative than was the preference of normal weight or obese Ss. The ease of ingesting the taste substance also significantly influenced preference and food intake of the moderately obese only. Nearness to set point, operationally defined as weight stability for 2 yrs, had no significant effects. (27 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12492. Schneer, Henry I.; Perlstein, Abraham & Brozovsky, Morris. (State U New York, Downstate Medical Ctr, Brooklyn) **Hospitalized suicidal adolescents: Two generations.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 268-280. —Between 1960 and 1970 the rate of hospital admissions for suicidal behavior among adolescents of lower socioeconomic status in Brooklyn doubled. Among the 2nd-generation ethnic subgroups the Black girls, the Puerto Rican boys, and the White boys all showed a statistically significant increase in rate of admissions for suicidal behavior. These adolescents tended to be more malignantly disturbed emotionally, drug-abusing, truant, and suicidally repetitious than the 1st-generation group. Under the survey method employed, extrinsic sociological factors could not be isolated from intrinsic psychodynamic factors which interact during adolescence to provoke suicidal behavior. (22 ref)—*Journal summary*.

12493. Smith, Stella M. (U Florida) **Intense experiences of Black and White female prisoners.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5177.

12494. Sutton, Wiley D. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Affiliative behavior in the interpersonal relationships of persons prone to suicide.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5212.

12495. Teitsma, Larry R. (Michigan State U) **Physiological responses of electrical skin conductance, heart rate, and respiration rate of alcoholics and non alcoholics to affective stimulus films.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7541.

12496. Tooley, Kay. (U Michigan, Medical Ctr) **The small assassins: Clinical notes on a subgroup of murderous children.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 306-318.—Presents 3 cases which suggest the motive and method of the assault might have been well understood by these children although the biological reality of the results of their actions was not. All shared a wish to be rid of the younger sibling, assaulted. Parents were startlingly complacent and unconcerned with the dangerous extremes of their children's behavior.—R. M. Cohen.

12497. Vinson, T. & Homel, R. (New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research, Sydney, Australia) **Crime and disadvantage: The coincidence of medical and social problems in an Australian city.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 15(1), 21-31. —Explored social problems in minor suburbs in Newcastle, Australia, and how these problems are related to health and the incidence of delinquency. Nine medico-social indices were computed: contact with social agencies, premature births, perinatal mortality, "notifiable" diseases, mental hospital admissions, truancy, school exemptions, unemployment, and divorce separation. Statistical analysis showed that 3 of these variables—contact with social agencies, truancy, and unemployment—constituted in combination a "high risk factor" which might identify neighborhoods in special danger of developing medico-social pathology. Of the 15 suburbs that ranked highest in this general risk factor, 12 were also among the 15 suburbs with the highest delinquency rate. These and other comparisons show that delinquency is a central feature of the structure of social disadvantage. (19 ref)—A. K. Hess.

12498. Werner, Eric. (California Youth Authority, Div of Research & Development, Community Treatment Project, Sacramento) **Psychological and ethnic correlates of interpersonal maturity among delinquents.** *British Journal of Criminology*, 1975(Jan), Vol 15(1), 51-68.—Explored how closely the diagnosis of interpersonal maturity level (I-level) is related to ethnicity, personality patterns, and intelligence. The California Psychological Inventory (CPI) and the nonverbal scale of the California Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM) were administered to 934 males participating in California's Community Treatment Program between 1961 and 1971. Cluster analysis of CPI scores showed solutions for White and Black Ss to match. Three clusters were produced: Adult-Role Socialization; Ascendant Extraversion; and Personal Maturity. Combinations of the 3 clusters yielded 6 personality types. Two basic patterns

can depict the 6 types, with Ascendant Extraversion (interpersonal development) appearing critical in determining I-level. Proportionately more Whites were I, and Blacks I, than expected. The correlation .27 between I-level and intelligence indicates some relationship, the dynamics of which are not clear.—A. K. Hess.

12499. Wheeler, Charles A. (Florida State U) **The relationship between psychopathy and the weak automatization cognitive style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5214-5215.

12500. Wrchota, Robert J. (Smith Coll, School for Social Work) **Oral passive aims in acting out adolescent girls in relationship to the developmental task of sexual identification.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6114.

Learning Disorders & Mental Retardation

12501. Bender, Lauretta. **A fifty-year review of experiences with dyslexia.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 5-23.—Discusses the author's sustained interest in brain-behavior relationships, the development of the Bender-Gestalt test, and the relationship between maturational development and reading disabilities. (2 p ref)—G. Alley.

12502. Birchard, Miriam L. & Crowl, Thomas K. (Richmond Coll, City U New York) **Attention in performance of a complex skill by retarded children.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 860-862.—Used "Try" materials to train 9 5-7 yr old retarded children to attend to differences in colors and shapes of objects. Frostig worksheets were used to train the Ss to attend to left-to-right directionality. Evidence suggests Ss' ability to attend to these characteristics was generalized to a complex bead-stringing task. On the latter, significant gains in performance were found immediately after 15 days of practice with training materials and after a 6-mo interval of no further training or practice.—*Journal abstract.*

12503. Danwitz, M. Winifred. (Coll of New Rochelle, Special Education Graduate School) **Early speech and language problems.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 86-90. Briefly describes the normal development of language and associative factors of language development. An outline is suggested for the comprehensive evaluation of speech and language problems which can lead to later cognitive and affective disorders.—G. Alley.

12504. Doyle, Robert B.; Anderson, Robert P. & Halcomb, Charles G. (VA Hosp, Day Hosp & Treatment Ctr, North Little Rock, AR) **Attention deficits and the effects of visual distraction.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1976(Jan), Vol 9(1), 48-54.—Examined the effects of a visual distractor on vigilance task performance in 35 learning disabled (LD) and 35 normal 8-12 yr olds. The vigilance task provides quantitative measures of the attentional deficit which is characteristic of many LD children. Results support previous findings that LDs tend to have a lower correct detection rate and higher false alarm, or random response, rate than normals. Detailed analysis supported the idea that most of the differences between these 2 broad groupings of children could be attributed to the hyperactive LDs. Results provide further support for the notion that the param-

eters of constructs such as learning disability can be investigated and brought under experimental control. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12505. Evans, P. L. & Hogg, J. H. (U Manchester, Hester Adrian Research Ctr, England) **Individual differences in the severely retarded child in acquisition, stimulus generalization, and extinction in go-no-go discrimination learning.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 377-390.—Individual differences in 27 institutionalized and noninstitutionalized severely retarded children (mean verbal age, 4.5 yrs) as measured by a questionnaire were related to dependent variables measured in a discrete trial successive go-no-go intradimensional discrimination learning study, followed by stimulus generalization tests on a hue continuum and extinction trials. Significant correlations were found between the number of intersignal responses in learning, responding to and around the nonreinforced stimulus (S-), types of errors in extinction, and the S's position on an excitation-inhibition dimension based on clinical descriptions of the behavior of the retarded given by A. R. Luria (1963). (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12506. Gilliland, Jerry E. (Mississippi State U) **A study of characteristics which are associated with changes in intelligence or social maturity of some borderline and mildly retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7580-7581.

12507. Haskovec, Charles A. (U Texas, Austin) **Psychodynamic determinants of humor in institutionalized familial retardates.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5714-5715.

12508. Holmes, Roosevelt L. (U Connecticut) **An investigation of the status of the understanding of selected topological concepts by mentally handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5754-5755.

12509. Hoschouer, Ronald L. (U Utah) **Generalization of training using mentally retarded students as reinforcement dispensers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5223.

12510. Jansky, Jeannette J. (Columbia Presbyterian Hosp, Robinson Reading Clinic, New York, NY) **The marginally ready child.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 69-85.—Discusses the need to identify the immature primary-age child who has marginal language disabilities. The characteristics of this type of child in the 1st grade and in intermediate grades are discussed.—G. Alley.

12511. Kertesz, Andrew & McCabe, Patricia. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Intelligence and aphasia: Performance of aphasics on Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices (RCPM).** *Brain & Language*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(4), 387-395.—Explored intellectual impairment in aphasia and investigated the role of language in the performance of Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices (RCPM). Nonverbal intelligence was measured by the RCPM in 111 aphasics and 52 controls, whose language function was scored by the Western Aphasia Battery (WAB). Ss were classified according to taxonomic criteria, based on the WAB scores. Results indicate that Global, Wernicke's, and Transcortical Sensory aphasics performed poorly on the

RCPM. Common to all these was poor comprehension. Broca's Transcortical Motor, Conduction, and Anomic aphasia do as well as nonaphasic controls with diffuse brain damage or nondominant hemisphere lesions. The RCPM performance does not seem to be related directly to the severity of aphasia. In addition to comprehension, drawing scores appeared to correlate best with RCPM scores. Data suggest that "nonverbal" intelligence is also impaired in aphasia to a variable extent, but 42% of aphasia performed as well as the controls without brain damage on the RCPM.—*Journal abstract.*

12512. Knowles, Claudia J. (U Texas, Austin) **The effect of extrinsic feedback on the learning of gross motor skills by mildly and moderately retarded males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5690.

12513. LaFontaine, Louise. (Boston U, School of Education) **Divergent abilities in the idiot savant.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1532-1533.

12514. Leong, C. K. (U Saskatchewan, Inst of Child Guidance & Development, Saskatoon, Canada) **Dichotic listening with related tasks for dyslexics: Differential use of strategies.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 111-126.—58 dyslexic children were equated on CA, sex, and nonverbal ability to 58 nondisabled readers to compare the efficiency of the 2 groups in using preinstructed strategies in reporting dichotic materials. Two major dichotic listening experiments used a combination of alphabetic letters and digits. In Exp I, Ss were to report information heard in 1 ear and then in the other. Exp II required the Ss to report either all digits and then all letters, or visa versa. Two methods of scoring were used: (a) serial position and (b) free scoring of all correct elements irrespective of ear, type of material, or serial position. Results showed a significant difference between the groups when serial position scoring was used, irrespective of which ear or type of material was used. It is concluded that dyslexic children are inefficient in using strategies to process dichotic materials. A subsidiary experiment, using the Figure Copying Test and an auditory-visual coding task to determine the effects of perceptual and memory processes, found perceptual processing deviations in the dyslexic group. (3 p ref)—*G. R. Alley.*

12515. Mallinger, Barry L. (U Connecticut) **Multiple discriminant analysis as a technique for predicting rationally determined categories of learning disability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5722-5723.

12516. Marshall, Albert H. (U Oregon) **An investigation into the perceptions of interpersonal communication of educable mentally retarded adolescents and their mothers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5757-5758.

12517. McWhirter, J. Jeffries. (Arizona State U) **A parent education group in learning disabilities.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1974(Jan), Vol 9(1), 16-20.

Notes that parent counseling and parent education procedures are increasingly being recognized as important interventive mental health strategies. A parent education group which focuses on the learning disabled (LD) child and provides parents with a survey of specific

learning disabilities is described. Factual information and emotional support are provided in the program in a series of 6-8 group sessions. The content areas include LD definitions, laterality and directionality, visual perceptual difficulties, auditory perception problems, and perceptual-motor issues. Parents are involved in experiential activities designed to help them experience the world of LD persons. Time is provided for open-ended discussion of specific problems. Feedback from parents has indicated a very positive response. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12518. Morishima, Akira. (U Minnesota) **Flexibility in severely and moderately mentally retarded children: The transfer of positive and negative learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7052.

12519. Neutens, James J. (U Illinois) **An evaluation instrument for appraising the dating, premarital, and marital related attitudes of educable mentally handicapped teenage students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7470-7471.—*Journal abstract.*

12520. Olion, LaDelle. (U Connecticut) **The effects of selected variables on the arithmetical verbal problem solving performance of educable mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5728.

12521. Rosen, Marvin; Clark, Gerald R. & Kivitz, Marvin S. (Eds). (Elwyn Inst) **The history of mental retardation. Collected papers: Volume 1.** Baltimore, MD: U Park Press, 1976. xxiv, 400 p.—Presents papers, arranged chronologically within each topic, on the following aspects of mental retardation: (a) humanitarian appeal, (b) the first schools, (c) early scientific work, (d) the period of disillusionment and the growth of institutions, and (e) the testing movement.

12522. Rosen, Marvin; Clark, Gerald R. & Kivitz, Marvin S. (Eds). **The history of mental retardation. Collected papers: Volume 2.** Baltimore, MD: U Park Press, 1976. ix, 453 p.—Presents papers, chronologically arranged within each topic as in Vol 1 (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 6, M. Rosen) on the following aspects of mental retardation: (a) research laboratories and clinics, (b) institutional changes, (c) the impact of genetics, (d) light on the horizon, and (e) the 1960's and 1970's.

12523. Satz, Paul; Friel, Janette & Goebel, Ron A. (U Florida) **Some predictive antecedents of specific reading disability: A three-year follow-up.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 91-110. Reports the 3rd-yr criterion follow-up of 497 boys who had been tested at the beginning of kindergarten in 1970 on a battery of developmental and neuropsychological measures designed to forecast later reading achievement at the end of Grade 2 (1973). The purpose of the 3-yr study was to evaluate a theory of developmental dyslexia which purports to identify the early (prereading) precursors of dyslexia. Results, based on linear discriminant function analyses, revealed a highly predictive classification of children especially those destined to reach both extremes of the reading distribution in year 3. The results, which were compatible with the underlying theory, were converted to utility tables to demonstrate their applica-

tion for early intervention decisions by educators. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12524. Silver, Archie A. & Hagin, Rosa A. (New York U, Medical School, Learning Disorders Unit) **Fascinating journey: Paths to the prediction and prevention of reading disability.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 24-36.—Describes the prevention, classification and treatment of reading disabilities in children. The Kindergarten Search Battery is discussed as a measure of early identification of educational problems. (1 p ref)—*G. Alley.*

12525. Wallace, LaMartha V. (U Arizona) **Prediction of Jensen's levels of learning through use of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7616.

12526. Winters, John J. & Brzoska, Mary A. (Edward R. Johnstone Training & Research Ctr, Bordentown, NJ) **Development of the formation of categories by normal and retarded persons.** *Developmental Psychology*, 1976(Mar), Vol 12(2), 125-131.—Investigated the development and fragmentation of categories over CA and MA without the requisite of free recall. 26 kindergartners, 26 4th-graders, and 21 9th-graders, and 24 noninstitutionalized retarded pupils (CA, 11.89 yrs; MA, 8.46 yrs) labeled and categorized 480 chromatic slides of picturable objects. As age increased (a) more categories and superordinates congruent with adult criteria were elicited, (b) more superordinates were formed with more items per superordinate, (c) fragmentation of categories increased, and (d) normal Ss were more efficient in the formation of reliable categories than retarded Ss. Results are compared with other developmental and comparative studies in clustering, emphasizing the importance of the availability and accessibility of superordinates in the development of clustering ability. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12527. Zahler, Paul J. (U Oklahoma) **A measurement of meaning for normal and subnormal individuals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5765.

Speech & Language Disorders

12528. Collin, Claudia R. (Northwestern U) **Semantic aspects of normal and syntactically deviant children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5751-5752.

12529. de Hirsch, Katrina. **Cluttering and stuttering.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 57-68.—The etiology, identification, and remediation of cluttering and of stuttering are differentiated. Cluttering is described as a dysfunction of language, whereas stuttering is viewed as a psychoneurotic trait. (26 ref)—*G. Alley.*

12530. Horii, Yoshiyuki & Weinberg, Bernd. (Purdue U) **Intelligibility characteristics of superior esophageal speech presented under various levels of masking noise.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 413-419.—Used broad-band masking of speech to assess the effects that broad-band masking noise had upon the recognition of consonants and vowels produced by esophageal speakers. 2 superior esophageal speakers, 1 man and 1 woman, provided the speech materials. Listeners were 16 college students. Procedures were developed to compare the articulation functions of

superior esophageal speech with those of normal speech under comparable levels of masking noise. Articulation functions for vowels were essentially the same for esophageal and normal talkers (4%/db). For consonants, the intelligibility scores for esophageal speech were 12-14% lower than for normal speech under adverse noise conditions. Gains in the consonant articulation functions were 2.5%/db and 4%/db for normal and esophageal talkers, respectively. For adverse noise conditions, the lowered consonant scores for esophageal speakers were the result of poorer than normal intelligibility for liquid-glides and nasal and, secondarily, for stop consonants. Additional differences between the intelligibility characteristics of esophageal and normal speech were found in word-position and voicing features.—*Journal abstract.*

12531. Hutchinson, John M. (Purdue U) **The effect of oral sensory deprivation on stuttering behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4736.

12532. Katagi, Roland K. (U Oregon) **A follow-up study of children with previously demonstrated deviant articulation behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4736-4737.

12533. Kelly, Dan H. (Ohio U) **Oral vibrotactile sensation: An evaluation of children exhibiting normal articulation and children exhibiting defective articulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4737.

12534. Messini, Pietro. (U Roma, Istituto di Psichiatria, Italy) **[Some reflections on the signs, symbols, and language of Gaetano Benedetti.]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 467-481.—Reviews important neuropsychiatric and neurophysiological research on language and its disorders.

12535. Onufrak, John A. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Stutterer's and nonstutterer's location of clicks superimposed on sentences of various types.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5242.

12536. Reis, Ronald P. (Kent State U) **The effects of selected vocal characteristics on stuttering severity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4738-4739.

12537. Sommers, Ronald K.; Brady, William A. & Moore, W. H. (Kent State U, Speech & Hearing Clinic) **Dichotic ear preferences of stuttering children and adults.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 931-938.—39 stuttering and 39 normal speaking 4-48 yr olds indicated their ear preferences for dichotically presented words and digits. A single response mode for both dichotic words and digits was selected to study speech perception. Stutterers showed significantly less of the normal right-ear preference for dichotic words and digits. The proportion of stutterers who failed to demonstrate a right-ear preference for dichotic words was significantly greater than for nonstutterers. 18% of the stutterers and none of the nonstutterers showed reversed or a left-ear preference for dichotic digits. Although nonstuttering children and adults performed alike on the dichotic tasks, the right-ear dichotic-words scores of stuttering children were significantly smaller than those of adult stutterers. Results are related to an early notion that stuttering may be related to mixed

dominance, and to recent evidence showing that large percentages of older stuttering children show spontaneous remission of stuttering. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12538. Stanley, Gordon. (U Melbourne, Parkville, Australia) **Two-part stimulus integration and specific reading disability.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 873-874.—29 8-12 yr old dyslexics and 21 age-matched controls were presented with 2 halves of a black cross, one-half being presented at varying interstimulus intervals after the other half. Both dichoptic and binocular presentations were used, and separation thresholds were at greater interstimulus intervals for the dichoptic condition. Dyslexics had thresholds at greater intervals than controls. These differences were significant, and there was no significant interaction of group by dichoptic condition. The relative magnitudes of difference between dyslexics and controls were as previously reported by G. Stanley and R. Hall (see PA, Vol 52:12741) and support the notion that dyslexics have longer visual persistence than controls.—*Journal abstract.*

12539. Young, Martin A. (Illinois State U) **Observer agreement for marking moments of stuttering.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 530-540.—Asked 4 observers to mark moments of stuttering on transcripts of tape-recorded speaking performances. Instructions to observers were varied in an attempt to maximize agreement. An index of agreement was developed to reflect word-by-word agreement for more than 2 observers. Results show less word-by-word agreement than might have been expected, although intercorrelations among observers for total number of words marked as stuttering was high, as is usually found.—*Journal abstract.*

Physical & Psychosomatic Disorders

12540. Alliez, J. & Audon, S. (Psychiatric Clinic, Hosp de la Timone, Marseilles, France) [Gilles de la Tourette's disease.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(3), 489-522.—Reviews the history of this rare but well-defined syndrome, which falls midway between neurology and psychiatry. The principal findings from the world's literature to date are summarized on clinical features, neurological examination, psychological test findings, and etiologic factors, and a modal description is provided of the course of the disease. Data pertaining to both psychogenetic and organogenetic hypotheses of origin are reviewed, and a final section on treatment synthesizes a combined pharmacologic and psychotherapeutic approach to case management. (224 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12541. Balkay, Sarolta B. & Engelmayer, Ágnes L. (Gyógypedagógiai Tanárképző Főiskola, Budapest, Hungary) [The application of Raven's Coloured Matrices Test in examining the hearing defective.] (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 202-216.—Tested 100 normal children and 121 with a hearing defect (Grades 1-8, ages 6.6-14 yrs) with Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices, and 71 hearing-impaired children with the Snijders-Oomen Non-verbal Intelligence Test. For the hearing-impaired group, correlation between the 2 tests was .73 ($p < .001$). Deaf children did not attain the average scores of normal children until

they were several years older than normals. Faults deriving from deficient perception were more frequent with the deaf. The Raven test was particularly sensitive for the examination of abstract thinking ability and for the detection of allogical thinking and perceptual handicap. (Russian & English summaries) (27 ref)—*F. Mester.*

12542. Boller, François et al. (VA Hosp, Neurobehavior Unit, Cleveland, OH) **Optic ataxia: Clinical-radiological correlations with the EMiscan.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(10), 954-958.—Presents the case history of a 47-yr-old right-handed male who, after coronary by-pass surgery, developed a Gerstmann's syndrome, a visual-spatial perceptual deficit, and a gross impairment of movement under visual guidance (optic ataxia). Visual fields and extraocular movements were intact; he had a left hemiparesis. The EMiscan (computerized axial tomography of the head) showed 3 lesions: a left parietal-occipital lesion, a posterior callosal lesion, and a right frontal lesion. It is hypothesized that optic ataxia in both visual fields requires bilateral lesions which, in the present case, were strategically placed so as to effectively disconnect motor cortex from visual input.

12543. Cavazzuti, Valeria. (U Bologna, Inst di Psicologia, Italy) [Effects of massive and distributed practice after monolateral temporal lobectomy in man.] (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr-Jun), Vol 36(2), 167-175.—Used B. J. Underwood's technique of paired associate learning by massive or distributed practice with 2 groups of patients after left or right temporal lobectomy. Results indicate that quantitative differences exist between the 2 groups and that a conspicuous deficit in long-term memory is characteristic of left temporal lobectomy. Distributed practice improved learning equally in both groups.—*L. L'Abate.*

12544. Cels, J. P.; Holthaus, C. & Sunier, A. (Sinai Centrum, Amersfoort, Netherlands) [A study of how old people with degenerative dementia handle temporal patterns.] (Fren) *Archives de Psychologie*, 1975(Spr), Vol 43(169), 1-18.—Studied the succession of taps performed by elderly individuals suffering from severe forms of mental deterioration as a result of cerebral arteriosclerosis of dementia senilis; controls were mentally healthy elderly individuals. Results show that controls assimilated the patterns offered to their mental schemes of rhythmic activity, and in a certain sense comprehended them as a structured totality. The blurring of part of the pattern brought about only a momentary disequilibrium, easily precorrected by a mental reconstruction finding its source in distinctive marks, which became integrated by regularity processes. For pathologic Ss, the distinctive marks of the pattern induced neither a corrective nor a precorrective autoregulation. (French & German summaries)—*English summary.*

12545. Charlton, Maurice H. (U Rochester, School of Medicine & Dentistry) **Presenile dementia.** *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1975(Aug), Vol 75(9), 1493-1495. Describes the clinical picture of presenile dementia as an organic mental syndrome, symptoms of which include (a) defects of recent memory, (b) disorientation, (c) nocturnal confusion, (d) withdrawal from social contact, and (e) defects of speech and calculation.

The causes must be identified from among (a) heredo-degenerative factors; (b) trauma; (c) infection; (d) metabolic factors; (e) intoxication; (f) neoplasms; (g) vascular factors; or (h) normal pressure hydrocephalus. The neurologist must seek the appropriate cause, while primarily looking for remediable causes. Although the latter occur in only a few cases, the cost of exhaustive workups must be balanced by humanitarian considerations and economic savings of chronic institutionalization. For nonremediable causes, the neurologist can help in many ways, from biochemical investigation to social counseling.—P. R. Sweet.

12546. Chiu, Edmond; Mac Kay, Ian R. & Bhathal, P. B. (U Melbourne, Australia) **Hepatic morphology in Huntington's chorea.** *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, & Psychiatry*, 1975(Oct), Vol 38(10), 1000-1002.—Liver biopsy specimens from 6 patients with Huntington's chorea were examined by 4 histopathologists, 3 of whom were unaware of the diagnoses or any clinical details on the patients. The minor and inconsistent abnormalities reported were of a nonspecific character. The suggested interrelation between damage to cerebral neurones and hepatocytes in Huntington's chorea was not substantiated.

12547. Cruickshank, William M. (U Michigan) **Cerebral palsy: A developmental disability.** (3rd rev ed). Syracuse, NY: Syracuse U Press, 1975. xvii, 623 p. \$24.

Presents 17 papers by clinicians, educators, pediatricians, and other specialists on medical and psychological aspects of cerebral palsy; therapeutic measures; education and vocational guidance; and assistance to families.

12548. Davis, Carole J. (Bryn Mawr Coll) **Comparison of House-Tree-Person drawings of deaf and hearing children ages seven through ten years.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5186.

12549. Dorndorf, W.; Kresse, M.; Christian, W. & Katritzki, G. (U Heidelberg, Neurologische Klinik, W Germany) [Dichloroethane poisoning with myoclonic syndrome, seizures and irreversible cerebral defects.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 373-379.—Describes the case of a 48-yr-old male who inadvertently took a sip of an ointment containing dichloroethane, survived, and showed a 2 phase course of toxic symptoms. After an initial narcosis and an interval with few pathological symptoms, seizures, myoclonia, and somnolence occurred. Irreversible final disturbances were lasting mental defects, cerebellar dysarthria, ataxia, and hydrocephalus. Concomitant diseases were acute liver dystrophy, nephropathy, and anemia. The clinical picture of dichloroethane poisoning is outlined, the pathogenesis of this particular cerebral lesion described, and the therapy discussed (35 ref)—English abstract.

12550. Drewe, E. A. (Inst of Psychiatry, London, England) **An experimental investigation of Luria's theory on the effects of frontal lobe lesions in man.** *Neuropsychologia*, 1975(Oct), Vol 13(4), 421-429.—Tasks on which A. R. Luria (1966) has predicted patients with lesions of the frontal lobes would be impaired were given to 48 patients with unilateral localized lesions. Deficits were found, although the nature of impairments and their relationship to specific locus of lesion were not as predicted. In patients with frontal lobe damage, relative-

ly unimpaired verbal responses were found in association with defective motor responses on only 1 task. The inability to use overt verbalization to regulate motor performance was not as general as Luria has hypothesized. The deficits are discussed in relation to known effects of frontal lesions in man and non-human primates. (French & German summaries) (19 ref)—Journal abstract.

12551. Drunkenmölle, C. (Martin Luther U, Radiologische Klinik, Halle-Wittenberg, E Germany) [Psychological investigations of patients with breast carcinoma: A pilot study.] (Germ) *Psychiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 127-139.—Studied patients with breast carcinoma to establish guidelines for improvements in patient care and health education. Ss were asked to complete the following: a complaints inventory questionnaire according to Hess, Raven's Progressive Matrices, the MMPI, the 16-PF, and a questionnaire regarding attitudes to the illness. The connections between fear and length of delay were discussed. It appears possible to distinguish neurotic from nonneurotic patients with carcinoma. Working hypotheses were developed which could be tested on a larger number of patients. (47 ref)—English abstract.

12552. Emes, Claudia G. (U Oregon) **A comparison of wheelchair and nonwheelchair athletes on specified tests of physical fitness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7573.

12553. Fields, Francis R. & Fields, Barbra. (VA Hosp. East Orange, NJ) **The accuracy of human figure drawings among subjects with predominantly right vs. predominantly left cerebral insult.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 20-24.—Patients with right cerebral damage did not manifest greater deficiencies in visual construction and spatial integration, as measured by human figure drawings, than patients with left cerebral damage.—S. M. Levin.

12554. Fraiberg, Selma. (Child Development Project, Ann Arbor, MI) **The development of human attachments in infants blind from birth.** *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1975(Oct), Vol 21(4), 315-334. Normative data on the development of social and motor responses of blind infants was provided by home observations of 5 male and 5 female children 1-24 mo old. The social behaviors studied were (a) tactile discrimination of familiar and unfamiliar faces, (b) smiling to a familiar voice, (c) separation protest, (d) stranger avoidance, and (e) person permanence. Methods for studying these behaviors in blind children are explained, with discussion of their equivalents in sighted children. Norms for 10 gross motor behaviors are presented and compared with the identical behaviors in sighted children. Examples from observational protocols illustrate the methods and criteria employed. (36 ref)—W. R. Street.

12555. Friedman, Ronald. (Ontario Inst for Studies in Education, Toronto, Canada) **Some characteristics of families of children with psychogenic pain.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fall), Vol 4(3), 21-23.—Describes social psychological characteristics of children referred with diagnoses consistent with functional or psychogenic complaints. Incidence of complaints and

results of therapeutic outcome are included.—W. V. Adams.

12556. Fukushima, Takanori. (Freie U Berlin, Neurochirurgische Klinik, W Germany) Application of EEG-interval-spectrum-analysis (EISA) to the study of photic driving responses: A preliminary report. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 99-105.—Used the EISA method to analyze photic driving responses in 65 normal Ss, 20 patients with brain tumor, and 4 cases of severe head injury. The response patterns in normals were classified into 5 types. Each response pattern was compared with the resting EEG activities, with no significant relationship found between them. The responses of patients with brain tumor or severe head injury were considerably reduced. The reduction of the photic driving responses in brain tumor cases was not specific to the localization of the tumor. It appeared to represent the diminution of the general cerebral reactivity corresponding to the severity of the brain damage. Results confirm that EISA is a simple and practical method for the frequency analysis of long duration and suitable for routine clinical examination. (German summary)—*Journal abstract*.

12557. Gainotti, Guido. (Catholic U, Clinic for Nervous & Mental Diseases, Rome, Italy) Confabulation of denial in senile dementia: An experimental design. *Psichiatria Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 99-108.—Some forms of confabulation ("confabulation of denial") seem due to the need to deny demential dissolution by replacing information pointing to illness with expressions suggesting normal health and efficiency. 76 unselected patients affected by senile dementia were investigated in order to study the relationships between confabulation of denial and (a) stage attained by the demential process, (b) degree of memory loss, and (c) personality features and cultural models of the patients. Confabulations of denial were absent in the initial and the most advanced stages of dementia, whereas they frequently occurred in the stages of state and of evolution of illness. Memory loss did not seem to be directly responsible for the symptom, while personality features and social cultural models seemed to have a definite valence in the development of confabulation of denial. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12558. Giménez Camarasa, J. M. (U Autónoma Barcelona, Spain) [Dermatology and psychosomatic medicine.] (Span) *Revista de Psiquiatria y Psicología Médica*, 1974(Apr-Jun), Vol 11(6), 381-388.—Classifies various dermatoses as (a) of purely emotional origin, (b) influenced by emotional factors, or (c) occasionally perpetuated by emotional factors.—E. T. Czeschlik.

12559. Gocka, E. F.; Conner, L. E.; Freeman, K. & Wilson, D. (VA Hosp, Sepulveda, CA) Alcoholism as a predictive index of elapsed time between grand mal seizures. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 306-312.—Used 6 statistical methods to analyze clinical judgment data that would predict the relationship between the extent of alcoholism and the frequency of grand mal seizures in 55 nonalcoholic and 23 alcoholic epilepsy patients. Four of the methods depended on a cumulative probability distribution calculated by life table methods, one was a strict nonparametric procedure, and one used a maximum likelihood regression estimation procedure. Results were compared with those

of a study by L. E. Connor and E. F. Gocka (1972) which depended on a concurrent and quantitative definition of alcoholism: the present study investigated the predictive value of the initial yes/no clinical judgment of whether alcoholism precipitated the seizure. Results show that all of the methods based on the life table procedure that used the "% rule" to make adjustments for censored observations were nonsignificant. Limitations were also found for the other 2 procedures. It is concluded that, although the data concur with those of the previous study in that a correlation was obtained between initial impression of alcoholic effects and subsequent elapsed time between grand mal seizures, the statistical data are borderline and dependent on the analysis used. (26 ref)—L. Gorsey.

12560. Grundvig, John L.; Ajax, Ernest T. & Needham, Walter E. (VA Hosp, Knoxville, IA) Screening organic brain impairment with the Memory-for-Designs Test: Validation of comparison of different scoring. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 350-354. Administered the Memory-for-Designs Test to 2 groups of non-brain-damaged and 2 groups of brain-damaged patients (50 Ss in each group; mean age of all Ss, 45.8 yrs) in a Veteran's Administration hospital. Comparisons employed a 3-factor ANOVA design: brain-damaged (BD) vs normal (N), .5- vs 5-sec exposure of designs, and 3 scoring systems for all designs. N performance was superior to BD under all conditions. The 5-sec exposure of designs provided greatest N vs BD differences. Scoring system differences, while small, favored the more inclusive modified Taylor system. Only the Impairment-Scoring System interaction was significant. While not significant, there was a clear trend toward greater N group differential performance as a function of exposure time. Significant age correlations with performance were obtained for 10 of 12 score system-exposure time-impairment comparisons. (16 ref)—*Journal summary*.

12561. Ilučev, D. & Kukladžiev, B. (I. P. Pawlow Lehrstuhl für Pathophysiologie, Medizinische Fakultät, Plovdiv, Bulgaria) [Acid-base and electrolyte correlations in blood and fluid in alcoholic delirium.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 393-403.—Studied the gas and electrolyte homeostatic changes in arterialized capillary blood in 51 patients with acute alcoholic psychosis. In 29 Ss the blood and fluid data were correlated. It was established that acute alcohol delirium was accompanied by alkalosis of metabolic, respiratory, or mixed origin. Irrespective of the approximate uniformity of blood and fluid changes, there was a distinctly expressed imbalance between the different parameters. After psychotic symptoms subsided (7-10 days after admittance), fluid acid-base fluctuations were to some extent still observable. They manifested greater resistance in comparison with blood. (30 ref)—*English abstract*.

12562. Jakumelt-Morgott, Ulrike; Woelk, Helmut & Kanig, Karl. (U Homburg, Nervenlinik, W Germany) On the activity of brain phospholipase A₂ towards specifically labelled glycerophospholipids during subacute sclerosing panencephalitis. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 131-137.—1,2-Diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine, -ethanolamine,

and -serine, specifically labeled with different fatty acids at either the 1- or 2-position, were prepared enzymatically using the acyltransferase system of rat liver microsomes. The substrates were subjected to hydrolysis by phospholipase A₂ obtained from brain tissue of a normal 14-yr-old and a 15-yr-old patient with subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE). In the pathological tissue an increase of 50% in phospholipase A₂ activity was observed in comparison to that from the control brain. Experiments with phosphatidylethanolamines revealed that the phospholipase A₂ activity of the SSPE brain tissue was enhanced by about 50% when compared to the control brain. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12563. Jasnos, Theodore M. & Hakmiller, Karl L. (Elmcrest Psychiatric Inst, Portland, CT) **Some effects of lesion level, and emotional cues on affective expression in spinal cord patients.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 859-870.—Examined the effect of peripheral change on emotional expression in 24 17-58 yr old males with functionally complete transections of the spinal cord. The higher the level of lesion, the greater was the assumed restriction of afferent return from manipulated peripheral change. Consistent with expectations based on S. Schachter and J. Singer's (see PA, Vol 37:6064) theory of emotion, less intense feelings of arousal were expressed by Ss with higher (cervical) lesions than by Ss with lower (thoracic and lumbar) lesions. Also, expressed arousal to high and low emotion-relevant situations was similar among Ss with cervical lesions but differentiated those with lower lesions. Possible artifactual effects of several individual differences of expressed emotion were examined. None were significantly related to either lesion level of rated arousal. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12564. Kalićanin, Predrag; Nikoliš, Jovanka & Marković, Vjerica. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[Inherited D/G translocation.]** (Srce) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 117-124.—Cytogenetic analysis was performed on 424 patients with Down's syndrome. D/G and G/G translocations were established in 7 and 9 cases respectively. Of these, 3 cases and 1 case respectively were inherited translocations.—*English summary*.

12565. Kane, Terry J. (N Carolina State U) **Self-concept and visual impairment: Utilization of the self-anchoring technique.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6122.

12566. LeVere, T. E. (North Carolina State U) **Neural stability, sparing, and behavioral recovery following brain damage.** *Psychological Review*, 1975(Sep), Vol 82(5), 344-358.—Discusses the possibility that behavioral recovery following brain damage is not dependent on the functional reorganization of neural tissue but is rather the result of the continued normal operation of spared neural mechanisms. In support of this position, data are reviewed which indicate that the nervous system, like other biological systems, is quite stable and incapable of the plasticity required to mediate functional reorganization. Within this frame of neural stability, representative research concerned with recovery of function is reviewed, and it is suggested that the phenomenon of behavioral restitution following brain damage is not only compatible with neural stability and

sparing, it is in direct support of it. Several possible mechanisms capable of mediating behavioral recovery under the aegis of neural stability and sparing are discussed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12567. Lewis, Richard G. (Northwestern U) **Short-term auditory memory ability in hard of hearing children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5756.

12568. Lison, Michel P. & Speciali, José G. (Ribeirão Preto, Faculdade de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil) **[Status epilepticus in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome: Electrophysiological aspects.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria*, 1974(Dec), Vol 32(4), 284-293.—EEG results from convulsive and nonconvulsive status epilepticus in 11 patients with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome revealed all conceivable forms partly due to the variability of observed clinical modes. Paradoxical findings were found in the lack of epileptic recruiting rhythm or desynchronization during tonic status epilepticus, and in the lack of rapid activity frequently observed during epileptic drop attacks. Atypical findings included the persistence of focal abnormalities or asymmetrical critic discharges. The various forms of chronic absence status and paradoxical benzodiazepine action are related to previous data.—*English summary*.

12569. Mass, M. & De-Nour, A. Kaplan. (Hebrew U, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Jerusalem, Israel) **Reactions of families to chronic hemodialysis.** *Psychotherapy & Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 26(1), 20-26.—Presents characteristics of 13 families of patients on chronic hemodialysis (with young children at home) who were contacted by a social worker. 7 of them agreed to a family interview, which took place at the patient's home. Although the interviews were unstructured, some topics were brought up by all families, and similar behavior was observed. Most noted was the lack of empathy as well as of hostility between the parents, while a lot of hostility against all human environment was expressed, and children's attempts at expressing empathy were suppressed.—*Journal abstract*.

12570. Mehle, Miran. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[The analysis of psychosomatic conditions detected in outpatient psychiatric protection.]** (Srce) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 73-76.

12571. Moore, Walter H. (Kent State U) **The right cerebral hemisphere: Its role in linguistic processing in aphasia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6156.

12572. Nordman, Janine. (Hôpital de jour Aide à l'Épileptique, Créteil, France) **[The psychotherapeutic approach to epileptic patients in a day hospital.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 1-30.—Describes the operations of a day hospital for epileptics and discusses the role assumed by the psychotherapist in that institution. Attention is focused on that fraction of the total patient group (30-40%) whose problem is neither readily managed by anticonvulsants nor so extreme and resistant to medical management as to require a highly protective environment, either in their homes or in specialized psychiatric centers. The impact of emotional tensions on seizure thresholds or frequency is well attested, and the way in

which a psychological approach can supplement biological (anticonvulsive) therapy is outlined. Basic to the success of this combination is a recognition of the patient's typically immature level of affective regulation. The lack of associative suppleness and affective volatility, based on the organic substrate, complicates the psychotherapist's task. Much can be achieved in assisting the self-regulation of such patients, while working with individual problems of shame, guilt, and anger. Epilepsy can be summarized as a psychosomatic problem, combining a cerebral immaturity with a maturational deficiency of the personality; in psychoanalytic terms, it is a state of regression to points of fixation.—*H. E. King.*

12573. Oscar-Berman, Marlene; Sahakian, Barbara J. & Wikmark, Gunilla. **Spatial probability learning by alcoholic Korsakoff patients.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 1976(Mar), Vol 2(2), 215-222.—Compared performance of 10 44-72 yr old male alcoholic Korsakoff patients with a maturational deficiency of the personality; in psychoanalytic terms, it is a state of regression to points of fixation.—*H. E. King.*

12574. Reason, J. T. & Brand, J. J. (U Leicester, England) **Motion sickness.** London, England: Academic Press, 1975. vii, 310 p. \$24.25.—Offers a conceptual framework for the research thus far done on motion sickness. The "sensory rearrangement theory" attempts to identify the commonest characteristics of situations producing motion sickness, to describe the mechanisms underlying the acquisition of adaptation, and to determine why some individuals are consistently more susceptible than others.

12575. Richardson, J. T. (Churchill Hosp, Neuropsychology Unit, Oxford, England) **Differential rates of cerebral maturation between sexes.** *Nature*, 1975(Mar), Vol 254(5496), 140.—Studied the medical records of 33 male and 15 female children referred during a 20-yr period to a department of neurosurgery and diagnosed as suffering from congenital hydrocephalus (CH). The median age was 26 wks for males, 7 wks for females. Females were more likely to require surgical intervention; spontaneous arrest occurred with 52% of the males, 40% of the females. These figures support the hypotheses that CH occurs later but more often in boys than in girls; they are more susceptible than girls but are susceptible later. Research into developmental disorders may increase understanding of the nature of sex differences and the processes of cerebral maturation.—*I. Davis.*

12576. Rosa, Eugene & Mazur, Allan. (Syracuse U) **Validity test of the relation between self-esteem and psychosomatic symptoms.** *Humboldt Journal of Social*

Relations, 1974(Spr-Sum), Vol 1(2), 144-145.—Replicated the Rosenberg's 1965 finding that self-esteem and psychosomatic symptoms are related. Explaining this result as an artifact of an affirmative response bias was ruled out by requiring a control group to express disagreement with an item in order to indicate a symptom.—*P. Babarik.*

12577. Schachter, M. [Severe psychomotor instabilities in child psychiatry: The study of hyperkinetic states.] (Fren) *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Oct), Vol 2(3), 523-539.—Focuses on the problem presented by hyperkinesia in the young child: conditions classified as "psychomotor incontinence." An extensive literature exists on the origin of these states, much of which is of questionable relevance. The essential syndrome is defined (i.e., a true locomotor instability, with ceaseless "storms" of voluntary activity), the history of its recognition is traced, and a summary is given of the most pertinent writings drawn from the world literature. Personal observations on 20 cases are included. The typical motor agitation is almost incessant during waking hours, but is completely absent in sleep. Interpersonal difficulties within the family are nearly universal, either resulting from the patient's difficult-to-manage behavior, or linked to the same CNS disorganization which gives rise to the diffuse motor agitation. Most problems become evident before age 6. Distinct neurological abnormalities do not appear, although "soft-signs" are evident, and the patients are notably difficult to examine. EEG tracings show manifest disorder, reflecting a significant pathological history pre-, para- or postnatally. Clinical evidence indicates that the condition can only be ameliorated by current therapies (in approximately 40% of cases), and full recoveries are not to be expected. (30 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12578. Schenck, E. & Dietz, V. (Albert-Ludwigs-U Freiburg, Psychiatrische und Nervenlinik, W Germany) [Alcoholic polyneuropathy: Electrophysiological and clinical findings in 87 patients.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 159-170.—Studied maximum motor and sensory nerve conduction velocities, amplitudes of muscle action potentials and sensory nerve action potentials, and needle EMGs in 80 patients with alcoholic neuropathy and in 5 chronic alcoholics without clinical signs of neuropathy. The electrophysiological results were compared to the clinical findings. Neurographic criteria compatible with the diagnosis "alcoholic neuropathy" were defined. Neurographic findings contrary to a diagnosis of alcoholic etiology were demonstrated in 3 patients. Only in a smaller group of patients could a reduction of conduction velocity be found, especially in regions of peripheral nerve entrapment. A decrease in conduction velocity outside of the entrapment sites can be explained in some cases by segmental demyelination in chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis of the liver. (20 ref) —*English summary.*

12579. Seffinger, Daniel J. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Deviance: A study in the perpetuation of stigmatization using persons with a hearing impairment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5209.

12580. **Selters, Weldon A.** (U Southern California) **Masked thresholds in normal and impaired ears.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5242.

12581. **Sherwin, Duane & Mead, Beverley.** (Creighton U, Medical School) **Delirium tremens in a nine-year-old child.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1210-1212.—Reports a case of an American Indian boy who was found to have been drinking steadily for 3 yrs prior to his emergency admission. It is suggested that the use of alcohol by children is an activity that may be more common than most physicians realize.

12582. **Solonevich, Ruth & Cobb, Edward S.** **Relationship between pulse pressure, arteriosclerosis, and a visual reversal phenomenon.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 939-949.—42 hospital patients and 63 hospital staff controls were studied on a task producing a perceived reversal in the direction of rotating objects. Ss were required to indicate when reversal in the direction of rotation of the percept occurred for the 1st time. Low initial reversal time coincided with high pulse pressure, which is an indicator of arteriosclerotic processes. The relationship of initial reversal time and pulse pressure existed for all Ss with histories of cerebro-vascular accident, amputees secondary to diabetes mellitus, and many control Ss who had a poor health history regarding high blood pressure and/or diabetes mellitus. In contrast, control Ss with no cardiovascular or diabetic problems had high initial reversal times or no reversal at all. Initial reversal time was stable over a short as well as longer periods of time. It is concluded that initial reversal time may be useful as an adjunct in the prognosis of arteriosclerotic pathology. —*Journal abstract.*

12583. **Speciali, José G. & Lison, Michel P.** (Ribeirao Preto, Faculdade de Medicina, Sao Paulo, Brazil) **[Status epilepticus in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome: Clinical aspects.]** (Port) *Arquivos de Neuro Psiquiatria*, 1974(Dec), Vol 32(4), 275-283.—Observed convulsive and nonconvulsive status epilepticus in 14 of 27 patients with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, who were clinically examined for qualities and sequences of phenomena conforming to the terminology of the Clinical and Electroencephalographical Classification of Epileptic Seizures. The incidence and prognostic significance of the phenomena suggested classification according to the complex forms of status epilepticus. (36 ref) *English summary.*

12584. **Thomas, James M.** (Oklahoma State U) **An examination of psychological differences among groups of critically ill hospitalized patients, non-critically ill hospitalized patients and well controls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5212-5213.

12585. **Umez, Hachizo; Torii, Shuko & Uemura, Yasuko.** (International Christian U, Graduate School, Tokyo, Japan) **Postoperative formation of visual perception in the early blind.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 171-186.—Studied the formation process of visual perception in an early blind female who gained sight by operation. The S lost sight 12-14 mo after her birth (due to leukoma of the cornea) and received the operation for

opacity of the cornea (corneal transplantation) at the age of 11 yrs. Results are presented of a 10-yr followup of the S's postoperative 2- and 3-dimensional form perception based on the newly gained sight and their tactual form perception. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12586. **Voigt, K.; Kendel, K.; Bidingen, H. J. & Freund, H.-J.** (Albert-Ludwigs-U Freiburg, Neurologische Klinik mit Abteilung für Neurophysiologie, W Germany) **[Two-dimensional ultrasonic diagnosis of brain tumors and subdural hematomas by electronic sector scanning.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 307-323.—Electronic sector scanning (ESS) is a new technique which provides continuous and instantaneous cross-sections of intracranial structures through the intact skull, including the ventricles and large cerebral arteries, by means of a stationary probe. The efficiency of ESS in the diagnosis of brain tumors and extracerebral hematomas in 295 neuroradiologically controlled cases is described. Supratentorial brain tumors could be detected directly with ESS by abnormal reflections of the tumors and indirectly by displacement of intracranial reference structures, mainly the ventricular borders. In 239 cases of suspected brain tumor, 126 were neuroradiologically confirmed as supratentorial brain tumors. Among these 126, correct localization was determined by ESS in 86.5%. The highest reliability of ESS proved to be the direct demonstration of frontal tumors (93%). Subdural hematomas (56 patients) could be lateralized correctly in 93%. However, direct demonstration of the border of the hematomas could be achieved only in 48.2%. Chronic subdural hematomas in children were easier to recognize, and the border could be demonstrated in 18 out of 19 cases. The clinical applicability and diagnostic value of ESS as a nontraumatic investigation procedure are discussed in comparison to cerebral angiography, pneumoencephalography, brain scintigraphy, and CAT scan. (28 ref)—*English abstract.*

12587. **Walden, Brain E. & Montgomery, Allen A.** (Walter Reed Army Medical Ctr, Audiology & Speech Ctr, Washington, DC) **Dimensions of consonant perception in normal and hearing-impaired listeners.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 444-455.—Obtained judgments of consonant similarity from 18 adults who had normal hearing, high frequency sensorineural hearing loss, or relatively flat sensorineural hearing loss. The individual differences model through computer program INDSCAL was used to derive a set of perceptual features empirically from the similarity judgments and to group Ss on the basis of strength of feature usage. Analysis revealed that sonorance was the dominant dimension in the similarity judgments of Ss with high frequency hearing losses, while sibilance tended to dominate the judgments of Ss with flat audiometric configurations. Normal hearing Ss tended to weight these 2 dimensions approximately equally. These differences in similarity judgments were observed based upon audiometric configuration, despite the fact that the 2 hearing-impaired groups were not unique in word-recognition ability. (1% p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12588. **Weinberg, Michael P.** (Colorado General Hosp, Emergency Psychiatric Services, Denver) **A case of petit mal status: A diagnostic dilemma.** *American*

Journal of Psychiatry, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1200-1201.—Describes a case in which the "crazy" behavior of a woman with petit mal status was initially misinterpreted in an emergency room. The need to consider the possibility of this diagnosis is noted when there is a history of seizures in conjunction with an altered state of consciousness. (16 ref)

12589. Winick, Myron. **Malnutrition and brain development.** New York, NY: Oxford U Press, 1976. xv, 169 p. \$9.95.—Presents evidence of the seriousness of the problem of childhood malnutrition in many parts of the world. The structural and biochemical aspects of brain growth that are known to be affected by malnutrition, especially during critical periods of development, are described, with a separate chapter on prenatal malnutrition. The possible relationship between malnutrition and mental development is considered.

12590. Wise, Thomas N. (Johns Hopkins U, Medical School) **Psychiatric involvement in Huntington's chorea.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 135-137.—Discusses the problems that a psychiatrist may meet in working with patients and families affected by or genetically susceptible to Huntington's chorea, a hereditary disorder of the CNS which is progressive and at present incurable. Onset symptoms are described, psychiatric management on primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of action is suggested, and 5 case histories are presented.—A. S. Kulkarni.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

12591. Adams, David B. (U Alabama) **The function of psychological data in the induction of perceptual set.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5179-5180.

12592. Cervantes Gimeno, F. (U Barcelona, Medical Faculty, Spain) **The structuralist approach in psychiatry.** *Human Context*, 1973(Spring), Vol 5(1), 114-137.—Presents structuralist concepts in linguistics and discusses the relationships between language on the one hand and personality, mental illness, psychotherapy, and the Freudian unconscious on the other. These relationships are described as structures analogous to those postulated in linguistic theory.

12593. Cole Jonathan O. (McLean Hosp, Belmont, MA) **What's in a word? or Guilt by definition.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Win), Vol 5(2), 4-13.

Discusses unfavorable reports in the press regarding behavior modification and psychotropic drugs. Personal observation of behavior modification indicates that society, especially parents, educational systems, therapeutic communities, and prisons all use behavioral modification. The issue is whether or not the treatment works and is acceptable to the patient, which raises the issue of informed consent. With appropriate consent of the S and appropriate review of the components, behavior modification programs can be sensible, reasonable, and effective. Psychotropic drugs must all be reviewed in relation to symptomatology and pharmaceutical action of the drug. Both behavior modification and psychotropic drug use should be evaluated on the basis of efficacy, not reputation.—P. R. Sweet.

12594. Fisher, Joseph V.; Mason, Robert L. & Fisher, Joseph C. (Medical U of South Carolina) **Emotional illness and the family physician: II. Management and treatment.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 107-111.—Presents detailed information on the referral and prescribing practices of physicians. Recent advances in psychiatry have not altered the treatment of mental illness by practicing physicians. However, the use of sedatives has declined, and younger doctors appear to be more self-reliant. Identification and diagnosis of emotional disease has been improved and psychiatric principles are more often applied.—A. S. Kulkarni.

12595. Henderson, Peter B.; Magnussen, Max G.; Snyderman, Barbara B. & Homann, Juergen. (U Pittsburgh, Medical School) **A clinical decision-making model for child psychiatric intervention selection.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 923-934.—Describes a 4-component procedure of clinical decision making, developed by a group of senior child clinicians in an urban child mental health center. The major goal of the paper is to impart a basic understanding of the theory underlying the formulation of the disposition-oriented clinical decision making system, that can be eventually translated into questionnaire format and made useful and usable in general clinical application. The procedure is described in stepwise fashion and then linked to clinical dispositional options to be chosen from the clinical services available in a clinic. A child mental health data system will ultimately be developed. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12596. Houillon, P. [Psychosocial factors in the appearance and waning of an atypical depressive state.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 189-197.—Asserts that overdevotion to theoretical concepts about the origin of behavior disorder, whether organogenetic or psychogenetic, can impair the balanced clinical management of a patient, which should remain the psychiatrist's primary concern as a physician. A concrete illustration is provided by the case of an atypical depressive state in an adolescent girl, first diagnosed as schizophrenia. Resistant to standard psychopharmacologic treatment and worsened by it, a spectacular restitution later was achieved by a therapy which combined minor anxiolytic medication with a social approach. Peer and family pressures had acted on this individual in such a way as to produce a decompensation differing little from those produced by the more dramatic dislocations of war, famine, or economically forced cultural displacement.—H. E. King.

12597. Kelly, Peter W. (U Arizona) **The philosophical foundations of counseling psychology with an emphasis on Experimentalism.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6978.

12598. Mogstad, Truls-Eirik. (U Hosp Oslo, Norway) **Consultation psychiatry: Psychosomatics or psychiatry in medicine?** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 138-139.—Describes psychosomatic consultation and liaison services in 2 general hospitals in Oslo, Norway. Hospital organizations, transdisciplinary problems, and recommendations for future methods of liaison psychiatry are discussed.—A. S. Kulkarni.

12599. Morić-Petrović, Slavka et al. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) [Current status of

mental health protection in Serbia.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 5-39.—Presents results of a statistical survey of the neuropsychiatric health care system in Serbia, covering the years 1965-1972. For the population of 5,289 million, neuropsychiatric in- and outpatient institutions and agencies had 344 physicians and 45 psychologists on their staffs. Psychiatric and neurologic wards had 2,732 and 973 beds respectively. Of all hospitalized patients in psychiatric wards (neurologic data is not given), approximately 50% were diagnosed as schizophrenic. Epidemiological data for Belgrade alone indicate that the incidence of schizophrenia is 2.03, and of other psychoses 3.29 per thousand of population.—*P. B. Vrtunski*.

12600. Nehlil, J. [Low-pressure hydrocephaly and psychosis: Two case histories.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 185-189.—Describes 2 instances of low-pressure hydrocephaly presenting as mixed conditions, symptoms of psychosis and dementia mingling with biological evidence of faulty reabsorption of the cephalo-rachidian flow. The clear reversals of psychotic symptomatology observed after surgical correction by ventricular valve insertion are offered as evidence of the need for continuing vigilance in recognizing an organogenetic basis for the appearance of a psychotic clinical picture.—*H. E. King*.

12601. Rizzoli, Antonio A. (Servizi Psichiatrici del Centro Storico, Venezia, Italy) [Psychiatry and university ambulatory service: Considerations related to experience at the University of Venice Institute of Architecture.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 10(3), 286-300.—Discusses 292 clinical records of outpatient service for disturbed students. (19 ref)—*N. De Palma*.

12602. Schoenberg, Bernard et al (Eds.). (Columbia U, Coll of Physicians & Surgeons) *Bereavement: Its psychosocial aspects*. New York, NY: Columbia U Press, 1975. ix, 375 p. \$15.—Presents multidisciplinary papers dealing with general concepts regarding bereavement and with specific aspects such as physical manifestations, the bereaved family, bereaved children, older persons, and survivors of suicide cases. A group of papers deals with the professional roles of nurses, student nurses, and social workers in thanatology.

12603. Thompson, Larry W.; Davis, Glenn C.; Obrist, Walter D. & Heyman, Albert. (U Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Ctr) Effects of hyperbaric oxygen on behavioral and physiological measures in elderly demented patients. *Journal of Gerontology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 31(1), 23-28.—Tested the effects of repeated exposures to hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) on psychological, EEG, and cerebral blood flow measures in 8 patients with cerebrovascular disease and 13 with cortical atrophy. Ss were 50-80 yrs old. They were exposed to 100% oxygen at 2.5 atmospheres absolute twice daily for 90 min for 15 days. No significant changes were observed in any of the measures. Level of initial functioning was not associated with change due to treatment. Results suggest that HBO has no therapeutic effect in patients with moderate to severe dementia. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12604. Vender, Simone & Caverzani, Edgardo. (U degli Studi, Padova, Italy) [The relevancy of computerized

socio-psychiatric data: Methodological considerations and the presentation of a biannual estimation of recoveries.] (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 10(3), 268-285.—The results of codifying sociological and psychiatric symptoms by means of Item Cards at the Psychiatric Institute of the University of Pavia, Italy, during the Institute's 2 yrs of existence are related to research and Group—*N. De Palma*.

12605. Wallace, Edwin R. & Rothstein, William. (William S. Hall Psychiatric Inst, Columbia, SC) Symptom substitution in a male hysteric. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 355-357.—Describes symptom substitution involving illusion and paralysis in the case of a 35-yr-old male hysteric treated with hypnosis and insight-oriented psychotherapy.—*J. Adams-Webber*.

12606. Zapotoczky, H. G. [Organic basis of so-called psychogenetic illness.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 176-181.—Describes the changes in symptoms reported by 50 ambulatory patients undergoing a combined psychiatric treatment program, psychopharmacologic therapy (neuroleptic and thymoleptic), and behavior therapy (desensitization, operant conditioning, and "flooding"), before and after a marked improvement in clinical condition. Self-reported symptoms tended to show that the problems most often experienced by those with secondary education related to difficulties in thinking and in concentration, while anergias and neurovegetative disorders were more evident among patients with primary schooling only. The characteristic types of symptoms, and changes produced in them by an effective psychiatric therapy, are interpreted as lending support to Berner's hypothesis that problems often called "neurotic" rest instead on a disturbed biological substrate, called the "axial syndrome." The altered biological state results in modified learning capacities (in the sense of state-dependent learning), which can have as a consequence the accentuation and fixation of behaviors termed "neurotic."—*H. E. King*.

Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

12607. Ack, Marvin; Beale, Estela & Ware, Lucile. (Children's Health Ctr & Hosp, Minneapolis, MN) Parent guidance: Psychotherapy of the young child via the parent. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1975(Sep), Vol 39(5), 436-447.—Attempts a systematic presentation of the philosophy and methodology of psychotherapy with the young child via the parent. The therapist, skilled in analytically oriented psychotherapy and in child development, forms an alliance with the parent to help the child. The major therapeutic tool is to make the parent (a) aware of the unconscious factors contributing to the child's problem behavior and (b) able to use the new awareness in interpreting these difficulties.—*J. Z. Elias*.

12608. Anderson, John E. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) Cultural democracy in psychotherapy: Mexican American client, Anglo American therapist. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychotherapy*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5180.

12609. Andrews, Miriam. Poetry programs in mental hospitals. *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*.

1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 8(1), 17-18.—Proposes the use of poetry in mental hospitals, as music, dance, painting, and crafts are already used. The specific benefits of reading, writing, and discussing poetry are mentioned, and some necessary attitudes and methods of the poetry therapist are indicated.—*M. L. Hogan.*

12610. **Badura, H. O.** (Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen, Abteilung Psychiatrie, W Germany) [Assessment of affliction pressure and conscious motivation for psychotherapy resulting from the initial interview.] (Germ) *Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(6), 198-202.—After the initial interview, 20 neurotics were asked to make a self-assessment by means of items. The interviewing psychiatrist classified these items. In the area of "conscious motivation for psychotherapy," a significant correlation was established between auto- and heteroassessment, while judgments differed concerning "affliction pressure." It appears that the discrepancy between these 2 dimensions of judgment is derived from the interactional structure of the different initial interviews.—*S. D. Babcock.*

12611. **Bane, J. Donald; Kutscher, Austin H.; Neale, Robert E. & Reeves, Robert B.** (Eds). *Death and ministry: Pastoral care of the dying and the bereaved.* New York, NY: Seabury Press, 1975. ix, 278 p. \$10.95.—Presents contributions from members of various professions concerned with death and bereavement. Medical, philosophical, and religious aspects of thanatology are considered.

12612. **Benoit, J.-C.** (Hôpital Psychiatrique, Villejuif, France) [Objective research in psychotherapy: Recent data from the English-language literature.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 267-312.—Reviews progress made during the past 10 yrs on empirical research in psychotherapy, much of which was accomplished by American or English workers and is reported in that language. Approximately 100 studies are summarized, grouped under (a) general trends, (b) theoretical positions (psychoanalytic, behavior therapy, etc), (c) main factors in the therapeutic situation, and (d) special therapeutic fields or methods (brief or group psychotherapy). The continuing extension of the field of psychological care provides legitimacy for an eclectic position. Myths of patient or therapist uniformity are effectively dispelled by the modern comparative investigational approach to patient variables, therapist variables, treatment outcome, patient or therapist selection, and so on. (91 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12613. **Bergantino, Len.** *Human relationships are destined to failure.* *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice*, 1975(Spr), Vol 12(1), 42-43.—Proposes that the therapist should shatter the client's expectation of a perfect, all-caring, and accepting relationship from himself and others, in order to make possible realistic interpersonal intimacy.—*C. McCreary.*

12614. **Bhatia, R. P.** *A case of manifest homosexuality with acute paranoid trends accompanied by depression and suicidal tendencies.* *Samiksa*, 1974. Vol 28(3), 94-125.—Presents a case study of a 27-yr-old man with manifest homosexuality with acute paranoid trends accompanied by depression and suicidal tendencies with its psychoanalytical psychotherapy treatment.

The psychoanalytic process and the doctor-patient relationship are discussed in relation to inherent problems of guilt.

12615. **Feigelson, Charles I.** (New York Psychoanalytic Inst & Society, NY) *Play in child analysis.* *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 21-26.—Examines the emphasis placed by B. Bornstein on the central role of play in the psychoanalysis of children and as a more general natural vehicle for knowledge about a child. Differences between the use of play in analysis and in play therapy are noted. Case examples from Bornstein and from the author are provided.

12616. **Friedman, Maurice.** (San Diego State U) *Healing through meeting: A dialogical approach to psychotherapy: II.* *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 343-354.—Discusses the concept of healing through meeting in relation to individual and family therapy. The distinction between an objective understanding of something and a transjective understanding of someone is emphasized. It is concluded, on the basis of a review of the literature, that the relationship between doctor and patient is an important part of the healing process. This relationship is described as involving dialogue, mutuality, trust and comradeship.—*J. Adams-Webber.*

12617. **Goepfert, S.** (Albert-Ludwigs-U Freiburg, Medizinischen Fakultät, W Germany) [The psychoanalytic doctor-patient relationship as a tool for adaptation or emancipation of the individual.] (Germ) *Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(6), 175-187.—Whether the psychoanalytic doctor-patient relationship serves to adapt or emancipate the individual is linked to a description of the psychoanalytic situation and a sketch of the ideal development of the psychoanalytic process. This is clarified by discussion of the psychoanalytic concept of disease and an outline of the preconditions of contact between analyst and patient. It is asserted that the relationship between doctor and patient as an instrument for adaptation or emancipation cannot be established in advance but has to be reviewed frequently from the therapeutic object relationship established.—*S. D. Babcock.*

12618. **Grant, Thomas M.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) *Matching of therapist and client: A consideration for outcome in psychotherapy.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5191.

12619. **Horne, Robert A.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) *A world-view synthesis of Gestalt therapy and J. Krishnamurti.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5195.

12620. **Jamail, Michael A.** (E Texas State U) *A counseling model based on the analytical psychology of Carl Jung.* *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5631.

12621. **Janov, Arthur & Holden, E. Michael.** (Primal Inst, Los Angeles, CA) *Primal man: The new consciousness.* New York, NY: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1976. xi, 532 p. \$10.—Explores Primal Theory and its implications for everyday life. Among the topics covered are the nature of psychosis, the need for morality, the structure of sleep and dreams, and the emotional and physiological roots

of perversion, impotence, and frigidity. The latest research in Primal Theory is described and discussed.

12622. **Kabaceneil, Robert J.** (New York Psychoanalytic Society & Inst, NY) **On countertransference.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 27-33.—Presents case examples of 2, 10-yr-old male patients to illustrate how the analyst's attitudes toward the child can affect the therapeutic progress. B. Bornstein's teachings and approaches to this problem are examined.

12623. **Kalfas, Nicholas S.** (U Arizona) **Client-perceived therapist empathy as a correlate of outcome.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5633-5634.

12624. **Karon, Bertram P. & Vandenbos, Gary R.** (Michigan State U) **Treatment costs of psychotherapy versus medication for schizophrenics.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 293-298.—Presents a cost review showing that, despite the expense of psychotherapy, there were savings of 22-36% in total treatment costs because of the shorter hospitalization of the patients.

12625. **Kissel, Stanley.** (Rochester Mental Ctr, NY) **The child psychotherapist's changing role.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 261-266.—Discusses the child psychotherapist's movement from a role based on cognitively oriented ego psychology to the use of more eclectic procedures.

12626. **Kitchell, Dorothy M.** (Columbia U) **The significance of posture at one level of nonverbal communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5720-5721.

12627. **Klajn, Vladislav; Jerotić, Vladeta; Vilhar, Vladimir & Bogićević, Djordje.** [Current status and prospects of psychotherapy as a form of psychiatric protection.] (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 77-83.

12628. **Kuehn, Jane K. & Kuehn, John L.** (Community Health Services, Medina, OH) **Conspiracy of silence: Psychiatric counseling with students at high risk for academic failure.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1207-1209.—Reports that the academic performance of 132 college freshmen did not improve after they sought and received brief psychiatric counseling. It was further found that many counselors resisted confronting such students with their academic inadequacies.

12629. **Langen, D.** (Johannes Gutenberg-U Mainz, Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychotherapie, W Germany) **[Spontaneous recovery or successful therapy: A diagnostic and catamnestic problem.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 289-293.—Examines the problematic assertion, made very emphatically and predominantly by laymen, that analytic psychotherapy does not help the patient. Consideration is given to the control group, the diagnosis, the percentage of follow-up examinations in relation to original case material, additional therapeutic components effective during psychotherapy, and various factors promoting spontaneous recovery. (15 ref)—*English abstract.*

12630. **Lasky, Robert G.** (Syracuse U) **The effects of client-counselor age congruency and counselor status on interpersonal attraction in the dyadic rehabilitation**

counseling interview. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6979-6980.

12631. **Lopez, Thomas.** (Ctr for Preventive Psychiatry, White Plains, NY) **Psychotherapeutic assistance to a blind boy with limited intelligence.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 277-300.—Presents the case study of psychoanalytically-based psychotherapy with a preschool age blind male of generally delayed intellectual functioning. Five terms of treatment are described. The case is discussed in terms of a massive developmental arrest. (18 ref)

12632. **McClanahan, Lowell D.** (Ohio U) **A comparison of professed counselor techniques and attitudes with client evaluations of the counseling relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5637.

12633. **Moore, William T.** (U Pennsylvania) **Promiscuity in a 13-year-old girl.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 301-318.—Describes the psychoanalytic treatment of a 13-yr-old female with a 1-1/2 yr history of sexual promiscuity. A follow-up report obtained 4 yrs after the termination of analysis is also included.

12634. **Moser, Adolph J.** (Indiana Youth Ctr, Plainfield) **Implications of the theory of attribution for psychotherapy.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 10-12.—Describes the social-psychological concepts of attributions and relates them to the treatment disciplines. Two questions are discussed: (a) What is the usefulness of attribution theory? and (b) How are therapists able to make attributions? Various studies are mentioned to illustrate what causes the therapist to make inaccurate attributions. Suggestions are presented to enable him to increase the accuracy of his perceptions and hence to make correct attributions (e.g., be aware of assumptions that lead to inaccurate attributions, get to know yourself, etc). Patients also make inaccurate attributions about themselves and need opportunities of increasing the accuracy of their self-perceptions and perceptions of others. The therapist can often serve as a source of information, particularly with regard to concerns about deviance. The therapist can give the concerned individual an opportunity to check out these concerns, either in an individual treatment session or a group session.—*J. Sorokac.*

12635. **Moustakas, Clark.** (Merrill-Palmer Inst, Detroit, MI) **Who will listen? Children & parents in therapy.** New York, NY: Ballantine, 1975. xii, 147 p. \$1.75.—Describes many case histories which illustrate the vital need of children to be listened to with honesty and sensitivity, and the calamitous results in adult life when such communication is not established between parents and children.

12636. **Muti, Matteo R.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The effects of initial favorable information on perception of a therapist's negative evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5202.

12637. **Novick, Kerry K.** **Issues in the analysis of a preschool age girl.** *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 1974, Vol 29, 319-340.—Provides an account of the 1st yr of psychoanalysis of a 4-yr-old female who refused to attend nursery school and who was unable to tolerate

separations from her mother. She presented a complicated mixture of age-adequate functioning and severe symptoms that interfered with her progress. Changes after 1 yr are examined.

12638. Oelschlaeger, Mary L. (Southern Illinois U) **The effect of response-contingent positive stimulation on the part-word repetitions of four stutterers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4738.

12639. Overbeck, G. & Brähler, E. (Justus Liebig-U Giessen, Psychosomatische Klinik, W Germany) **[The Therapeutic Session Report (TSR) as an instrument of psychotherapy control.]** (Germ) *Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(6), 189-197. —Used K. I. Howard and J. A. Delensky's TSR to gain insight into the structure of 2 individual analytically oriented psychotherapies. One case concerns treatment of a psychosomatic patient and the other a psychoneurotic patient. After each session, patient and therapist assessed problems and results of the hour, formulated the expectations for therapy, and judged the partner's behavior and personal feelings. The significantly different assessments between the 2 therapies are discussed. Obvious differences reflect the ego-structural characteristics and peculiarities of the object relationship which are characteristic of patients with psychosomatic disturbances.—S. D. Babcock.

12640. Paluszny, Maria & McNabb, Marie. (U Michigan Medical School) **Therapy of a 6-year-old who committed fratricide.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 319-336.—Describes the case history and therapy of a 6-yr-old girl who killed her 4-yr-old brother. One focus of the therapy was to enable the patient to recall the murderous act.—R. M. Cohen.

12641. Pérez, Augusto. (U Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia) **[The evaluation of psychotherapies.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 357-380. —Discusses the problem of judging the effects of various psychotherapies, which for this purpose should be viewed as technologies and not as science. The psychotherapies and science have different goals, and the assumptions of science cannot be satisfied in psychotherapeutic situations. It is concluded that the experimental approach is not the best way to evaluate the psychotherapies. However, the experimental study of individual cases can be useful. (45 ref)—English summary.

12642. Reiner, Charles A. (U Florida) **Multiple and individual therapy: A comparative study of client outcome, attitudes, and discussion in two treatment modalities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5206-5207.

12643. Repko, Glenn R. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **A study of the initial dream in therapy using two methods of dream collection.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5207.

12644. Ricci, Anthony M. (Kent State U) **Content analysis of interviewee verbal communication: Type-token ratio as a function of repression-sensitization and self-disclosure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5642-5643.

12645. Rizzola, Nobarino F. (U Genova, Istituto de Psichiatria, Italy) **[The humanist approach to psychotherapy for difficulty in self-affirmation: Study of two cases of visual obsession.]** (Ital) *Medicina Psicosomatica*, 1974(Jul-Sep), Vol 19(3), 275-288.—Humanistic psychotherapy emphasizes the importance of clarity and spontaneity in interpersonal contact and of the patient's experiences and prospects in the situation. The approach is illustrated by the cases of 2 young men with a visual obsession. (English & French summaries) (33 ref)—F. Mester.

12646. Robinson, Warren H. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The differential effects of relational immediacy and intrapersonal immediacy workshops on field dependent and field independent participants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5174.

12647. Rowland, S. James. (New York Medical Coll, Grasslands Hosp, Valhalla) **Ego-directive psychotherapy in limited treatment.** *Social Casework*, 1975(Nov), Vol 56(9), 543-553.—Suggests that ego-directive therapy works primarily to clarify issues on the level of ego and reality and aims at progress in ego development and at client growth in coping and adaptation. The evidence suggests that persons of lower socioeconomic status often expect and resent short-term treatment. However, illustrations abound to indicate that therapy of limited duration has a fairly wide utility, and hence its concepts should be developed and applied across all socioeconomic groups. A case history illustrates short-term therapy and how it differs from a traditional model.—M. W. Linn.

12648. Saccuzzo, Dennis P. (San Diego State U) **Naturalistic analysis of verbal behavior in psychotherapy.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 911-919.—A parallel-response questionnaire, the Therapy Session Report, was administered to the 57 patients and 19 therapists of a university psychological clinic immediately following each intake session. The purpose of the study was to provide normative data on the content of dialog in psychotherapy and to extend the generalizability of previous results. Data analysis focused on the frequency, structure, and patient-therapist agreement of the topics discussed. Items most frequently endorsed by both patients and therapists were "Relations with the opposite sex," "Mother," and "Hopes or fears about the future." Factor analysis resulted in 7 factors for therapists and 7 for patients, 5 of which were highly similar. Results are interpreted as underscoring the necessity of specificity in process research. A proposal for conducting process research is presented. (26 ref)—Journal abstract.

12649. Schafer, Roy. **A new language for psychoanalysis.** New Haven, CT: Yale U Press, 1976. xii, 394 p. \$20.—Critiques the original terminology of psychoanalysis as based on the concepts of mechanistic science prevalent in Freud's time, and offers a new "action language," said to be better suited to metapsychology and the psychoanalytic vision of reality, which is based on the concept of the person as creator of his own situations, experiences, and activities.

12650. Seay, Thomas A. (Southern Illinois U) **Relationship of counselor verbal and nonverbal behaviors to conditions of the counseling relationship and counselor**

effectiveness. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5644.

12651. Smith, J. Otis. (Temple U) **The effect of a physical barrier and three levels of counselor greeting responses on the interpersonal trust of Black male college students from low income families during their initial interview.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5645.

12652. Stone, Walter N. et al. (U Cincinnati, Medical Coll) **Impact of psychosocial factors on the conduct of combined drug and psychotherapy research.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 432-439. —The effect of attitudes of therapists, patients, and researchers on the conduct and outcome of combined drug and psychotherapy research was examined in a brief crisis-oriented psychotherapy clinic. 77 consecutive patients were given 1 of 2 anti-anxiety drugs ("minor tranquilizers") or a placebo in conjunction with the typical psychoanalytically-oriented treatment used in the clinic. The therapists' attitudes favoring psychotherapy over drug therapy (and psychotherapy research) were clearly conveyed to the patients. Indicative of this are the following: (a) 82% of Ss dropped out of drug-taking, although a similar percentage remained in treatment; (b) only 1/3 of the Ss perceived it as being important to their therapists that they should take medication; (c) 87% were rated as improved; and (d) 75% of Ss completing forms considered that most or all of their improvement was attributable to talking. It is pointed out that while E's diligently collected outcome data, they did not enforce drug-related portions of the protocol. Overall, patients remained in therapy, improved and participated in completing forms, so that only the research goals of combined therapy were thwarted, while traditional clinic service and training goals proceeded as usual.—*Journal abstract*.

12653. Wenger, Homer D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of client dependency, counselor nurturance, and sex of counselor and client on counselor-offered facilitative conditions: An analogue study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6991.

12654. Zappella, Michele. (Hosp Regionale St Maria della Scala, Servizio di Neuropsichiatria Infantile, Siena, Italy) **[The ethological theory of infantile autism.]** (Ital) *Archivio di Psicologia Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 1975(Apr Jun), Vol 36(2), 119-143. Describes how N. Tinbergen's theory of the ethological origin of childhood autism is supported by data from its application to these children in their homes and schools. Treatment consists of a progressive enlargement of the relational space of the child. The therapist's background and imagination in creating stimulating new situations is fundamental to this process.—*L. L'Abate*.

Group & Family Therapy

12655. Avesar, Abraham. (U Massachusetts) **Towards a more humanistic approach to family therapy.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5181.

12656. Bojanin, Svetomir. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[A mental-hygiene ap-**

proach to adolescence.] (Ser) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 105-116.

12657. Brown, Tallon H. (Southern Illinois U) **Change of self-concept with an intact group by a transactional analysis approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5705-5706.

12658. Cahn, Raymond; Weill, Denise & Dion, Yvonne. (Hôpital de jour du C.E.R.E.P., Paris, France) **[Understanding the parents of psychotic children by means of the countertransference process.]** (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 413-478. Discusses the role of the family, especially the mother, in the genesis and development of childhood psychosis, pointing out that the evaluations of the role have been contradictory because of the different methods and ideologies and even the personal problems of those who have written on this topic. The countertransference of the observer can be either a source of distortion or a valuable instrument for understanding the problem. 27 cases, followed for 6 yrs after countertransference, confirm the importance of the family environment, but it is the mother who is chiefly responsible for the start of the pathological process. A more accurate differentiation of the factors involved is attempted, using the approach of D. W. Winnicott, and the possibilities and limitations of therapy with the family are specified. (36 ref)—*D. F. Herran*.

12659. Freeman, Arthur M. & Applegate, William R. (Stanford U, Medical School) **Psychiatric consultation to a rehabilitation program for amputees.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 40-42. —Staff on the rehabilitation unit for amputees at a US Navy regional medical center requested psychiatric consultation after a group of patients had shown destructive behavior and resistance to the rehabilitation program. An approach was adopted in which a psychiatrist functions as a training consultant in group therapy to the orthopedic staff. The primary therapists are 2 orthopedic nurses, who conduct 2 weekly therapy sessions for the amputees under the consultant's supervision. The sessions have given amputees a chance to ventilate their feelings of alienation, powerlessness, and boredom, and have been effective in halting destructive behavior and increasing self-esteem.—*Journal abstract*.

12660. Gershtman, Harry. (Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Inst & Ctr, New York, NY) **The effect of group therapy on compulsive homosexuality in men and women.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 303-312. —Discusses the effectiveness of group therapy in treating homosexual problems. The main objective of this approach is not to convert the patient to heterosexuality, but rather to promote personal growth and self-acceptance through confrontation, clarification, interpretation, and working through his own feelings. It is hypothesized that compulsive homosexual behavior stems from a failure to establish a core gender identity because of distorted interpersonal relationships in early childhood. It is suggested that treatment should focus on both the evolution of the illness and current interpersonal and intrapsychic conflicts. (17 ref) —*Adam Weisber*.

12661. Glick, Ira D. & Kesler, David R. (U California, Medical School, San Francisco) **Marital and family**

therapy. New York, NY: Grune & Stratton, 1974. xxii, 181 p. \$14.00.

12662. **Goldenberg, Irene & Goldenberg, Herbert.** (U California, Neuropsychiatric Inst, Los Angeles) **A family approach to psychological services.** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 317-328.—Discusses the usefulness of family therapy in helping whole families, as functioning systems, to interact in more constructive and mutually facilitating ways and to avoid destructive and pathological modes of communication. In this approach, the individual with psychological symptoms is viewed as merely the "identified patient"; in fact, it is the entire family which is the unit requiring psychological services. Various theories of family pathology and some early models of family therapy practice are reviewed. Several current techniques of family therapy are described, including family behavior therapy, multiple-impact therapy, home visits, family crisis intervention, network therapy, and multiple-family group therapy. It is emphasized that family therapy is not simply treating individuals in a family context, but rather changing the disordered family process. (26 ref)—*J. Adams-Webber*.

12663. **Gruber, Gary R.** (Pennsylvania State U) **The relationship of self-concept and adjustment to gains achieved in the conjugal relationship enhancement program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6770-6771.

12664. **Hidas, György.** (Fővárosi Pszichoterápiás Módszertani Központ, Budapest, Hungary) **[Psychotherapy and group process.]** (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 189-193.—Describes various types of small groups that have been formed in Hungary for therapy, study, and training health personnel. Personal experiences with such groups are reported. (Russian & English summaries) (15 ref)—*F. Mester*.

12665. **Kaye, Harvey E.** (New York Medical Coll, NY) **Discussion of "The effect of group therapy on compulsive homosexuality in men and women."** *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 313-316.—Discusses H. Gershtman's (see PA, Vol 55:Issue 5) analysis of the effectiveness of group therapy in treating homosexual patients. It is argued that core gender identity is not the fundamental issue in the etiology of homosexuality.—*J. Adams-Webber*.

12666. **Perls, Rae D.** (U New Mexico) **Experimental awareness: An existential approach to group psychotherapy with adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5203-5204.

Encounter Group & Sensitivity & Human Relations Training

12667. **Billick, Herbert A.** (U Cincinnati) **The effects of a simulation game on intergroup attitudes as a function of conceptual level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5161.

12668. **Carter, Judy A.** (U Kansas) **The effects of human relations training on WASPS (White's Attitudes and Self-concept Perceptions).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7911.

12669. **Cerra, Victor.** (W Virginia U) **A comparison of structured and unstructured time limited sensitivity**

groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6970.

12670. **Diethelm, Daniel R.** (U Connecticut) **Changes in levels of self disclosure and perceived self disclosure between partners following participation in a week-end encounter group for couples.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5622-5623.

12671. **Foreman, Harrison W.** (Syracuse U) **A study of the effects of differing time in training schedules in a human relations laboratory and the durability of these results.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6341.

12672. **Hunt, Winslow & Issacharoff, Amnon.** (Columbia U, Psychoanalytic Clinic for Training & Research) **History and analysis of a leaderless group of professional therapists.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1164-1167.—Describes the experiences of a group of 11 psychiatrists and psychologists who met for 3 yrs with the initial purpose of providing peer supervision in group therapy. The group became a basic assumption dependency group in which all members had both realistic and magical expectations for help with their personal lives, and a resulting attempted transformation into a leaderless therapy group was a failure. It is indicated that the experiences of this group illustrate some of the functions of group-leader interaction in allowing group and individual growth.—*Journal abstract*.

12673. **Morris, Kenneth T. & Cinnamon, Kenneth M.** (Ed). (Central Michigan U Counseling Ctr, Mt Pleasant) **Controversial issues in human relations training groups.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1976. xxvii, 137 p. \$9.75(cloth), \$5.95(paper).—Examines 10 of the issues most frequently encountered in the group movement by presenting the beliefs, feelings, and thoughts of leading professionals in the movement, who comment on such topics as certification, the role of sex, group structure, success factors, and screening.

12674. **Osborn, Susan M. & Harris, Gloria G.** (Bellevue Community Coll) **Assertive training for women.** Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1975. vii, 204 p. \$10.50(cloth), \$7.95(paper).—Discusses the traditional training of women in roles of submissiveness and the basic assumption, antecedents, and theories of assertiveness training. The advantages of conducting such training in groups is stressed, and many specific techniques for group training are described. Applications of assertiveness training and its implications for the future status of women are presented.

12675. **Ralph, George S.** (U Oregon) **The T-group trainer in task and semi-emotional leadership roles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5642.

12676. **Rose, Sheldon D.** (U Wisconsin, School of Social Work, Madison) **In pursuit of social competence.** *Social Work*, 1975(Jan), Vol 20(1), 33-39.—Students at a school of social work conducted assertiveness training for 5 groups of socially anxious persons from diverse backgrounds. A total of 24 members ranging in age from 16-45 yrs included students, housewives, secretaries, an unemployed white-collar worker, a teacher, a day care supervisor, and a school principal. Treatment methods included modeling, coaching, behavior and covert rehearsal, and contingency contracts; members met

weekly for 1½–2 hrs for 8–10 wks. The major source of data was self-reported descriptions of behavior occurring outside the group. Each member had one or more behaviors that he continually monitored until satisfactory levels were achieved or failure was ascertained. Results show that, of the behaviors targeted for improvement by members, 39 were successfully treated, and 2 were not. Average number of behaviors successfully treated per person was 1.6. It is concluded that this is an effective type of program.—*P. O'Brien.*

12677. Smith, Jimmie N. (E Texas State U) **The Delphi Technique as a measure of affective change within sensitivity training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5644.

12678. Springer, Leonidas K. (U Northern Colorado) **The group effect on personality.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5211.

12679. Venino, William K. (U Mississippi) **A comparison of two encounter group approaches in promoting personal growth and self-actualization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6989–6990.

Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

12680. Barrett, Thomas J. (W Virginia U) **Parameters of self-instructional training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5181.

12681. Best, John S. (U Waterloo, Canada) **Tailoring smoking withdrawal procedures to personality and motivational differences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5181–5182.

12682. Bliss, Beverly. (U Wisconsin) **The effect of modeling and behavior rehearsal upon the modification of self-disclosing behavior in children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5182.

12683. Canter, Arthur; Kondo, Charles Y. & Knott, John R. (U Iowa, Medical Coll) **A comparison of EMG feedback and progressive muscle relaxation training in anxiety neurosis.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 470–477. 48 adult psychiatric patients in 2 equal groups with the diagnosis of anxiety neurosis were compared in their response to different methods of training in deep muscle relaxation. One group received EMG feedback and the other a modification of E. Jacobson's (1938) progressive relaxation method. The frontalis muscle was chosen as the target for feedback training and greater the measurement of tension reduction in both groups, since this muscle has been shown to reflect the general muscle tension level in anxious patients. Overall changes in the status of the anxiety symptoms, as determined by global ratings from patients and from primary therapists, were compared in the 2 groups at the end of training. Results indicate that both EMG feedback and the progressive muscle relaxation training produced significant reductions in frontalis tension levels. However, EMG feedback was found to be generally superior in producing larger reductions in muscle activity, with a concomitant relief in anxiety symptoms, for a greater number of the Ss. *Journal abstract.*

12684. Closurdo, Janette S. (St Joseph Mercy Hosp, Pontiac, MI) **Behavior modification and the nursing process.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jan-Mar).

Vol 8(1), 25–36.—Presents a general review of behavior modification concepts, techniques, tools, theoretical models, and ethics, as seen by well-known behavior therapists. Examples of nurse-directed behavior change programs are given. It is concluded that behavior modification can be an integral part of the expansion of the nursing process into the area of patient management. (1½ p ref)—*M. L. Hogan.*

12685. Dawley, Harold H. & Aurich, L. W. (VA Hosp, Psychology Service, New Orleans) **Case study: Elimination of smoking behavior through aversive smoking and other procedures.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 799–802.—Discusses the effectiveness of aversive smoking in a 27-yr-old female. Treatment involved 9 sessions of aversive smoking (handling cigarette litter, stale smoky air, and rapid smoking). The drinking of water was encouraged as a substitute behavior. Total cessation occurred within 2 wks. Subsequent booster aversive-smoking sessions were administered as requested by S. Follow-up sessions at 3 and 6 mo showed no relapse.—*Journal abstract.*

12686. Dawley, Harold H. & Dillenkoffer, R. L. (VA Hosp, New Orleans, LA) **Smoking cessation: Risks involved in rapid smoking with hospital subjects.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 24–26.—Rapid smoking as a treatment procedure to eliminate smoking behavior appears to be promising but there are risks, particularly with individuals suffering from cardiovascular disease. Individuals who are in poor physical health, significantly overweight, and 40 yrs of age or older are not accepted. In addition, those with an abnormal EKG or who experience chest pain associated with physical exertion or emotional stress are eliminated. People who are screened out are offered a treatment involving the handling of cigarette litter while smoking at a normal rate.—*S. M. Levin.*

12687. Dawley, Harold H. (VA Hosp, New Orleans, LA) **Aversive cigarette smoking with an habitual, excessive smoker.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 1008–1010. Exposed a 39-yr-old male psychiatric outpatient to aversive cigarette smoking for 6 wks. Treatment consisted of rapid smoking, handling of cigarette litter, and warm smoky air. S reduced from a baseline of 140 cigarettes/day to less than 20 at end of treatment. Follow-ups at 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 mo indicated a smoking rate approximately 25% of baseline.—*Journal abstract.*

12688. Dinitz, Simon; Dynes, Russell R. & Clark, Alfred C. (Eds). **Deviance: Studies in definition, management, and treatment.** (2nd ed). New York, NY: Oxford U Press, 1975. xiii, 641 p.—Presents a collection of 65 papers on deviant behavior, emphasizing the legal, ethical, and moral questions that arise from the application of behavioral technology. Labeling and conflict theories of deviance, criminal deviation, deviant statuses, willing victims and victimless acts, and innovations in management, control, and treatment are discussed.

12689. Duke, Larry A. & Epstein, Leonard H. (Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hosp, Chattanooga, TN) **Oral overcorrection: Side effects and extended applications.** *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 1975(Dec), Vol 20(3), 496–511.—Investigated the effects

of the use of overcorrection (contingent toothbrushing with an oral antiseptic) for managing the thumbsucking behavior of 2 4-yr-olds enrolled in a specialized day-care program. In Exp I, the use of oral overcorrection to control 1 S's thumbsucking during language periods suppressed the behavior of the other S who was not treated but who witnessed the target S's treatment. The main effects of oral overcorrection were replicated in Exp II. Contingent overcorrection threats (warnings), used independently, were then shown to suppress thumbsucking behavior that had returned to its baseline level. These effects were maintained 1 mo after the threats were discontinued, but they did not generalize to other activity periods, particularly nap time. In Exp III, contingent threats suppressed the persistent nap-time thumbsucking of the child from Exp II. Increments in certain other (nonoral) inappropriate behaviors were correlated with the suppression of thumbsucking. Threats to use oral overcorrection contingent upon nonoral misbehaviors at nap time were not effective. However, the actual use of oral overcorrection for these categories of nonoral misbehavior served to suppress these behaviors.—*Journal abstract.*

12690. **Ericksen, Robert A.** (Rutgers State U) **The comparative effectiveness of live models and film models in establishing imitative vocalizations in nonlanguage children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5187-5188.

12691. **Erikson, Linda G.** (U Pennsylvania) **Three social-psychological theories of individual behavior modification applied to current and former cigarette smokers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7887.

12692. **Flaherty, Rollie W.** (U Mississippi) **The effect of muscular relaxation training upon the self-actualization of encounter group participants.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1443.

12693. **Goldenberg, Edward E.** (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of reinforcement on the social approach behaviors with children of low and average intellectual ability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5189-5190.

12694. **Grim, Paul F.** **Relaxation, meditation, and insight.** *Psychologia*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 125-133.—Discusses the author's experience of learning autogenic training and progressive relaxation. When unable to reach a state of near absolute relaxation, he experimented with desensitization therapy, and attempted to hold an image completely still. To the extent that this was successful, clarity and objectivity of perception occurred which supports W. James and C. G. Lange's (1967) theory of the emotions, and those views which see muscle tensivity as a defensive process. It is suggested that had stillness been complete, omniscience would have resulted. Passages from literature on Eastern meditation and modern commentaries which bear on this observation are quoted extensively. (19 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12695. **Grove, D. N.; Dalke, B. A.; Fredericks, H. D. & Crowley, R. F.** (Oregon State System of Higher Education, Teaching Research Div, Monmouth) **Establishing appropriate head positioning with mentally and physically handicapped children.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 53-59.—Four 10-16 yr old multiply

handicapped children were taught to hold their heads in an extended position during either 20- or 30-min therapy sessions, respectively, in 2 experiments. A collar was placed around the neck of each child which recorded whether the head was extended or nonextended. Social approval and/or music was delivered contingent upon the designated behavior which resulted in an increase in that behavior. Removal of this contingency resulted in an abrupt reversal to pretreatment levels. Data lend support to the use of the behavioral engineering approach to the problems of motor habilitation.—*Journal abstract.*

12696. **Hozman, Thomas L.** (Purdue U) **A behavioral modification approach to marital counseling: The effect of two types of social modeling on the verbal interaction of a marital dyad.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5630.

12697. **Johnson, Moses R.** (U Kansas) **Effects of instructions on parental modification of undesirable problem child behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-B, Pt 1), 6241.

12698. **Kindall, Luther M.** (U Tennessee) **To praise and ignore classroom behaviors or to praise and punish classroom behaviors: That is the question.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7048.

12699. **Kornfeld, Joyce L.** (U Southern California) **Assertive training with juvenile delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1501-1502.

12700. **Lynch, N. Timothy.** (U Wisconsin) **A comparison of avoidance and classical conditioning in the treatment of nocturnal enuresis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5200.

12701. **Mann, William C. & Sobsey, Richard.** (State U New York, Buffalo) **Feeding program for the institutionalized mentally retarded.** *Occupational Therapy*, 1975(Sep), Vol 29(8), 471-474.—Describes a behavior modification program geared to eliminate pathological eating patterns and create a more supportive environment in the dining room. Results showing that the noise level in the dining room dropped significantly, that food grabbing decreased, and that there was less food spillage are reported.

12702. **Maultsby, Maxie C.** (U Kentucky) **Patients' opinions of the therapeutic relationship in rational behavior psychotherapy.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 795-798.—Argues that there are few concepts in traditional psychotherapy that are as widely accepted as being important as the therapeutic relationship. Like many behavior therapists, however, rational behavior therapists neither actively pursue nor even hypothesize a therapeutic relationship. For that reason, many traditional psychotherapists look at behaviorists with suspicion and are reluctant to use behavioral techniques. This study tried to resolve this difference in professional opinions by consulting patients, the only legitimate experts on the issue. 77 outpatients (average age, 24 yrs) in rational behavior therapy completed the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and described their relationship with the therapist and their perception of the influence of that relationship on their progress in therapy. Results imply (a) if a therapeutic relationship is a distinct entity, it's probably an incidental result of effective psychotherapy; and (b) friendly concern is

probably all any therapist needs to achieve therapeutic success.—*Journal abstract.*

12703. McGlynn, F. Dudley & McClaren, Harry A. (Mississippi State U) **Components of desensitization in modification of fear among genuinely fearful subjects.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 959-969.—40 female undergraduates were identified (using the Fear Survey Schedule-II) who could not pick up a snake despite an incentive to do so. All Ss were given the Snake Anxiety Questionnaire and a behavioral avoidance test, and 32 Ss were then used to study the fear-reducing capability of semi-automated desensitization and of dismantled procedural components of desensitization. For the "genuinely fearful" Ss neither desensitization nor component procedures reduced fear-avoidance more than did a behaviorally inert "treatment" for 8 controls. This result calls into question the interpretive status of much previous research and suggests guidelines for the methodology of future research. (37 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12704. Muzekari, Louis H. & Kamis, Edna. (Philadelphia State Hosp. PA) **The effects of videotape feedback and modeling on the behavior of chronic schizophrenics.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 313-316. Investigated the effects of videotape feedback and videotaped modeling on the verbal and performance behavior of 80 chronic psychotics (mean age, 52.6 yrs). Videotape feedback was effective in increasing task-oriented verbal behavior with no effect noted for performance behavior. The lack of change in patients who viewed models only suggested the use of models who demonstrate levels of behavior commensurate with the patients' potential ability and with whom they might identify more readily. The utilization of videotape feedback to facilitate interaction and teaching patients functional behavior is suggested.—*Journal summary.*

12705. Orr, Fred E.; Mitchell, Kenneth R. & Hall, Ralph F. (U New South Wales, Student Counselling & Research Unit, Kensington, Australia) **Effects of reductions in social anxiety on behaviour in heterosexual situations.** *Australian Psychologist*, 1975(Jul), Vol 10(2), 139-148. Investigated the effects of desensitization and relaxation training in reducing anxiety specific to heterosexual situations. 10 such situations had been developed during a 3-yr longitudinal survey of 988 students. Ss were 31 males who reported difficulties in social situations involving the opposite sex. Both traditional and short-term desensitization were effective but relaxation training failed to reduce heterosexual anxiety. (22 ref) —J. C. Figuerelli

12706. Pratt, Sandra J. & Fischer, Joel. (U Hawaii) **Behavior modification: Changing hyperactive behavior in a children's group.** *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*, 1975(Jan-Mar), Vol 8(1), 37-42. Describes an operant reinforcement approach used by a psychiatric nurse in an activity group on a child psychiatric unit to reduce the hyperactivity of one child. It is concluded that behavior modification can be an effective tool for psychiatric nurses when working with emotionally disturbed children.—M. L. Hogan.

12707. Rawlings, Dennis A. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of three versions of covert sensitization on the reduction of the maladaptive behavior of smoking.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5206.

12708. Repp, Alan C. (U Florida) **Methodological considerations in token research.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5230.

12709. Richards, Conrad S. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Behavior modification of college students' study behaviors via self-control techniques.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5208.

12710. Samaras, Mary S. (U Southern California) **The reinforcement of cooperation between profoundly retarded adults.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7078-7079.

12711. Sanchez-Craig, Beatriz M. (U Toronto, Canada) **Reappraisal procedures in the modification of unsatisfactory social interactions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5208-5209.

12712. Slotte, Marika. (U Abo, Psychological Inst, Finland) [Sex learning and behavior modification.] (Swed) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 201-208.—Stresses the usefulness of learning theories in understanding the development of sexual behavior in the male; like other types of emotional behavior it follows the laws of reinforcement and extinction. In all sexual situations orgasm is the primary reinforcing stimulus and a person can be conditioned to other forms of sexuality through orgasm forced by certain stimuli in fantasy or in reality. The picture is complicated by the social factors and the cultural climate in which the individual lives. Three forms of behavior therapy are discussed: aversion therapy, systematic desensitization, and the method of W. H. Masters and V. E. Johnson, which is considered the most "human."—P. Mylov.

12713. Thorpe, Geoffrey L. (Rutgers State U) **Short-term effectiveness of systematic desensitization, modeling and behavior rehearsal, and self-instructional training in facilitating assertive-refusal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5213-5214.

12714. Yost, Elizabeth J. (U Oregon) **The development and evaluation of a social skills training program for college males.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5649.

Drug Therapy

12715. Abe, Kazuhiko. (Osaka City U, Medical School, Japan) **Sulpiride in school phobia.** *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 95-98. Administered sulpiride to 21 9-17 yr olds with school phobia. All had shown some depressive symptoms and had been treated by nonpharmacological measures. 13 of them returned to school within a few days and depressive symptoms disappeared eventually (the recovered group). In 3 behavior at home returned to their premorbid status, but school refusal persisted (the improved group). In the remaining 8, no improvement was observed. It is noted that, in comparison to previous experience with imipramine and benzodiazepines, the response to sulpiride in school-phobic children was more rapid and remarkable.—*Journal abstract.*

12716. Akreu Titton, Joao; Boazetti, Antonio C.; de Almeida Luiz, Albano M. & Rachid, Acr. (Federal U of Parana, Brazil) **Therapy of anxiety in patients with**

rheumatic disease: Crossover double-blind study comparing lorazepam with placebo. *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 120-123.—Conducted a double-blind crossover study in which 27 patients with rheumatic disorders and other clinical conditions received, besides specific therapy, either lorazepam or placebo. Lorazepam, at a dose of 2 mg/day in divided doses, adequately controlled anxiety and was well tolerated. Placebo had much less effect, and the patients' status deteriorated when placebo was substituted for lorazepam in the 2nd 2-wk phase (the crossover period). Somnolence occurred in 8 Ss, including 6 in the lorazepam and 2 in the placebo phase of the treatment.—*Journal summary*.

12717. **Ananth, J.** (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Psychopharmacology and psychosomatic illness.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 124-128.—Reviews principles, models, and therapeutic applications of psychopharmacology in the psychosomatic illness. (60 ref)—*A. S. Kulkarni*.

12718. **Ballinger, Brian R.; Ramsay, Anna C. & Stewart, Michael J.** (Royal Dundee Liff Hosp, Scotland) **Methods of assessment of drug administration in a psychiatric hospital.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 494-498.—Attempted to determine whether the discrepancy rates in drug administration obtained by observation would be lower than that detected by urine testing when both methods were applied to the same population simultaneously. Two wards in a psychiatric hospital and 1 ward in a mental subnormality hospital were studied. Urine specimens were tested for psychotropic drugs, and ward drug rounds were observed to detect discrepancies in administration. Of the 266 instances of drug administration tested for in urine specimens, prescribed drugs were not detected in 7.9% of cases and nonprescribed drugs were found in another 29 instances. Observation was made of 3,689 instances of drug administration, and in 1.7% of these the drug was not given or taken as prescribed, whereas no instances of ingestion of nonprescribed drugs were observed. Reasons for the discrepancies and the different results obtained by the 2 methods are discussed.

Journal abstract.

12719. **Cunningham, Constance P.** (U Texas, Austin) **An exploratory study of the long term effects of drug use in hyperkinesis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5752.

12720. **Doyle, Larry N.** (Yankton State Hosp, S Dakota Human Services Ctr) **Imipramine pamoate in depression.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 129-131.—In a double-blind study, 20 patients with depression received 1 dose/day (150 mg) of imipramine pamoate and 20 received 3 doses day (50 mg each) of imipramine hydrochloride. Both drugs were effective in reducing depressive symptoms. The advantages of once-a-day dosage (which are well tolerated) are enumerated, especially the fact that such dosage is known to result in much better patient compliance.—*A. S. Kulkarni*.

12721. **Evenson, Richard C.; Altman, Harold; Sletten, Ivan W. & Cho, Dong Wong.** (Missouri Inst of Psychiatry, St Louis) **Clinical judgment vs. multivariate formulas in assignment of psychotropic drugs.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 332-337. 500 psychiatric ratings that utilized a mental status checklist

(Missouri automated mental status examination by I. W. Sletten et al) were collected based on 20 videotaped interviews with 20 19-69 yr old hospitalized psychiatric patients. Drug group assignment (major tranquilizer, minor tranquilizer, and antidepressant) made by clinicians was compared with computer assignments based on multivariate formulae utilizing mental status items as a means to validate formulas derived earlier from prototype and videotape data. These comparisons resulted in computer agreement with clinical consensus for assigned drug group that ranged from 67% to 80%. Critical items that discriminated best across groups are discussed.—*Journal summary*.

12722. **Everett, Henry C.** (Private practice, Andover, MA) **The use of bethanechol chloride with tricyclic antidepressants.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1202-1204.—Describes the use of bethanechol chloride to relieve side effects which result from the anticholinergic action of tricyclic antidepressants. It is suggested that cholinergic medication during antidepressant therapy may extend the use of the tricyclics to patients who find anticholinergic side effects especially troublesome.

12723. **Falck, Ingeborg.** (Städtisches Krankenhaus für Chronische und Alterskrankheiten, Berlin, W Germany) **[Voice-alteration by anabolic agents in geriatrics.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 8(5), 355-357.—Observed approximately 3,500 geriatric patients who were treated with anabolic hormones during a 10-yr period. In 116 patients under the age of 71 yrs there were 4 cases of voice masculinization after treatment with metholone but not after nandrolone or nortestosterone. However, the adverse effects may have been related to the dosage.—*E. Furchtgott*.

12724. **Hopkinson, G. & Kenny, F.** (Memorial U of Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) **Treatment with reserpine of patients resistant to tricyclic antidepressants: A double-blind trial.** *Psychiatra Clinica*, 1975, Vol 8(3), 109-114.—Examined the literature concerning the therapeutic effects of the administration of reserpine to patients who fail to respond satisfactorily and conducted a double-blind study with 14 female patients. Eight were given 5 mg reserpine intramuscularly and 6 were given 2 ml normal saline on 2 successive days. The administration of the tricyclic antidepressants the patients had been taking, was continued. The Hamilton Depressive Rating Scale was administered on the day before treatment was commenced, and repeated on the 4th day. Statistical analysis revealed that the patients who received reserpine showed a highly significant improvement of a good quality. The mean fall in the Hamilton rating for the placebo group was 6 points, and in the reserpine group it was 18.87. The therapeutic significance of the findings is discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

12725. **Jacobson, Ruth S.** (Boston U, School of Education) **A comparison of the relative efficacy of special class education and drug therapy for children with selected learning disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1530-1531.

12726. **Ketel, Richard.** (U Michigan Hosp, Neuropsychiatric Inst) **High-dosage and versatile drug therapy with treatment-resistant psychotic patients.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 37-39.—Ar-

gues that many of the chronic patients in psychiatric institutions and mental health facilities could be helped if physicians were more willing to try different combinations and higher dosages of psychotropic drugs than are commonly used. Case studies of 2 chronic patients who were helped by innovative use of drugs are presented, and factors to be considered in complementing high-dosage and versatile drug therapy are discussed. —*Journal abstract.*

12727. **Krakowski, Adam J.** (Champlain Valley-Physicians Hosp. Medical Ctr, Plattsburgh, NY) **Non-specific factors in psychopharmacotherapy.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 132-134. Discusses the psychosomatic model of treatment of mental illness which is based on the principle that the causes of mental illness are multiple, and that biological and psychosocial approaches to treatment are required. The nonspecific factors in psychopharmacology relate to the psychosocial components of illness. These factors, especially the placebo effects, are as important as the pharmacological influences. All should be well understood before any chemotherapy of mental illness is undertaken. *Journal summary.*

12728. **Martin, A. et al.** [Electrogastric and enterographic studies of the digestive-motor effects of extended psychotropic treatment.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 323-335. Functional digestive complaints are frequent among psychiatric patients: common constipation, occlusions and occasional hemorrhages, and a delayed but significant increase in the occurrence of dolichomegacolon. To understand better the pathophysiology of such digestive-motor disorder, diurnal recordings were made by the electrogastricenterograph (EGEG), which uses skin electrodes placed on the abdomen and extremities, on 160 female psychiatric patients 18-27 yrs old. A hypoactive EGEG was observed in 12 of 18 psychotic depressive patients and in 27 of 36 schizophrenics. A noxious effect was associated with the administration of sedative phenothiazine and antiparkinsonian drugs (trihexyphenidyl or ethylbenzotropine), while non-sedative phenothiazine and clothiapine in small doses had no such effect. Noncoordinated digestive-motor activity (digestive dyskinesias) were observed in over half of 30 Ss under treatment for a character disorder, coincident with a high frequency of EFG dysrhythmias among these patients. Normal EGEG tracings were found in 8 hysterical Ss, confirming at a physiological level the clinical view that hysterical and psychosomatic symptoms may succeed each other, but rarely appear at the same time. (34 ref) *H. E. King*

12729. **Pactz, D.; Krüskemper, G. & Gillich, K. H.** (U Dusseldorf, Medizinische Klinik, W Germany) [Psychological test performance in hospitalized climacteric patients during treatment of internal disorders, with special emphasis on the effects of estrogens and progesterone.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Gerontologie*, 1975(Sep-Oct), Vol 8(5), 358-364. Administered personality questionnaires to 45 patients with various somatic diseases every 2nd day after admission to hospital. The results clearly show that patients' well-being was influenced in a negative way in the hospital, although their scores did not reach the pathologic values

found in patients under psychiatric care. Patients' well-being was clearly reflected by changes in scores parallel to somatic alterations due to the process of disease. No statistically significant difference in well-being between 15 women given placebo and 2 groups of 15 women given estrogen or progesterone, respectively, could be established. In general, however, results confirmed expectations that women receiving hormone treatment tended to feel better than women in the placebo group. —*Journal summary.*

12730. **Quismorio, Francisco P. et al.** (U Southern California Medical Ctr) **Antinuclear antibodies in chronic psychotic patients treated with chlorpromazine.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1204-1206.—Reports experimental results indicating that chlorpromazine in high doses may induce antinuclear antibodies in humans. (19 ref)

12731. **Rada, Richard T. & Donlon, Patrick J.** (U New Mexico, Medical School) **Depression and the acute schizophrenic process.** *Psychosomatics*, 1975, Vol 16(3), 116-119.—Conducted an open-label study of 30 ambulatory schizophrenics, and found that the depressive component could be effectively treated by piperacetazine (Quide), a phenothiazine derivative, alone or in combination with small doses of tricyclic antidepressants. Depression was measured by the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, the Clinical Global Impressions, and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, administered after 1, 3, 6, 9, and 12 wks of treatment. (20 ref)—*A. S. Kulkarni.*

12732. **Richou, H.** (Inst Marcel-Rivière, La Verrière, France) [The effects of prolonged-action neuroleptics on rehospitalization of psychotics in regional care programs.] (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jul), Vol 2(2), 399-402.—Describes the effect of long-acting neuroleptics (enanthate and decanoate of fluphenazine, palmitate and undecylenate of pipotiazine) on the management of patients out of hospital. Chemotherapy of this kind has altered not only the practices of hospital admission and discharge, but the activity of all associated treatment centers as well (day, night or partial hospitalization, sheltered workshops, etc). The importance of these drugs may lie as much in their ability to prevent the mental patient from becoming chronic as in their direct chemical action. *H. E. King*

12733. **Skorina, Jane K.** (Wayne State U) **A study of the effects of Ritalin® intervention upon the perceptual competencies of children diagnosed as giving evidence of psychoneurological learning disabilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7055-7056.

Hypnotherapy

12734. **Fusaro, Joseph A.** (State U New York, Albany) **Eye-voice span and linguistic constraints in elementary school children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1496-1497.

12735. **Sarles, Richard M.** (U Maryland Medical School, Baltimore) **The use of hypnosis with hospitalized children.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 36-38.—Discusses rationale, techniques, and case material in using hypnosis with children in a hospital.—*W. V. Adams.*

Speech Therapy

12736. Martin, Richard; St Louis, Kenneth; Haroldson, Samuel & Hasbrouck, Jon. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis) **Punishment and negative reinforcement of stuttering using electric shock.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 478-490.—Subjcted 5 adult male stutterers to electric shock under 3 conditions. After stuttering frequency was stable in base rate, 3 Ss were (a) presented electric shock continuously, but the shock was terminated for 5 sec contingent on each stuttering (escape); (b) not presented electric shock continuously, but were given a burst of shock contingent on each stuttering (punish); and (c) allowed to choose the shock condition they preferred. 2 other Ss followed the same procedure, except that the order of the escape and punish conditions was reversed. The 5 Ss behaved differently in the various experimental conditions. For 3 Ss, the percentage of words stuttered changed very little in the escape condition, whereas 2 Ss' stuttering increased in escape. In the punish condition, the percentage of words stuttered changed very little for 1 S, increased for 2 Ss and decreased for 2 Ss. Little change in stuttering behavior occurred in the preferred choice condition.—*Journal abstract.*

12737. Ramirez, Luis H. (Clinica de la Conducta, Cali, Colombia) **[Treatment of stuttering by self-control procedures.]** (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologica*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 421-434.—Describes behavioral self-control techniques and their application to a case of stuttering, which is considered to originate, by a process of classical conditioning, as an emotional conditioned response. In the present case delayed feedback and behavioral self-control were used with good results. Follow-up of the case indicated continued improvement a year after the end of treatment. (18 ref)—*English summary.*

12738. Rawson, Margaret B. **I am me.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 185-199.—Presents 2 letters written by a university student, one before and one after language therapy, and her autobiography describing her past successes and failures.—*G. R. Alley.*

12739. Small, Maurice M. (New Hampshire Hosp, Concord) **Treatment of stuttering: A case history.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 812.—Describes successful treatment of a 19-yr-old Black male which involved (a) behavioral analysis, (b) regulated breathing, (c) progress through a hierarchy of successive approximations of fluent speech with verbal reinforcement and punishment for fluency and dysfluency, and (d) initiation of conversations in increasingly difficult social situations outside the treatment room.

12740. Williams, Gail C. & McReynolds, Leija V. (U Kansas, Medical Ctr, Kansas City) **The relationship between discrimination and articulation training in children with misarticulations.** *Journal of Speech & Hearing Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 18(3), 401-412.—Investigated, in the context of a training study, the functional relationship between discrimination and production. Ss were 4 5 7 yr olds. For 2 Ss, Condition I consisted of production training followed by a discrimination probe, and Condition II consisted of discrimination training followed by a production probe. For the other 2 Ss, conditions were reversed. In production

training, Ss were trained to articulate correctly 3 consonant-vowel (CV) syllables in response to nonsense pictures. In discrimination training Ss were trained to find nonsense pictures in response to 3 CV syllables. Probe measures were administered to determine if changes occurred in one modality after training the other modality. Results indicate that production training was effective in changing both articulation and discrimination; however, discrimination training was effective in changing only discrimination. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

Health Care Services

12741. Borreca, Frank A. (U Houston) **An historical and developmental perspective of community contingencies that affect the thrust toward selected services for the mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7073.

12742. Bourgeois, M. (U Bordeaux II, France) **[Psychiatric aspects of adoption.]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 73-103.—Adoption is of interest to psychiatry for reasons both theoretical (e.g., genetic and psychopathologic study) and clinical (e.g., selection for adoption). Although it is too simplistic to explain pathology entirely by adoption, there does appear to be a fairly common psychopathology among adoptees, characterized by a history of maternal deprivation and abandonment, and by certain aspects of the adoptive situation itself. There is statistical evidence that adopted children receive more pediatric and psychiatric examinations than other children. Adoptive parents show hyperconcern with the influence of heredity; adoptees are overly concerned with fantasy about their natural parents. The main hypotheses advanced for a pathogenesis of adoption are persistence of the good-bad child cleavage, reinforced by reality and fantasy (having 2 sets of parents), and the insecurity of adoptive parents about their role. Recommendations are offered for psychiatric aid in the selection of either adoptive child or parents and for guidance following adoption. (39 ref)—*H. E. King.*

12743. Christensen, Vagn. **[Problems of optimal growth and disease reactions in children of preschool age.]** (Danh) *Skolepsykiologi*, 1975, Vol 12(2), 143-159.

Reports findings of a county-wide survey conducted 1966-1973 by the medical health service concerning health problems of preschool children. In districts with a health visitor, 15% of the children (3,000) were referred for health service. The major problems were premature birth, growth and developmental difficulties, retardation, and congenital deformations. Study of social conditions revealed a larger number of "insufficient" parents and poor housing conditions. It is urged that the medical health service should be able to influence political action, since pathological conditions in high risk groups are difficult to prevent or counteract without changes in living conditions. The public health service is extensively debated, especially the role of the health visitor and her cooperation with other professions. *Journal abstract.*

12744. Feldman, Saul. (NIMH, Staff Coll, Rockville, MD) **Mental health under the umbrella.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 25-29.—Discusses the reorganization of state human-service programs into comprehensive or umbrella agencies.

Mental health staffs should not view these agencies as a threat but as a chance to develop new linkages and allies and new sources of funding. The mental health field can exercise some leadership in the agencies' development because of its experiences in coordinating diverse and autonomous mental health services into comprehensive community mental health networks. Principles learned from this type of reorganization that are applicable to all human services are discussed, including the need for common goals, written agreements, designated liaison staff, and a commitment to coordination.—*Journal abstract.*

12745. Fischer, Linda A. (Duke U) **Medical care utilization: An attempt to integrate theories and survey results.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7341-7342.

12746. Garner, Ann M. & Thompson, Clare W. (U Oregon Medical School, Portland) **Psychological factors in the management of juvenile diabetes.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 43-45.—Summarizes results of research with 9-18 yr old diabetics and their families. Overall, information about diabetes and its management was not related to the level of diabetic control.—*W. V. Adams.*

12747. Greenblatt, Milton & Glazier, Elizabeth. (VA Hosp, Sepulveda, CA) **The phasing out of mental hospitals in the United States.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1135-1140.—Views the current wave of closing state mental hospitals against the background of trends in mental health services during the past 20 yrs. Although a few hospitals have been totally closed, the overall number of institutions has remained stable due to the opening of new ones, and many states will be forced to consider phasing out additional hospitals. It is concluded that the state hospital is now qualitatively different from what it was 2 decades ago and is fast going into the community care business. The closing of hospitals is a social phenomenon that involves the lives and welfare of patients, personnel, families, and the community and poses a substantial political and logistical challenge. Suggestions are made for those who are contemplating closing hospitals in the future. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12748. Magrab, Phyllis R. & Davitt, Mary K. (Georgetown U. Medical School) **The pediatric psychologist and the developmental follow-up of intensive care nursery infants.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 16-18. Reports finding a moderate relationship between neonatal pediatric developmental screening of intensive care nursery infants and their performance on standardized psychological assessments at 1 yr of age.—*W. V. Adams.*

12749. Magrab, Phyllis R. (Georgetown U. Medical School) **Psychological management and renal dialysis.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 38-40. Suggests a role and procedures appropriate for a pediatric psychologist treating young hemodialysis patients.—*W. V. Adams.*

12750. Nixon, George. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) **Systems approach to pediatric consultation.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 33-35. Describes the psychologist's role as consultant

in a pediatric medical setting, including 2 illustrative case studies.—*W. V. Adams.*

12751. Salk, Lee. (New York Hosp-Cornell Medical Ctr, Div of Pediatric Psychology, NY) **Parenthood education: The responsibility of the pediatric psychologist.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 23-25.—Focuses on the problem of parental confusion and ignorance in childrearing, and explains by describing specific programs how pediatric psychologists can educate in parenting and why they should.—*W. V. Adams.*

12752. Schneider, P.-B. (U Lausanne, Policlinique Psychiatrique, Switzerland) **[The future of medical psychology and of psychotherapy in medical practice.]** (Fren) *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 1974, Vol 115(1), 49-57.—Contends that medical psychology (knowledge of the doctor-patient relationship and the application of this knowledge) must be included in the training of medical students and of general practitioners and specialists, in order to avoid splitting medicine into "pure medicine" as practiced by doctors and "psychological medicine" as practiced by others. This training calls for the establishment of chairs of medical psychology and for the separation of medical psychology and psychiatry. Aspects of these problems, and the role of psychotherapy from the viewpoint of the general practitioner, are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

12753. Schroeder, Carolyn; Goolsby, Elaine & Stangler, Sharon. (U North Carolina, Div for Disorders of Development & Learning, Chapel Hill) **Preventive services in a private pediatric practice.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 32-33.—Describes the operation, advantages, and outcomes of a "call-in" service for developmental and psychological concerns of parents who use a private pediatric practice for their children's medical needs.—*W. V. Adams.*

12754. Wenzl, James E. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr, Oklahoma City) **Preparation of the patient and family for renal transplantation from a related donor.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 41-43. Suggests ways in which the psychologist can prepare the patient and family when a child is suffering renal disease and is on dialysis, or is to be put on dialysis, while waiting for a kidney transplant from a related donor.—*W. V. Adams.*

Community Services & Mental Health Programs

12755. Andrulla, Dennis P. (U Texas, Austin) **Ethnicity as a variable in the utilization and referral patterns of a comprehensive mental health center.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7034

12756. Bolin, David C. & Kivens, Laurence. (Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Program Evaluation Resource Ctr, MN) **Evaluation in a community mental health center: Hennepin County Mental Health Service.** *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 60-63. Describes a 4-yr evaluation project which tested the feasibility, validity, and reliability of goal attainment scaling. It is concluded that this project not only accomplished these goals, but also stimulated permanent interest in evaluation among staff and contributed to changes in the management and evaluation of services.—*J. R. Adams-Webber.*

12757. **Borus, Jonathan F. et al.** (Harvard U. Medical School, Boston) **The coordination of mental health services at the neighborhood level.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1177-1181.—Notes that the neighborhood health center is becoming a major locus of mental health care delivery. Because of their strategic position at the neighborhood level, mental health care systems in the comprehensive health center locus have been able to develop linkages with both general health and community mental health systems to provide a broad continuum of coordinated health and mental health care. 4 models identified in a survey of 19 neighborhood mental health programs are described. It is suggested that persistent problems in coordination of care between neighborhood mental health and other caregiving systems would be considerably alleviated by a fiscal reimbursement scheme that rewarded integration rather than fragmentation of care. *Journal abstract*
12758. **Brown, Steven D.** **Self-control skills training.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 319-330.—Describes a 10-wk, 30-hr training course developed to provide clients seeking help through community mental health facilities with skills to control anxiety and increase self-confidence, assertiveness, and control over the actions of others in their environment. Instruction is given in the behavioral techniques of relaxation, anxiety management training, idealized self-image, assertiveness, and operant reinforcement. 70 people have participated in training since 1974. Results support the viability of the educational model and behavior self-control skill training in a community mental health setting, and illustrate the potential of training the client to be a change agent and social system modifier. (34 ref)—*Author abstract.*
12759. **Cohen, Mark; Zitter, Susan; Savarese, Ronald & Kern, Joseph.** (South Nassau Communities Hosp, Oceanside, NY) **Community drug abuse agencies: An effective approach to the drug abuse problem?** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 4(1), 74-80.—Notes that community-based drug agencies (CBDA) were established as a means for confronting the drug abuse dilemma. However, due to the traditional guidelines that were followed in developing CBDA programs, the unique aspects of the problem were overlooked—the ability of the drug culture to satisfy basic human needs. To be effective, CBDA must be able to satisfy the same needs that clients previously met through participation in the drug culture. This article examines 3 areas of weakness which limit the effectiveness of CBDA: (a) fragmented delivery of services; (b) perpetuation of minimal client involvement, commitment, and responsibility; and (c) motivational considerations of board members. The alternative family structure is described as an innovative CBDA approach that directly relates to the uniqueness of the drug abuse problem. —*Journal abstract.*
12760. **Deasy, Lella C. & Steele, Carolyn I.** (Florida State U. School of Social Work) **An analysis of a state hospital population subject to release under Florida law.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 42-44.—Staff from the Florida State University School of Social Work analyzed 369 patients at Florida State Hospital from 1 catchment area and detailed their demographic characteristics, treatment needs, and inter-personal and financial resources. The researchers found that the area's 1 mental health center and 4 nursing homes would not be adequate community resources for meeting the patients' needs. They conclude that the release of many patients would create hardships both for the patient and for the service personnel in the community, and might be considered a violation of the intent of the Florida Mental Health Act.—*Journal abstract.*
12761. **Dincin, Jerry.** (The Thresholds, Chicago, IL) **Psychiatric rehabilitation.** *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 1975(Sum), No 13, 131-147.—Traces the history of the psychiatric rehabilitation movement in the US and discusses the approach used in a Chicago rehabilitation center. Some of the components of rehabilitation programs are discussed, including vocational and social rehabilitation, residential programs, prevention of rehospitalization, and academic programs. Psychiatric consultation in psychiatric rehabilitation programs is also examined.—*M. E. Pounsel.*
12762. **Drotar, Dennis.** (Case Western Reserve U Medical School, Rainbow Babies' and Children's Hosp) **Mental health intervention in infancy: A case report on failure to thrive.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 18-20.—Describes treatment of the mother of a failure-to-thrive infant; improved mother-child interaction resulted.—*W. V. Adams.*
12763. **Festini, Wanda.** (Fordham U) **The effectiveness of two referral techniques in an urban community mental health center outpatient clinic.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1442.
12764. **Golden, Larry B.** (Arizona State U) **Feedback of assessment data as a means to facilitate program modification in a psychiatric halfway house.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6974.
12765. **Gottsdanker, Josephine S.** (U California Counseling Ctr, Santa Barbara) **A synergistic approach to community psychology through a community human relations program.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 310-318.—Describes the development of a Human Relations Center in a residential community adjacent to a university campus. A combination of factors (a community in flux, expertise in social action offered by the university counseling center, community-oriented county mental health policies, and seeding funds) made possible the implantation of mental health processes and responsibilities within the community. 4 stages of the process are described (outreach, assimilation, synergy, and resulting potency) as they developed over a 5-yr period. The 4 kinds of activities (direct community involvement, direct services, consultation, and education) undertaken in the achievement of goals are identified as a framework for analyzing and evaluating the processes of community mental health.—*Author abstract.*
12766. **Henriksen, Glenn F.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **An application of General System Theory to community mental health.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5193.
12767. **Mannino, Fortune V.; MacLennan, Beryce W. & Shore, Milton F. (Eds).** **The practice of mental health consultation.** New York, NY: Gardner Press, 1975. x,

255 p.—Presents 9 papers which examine the use of mental health consultation in the community, experiences in training mental health consultants, definitions of various consultation fields from the view of the community mental health center, and various ongoing consultation programs in the US. A reference guide to the consultation literature with 1,136 items is also included.

12768. Mulligan, Mary A. (Columbia U) **The development of a friendly visitor program and the evaluation of its impact on the community-based elderly.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5805.

12769. Pattison, E. Mansell; Hackenberg, Donald A.; Wayne, Ellis & Wood, Paul. **A code of ethics for a community mental health program.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 29-32.—Discusses a county department of mental health's development of a code of ethics to give its variety of employees a single set of standards for patient care and professional behavior in a community mental health program. The need for the code grew from problems of role definition and interdisciplinary collaboration that repeatedly arose during the program's development. General principles for the code were extracted from various professional codes, from issues arising in the day-to-day workings of the program, and from existing laws. The code defines principles related to confidentiality, professional conduct, quality of service, moral and legal standards, clients' rights, and therapist-client relationships.—*Journal abstract.*

12770. Sacks, Stanley; Paulsen, George & Komaroff, Eugene. (North Richmond Community Mental Health Ctr, Research & Evaluation Div, Staten Island, NY) **A preliminary examination of the work evaluation and placement unit.** Staten Island, NY: North Richmond Community Mental Health Ctr, 1973. 10 p.—Outlines the concepts and effectiveness of the Work Evaluation and Placement Unit which consists of a 4-person staff with a demonstrated ability to find jobs for mental hospital and mental health center outpatients and establish professional relationships with Staten Island employers.

12771. Schwab, John J.; Warheit, George J. & Fennell, Eileen B. (U Louisville, Medical School) **Needs assessment methods for the community mental health center: I. An epidemiological assessment of needs and utilization of services.** *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 64-67.—Presents the 1st in a series of 4 reports on specific approaches to need assessment available to community mental health centers. It describes the assessment of needs and utilization of services within the framework of a multistage epidemiologic model for comprehensive evaluation research in a single county.—*J. R. Adams-Webber.*

12772. Steinhauer, Roger K. (Florida State U) **Ideology and collective action in two community mental health centers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6129.

12773. Stewart, Richard & Poaster, Larry. (California School of Professional Psychology, Fresno) **Needs assessment methods for the community mental health center: II. Methods of assessing mental and physical**

health needs from social statistics. *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 67-70.—Describes and evaluates 3 methods of assessing health needs from social statistics: visual identification, identification of the relative amount of need in each census tract, and identification of needs in absolute numbers.—*J. R. Adams-Webber.*

12774. Sudak, Howard S.; Sterin, Gloria J. & Houser, Harold B. (Case Western Reserve U) **Suicide rates of callers to a poison information service.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 132(11), 1212-1214.—Reports that 8 confirmed suicides out of 2,177 calls yielded a rate significantly higher than that for the general population. In addition, 15 possible or probable suicides were identified. Results support the contention that poison centers and suicide centers should coordinate their efforts.

12775. Thompson, Michael G. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **A systems approach to delivery of mental health services in North Halton County, Canada.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 292-305.—Describes a system for coordinating existing community resources to facilitate more efficient handling of child and family mental health problems.

12776. Walter, Ruth. (Los Angeles County-Olive View Community Mental Health Ctr, Sylmar, CA) **Psychiatric liaison with private facilities caring for discharged patients.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 33-35.—Describes an effort, motivated by concern about the fate of psychiatric hospital patients after discharge, in which a community mental health center sent a psychiatrist into the community to establish liaison with private-care facilities and to determine the needs of discharged patients. As a result of the psychiatrist's efforts, owners of the area's private-care facilities acquired a better understanding of the needs of their residents and learned where they could obtain help in caring for discharged psychiatric patients. A study of 1 board-and-care facility revealed a marked decrease in the use of the center's emergency service and in the number of hospital admissions after 1 yr of this extended service.—*Journal abstract.*

12777. Weir, Mary K. (U Illinois) **An observational study of language behavior of caregivers toward infants enrolled in day care centers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7634.

12778. Weiss, Audrey T. (Western Inst of Human Resources, San Diego, CA) **Needs assessment methods for the community mental health center: III. The consumer model of assessing community mental health needs.** *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 71-73.—Describes a model of program planning in which the consumer serves as the major source of input in assessing mental health needs. This approach yields information about the priorities of needs for additional services by target problem, age group, and geographic area.—*J. R. Adams-Webber.*

12779. Windle, Charles & Ochberg, Frank M. (NIMH, Mental Health Services Development Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Enhancing program evaluation in the community mental health centers program.** *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 31-36.—Describes methods of self-evaluation, quality assurance, and external evaluation developed by

the National Institutes of Mental Health to aid community mental health services delivery and accountability.—J. R. Adams-Webber.

12780. Windle, Charles; Rosen, Beatrice M.; Goldsmith, Harold F. & Shambaugh, J. Philip. (NIMH, Mental Health Services Development Branch, Bethesda, MD) **Needs assessment methods for the community mental health center: IV. A demographic system for comparative assessment of "needs" for mental health services.** *Evaluation*, 1975, Vol 2(2), 73-76.—Describes a mental health demographic profile system for integrating demographic data, geographic descriptions of service areas, and types of services available. This system provides comparative demographic and service data for all community mental health center areas in the country.—J. R. Adams-Webber.

Hospital Programs & Institutionalization

12781. Beavers, Beverly C. (U Southern California) **An exploratory study of the psychological sequelae of surgery and hospitalization in male children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5160.

12782. Bottinelli, Susan B. (Genesee County Community Mental Health Service, Child & Adolescent Inpatient Unit, Flint MI) **Establishment of an outpatient psychology screening clinic: Preliminary considerations.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 30-31.—Relates the prerequisites and advantages to parents and house staff of an outpatient psychology screening clinic in a pediatric hospital.—W. V. Adams.

12783. Carrington, Harcourt A. (Fordham U) **A comparison of actual self-concept and ideal self-concept of psychiatric patients of two ethnic groups with implications for vocational rehabilitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1492.

12784. Cramer, Barbara J. (Southern Illinois U) **An analysis of the responses of residents from selective sheltered care facilities in Southern Illinois to the Community-Oriented Programs Environment Scales instrument.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5708.

12785. Croft, Roxanne G.; Johnson, William G. & Fox, Steven H. (VA Outpatient Service, Rochester, NY) **Locus of control in psychiatric patients.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 17-20.—Studied internal vs external control of reinforcement in schizophrenic patients. 21 patients on the unlocked unit and 15 patients from the locked unit completed Rotter's Internal-External (I-E) Control Scale and were also rated by 2 nurses and a psychologist on 10-point scales of pathology and manageability. External locus of control was significantly correlated with pathology ($r = .35, p < .02$). I-E score was not significantly related to manageability or location of residence. S. M. Levin.

12786. Draper, W. (Virginia Treatment Ctr for Children, Richmond) **Introduction of the problem-oriented record into a child psychiatric hospital.** *Journal of*

the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 1975(Win), Vol 14(1), 125-131.

12787. Eisenbach, Allan R. (United States International U) **The relationship between selected psychiatric treatment modalities and changes in behavior ratings and self-concept.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5186-5187.

12788. Kirksey, Judith A. (U Houston) **Evaluation of a residential environment for the severely physically disabled.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5197.

12789. la Roche, Christian & Ernst, K. (Kantonsspital Winterthur, Fraunklinik, Switzerland) **[The attitude of 200 hospitalized psychiatric patients and their doctors toward treatment.]** (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(2), 107-116.—One week after their admission to a psychiatric clinic, a representative sample of 200 patients were interviewed about their attitudes toward hospitalization and their opinion of the doctors, nursing personnel, psychopharmacology, and the industrial and creative occupational therapy they underwent. The 15 assistants treating them were asked their opinion of the attitudes of their patients toward some of these points. The patients answered less favorably with regard to their wards and to the hospitalization in general, but they reacted more positively to their doctors and nurses than to the various methods of treatment. There was no difference in the patients' attitude toward occupational therapy, and females were more critical than males. The opinions of the patients were in good agreement with those of the doctors.—English summary.

12790. Levy, Edwin Z. **Understanding sexual behavior in a therapeutic setting.** *Menninger Perspective*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(3), 20-26.—Discusses how the professional staff can deal with the sexual behavior of adolescent patients in a hospital. Staff reaction to such behavior ranges from denial or severe punishment to viewing sexual behavior as a symptom of a disturbance. It is important to establish consistent guidelines for acceptable sexual behavior in the hospital, with patients participating in discussions and decisions. Patient violation of guidelines needs to be understood in the context of the type of violation, with whom it occurred, and the discomfort of the staff member in dealing with the incident.—D. H. Lamb.

12791. Liseno, Elizabeth M. & Kennedy, James L. (Worcester State Hosp, MA) **Measuring changes in the level of functioning of severely impaired geriatric patients.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Win), Vol 5(2), 18-29.—Investigated the effect of intervention intended to improve the care of geriatric patients, in a pilot study of 24 male residents of 1 ward of severely impaired patients (mean age 71.7 yrs, range 56-90 yrs). Ss were nonrandomly assigned to experimental and control groups. The Stockton Geriatric Rating Scale (SGRS) and the Minimal Social Behavior Scale (MSBS) were used to measure change. Pre- and posttests were taken by 2 raters. Pretest interrater reliability was .993 (MSBS) and .922 (SGRS). Posttest reliability was .994 (MSBS) and .785 (SGRS). The treatment group had 4 1-hr Sunday socials which included music and beer. Analysis of covariance for each measure indicated

significantly improved level of functioning on the more sensitive MSBS ($p = .001$). t -tests for correlated means showed a significant gain in functioning for the experimental group, but no significant difference from pre- to posttest for controls. Possible confounding effects and implications are discussed.—*P. R. Sweet.*

12792. Peshel, Margaret. (United States International U) **Relationship of adolescent history to psychiatric hospitalization and outcome.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5204.

12793. Prien, Robert F. (VA Hosp, Perry Point, MD) **Treatments administered to elderly psychiatric patients at seven Veterans Administration nursing home care units.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 26-31.—Surveyed treatments administered to 475 patients and found that 67% received at least 1 psychoactive drug. Antipsychotic agents were the most frequently prescribed drugs, thioridazine being the drug most often administered. Nursing and rehabilitation programs were the most frequent nondrug therapies. Behavior modification was employed in 2 units. No patients with mental disorders had any therapeutic contact with a psychologist.—*S. M. Levin.*

12794. Riscalla, Louise M. (New Jersey State Diagnostic Ctr, Edison) **Staff relationships: Implications for effective service.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 20-22.—Contends that personality problems underlie all staff conflict, and perpetuate the pathology of patients in various ways. A staff member often tends to unconsciously identify with the patient to such an extent that he acts out the patient's pathology. Competitiveness leads to power struggles and jealousies which alienate staff from one another. Rivalry within and between departments hampers institutional efficiency and therapeutic efforts. Staff members in therapy are more concerned with bolstering their own self-esteem than with genuine caring for patients. Many staff members have arbitrary, negativistic attitudes toward institutional rules and regulations, and these attitudes convey permission to patients to act out antisocially. Staff delinquency is a problem frequently encountered. Racial and cultural prejudices contribute to increased tension. An institution may serve as a "home" for staff members without families, and possessiveness often results. In the final analysis, a facility's ability to function adequately depends to a great extent on the harmonious interaction between administrators, staff, and patients. Suggestions to facilitate staff relationships are offered. *J. Sorokac.*

12795. Scranton, Thomas R. (U Virginia) **Chronic mental patients as tutors of other chronic mental patients.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7079.

Rehabilitation & Penology

12796. Baer, Daniel J.; Jacobs, Peter J. & Carr, Frances E. (Boston Coll) **Instructors' ratings of delinquents after Outward Bound survival training and their subsequent recidivism.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(2), 547-553.—After participating in an Outward Bound survival training course, 60 male 15-17 yr old

delinquents were evaluated by patrol leaders. Successful students were awarded a certificate and all Ss were then paroled. A significant association was found between nonrecidivism within a 5-yr period and the awarding of a certificate. Principal components analysis of Kelly and Baer's 40-item Instructor Rating Scale, completed by the patrol leaders, yielded 6 factors. Significant correlations were found between nonrecidivism and the factor scores of Maturity, Leadership, and Effort. Results suggest that a rating based on Outward Bound performance can provide a long-term prediction of recidivism.—*Journal abstract.*

12797. Bennight, Katherine C. (Maryland State Employment Service, Baltimore) **A model program for counseling and placement of offenders.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, (Dec), Vol 12(4), 168-173.—Describes the Maryland Comprehensive Offender Model Program, designed to deliver manpower services to offenders while they are incarcerated and until they are placed in training or employment. Counseling was based on the reality therapy model with a highly structured format for group sessions. The General Aptitude test battery and the Nonreading Aptitude Test Battery were used for vocational planning; Holland's Self-Directed Search was the most effective instrument. Supportive services were minimal and consisted mainly of arranging housing and temporary public assistance grants. Over half of the placements stemmed from individual job development, and this resulted in a placement rate higher than that usually achieved with applicants who do not have multiple barriers to employment. Results show that in a 2-yr period 2,795 clients were taken into the program. Of this number, 2,170 were released from institutions and available to work. Job placements were made for 941.—*Journal abstract.*

12798. Bernstein, Samuel. (Southern Illinois U) **The relationship of antecedent variables and process variables to differential outcome in a stress-challenge program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5615.

12799. Cottrell, Jack D. (U Oklahoma) **A study of the personality differences between participators and non-participators in adult education programs in the prison system of Oklahoma.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1414.

12800. Duffee, David E. (State U New York, Albany) **Correctional policy, managerial style, and their relationship to the organizational climate in a minimum security prison.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7356.

12801. Gillham, James & Bersani, Carl A. (U Akron) **Time and correctional workers' interaction techniques.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 13-19.—Analyzes answers by 54 staff members of a juvenile court to a questionnaire asking them to assess the time requirements of 6 different techniques employed in discussions with youths on avoiding past mistakes: (a) becoming openly upset with the youth; (b) discussing alternative courses of action open to the youth; (c) encouraging the youth to talk; (d) specifically following up on matters discussed at prior conferences and the effects of previous treatment; (e) describing the experi-

ences of others; and (f) reinforcing the youth's own efforts. Responses indicated that the most time-consuming technique was discussing alternative courses of action. The next most time-consuming technique was getting upset with the youth; telling him about the experiences of others was also time consuming. These findings suggest that a court worker's options can be evaluated in terms of the amount of time likely to be required to achieve the desired results. The findings may also serve to guide workers, particularly those still forming habits for dealing with youths. Juvenile court administrators may wish to encourage their staffs to use the more time-effective methods. These findings may also offer a more precise way to assign caseloads. (17 ref)
—J. Sorokac.

12802. Goodyear, Don L. (U Northern Colorado) **The application of Goal Attainment Scaling in a rehabilitation setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7073-7074.

12803. Holyst, Brunon. (U Łódź, Inst of Criminology, Poland) [Criminology within the system of other sciences.] (Polh) *Przegląd Penitencjarny i Kryminologiczny*, 1973, Vol 11(4), 12-25.—Distinguishes 4 concepts of criminology: (a) the all-embracing concept represented by Gross; (b) the sociological concept deriving from Liszt; (c) the concept emphasizing the offender and his treatment, characteristic of American criminology; and (d) the concept that emphasizes the causes and phenomena of criminality characteristic of socialist states. The relevance of criminology to other sciences, including sociology, education, psychology, medicine, and statistics, is discussed. (French summary) (48 ref)—A. Z. Arthur.

12804. Lorenz, Jerome R. (U Wisconsin) **A methodology for the development of empirically based differential service patterns for clients in rehabilitation facilities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5171.

12805. Miller, Richard J. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **The effects of assertion training on three types of female adolescent delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5201.

12806. Monohan, Nordahl C. (Bureau of Employment & Training, Ex-Offender Program, Florence, AZ) **The inside-out man.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, (Dec), Vol 12(4), 162-167.—Presents a fictional case study which outlines the problems of a typical ex-offender client and traces the work of an ex-offender program from the client's incarceration until after his release. The full range of the program's vocational counseling and guidance, personalized job development, and job placement are described.

12807. Mullen, Warren E. (Florida State U) **Evaluating the effectiveness of manpower training in a correctional institution: A multivariate profile approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5400.

12808. Nellessen, Lothar. (U Bonn, Psychological Inst. W Germany) [Institutional requirements of social therapy in penal settings: An attempt to simulate models and methods in sociodrama.] (Germ) *Gruppensystemik: Forschung und Praxis*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 50-72.

—Reports a seminar held August 27-31, 1973, in Bonn-Venusberg, with 32 participants from legal, sociological, and psychological fields. Two days of sociodrama gave the participants an opportunity for emotional and cognitive learning; in the 2nd part of the seminar concepts of social therapy were clarified and professional questions were discussed. For the sociodrama, participants were divided into groups representing inmates of penal institutions, guards, and therapeutic, medical, supervisory, or administrative personnel. Their simulation of the working out of conflict situations was observed by psychologists and discussed within and among groups. The success of social therapy in penal settings is thought to depend on (a) the selection and modification of appropriate therapeutic techniques, (b) viewing the institutions as a therapeutic setting, and (c) accepting new ideas concerning personnel functions in the light of the therapeutic goals. (16 ref)—M. J. Stanford.

12809. Pereira, Francisco. (U deLos Andes, Bogotá, Colombia) [Applications of psychology of learning to the rehabilitation of the "gamin."] (Span) *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologica*, 1975, Vol 7(3), 391-399.—The principles of the psychology of learning can be applied to the problem of the "gamin," the abandoned child of the Colombian cities. Several points in which psychology can contribute to understanding and solving this important social problem are described.—English summary.

12810. Perry, William O. (United States International U) **Marital relationships of prison parolees.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1763-1764.

12811. Prasad, R. (All India Inst of Medical Sciences, New Delhi) **Guidance services for the physically handicapped.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 67-72.—Outlines the present status of occupational guidance and counseling services available in India for the physically handicapped and suggests how these services can be improved. Statistics on vocational rehabilitation services are presented and the structure of the rehabilitation process within the usual medical context is described. Ten reasons are given why vocational rehabilitation services in India are considered unsatisfactory, and suggestions for improvement are offered.—F. P. Stetz.

12812. Schnorr, Richard M. & Younkins, Ronald P. **Educating the uneducable: Working with adolescent offenders in a probation setting.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 7-9.—Describes the Alternative to Detention Program, comprised of 5 nonresidential, community-based day centers, each staffed by 2 teachers, a probation officer, 3 community workers, and various consultants. At the Jamaica Day Center the success of the educational program is based on the staff's contention that the students are capable of achieving and that their history of failure can be reversed if they are given the proper opportunities and guidance. The educational environment is the open plan classroom and the specific instructional techniques are peer-mediated instruction, in which a more advanced student tutors another student in need of remedial work, and pupil

teaching, which encourages students to undertake independent research projects and to report their findings to the class. The Center's flexible open education approach with its emphasis on the individual differs greatly from the rigidly controlled and highly structured classroom. The control technique employed at the Center is a form of behavior modification based on a system of rewards for desired social behavior and for the achievement of certain goals. The ultimate objective of behavior modification is to create permanent, responsible, and productive behavior patterns rather than to merely control a specific situation.—*J. Sorokac.*

12813. **Schultz, Christine G.** (Ohio State U) **Sociopathic and non-sociopathic female felons.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7357.

12814. **Shah, J. H.** (Gujarat U, School of Psychology, Education & Philosophy, Ahmedabad, India) **Guidance for the physically handicapped.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 58-63.—Defines the term "physically handicapped" and divides handicapped persons into 3 groups: (a) the sensorily impaired, (b) the orthopedically impaired, and (c) those impaired by physical illness. Rehabilitation programs should take into account both the rights and the responsibilities of the handicapped. The 4 component parts of vocational rehabilitation are counseling, training, placement, and follow-up. The guidance counselor should combine knowledge of the capacities of persons having various handicaps with a competence to assess their attitudes and interests, and should then match their ability patterns with the patterns of performance requirements of jobs. Four barriers to placing the physically handicapped are discussed.—*F. P. Stetz.*

12815. **Stewart, Garvin K.** (E Texas State U) **Rehabilitation gain and adjustment: Halfway house residency v. nonresidency.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5646.

12816. **Stokes, Jim D.** (E Texas State U) **An investigation of attitudinal and motivational changes occurring in the paroled inmate during a pre-release center program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5646.

12817. **Tomkiewicz, S.; Zeiller, B. & Finder, J.** (INSERM, Montrouge, France) **[The Halfway-to-Freedom House at Vitry: An inquiry into the past of 138 adolescents, their stay at Vitry, and what became of them.]** (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 515-592.—Reports the work of a halfway house for "difficult" delinquent and nondelinquent adolescents, which in 18 yrs has cared for 138 boys. Individual follow-up interviews were conducted, and statistical analysis of the data attempted to determine what had happened to the boys who had been cared for, and how their stay at the halfway house had been helpful to them. (17 ref)—*D. F. Herran.*

12818. **Trahair, R. C.** (La Trobe U, Bundoora, Australia) **Structural role theory and the total institution.** *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Apr), Vol 27(1), 31-40.—Notes that in a description of total institutions, E. Goffman (1961) stated that his classification was not neat, exhaustive, or of immediate analytic use. The present paper uses the terms of structural role theory to overcome these problems. When Goffman's 3

criteria are used simultaneously, there emerge 8 instead of 5 categories of total institutions. The structure of the inmate role is analyzed by using the categories of a structural role theory and relating them to F. H. Allport's (1933, 1962) idea of partial inclusion. The analysis is presented in the form of propositions for empirical research, and comments are made on the practical value of the analysis. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12819. **Truxaw, Kathleen O.** (U Southern California) **Recidivism differences among delinquent teacher aides.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7058.

12820. **Wiand, Charles O.** (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Secondary prevention as a means of diversion from the juvenile justice system: A model demonstration program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5215.

Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

12821. **Annis, Helen M. & Smart, Reginald G.** (Alcoholism & Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, Toronto, Canada) **The Ontario detoxification system: Influence on drunkenness arrests in Toronto.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 19-24.—Describes Ontario's 12 detoxification centers (DCs) to which police can bring public inebriates without laying a criminal charge. Each DC is attached to a local hospital but is in a separate location. Staff are nonmedical but have been trained to identify cases requiring immediate medical treatment. The staff initiate referrals of residents to various local treatment programs. Statistics indicate that the DCs have had no effect on the number of arrests for public inebriation. This may be because they have too few beds and too long an average stay.—*A. Krichev.*

12822. **Blake, B. George & Grey, Pauline M.** (Oshawa General Hosp, Pinewood Ctr, Toronto, Canada) **Electrical aversion therapy: Some considerations.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 30-35.—Re-examines the use of electric shock as the noxious stimuli in aversion therapy with alcoholics. Mixed results have been obtained in a variety of situations with a lack of uniformity in conditions and controls. It is concluded that conditioned aversion techniques are as much influenced as other learning processes by interaction between the organism and its environment and the cognitive processes at work.—*A. Krichev.*

12823. **Brown, Barry S.; Glendinning, Sara T. & DuPont, Robert L.** (Narcotics Treatment Administration, Washington, DC) **Instances of treatment for opiate and nonopiate drugs in one urban community.** *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1975(Oct), Vol 10(5), 801-813.—Conducted a study to learn the extent of drug abuse coming to the attention of treatment personnel in private and public facilities within 1 urban community during a 1-mo period. Reports from 105 facilities indicated alcohol was the major drug of abuse with heroin and nonopiate drugs running a distant 2nd and 3rd, respectively. Of 8,784 requests for treatment in which the use of drugs was seen as a factor, 83% involved alcohol, 9% opiates, 6% nonopiate, nonalcoholic drugs, and 2% unknown drugs.—*Journal summary.*

12824. Clayton, Alfred R. (E Texas State U) **The ability of selected variables to predict sobriety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6971.

12825. Copemann, Chester D. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Drug addiction: I. A theoretical framework for behavior therapy.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 947-958.—Literature on drug treatment efficacy consistently shows a disappointing 10-20% recovery rate which may suggest a Hawthorne-like effect. Contrary to the pessimism resulting from poor treatment outcomes, however, are the findings reported from animal morphine addiction experimentation. A learning theory framework of drug addiction is presented, and findings from animal addiction studies are used to demonstrate the possible usefulness of learning theory in accounting for development of tolerance, abstinence, and relapse and are suggestive of the overall value of learning theory as an alternative explanation of drug addiction. Such a sociopsychological formulation of drug addiction would have significant implications in terms of more systematic and individualized treatment intervention procedures. Additionally, treatment procedures would be directly related to theory and demonstrated laboratory results and thus have a higher probability of success and accountability. (38 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

12826. Copemann, Chester D. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Aversive counterconditioning and social retraining: A learning theory approach to drug rehabilitation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5184-5185.

12827. Dell Orto, Arthur E. (Boston U, Sargent Coll of Allied Health Professions) **The role and resources of the family during the drug rehabilitation process.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 6(4), 435-445.—Reviews problems in the families of drug abusers. In the rehabilitation of addicts, restoration of a "dissonance-free" relation within the family is considered an important process, but family members may be suffering from emotional strain created by the drug abuser. Therapeutic approaches suggested are family therapy, multifamily therapy, and community involvement. (36 ref)—*S. Nakajima*.

12828. Ferlemann, Mimi. **Alcoholism: A problem to be reckoned with.** *Menninger Perspective*, 1975(Spring), Vol 6(1), 4-9.—Describes an Alcohol Recovery Program (ARP) developed at the Menninger Foundation. ARP is a voluntary inpatient (6-8 wks) and outpatient (up to 2 yrs) program for alcoholics which stresses education (alcohol as a drug with specific physiological and psychological effects), personal responsibility, and family involvement in the treatment of the alcoholic. Group counseling procedures are often used, including "role playing" (acting out potentially stressful situations) and "self-appraisal" (incorporating peer feedback). A 2-yr follow-up period provides the opportunity to assess the effectiveness of this newly established program.—*D. H. Lamb*.

12829. Frank, William T. (Rutgers State U) **Psychomotor performance under methadone maintenance and an examination of nodders and non-nodders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5189.

12830. Gačić, Branko; Rugelj, Janez & Kojić, Tihomir. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[The treatment of alcoholics in Skofljica.]** (Ssrc) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 55-62.

12831. Geis, Gilbert. (U California, Program in Social Ecology, Irvine) **A halfway house is not a home: Notes on the failure of a narcotic rehabilitation project.** *Drug Forum*, 1974, Vol 4(1), 7-13.

12832. Greer, Richard M. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The use of videotape models in an alcohol treatment program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1443-1444.

12833. Head, Viloet B. (Donwood Inst, Toronto, Canada) **Experiences with art therapy in short term groups of day clinic addicted patients.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 42-49.—Suggests that art therapy with verbal psychotherapy can increase the progress of a short-term group and the depth of personal exploration. Art can free the nonvocal person to communicate about himself and can add structure to the group. Distancing through the art media permits a more objective view of one's conflicts which are thus experienced as less threatening. Since addiction to a depressant chemical can lead to years of physical and psychological anesthetizing, art adds variety and stimulation, affords some physical movement, and leads to self-searching.—*A. Krichew*.

12834. Huberty, David J. (Central Minnesota Mental Health Ctr, Detoxification & Halfway House Services, St Cloud) **Treating the adolescent drug abuser: A family affair.** *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 1975(Sum), Vol 4(2), 179-194.—Examines the critical influence of the family in the development and maintenance of drug dependence during the adolescence (13-17 yrs old) of the drug abuser. If this is not recognized, and if the family is not included in the treatment program, every member may in some way sabotage the program. Circular causality, or mutually interacting relationships, rather than a unidirectional cause-effect relationship, best describe the family problems in addiction. Seven interacting problem areas are identified: (a) ignorance of chemical dependency, resulting in attributing too much or too little effect to the drug; (b) denial of chemical dependency; (c) failure to accept responsibility; (d) avoidance of the expression of strong emotions; (e) ambivalence of emotions; (f) lack of honesty; and (g) parental drug abuse. Family-directed treatment serves to prepare the adolescent for independence and better family communication.—*A. K. Hess*.

12835. Kastel, Pavle & Sedmak, Tomislav. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[Mortality rate in treated alcoholics.]** (Ssrc) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 49-54.—In a sample of 365 male alcoholic patients 20-25 yrs old, who were treated as inpatients in a psychiatric hospital, the mortality rate was 4.11% within 3 yrs after their discharge. This is significantly higher than the 0.26% rate in the general male population.—*English summary*.

12836. Lowe, Warren C. & Thomas, Sam D. (VA Hosp, Shreveport, LA) **Selection of alcoholic patients for rehabilitation.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 11-13.—Demographic data obtained at an intake inter-

view were found to be better predictors of posttreatment adjustment than measures derived from psychological tests.—S. M. Levin.

12837. **McLachlan, John F.** (Donwood Inst, Toronto, Canada) **Evaluation of addiction treatment programs.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 50-53.—Proposes that attention should be given to the selection of goal-related outcome variables and techniques for assessment of addiction treatment programs as is done with other types of treatment programs. The measurement battery may need to undergo continuous revision from study to study as more reliable and valid measures are evolved and as innovative treatments are introduced. Careful quantification of chemical intake is needed.—*Journal summary.*

12838. **Ottomanelli, Gennaro A.** (New York U) **The MMPI as a predictor of outcome in a methadone maintenance program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7539.

12839. **Piorkowski, Geraldine K. & Mann, Edward T.** (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst, Chicago) **Issues in treatment efficacy research with alcoholics.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 695-700.—Notes that behavioral techniques have been widely used with varying degrees of effectiveness in the treatment of alcoholics. The present paper explores theoretically 2 widely used behavioral therapeutic methods, systematic desensitization and covert sensitization, along with traditional insight-oriented therapy. These techniques were used with 1 female and 13 male patients who completed the treatment program (out of 3 females and 27 males who started). At a 6-mo follow-up, only 3 Ss reported being totally abstinent from alcohol. There was no evidence of specific treatment effects, since each of the 3 Ss was in a different treatment condition. Merits and limitations of applying these treatment approaches to alcoholic patients are explored.—*Journal abstract.*

12840. **Quirk, Douglas A.** (Private practice, Toronto, Canada) **Treatment for epileptic alcoholism.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 36-41.—Formulates a possible model to account for those cases in which alcohol ingestion is frequently followed by epileptiform behavior. The model assumes that a particular substance in the type of alcoholic beverage ingested is an allergen producing an inflammatory response in nervous system tissue. This leads to deionization across as well as along fibers and then to the epileptiform behavior. If the formulation obtains in some cases, then interference with the epileptic behavior should serve to interfere with the alcoholism. Three cases are presented to indicate that the use of sensorimotor rhythm and skin temperature training can sometimes modify the epileptic element and that, in turn, the alcoholism will be modified.—A. Krichew.

12841. **Rice, David P.** (Florida State U) **The role of cognitive mediators in aversive conditioning of alcoholics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5207-5208.

12842. **Sanchez-Craig, Martha.** (Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada) **A self-control strategy for drinking tendencies.** *Ontario Psychologist*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(4), 25-29.—Describes a strategy which involves the following steps: (a) The client identifies drinking

episodes which resulted in negative consequences, situations in which he was able to cope effectively with drinking tendencies, and the feelings and events associated with each. (b) For each episode the client generates self-statements to counteract his thoughts, feelings, and rationalizations. (c) The client is introduced to cognitive rehearsal strategies and learns to verbalize the self-statements effectively. (d) A full range of coping mechanisms using self-statements is generated. This program is being currently used in a halfway house and appears to be effective, but formal evaluative data are not yet available.—A. Krichew.

12843. **Schneider, Katherine S.** (Central Louisiana State Hosp, Pineville) **Helpfulness of treatment and alcoholic characteristics.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 690.—Results of obtaining alcoholic inpatients' perceptions of treatment methods show that they rated group therapy, the program in general, and being away from drinking most positively. In general, ratings of helpfulness were unrelated to such variables as age, number of previous hospitalizations, level of education, and score on Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale.

12844. **Sedmak, Tomislav & Djordjević-Banković, Vera.** (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) **[The role of the therapeutic community council in treating alcoholics.]** (Srcr) *Anali Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 41-47.—In a 30-bed ward for treatment of alcoholics, the therapeutic community council was established in order to increase the communication between the staff and patients. In addition to 7 patients elected by their peers every 2 mo, members of the council were the staff psychiatrist, nurse supervisor, and occupational therapist. Meetings were held once a week and dealt with new admissions, conflicts among patients or conflicts between patients and staff, and after-hours activities. The council is credited with improving the therapeutic environment of the ward.—*English summary.*

12845. **Silverstein, Stanley J.** (Rutgers State U) **Training drinking alcoholics in self-control: Drinking decisions based on blood alcohol level estimations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5211.

12846. **Spensley, James.** (U California, Medical School, Davis) **The adjunctive use of tricyclics in a methadone program.** *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 6(4), 421-423.—Tested doxepin and amitriptyline to reduce withdrawal symptoms during methadone maintenance treatment. The drugs had beneficial effects in 25 of 27 patients. (20 ref)—S. Nakajima.

12847. **Steffen, John J.** (Rutgers State U) **Tension reduction in chronic alcoholics during prolonged experimental drinking effects of electromyographic feedback training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 3212.

12848. **Surgarman, Barry.** (Providence Coll, Dayton, OH) **Drop-out patterns in a therapeutic community: Behavior that does not correlate with social background and some implications for motivation.** *Corrective & Social Psychiatry & Journal of Behavior Technology Methods & Therapy*, 1975, Vol 21(3), 2-6.—Studied 209

clients admitted to Marathon House, a New England based agency operating residential therapeutic community (TC) drug programs. Of 16 variables, only ethnic group produced a significant chi square ($p < .01$). During the 1st mo in treatment Afro-American, Irish-American, and Italian-American clients all dropped out with greater frequency than other ethnic groups. In the period between 1 and 6 mo this was reversed. Blacks showed the highest rate of persistence in treatment and Italian-Americans the lowest rate of survival. A discussion of data from another TC drug program, Daytop Village in New York City, showed different dropout patterns. Some speculative discussion of fear-oriented and hope-oriented approaches to treatment in TC drug programs is offered to interpret the difference in direction of dropout patterns between the 2 TCs. The dropout in the 1st mo at Marathon House was 27% among court-related Ss and 43% among volunteers. After 1 mo, this pattern disappeared: the difference was barely perceptible and in the opposite direction. It is likely that the finding of this study—no correlation between social background variables and program dropout—is more typical of heavily hope-oriented than highly fear-oriented programs.—*J. Sorokac.*

12849. Uecker, Albert E. & Boutilier, Lynn R. (VA Hosp, Fort Meade, SD) **Knowledge of alcoholism, initial attitudes and attitude change: Indian vs. White alcoholics.** *Newsletter for Research in Mental Health & Behavioral Sciences*, 1975(Feb), Vol 17(1), 13-16.—Compared Indian and White alcoholics on (a) pretreatment attitudes toward alcoholism and related areas, (b) changes in attitudes due to treatment, and (c) the relationship between attitude changes and gains in knowledge. 27 matched pairs of Indian and White alcoholics were given the Passey and Pennington attitude scales and the Knowledge of Alcoholism Test (KAT) before treatment. Data from 16 pairs were available for analysis of treatment effects. The Indians had a significantly lower pretreatment score on the Education Concerning Alcoholism attitude scale but their variability was more than twice that of Whites. The 32 Ss who completed posttreatment testing showed significant gains in knowledge on 4 of the 5 KAT scales. White Ss increased significantly on the Attitudes Toward Treatment scale.—*S. M. Levin.*

12850. Ungerer, James C.; Harford, Robert J. & Coloni, Randall S. (Yale U Medical School) **Identification of dropouts at the initial stage of drug abuse treatment.** *Psychological Reports*, 1978(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 945-946. Results of administering the Rotter Level of Aspiration Board task to drug-abuse treatment applicants indicate that, relative to applicants who actually entered treatment programs, applicants who failed to enter were significantly less realistic and less cautious in terms of their achievement aspiration.

12851. Vidokovic, Stevan; Kastel, Pavle; Marinković, Radmila & Potrebic, Jovan. (Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) [A comparative analysis of sociotherapeutic clubs.] (Ser.) *Anal. Zavoda za Mentalno Zdravlje*, 1973, Vol 5(4), 63-66.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

12852. ———. **Labor relations in mental health: A look at what's happening.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 45-52.—Reports on union activities, employee work actions, and problems in delivering proper mental health care, based on interviews with hospital superintendents, state and federal officials, union leaders, physicians involved in work actions, and lawyers. The union's main political focus of deinstitutionalization is discussed and criticized, and the efforts of professionals to air their problems and demands through collective action are cited.

12853. ———. **Report of the task force on sex bias and sex-role stereotyping in psychotherapeutic practice.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Dec), Vol 30(12), 1169-1175.—Surveyed sex bias among psychotherapists in treating women patients, and found that both male and female therapists showed sexist attitudes. Task force recommendations for altering this situation are presented. (26 ref)

12854. ———. **Role of the employment counselor.** *Journal of Employment Counseling*, (Dec), Vol 12(4), 148-153.—Presents the officially adopted position paper of the National Employment Counselors Association. Included are the rationale for and definition of employment counseling; descriptions of the counselor's responsibilities to the applicant, the employing agency, the community, and the profession; and a listing of the basic competencies expected of the counselor.

12855. Abramson, Edward E. (California State U, Chico) **The counselor as a Machiavellian.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 348-349.—Investigated the role of Machiavellianism in counseling. As predicted, 18 psychology graduate students who were specializing in counseling obtained higher scores on a Mach V Scale than 12 similar students in educational and general-experimental psychology. The relationships between Machiavellianism and 5 measures of counselor effectiveness were also tested. Results reveal a significant negative correlation between Machiavellian tactics and empathy. It is suggested that the findings warrant replication with a larger sample.—*Journal summary.*

12856. Adams, Paul L. (U Louisville) **The ideal training program in child psychiatry.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 228-243. Contends that in programs for training child psychologists less emphasis should be placed on curriculum content and more on the character of those who give the training (instructors, residents, and related professionals) and on how they might react with students more helpfully. Among the topics discussed are motivation for teaching and the place of personal therapy.—*R. M. Cohen.*

12857. Allal, Linda K. (Michigan State U) **Training of medical students in a problem-solving skill: The generation of diagnostic problem formulations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7576-7577.

12858. Altman, Kathryn E. (U South Carolina) **The relationship between social interest dimensions of early recollections and selected counselor variables.** *Disserta-*

tion Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5613.

12859. Anderson, Joel L. (Auburn U) **Effects of a simulation experience on the behavior of rehabilitation facility administrative personnel.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1365-1366.

12860. Anderson, Philip W. (U Maryland) **Accuracy in person perception in relation to training and experience in rehabilitation counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7530.

12861. Atthowe, John M. (Rutgers Medical School, Coll of Medicine & Dentistry) **Legal and ethical accountability in everyday practice.** *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 35-38.—With increasing demands for greater professional responsibility and accountability, ethical and legal considerations are becoming part of everyday practice. This paper presents some of the issues involved and a suggested format, the goal-oriented treatment contract, in order to deal with the ethical issues that are now the subject of judicial and legislative review. It is suggested that behavioral engineers, by their concern for objectivity and evaluation, can play a prominent role in this quest to develop better methods of patient care and more effective treatment procedures.—*Journal abstract*.

12862. Balch, Philip & McWilliams, Spencer A. (U Arizona) **Community-based program evaluation through a graduate practicum in community psychology.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 331-336.—Discusses a model that provides training in the use of research skills to directly evaluate social programs. A training program, conducted as a practicum component to a community psychology course for doctoral students in clinical psychology, and based on the model, is described. The 4 components of the model are agency familiarization, goal development, data collection, and submission of results. The importance of evaluation to measure social agency accountability is stressed.—*Author abstract*.

12863. Barrows, Howard S. & Tamblyn, Robyn M. (McMaster U, Project for Learning Resources Design, Hamilton, Canada) **An evaluation of problem-based learning in a small groups utilizing a simulated patient.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1976(Jan), Vol 51(1), 52-54.—In a study of the problem-formulation and self-study skills of 40 medical students, it was found that experimental Ss showed greater skills in both areas; they also showed greater motivation than controls in seeking clinical experience.

12864. Bernard, J. L. (Memphis State U) **Due process in dropping the unsuitable clinical student.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 275-278.—Discusses the problems inherent in counseling-out the unsuitable clinical or counseling student, with particular attention to the legal issues. Recommendations are based on a survey of 49 directors of clinical psychology training programs. A 4-step series of procedural guidelines is presented as a way of avoiding legal action on the part of the student, based on failure to follow due process.—*Author abstract*.

12865. Bol, Douglas J. (U Arizona) **Certain personality traits of effective and noneffective counseling**

students enrolled in sectarian and nonsectarian institutions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7531.

12866. Boland, Barbara K. (Oklahoma State U) **Predicting counselor success in practicum from selected measures of personality, interest, temperament, and open-mindedness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5615-5616.

12867. Brook, Peter. (Warley Hosp, Brentwood, England) **Academic psychiatrists.** *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1975(Nov), Vol 127, 499-505.—Results of a comparative study of the training experiences of 35 academic psychiatrists and National Health Service (British) consultant psychiatrists show that the former group reported less satisfactory training in various important areas (e.g., psychogeriatrics). They also differed from consultants in their fathers' socioeconomic status and educational backgrounds.

12868. Brownstein, Edward J. et al. (New York Medical Coll, New York) **Teaching behavioral science in the preclinical curriculum.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1976(Jan), Vol 51(1), 59-62.—In a study with 3 classes of medical students enrolled in a behavioral science course, there was no relationship between the number of behavioral science courses taken in college and course performance in any of the classes. However, performance in the course was related significantly to performance on the National Board of Medical Examiners examinations.

12869. Burns, William J. (U Maryland) **The effects of a group process staff development program upon psychiatric attendants' attitudes toward psychopathology and treatment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7038.

12870. Campbell, Judith. (Indiana U Medical School) **Training: View from a fellow.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 210-215.—Discusses the personal-professional dilemma of the fellow and his need for an identity based on a wide variety of competencies.—*R. M. Cohen*.

12871. Corley, John B. & Mason, Robert L. (S Carolina Medical U, Div of Evaluation, Charleston) **A study on the effectiveness of one-way mirrors.** *Journal of Medical Education*, 1976(Jan), Vol 51(1), 62-63.—A study with 204 Canadian family physicians indicates that the presence of 1-way mirrors did not affect Ss' scores on the Canadian certification examinations, simulated office oral examinations. The implications of this finding are discussed.

12872. Counte, Michael A. (U Illinois) **Receptivity to bureaucratic innovation: A field study of practicing physician responses to an innovative program in medical education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6103.

12873. Dansker, Marvin M. (Stanford U) **Counselor evaluation of identical articles attributed to male and female authors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5621-5622.

12874. Dickel, Charles T. (Indiana U) **The present and future curricular components of prepracticum counseling techniques courses in the United States.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7534.

12875. Drotar, Dennis. (Case Western Reserve U Medical School, Rainbow Babies' & Children's Hosp) **Clinical psychology training in the pediatric hospital.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 46-49.—Describes the general settings, roles, and specific experiences available for clinical psychologists training in a pediatric hospital.—*W. V. Adams.*

12876. Epstein, Gerald M.; Weitz, Lawrence J.; Wallston, Barbara S. & Abramowitz, Stephen I. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) **Professionals' preferences for support systems for the bereaved family.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 4(1), 69-73.—228 health-care-related professionals (nurses, clergy, teachers, psychologists, and social workers) responded to a questionnaire on which they rated the appropriateness and preferred timing of various community intervention strategies for assisting the bereaved individual. Results indicate (a) agreement about the general need for such assistance programs, but no consensus as to which were most appropriate; (b) endorsement of the "resumption of activity" ethic; (c) belief that the most desirable period in which to intervene is within 6 mo from the death; and (d) the lesser perceived suitability of therapeutic modalities that involve social contact with nonfamily members immediately following the death. Earlier introduction of family therapy and multiple family counseling was advocated by those Ss with greater experience treating the bereaved.—*Journal abstract.*

12877. Felton, Gary S. (Children's Hosp, University Affiliated Program, Los Angeles, CA) **A new role for the psychologist: Training the pediatric paraprofessional.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 52-55.—Describes a paraprofessional training program for persons who might provide services needed by developmentally disabled, multihandicapped, and mentally retarded individuals and their families. Both academic studies and case experiences are considered.—*W. V. Adams.*

12878. Glazner, Charles A. (Texas Tech U) **An investigation of selected factors affecting counselor trainee ability to rate client nonverbal communication.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5627-5628.

12879. Glickman, Henry & De Scipio, William J. (Bronx Psychiatric Ctr, NY) **Training the child psychologist as a scientist professional.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 257-260. Suggests a behavioral training model as a means of exposing students, early in their graduate training, to a cooperative academic clinical arrangement designed to harmonize school learning with "real world" experience.

12880. Grosser, George H.; Pearsall, Doris T. & Cousins, Philadelphia. **Post residency psychiatric practice: A study of residents trained in Department of Mental Health institutions 1969-1973.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Win), Vol 5(2), 30-45. Surveyed psychiatrists who had completed the 3rd yr of residency training on Massachusetts state stipends at any state institution during 1969-1973. Of 136 questionnaires sent out, 91 returns were used. Questionnaire items included (a) address prior to residency, (b) college and medical school attended, (c) hospital of residency, (d) community mental health component of residency,

(e) distribution of professional time since residency, (f) type of facility and percentage of time spent in each type, (g) type of activity participated in, and (h) current and past employment by Massachusetts since residency. Frequency distributions of these items are given. Over 1/2 of the respondents devoted at least 50% of their time to public facilities for at least 1 yr following residency. Over the 4 yrs after training, commitment to the public sector decreased with concomitant increase in the private sector. The greatest commitment to the public sector involved activities related to patient care plus academic and administrative duties. Among professional activities in the private sector, 1/3 were activities relating exclusively to patient care.—*P. R. Sweet.*

12881. Hayden, Brian C. (U Florida) **Verbal and therapeutic styles of experienced therapists who differ in peer-related therapist effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5192-5193.

12882. Hector, Mark A. (Michigan State U) **Evaluation of an instructional model for teaching counselor trainees how to establish behavioral objectives in counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7535-7536.

12883. Hershenberg, Bernard. (Pennsylvania State U) **An investigation of the influence of commitment upon the learning and retention of a complex counselor behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1445.

12884. January, Virgil L. (Michigan State U) **The comparative effects of an implosive-like technique and group rap sessions in training White counseling students to be effective when counseling with Blacks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5631.

12885. Jensen, Grant L. (Michigan State U) **Comparative effects of remote and face-to-face supervision in a competency-based counseling practicum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5632.

12886. Johnson, Patricia I. (Arizona State U) **The relationships between sex-role stereotypes and concepts of mental health.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5195.

12887. Kean, Helen E. (Wayne State U) **Person-environment congruence and job satisfaction in counseling-related settings in Michigan: A descriptive study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7536.

12888. Keenan, Harry C. (Boston U, School of Education) **A study to evaluate orientation emphasizing humanness on freshman associate degree nursing students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5634.

12889. Kenny, Thomas J. & Bauer, Rudolph. (U Maryland Medical School, Pediatric Psychology Program, Baltimore) **Training the pediatric psychologist: A look at an internship program.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 50-52. Describes the highly diversified, interdisciplinary internship program for pediatric psychology in the Department of Pediatrics and the Division of Child and Adolescent Services of the

Department of Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.—W. V. Adams.

12890. Knoff, William F.; Oken, Donald & Prevost, James A. (State U New York, Upstate Medical Ctr, Syracuse) **Meeting training needs of foreign psychiatric residents in state hospitals.** *Hospital & Community Psychiatry*, 1976(Jan), Vol 27(1), 35-37.—Discusses the shortcomings of American residency programs for foreign trainees and describes how a program was developed to meet their special needs. Foreign medical graduates entering psychiatric residency programs in the US must cope with cultural, language, educational, and status barriers during their crucial 1st yr of training. The program includes a more authoritarian form of instruction, patterned after the educational structure the students were used to in their native countries, and courses in American culture, English language, and problem-solving techniques.—*Journal abstract*.

12891. Levin, Ellen M. (U Iowa) **Effects of a structured and nonstructured small group experience on counselor candidates' self-concept, interpersonal orientation, and perceptions of the group experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5635-5636.

12892. Lewis, Melvin. (Yale U, Child Study Ctr) **A model for a graduate education program in child psychiatry.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 216-227.—Describes a program to develop competence in the areas of diagnosis, normal development, psychopathology, treatment, applications, and research.—R. M. Cohen.

12893. Lorenz, Alfred L. (Pädagogische Hochschule Rheinland, Abteilung Aachen, W Germany) **[The work of the psychodiagnostician in psychiatric hospitals.]** (Germ) *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1975(Apr), Vol 26(2), 112-130.—Describes the political and economic aspects of the function of the clinical psychologist in the West German mental health system. The psychologist as a wage earner is compared with other wage earners in the capitalist system. The main difference is his relative independence of the cyclical crises in capitalist production, since the capital depends, according to K. Marx, on a continuous and crisis-independent renewal of the work force. The political and economic relationships of patient, psychologist, physician, hospital, the health insurance system, and the state are sketched and analyzed. Statistics based on 800 inpatient records of the Giessen University Clinic of Psychiatry in 1969 and 1970 are presented to illustrate these relationships. (23 ref) H. A. Euler.

12894. McClure, Wilbert J. (Wayne State U) **The absentee-cuing of counselors in training: An evaluation of extended and abbreviated cues and various effects of the system upon clients, counselors and trainers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6980.

12895. McDermott, John F. (U Hawaii, Medical School) **Certification of the child psychiatrist: What is special about the specialist?** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 196-203.—Offers suggestions for changes in the certification process for child psychiatrists. Specifically, it is likely that certain aspects of competence in child

psychiatry should be measured during the training experience itself. Such measurement might be in several sections. Part 1 would involve local immediate supervisors; Part 2 might consist of a regional written examination measuring essential knowledge and information. Part 3 would be national in scope and would include a smaller and less dramatic Board Certification exam and a live assessment of clinical judgment and interviewing skills. Part 4 might consist of an ongoing recertification process.—*Journal summary*.

12896. McElhose, Robert T. (Michigan State U) **Supervisor-supervisee complementarity and relational distance as related to supervisor experience level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7538.

12897. Melnick, Rosalie R. (Syracuse U) **Counseling response as a function of type of client problem and method of problem presentation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6981-6982.

12898. Melizer, Malcolm L. (George Washington U) **Insurance reimbursement: A mixed blessing.** *American Psychologist*, 1975(Dec), Vol 30(12), 1150-1156.—Discusses possible undesirable effects of expanded 3rd-party insurance coverage for mental health services. It is suggested that in the absence of uniform qualification standards, the number of unqualified persons offering mental health services will increase. The distribution of services may become more and more unbalanced as practitioners seek lucrative urban locations. Services will tend to be made available to the less troubled but more affluent, and the type of treatment chosen by the practitioner will tend to be the most extensive and expensive. Fewer practitioners will want to work in public institutions, where pressure is greater and remuneration smaller than in the public sector. Suggestions for needed self-regulation in the mental health field are made. The article is followed by comments from 3 psychologists and a psychiatrist.—I. Davis.

12899. Mims, Fern H. (U Cincinnati) **An interdisciplinary course in human sexuality for medical and nursing students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1506.

12900. Nellis, Joseph L. **Comments on "professional liability insurance and the psychologist."** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 272-274.—Considers that the problems of the professional liability of clinical psychologists have increased in direct proportion to the recent recognition of clinical psychology as a health-providing profession.

12901. Newman, Morton B. & San Martino, Mary. (Mystic Valley Mental Health Ctr, Lexington, MA) **The challenge of community child psychiatry: The role of ambivalence.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 281-291.—Emphasizes that community child psychiatry is influenced by the beliefs of its practitioners and by the circumstances in which it is practiced and that effective clinical and administrative performance requires professional workers to evaluate this situation and to integrate their understanding of its requirements with their beliefs about good professional work. Awareness of the ambivalence which may result from these 2 positions and of the defenses used to manage it deepens understanding of

both the implications of the reality demands and the meaning of professional attitudes.—*Journal summary.*

12902. Nottingham, Jack A. (Georgia Southwestern Coll) **Solving community entry problems: Flotsdam and jetsam.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 299-309.—Explores the problems of community entry experienced by many professionals and offers tentative solutions based on the author's experience in a small Southern city. Community expectations, role definition, and the attainment of power are discussed. Guidelines are presented for selecting problems and partners in the community, including ways of dealing with opposition. The nature of community meetings is described, and suggestions are offered as to strategy and tactics. General difficulties accompanying community entry are described, including requirements for a conservative life style, the continuous nature of community work, and the game quality of some social situations.—*Author abstract.*

12903. Olson, Lawrence R. (E Texas State U) **The effects of immediate and delayed feedback on counselor trainees' acquisition of two interview behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5640.

12904. Parkum, Kurt H. (U Wisconsin) **Factors related to voluntary participation in health planning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5050.

12905. Pawlik, Kurt. (Psychologisches Inst I, Hamburg, W Germany) [The state of psychology.] (Germ) *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1975(Apr), Vol 26(2), 81-111.—Presents the address of the chairman of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie to a convention in Salzburg in September 1974. The state of psychology in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland is characterized as follows: (a) In higher education new state and local examination and study regulations have been adopted. Increased importance is given to postgraduate and high school programs, to psychology as a minor study, and to the new subject, "medical psychology." Quantitative analyses of teaching and study capacities are presented; e.g., the current student teacher ratios are 20, 45, and 25, respectively. (b) On the state of psychology as a profession, statistics (mostly estimated) on employment figures are presented. The professional structure is described qualitatively and some trends are sketched; e.g., broader working fields, licensing, increased job flexibility, and increased professionalization. (c) With reference to the study of psychology in the universities, an analysis of the allocation of professors' time is presented which reveals a great lack of research time and widespread dissatisfaction with working conditions. (d) On the state of psychology as a science, publication trends are described and questions about the relevance and representativeness of psychology are discussed. (55 ref)—*H. A. Euler.*

12906. Pentlage, V. H. (U Massachusetts, Medical School) **Psychiatry in a small town.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Win), Vol 5(2), 14-17.

Discusses from personal experience the nature of the psychiatric practice of the only psychiatrist in a small town. Among the problems are (a) the inability of patient and psychiatrist to employ alternatives under negative conditions, (b) the psychiatrist's personal image in the community, (c) the psychiatrist's extensive involvement

in the personal lives of the people in his patient's life, (d) overburdened facilities as more referrals within the community are made, and (e) the need to be selective in time allocations to various types of patients.—*P. R. Sweet.*

12907. Ploeger, A. & Schleicher, V. (Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Abteilung Psychiatrie der Medizinischen Fakultät, Aachen, W Germany) [Medico-sociologic analyses of the effectiveness of psychiatric consultation.] (Germ) *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 1975, Vol 220(4), 295-306.—Examined the assumption that hysterical syndromes occur more frequently among those inpatients who are referred from other departments of the institution than among the psychiatric outpatients referred by private physicians. The assumption was verified in both hysterical neurotics and hysterical personality structures. Moreover, phobic neurotics and depressive as well as infantile personality structures were underrepresented among the nonpsychiatric inpatients. These findings revealed a selection in psychiatric consultation. It is posited that certain reaction patterns of staff within the close communication network in a ward are responsible for this selection pattern. Nonpsychiatric physicians deviated from the advice given by psychiatrists only in the case of psychogenic psychosyndromes. Despite specific psychiatric advice, their therapeutic measures tended to be uniform. Apparently the nonpsychiatrist does not regard psychogenic psychosyndromes as diseases because of lack of objective consideration. It is concluded that the neutral patient-clinician interaction is disturbed in the case of psychogenic psychosyndromes. This fact limits the effectiveness of "indications" and "therapy" in psychiatric consultation. (18 ref)—*English abstract.*

12908. Raft, David & Spencer, Roger F. (U North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill) **A psychiatrist's experience in pediatric endocrine conference.** *Psychiatric Forum*, 1975(Win), Vol 5(1), 28-30.

12909. Roman, Frank D. (W Virginia U) **Measurement and modification of White counselor trainees' perceptions of Black male high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A, Pt 2), 6984-6985.

12910. Ronnestad, Michael H. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Effects of modeling, feedback and experiential supervision on beginning counseling students' communication of empathic understanding.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6985-6986.

12911. Ross, Gerald N. (U Georgia) **A comparison of three treatment methods on the counseling effectiveness of counselor candidates in the counseling practicum.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5643-5644.

12912. Routh, Donald K. (U North Carolina, Biological Sciences Research Ctr, Chapel Hill) **The short history of pediatric psychology.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 6-8.—Enumerates significant events in the development of both pediatric and clinical child psychology, including their development after their 1967 merger as the field of pediatric psychology.—*W. V. Adams.*

12913. Sherizen, Sanford M. (Northwestern U) Professional identity development and the acceptance of license-related performance requirements: A study of all but dissertation students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6128.

12914. Silverman, Wade H. & Fourcher, Louis A. A developmental approach to postdoctoral training in community psychology. *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 344-349.—Describes a training program designed to serve the needs of psychologists interested in developing the field of community psychology. The special concern of the future community psychologist is viewed as the promotion of psychological well-being in social systems. Based on this perspective, training experiences are described, emphasizing the generation of new conceptions of the psychologist's role in the community. Field placements and consultation experiences teach useful technical skills and provide opportunities for role experimentation. Seminars are offered to update knowledge in areas relevant to the field, and supervision is a collaborative learning situation in which field experiences are the foci for personal and intellectual development. Brief descriptions of field experiences, consultation efforts, and seminars are included.—*Author abstract*.

12915. Simon, Gottlieb C. Psychology and the "treatment rights movement." *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 243-251.—Analyzes recent legal developments articulating the rights of residents of public mental institutions. The involvement of psychologists in right to treatment litigation (e.g., *Wyatt vs Stickney*) is examined, and attention is called to the lack of incentives for client advocacy. Implications of the "treatment rights movement" on the practice of psychology are noted in several areas, including the definition of qualified practitioners, professional accountability, and increased emphasis on service in the community. Psychologists are urged to play an active role in advancing the rights of their clients, and the "advocate-professional" model is suggested as a supplement to the scientist-professional model. It is concluded that psychologists will be greatly affected by the treatment rights movement whether or not they choose to participate in it.—*Author abstract*.

12916. Sjoden, Barbara V. (Rutgers State U) Creative thought processes in diploma nursing education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5176.

12917. Speierer, G.-W. (U Göttingen, Oberarzt am Lehrstuhl für Medizinische Psychologie, W Germany) [The personality structure of psychotherapeutically trained students of social work.] (Germ) *Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie*, 1975(Nov), Vol 25(6), 203-211.—Investigated the personality structure of 31 students of social work by means of the Freiburger Personality Inventory. In comparison to the test norms, Ss showed no signs of clinical abnormality. On the contrary, female Ss showed less nervousity, depressivity, dominance, and emotional lability than "normal" Ss ($p < .05$). These and other results suggest that there is no reason for doubting the soundness of social work students as psychologically helpful social agents.—S. D. Babcock.

12918. Sprafka, Sarah A. (Michigan State U) The effect of hypothesis generation and verbalization on certain aspects of medical problem solving. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5732.

12919. Taulbee, Thomas L. (E Texas State U) The actual and ideal role and function of counseling center directors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6987-6988.

12920. Thompson, Lois E. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) Selection, training, and evaluation of paraprofessionals in suicide prevention telephone work. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5213.

12921. Tisza, Veronica B. (Judge Baker Guidance Ctr & Children's Hosp Medical Ctr, Boston, MA) Training the child psychiatrist: Views from a training director. *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry*, 1975(Spr), Vol 14(2), 204-209.—Emphasizes the need for a broad background in developmental theory and clinical skills, and research competencies.—R. M. Cohen.

12922. Tolor, Alexander. (Fairfield U, Inst for Human Development) Diagnosing the state of the diagnostic function: An analysis of the literature. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 1973(Jul), Vol 29(3), 338-342.—An analysis of the content of 5 major psychological journals that are publication outlets for clinical psychologists revealed a definite decline over a 20-yr period (1951-1970) in the percentage of diagnostically-oriented papers. Only 1 journal failed to disclose this trend. A further diminution of assessment publications is predicted unless a concerted effort is made to effect a basic reform of the traditional diagnostic approach.—*Journal summary*.

12923. Tucker, Mary A. (U Virginia) The effects of the human potential seminar upon counselor education students' level of self-actualization and ability to discriminate facilitative conditions. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7541.

12924. Tuckman, Gary. (Central Bergen Community Mental Health Ctr, NJ) The training of psychotherapists within a Swedish university. *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 191-200.—Describes a 2-yr program for training psychotherapists, which tried to integrate self-treatment, theoretical training, and technical training. This led to problems in teacher resources, the patient referral system, and the students' final paper. The program is considered low in cost and high in benefit.—P. Mylov.

12925. Tuma, June M. (U Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston) Pediatric psychologist...? Do you mean clinical child psychologist? *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 9-12.—Describes similarities and differences between the pediatric and clinical child psychologist including functional roles and training.—W. V. Adams.

12926. Wasserman, Craig W.; Messersmith, Craig E. & Ferree, Elizabeth H. (American U Counseling Ctr, PEACE Program) Professional therapists, professional helpers, and graduate students: An uneasy alliance. *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 337-343.

Discusses the implications of the emergent paraprofessional as a viable mental health manpower resource. The

paraprofessionals are considered to possess competencies that make them more effective in working with specific population groups (e.g., drug abusers, alcoholics, and welfare recipients). The relationship between the professional and paraprofessional is seen as often complicated and conflictual because of authority and salary differences. In addition, the paraprofessional is considered to have caused the professional to alter his work role through the development of more refined competencies in the areas of supervision, training, and consultation. It is suggested that graduate programs in counseling, clinical, and social work develop courses and in vivo experiences to prepare the future professional more directly in these areas. (31 ref)—*Author abstract*.

12927. White, Alvin E. & Gross, Ruth B. **Professional liability insurance and the psychologist.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 267-271.—Questions the extent malpractice insurance protects psychologists with regard to their current needs. The need for professional liability insurance is reviewed. Concern about the greater visibility of psychology, the increasing use of the legal process for grievance settlement, and the nature of the legal investigative process as it relates to the psychologist's practice is expressed. 3 questions for psychologists to ask about insurance coverage are suggested.—*Author abstract*.

12928. Wiener, Florence D. (Columbia U) **A training program for identification of abnormal infant cries.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6885-6886.

12929. Wright, Logan. (U Oklahoma, Health Sciences Ctr, Oklahoma City) **Pediatric psychology and problems of physical health.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 13-15.—Outlines a variety of areas of potential concern for the clinical child psychologist in psychiatric and nonpsychiatric medical contexts.—*W. V. Adams*.

12930. Young, Carl E.; True, John E. & Packard, Mary E. (Pennsylvania State U) **A national study of associate degree mental health and human services workers.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 4(1), 89-95.—Interviewed 138 20-55 yr old graduates of associate degree mental health and human services programs to determine their work activities, adequacy of work performance, and job satisfaction. 77% were employed in relevant human services jobs. Data from Ss and 91 of their supervisors revealed that they were performing virtually the entire range of traditional mental health service functions and performing them well. A majority were satisfied with their work, although low salary levels and restricted opportunities for future advancement were recognized as problems. Many were receiving little supervision, and the user agencies had, for the most part, not developed appropriate in-service training programs. Findings appear to support the notion that the mental health associate is a valuable new source of manpower for the mental health and human services fields.—*Journal abstract*.

12931. Young, Rosemarie G. (U New Mexico) **Perceptions of a group experience by counseling students as related to self-concept and therapeutic functioning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1454.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

12932. Anasz, Marian & Bluszkowski, Jan. [Theoretical problems of egalitarianism in education.] (Polh) *Studia Socjologiczne*, 1974, No 3(54), 217-226.—Discusses 6 types of educational systems and how each one influences social development. It is concluded that a truly egalitarian system tends to maximize individual talents so that the needs of society can be met.—*H. Kaczowski*.

12933. Anderson, Eloise M. (Wayne State U) **Student involvement at Cass Technical High School, Detroit.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6855.

12934. Anderson, Palmer R. (Humboldt State U) **Woman's place and the educational labeling process.** *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1974(Spr-Sum), Vol 1(2), 93-101.—Surveyed books, articles, and government documents to produce evidence that the sexist labels about superiority-inferiority, success-failure, legitimacy-illegitimacy created by institutions and organizations are followed and disseminated by the schools. These labels are involved in school tracking, guidance, and other socializing practices. It is concluded that social control of women arises from the link between the institutionalization of consciousness and the ritualistic bureaucratic responses. (27 ref)—*P. Babarik*.

12935. Barbe, Walter B. & Renzulli, Joseph S. (Eds). **Psychology and education of the gifted.** (2nd ed). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xii, 481 p.—Presents material on the historical development of the psychology and education of the gifted, characteristics of the gifted and creative, and issues related to identifying and providing programs for highly able students. Underdeveloped talent and the teaching of the gifted, both at elementary and high school levels, are given special attention. (557 ref)

12936. Barker, Cheryl F. (Case Western Reserve U) **The use of lateral thinking to facilitate openness to a broader range of teaching-learning situations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6968.

12937. Bernstein, Steven S. (U California, Los Angeles) **A critical analysis of the concept of observation as a component of inquiry-based education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6858-6859.

12938. Beveridge, Sandra K. (Ohio State U) **The relationships among motor creativity, movement satisfaction, and the utilization of certain movement factors of second grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7022.

12939. Buckalew, M. W. (U Wyoming) **An analysis of some possible effects of public school instruction in general semantics upon societal cohesion.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7462.

12940. Butler, Donald C. (Michigan State U) **An analysis of the values and value systems reported by students, the general public, and educators in a selected Appalachian public school district.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5510.

12941. Chanan, Gabriel & Gilchrist, Linda. **Middle class culture.** *Urban Review*, 1975(Sum), Vol 8(2), 120-133.—Argues that the culture underlying social and intellectual objectives of traditional schooling cannot validly be labelled "middle class" and that ineffective teaching has been misconstrued as the inculcation of middle-class values. It is proposed that to avoid continued damage to both successful and unsuccessful pupils occasioned by emphasis on certain values and/or attitudes, pupils must benefit equally from a revaluation of subject matter and techniques. Suggestions are given for simultaneously making education more democratic and more meaningful, psychologically and culturally. R. S. Peters's concept of "education as initiation" is critically examined.—*B. M. Anthony.*

12942. Darton, Andrew J. (U Kansas) **An inner-city senior high school: Problems identified by students, teachers, and parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7512-7513.

12943. Diller, Mary A. (Michigan State U) **Individual and social benefits of federally supported continuing education: An effort to assess, over a quarter century and within a mid-American community, impact of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) upon individuals, their families, and their community.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7507-7508.

12944. Fisher, Harwood et al (Eds). (City Coll, City U New York) **Developments in high school psychology.** New York, NY: Behavioral Publications, 1974. xiv, 292 p.—Presents problems, issues, and conference proceedings on high school psychology, including the training of precollege teachers, high school psychology courses, communication with adolescent students, teacher certification, and program funding.

12945. Friedman, Monroe P. & Wilson, R. Ward. (Eastern Michigan U) **Application of unobtrusive measures to the study of textbook usage by college students.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 659-662.—Examined textbook usage by 2 sections cholinolytic a college class in introductory psychology ($N = 137$) by placing glue seals between the pages of the assigned textbooks prior to the start of the semester and examining them for breakage at the end of the semester. Ss made greater use of material appearing earlier than material appearing later self-stimulation. their reading assignments.

12946. Gannaway, Myra T. (Harvard U) **A blueprint for species-constructive education: A unifying approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7042-7043.

12947. Gary, Albert L. (U Tennessee) **Two years as a change agent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7580.

12948. Glatthorn, Allan A. (Alternative Schools Project, Elkins Park, PA) **The student as person.** *Theory into Practice*, 1974(Dec), Vol 13(5), 366-370.—Discusses the need to see the student as Person. In extending J. Farber's polemic, *The Student as Nigger*, the author also deals with the student as "colored man" and "Black militant." A school program involving "structure of commitment" to student needs is outlined which includes (a) a weekly town meeting, (b) an administrative council,

(c) special task forces, and (d) biweekly teacher-student counseling groups with 14 students per group.—*J. Carlson.*

12949. Good, Thomas L.; Biddle, Bruce J. & Brophy, Jere E. (U Missouri) **Teachers make a difference.** New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975. xiii, 271 p.—Attempts to document the fact that teachers and schools can and do make a difference in the educational progress of students, using findings from educational research and actual experiences. Topics include problems in previous research on teachers and schools, goals for education, individualization and open education, criterion-referenced testing, and measurement of non-cognitive variables. (13½ p ref)

12950. Heyting, Ellen. (Michigan State U) **Trends in general and alternative modes of education in their economic and social-psychological settings: A case study in Sweden.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7465-7466.

12951. Hieden, Josef. [The problem of pedagogical institutions in the pedagogy of groups, based on selected literature.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 455-460.—Reviews part of the pertinent European and Anglo-American literature. Although in this field group dynamics is often discussed no clear ideas exist about the meaning of pedagogy of groups. The contributions of a number of scholars are evaluated. Several aspects of the topic which appear to have been ignored or neglected are pointed out and discussed.—*M. J. Stanford.*

12952. Hinojosa, David. (U Houston) **A study of the relationships between the organizational climate, the pupil control ideology and the self-esteem and power dimensions of the students' self-concept in selected elementary schools in the Corpus Christi Independent School District.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6901-6902.

12953. Klare, George R. (Ohio U) **Judging readability.** *Instructional Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 5(1), 55-61.—Tested the accuracy of judgments of 56 professional writers on 5 passages of text taken from a reading test. Ss were asked to rank the 5 passages from most readable to least readable. Results show wide variability in the judgments. Only a few Ss individually put the passages in the tested order of readability, but the consensus of the group put them in exactly that order. Further examination of results suggested that a relatively small number of gross errors in judgment were made. Accuracy of judgments, it appeared, might greatly increase with selection and/or training of judges. A readability formula is suggested as an accurate and convenient way of getting readability scores and helping a judge to increase his accuracy, but human interpretation of the scores is still felt to be needed. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12954. Leventhal, Les; Abrami, Philip C.; Perry, Raymond P. & Breen, Lawrence J. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada) **Section selection in multi-section courses: Implications for the validation and use of teacher rating forms.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 885-895.—Notes that studies on teacher evaluation and on the validity of teacher rating forms have often assumed section to section equivalence of students assigned by customary

registration procedures. To investigate the section selection process, a questionnaire containing items on personal history, reasons for section selection, and sources of information about the instructor was administered to 1,188 undergraduates in multisection 1st-yr and advanced psychology courses. Major findings indicate that (a) students significantly differed across sections on biographical variables and on section selection reasons; (b) time at which class was scheduled relationship and teacher's reputation were the primary reasons for section choice; (c) teacher's reputation was less important than classtime for 1st-yr students but comparable to classtime for advanced students; and (d) reports from other students and published ratings were, respectively, the 1st and 2nd most frequent source of instructor reputation information.—*Journal abstract.*

12955. Lynch, Mallory B. (United States International U) **A phenomenologically evolved psychology of teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7049.

12956. Moorman, Ruth H. (U Michigan) **A study of perceptions about change processes, causes of problems, power elements and the effects of activity of students and Black parents in change attempts on their beliefs and perceptions in the Willow Run School District.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5725-5726.

12957. Ormell, C. P. (Reading U, School of Education, England) **Bloom's taxonomy and the objectives of education.** *Educational Research*, 1974(Nov), Vol 17(1), 3-18.—Critiques B. S. Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives for its pragmatic/materialist value basis and for its inability to describe mathematics accurately. An alternate approach to the objectives of education is suggested, based on the concept of imaginative understanding; this is defined as the continuity of fluent response to "if...then" questioning. (28 ref)—*J. B. Francis.*

12958. Polaski, Fern E. (Temple U) **Conceptions of thinking and of critical thinking as a goal in education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1358-1359.

12959. Reese, Albert L. (U Florida) **A comparative study of certain socioeconomic values and beliefs of eleventh and twelfth grade students, parents, and teachers of two independent schools and four public high schools in two northeast Florida communities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6881-6882.

12960. Roberge, Leonard P. (U Maine) **The relationship of selected variables to teacher and student perceptions of a secondary school environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7594.

12961. Rowe, Mary B. & deTure, Linda (Eds). (U Florida) **A summary of research in science education—1973.** New York, NY: Halsted Press, 1975. vii, 85 p. \$4.95. Presents a summary of the state of knowledge in science education, recent trends, and areas of future research. Topics include learning theories, the use of behavioral objectives, curriculum evaluation, teacher characteristics and behavior, and science and the handicapped. (307 ref)

12962. Rozycki, Edward G. (Temple U) **Human behavior: Measurement and cause. Can there be a science of education?** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1554.

12963. Runyan, Janet K. (Michigan State U) **People and learning: A belief system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6956.

12964. Sewell, Doris S. (U Maryland) **The relationship between the organizational climate of elementary schools and parent attitudes toward education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6921.

12965. Smith, Gary J. (U Montana) **The development of a survey instrument for first grade mathematics based on selected Piagetian tasks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7056.

12966. Steingard, Phyllis. (Villanova U) **The unheard cry—Help me: A plea to teachers of dyslexic children.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 178-184.—Presents the autobiography of a 30-yr-old dyslexic woman and draws implications for classroom teachers in identifying and helping children with language disabilities.—*G. R. Alley.*

12967. Telang, P. C. (Marathwada U, U Employment Information & Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, India) **Re-organization of university from guidance point of view.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 29-30.—Presents a theoretical discussion of the need for launching "cooperative universities" to bring about education, efficiency and employment through the development of practical curriculums, occupational guidance, and training. Five recommendations to help implement the plan are suggested.—*F. P. Stetz.*

12968. Weber, William H. (Agnes Scott Coll) **Socio-economic methods in educational analysis.** New York, NY: Teachers Coll Press, 1975. xvi, 125 p.—Uses model-building techniques from economics, sociology, and social psychology to produce a new approach to the analysis of social and educational problems. Macrosocietal, microsocietal, and organizational theoretic considerations in theory development are also examined.

Educational Administration & Personnel & Training

12969. Adelman, Stanley I. (Northern Illinois U) **Effects of labelling adolescents upon attitudes expressed by secondary teacher education students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7576.

12970. Aden, Kathryn M. (U Illinois) **A comparison of ideal actual teacher characteristics by elementary children and classroom teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7081-7082.

12971. Ahrons, Constance R. (U Wisconsin) **A semantic differential study of career images of women held by high school counselors and academic women.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7529-7530.

12972. Alpers, Erma D. (California State U, Los Angeles) **The minority woman in academe.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 252-256. Discusses the hiring practices and subsequent expectations placed on minority faculty in general and on minority women

faculty in particular, with special attention given to university psychology departments. These include (a) the undue emphasis given her sex and minority status at the expense of her professional competence; (b) the expectation that she will assume the role of arbiter, without real power to enact administrative changes, in disputes that involve Anglo faculty and minority students; (c) the expectation that she will conform to the White liberal's radical chic image of a minority that denies her individuality; (d) the resentment of her minority male colleagues when she competes for the marginal positions generally reserved for minorities at these institutions; and (f) the nonrecognition of her minority status by some feminist colleagues who portray the plight of oppressed woman in this country solely in terms of the White woman's experience.—*Author abstract.*

12973. Anderson, Doyle R. (Western Michigan U) **Leadership effectiveness in education as related to congruence between human behavior types and leadership styles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6887.

12974. Anthony, Verlin L. (Oklahoma State U) **Personality correlates of effectiveness among student assistants in residence halls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5613.

12975. Ashley, Larry. (New York U) **Perceptions of the elementary school principal as they relate to selected factors in initiation and implementation of multi-age grouping and its benefits to children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7460.

12976. Ballantine, Harden P. (Indiana U) **A study of the public's attitudes concerning student rights in Dayton, Ohio.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7460-7461.

12977. Batts, Leslie D. (Florida Atlantic U) **An awareness model of interpersonal behavior in educational leadership training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1366.

12978. Becerra, Gloria V. (United States International U) **Role perceptions of administrators and community representatives in participatory decision making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6887-6888.

12979. Benz, Marion H. (U Rochester) **A study of instructional strategies designed to modify questioning behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1539-1540.

12980. Biddle, Jimmie R. (Ohio State U) **Predicting teachers' innovativeness from their conceptions of pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6859.

12981. Bielski, Peter A. (U Maryland) **An investigation of the effect of simulation on teacher acceptance of pupil response.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7618-7619.

12982. Boraks, Nancy E. (U Colorado) **The effect of interaction analysis training on the verbal behavior of preservice teachers tutoring primary grade children in reading.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7460.

12983. Borg, Walter R. (Utah State U) **Protocol materials as related to teacher performance and pupil**

achievement. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 23-30.—Trained an experimental group of 25 inservice intermediate grade teachers using 4 protocol modules which covered 12 specific teaching behaviors. Their performance before and after training was observed and compared with the performance of 15 control group teachers. Experimental Ss made significant gains on all 12 behaviors and significantly exceeded controls on 4 of these. At the end of the study, all Ss taught a 4-hr content unit in their own classrooms, and their pupils were given 2 achievement measures that focused on the content unit. Partial correlations were computed between pupil achievement on these 2 measures and S use of each of the 12 behaviors. Pupil scholastic ability, parent's occupation, and S coverage of the unit's content were partialled out. Ss' use of defining, voice modulation, paraphrasing, and cuing was significantly related to pupil performance on both achievement measures. Ss' use of opening review and terminal structure was related to 1 achievement measure. (28 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

12984. Brenneman, Orr N.; Willower, Donald J. & Lynch, Patrick D. (Cumberland Valley School District, TN) **Teacher self-acceptance, acceptance of others, and pupil control ideology.** *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 14-17.—Studied the relationships between teacher self-acceptance, acceptance of others, and pupil control ideology in 342 elementary, middle, and high school teachers using E. M. Berger's measure of self-acceptance and acceptance of others and the Pupil Control Ideology (PCI) Form. 276 teachers responded to these instruments. Pearson product-moment correlations indicated self-acceptance was not related to PCI, but that high acceptance of others was associated with humanism in PCI. Regression analysis indicated that acceptance of others, followed by teaching level and teaching experience, predicted teacher PCI. Speculations on why self-acceptance was not associated with teacher views on control are presented, and data on sex and grade level differences among the teachers are examined. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

12985. Brooks, Sumpter L. (U Houston) **The effects of different training techniques on the attitudinal conditions of student teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7083.

12986. Brown, Lewis M. (U New Mexico) **Relationships between progressivism, traditionalism, dogmatism, and philosophical consistency in selected urban secondary and elementary school teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7096-7097.

12987. Campbell, Barbara A. (U Northern Colorado) **A comparison of the philosophic beliefs of teachers in open space schools with teachers in traditional schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6861-6862.

12988. Carson, William M. (State U New York, Buffalo) **A study of the effects of training teachers through group consultation to decrease pupils' attention-getting behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5618-5619.

12989. Cashen, Valjean M.; Ramseyer, Gary C. & Smith, Edwin B. (Illinois State U) **Needs and press of**

- teacher-education students: A 10-year study.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 803-808.—Performed a 10-yr comparison study of needs and press scores for those students enrolled in a teacher-education program at 1 university. Responses on the Activities and College Characteristics Indexes were contrasted for the years 1961 and 1971. 425 current prospective teachers exhibited less intellectual and dependency needs but greater needs for impulse expression than 660 studied by J. Gillis (see PA, Vol 39:6001) in 1961. Correspondingly, current Ss perceived their college environment to exert less press for intellectualism and dependency. However, in apparent conflict with their needs, present day Ss perceived their environment as demanding less impulse expression. Some comparisons indicated that teacher-education students have become somewhat more like the general student population in terms of needs and press.—*Journal abstract*.
12990. Chandy, Jean M. (U Texas, Austin) **The effects of an inservice orientation of teacher perception and use of the mental health consultant.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5706-5707.
12991. Ciaglia, Edmund R. (U Missouri, Columbia) **The effects of an instructional behavior and skills development program upon inservice teacher behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7620-7621.
12992. Cline, Terry A. (U Colorado) **A study of the relationships between Colorado community college faculty members' attitudes toward collective negotiations and their perceptions of the management styles used at their colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7481.
12993. Cole, William L. (Arizona State U) **The ranking and perceptions of educational goals as determined by groups within a high school district.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7481-7482.
12994. Comstock, John A. **A study of in-service human relations training in Minnesota's public schools.** *Pupil Personnel Services Journal*, 1975, Vol 4(1), 6-12.—The effectiveness of Minnesota's human relations training is judged on the basis of participants' reactions, implementation problems, and the effect of the training on participants.—*R. W. Covert*.
12995. Copeland, Willis D. (U Notre Dame) **The effect of laboratory training in specific teaching skills on the classroom performance of student teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7621.
12996. Cottman, Norman C. (U Southern California) **Sympathetic attitude and perceived effectiveness: Changing the change agent.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7313.
12997. Currin, Marilyn S. (Syracuse U) **The relationship between conceptual level and initial success of students in a newly-developed teacher education program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7621-7622.
12998. Denton, Frances A. (E Texas State U) **An investigation of self-concept as related to teacher-pupil rapport and effectiveness of student teaching.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5709.
12999. Disilvestro, Frank R. (Indiana U) **The role of the secondary school counselor in Indiana as described by superintendents, secondary school principals, and secondary school counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7534-7535.
13000. Dowell, Arthur A. (New Mexico State U) **Elementary teacher descriptions of the ideal teaching relationship as a function of teacher behavior, theoretical attitude, and experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7098-7099.
13001. Dowell, Arthur A. (New Mexico State U) **Elementary teacher descriptions of the ideal teaching relationship as a function of teacher behavior, theoretical attitude, and experience.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7098-7099.
13002. Drowns-Garmize, Karen S. (U Maryland) **The extent to which level of verbal ability, authoritarian tendencies, and the use of guidesheets affect amount learned by a viewer of a training film.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6865-6866.
13003. Falany, Floyd A. (U Georgia) **The effects of systematic human relations training upon teacher trainees using three different assessment media.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5624-5625.
13004. Ferrance, Francis J. (U Arizona) **Attitude shift in student teachers in two different programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7622-7623.
13005. Fowler, Nelva D. (E Texas State U) **Characteristics of Mexican-American, Black, and Anglo counselors in Texas public schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5626.
13006. Freeman, Preston G. (Catholic U of America) **An analysis of the perceptions held by professional and paraprofessional pupil personnel workers as to the role of the paraprofessional in pupil personnel services.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7465.
13007. Freese, George T. (U Illinois) **A study of teacher evaluation practices in Illinois public secondary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7484.
13008. Fridsma, Nicholas B. (Michigan State U) **The role of the school psychologist in Michigan as perceived by school psychologists and directors of special education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5753-5753.
13009. Gappa, Judith M. (Utah State U) **Experiment in group academic advising for students designing individualized general education programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7484-7485.
13010. Gates, Dave L. (Texas A&M U) **Divisional academic deans in American universities: Their characteristics and administrative styles.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7485-7486.
13011. Goldman, Samuel & Moynihan, William J. (Ohio U, Coll of Education) **Problems in educational planning at the school district level.** *Educational*

Technology, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 14-19.—Describes a study in which school administrators indicated the major problems they faced during planning. Ten areas of reported difficulty are enumerated and discussed.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

13012. Groth, Norma J. (Ft Lewis Coll) **Success and creativity in male and female professors.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 328-335.—Asserts that female professors fall behind male professors in creative production because of sex differences in socioeconomic status, patterns of success, and societal rewards. It is suggested that the creative process, which is more common with females, may be as important as the creative product, which is more common with males. Specific adverse conditions limiting success in creative production for females are discussed in detail. (17 ref) —J. C. Gowan.

13013. Hall, John S. (U Oregon) **An analysis of voter behavior in school financial elections.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7835-7836.

13014. Hammond, Betty R. (U Northern Colorado) **Personality profiles of selected sports officials.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7025-7026.

13015. Hammonds, Cleveland. (U Illinois) **An investigation of the perceptions, fears and concerns of principals in the role of evaluator of teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5479-5480.

13016. Haslam, Robert H. & Valletutti, Peter J. (Eds). (U Calgary Medical School) **Medical problems in the classroom: The teacher's role in diagnosis and management.** Baltimore, MD: U Park Press, 1975. x, 334 p. \$12.50.—Medical and educational authorities present information about the medical conditions most frequently encountered by the teacher in the classroom (e.g., visual and hearing disorders, chronic illnesses, drug abuse, nutritional deficiency) and the educational implications of these problems.

13017. Heller, Jeffry R. (U Iowa) **Assessment of elementary school principals' perceptions of school psychologists' functions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5715-5716.

13018. Hevener, Fillmer. (U Virginia) **The types of oral questions asked by student teachers of literature at the eighth, ninth, and tenth grade levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7087.

13019. Hicks, James H. (U Kansas) **The role of the paraprofessional as perceived by principals, teachers, and paraprofessionals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7641.

13020. Horton, Gary O. (U Oregon) **Generalization of teacher behavior as a function of subject matter specific discrimination training.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5716-5717.

13021. Howell, Varon L. (Brigham Young U) **Staff morale in elementary schools: Influenced by principal initiated common behavioral incidents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7488.

13022. Jangard, Hilde. (U Oslo, Inst of Work Psychology, Norway) **[Organizational learning in the**

educational system.] (Norw) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 174-183.—Describes how members of a small community took part in planning their own upper secondary school through an action research project. However, the plans had to be drastically modified due to incongruence between the learning and change strategy planned by the project and the learning and change strategy built into the organization of the school system itself.—P. Mylov.

13023. Jennings, Clara M. (Michigan State U) **The impact the Education Professions Development Act, Part B, Subpart II had on preparing teachers for the economically disadvantaged students: Experimental programs in two Michigan urban school districts.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7467-7468.

13024. Johnson, Richard L. (U Nebraska) **A comparison of teacher behavior and attitudes of secondary student teachers under two different organizational patterns.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7625-7626.

13025. Kahalas, Harvey; Groves, David L. & Bell, Norris H. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Social responsibility and vocational education instructors.** *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(1), 26-34.—39 vocational education instructors were examined to determine their personal level of social responsibility and their perception of corporate social responsibility goals. Further analysis was done where social responsibility was used as the dependent variable, and demographics and perceptions of organization goals, real and ideal, were used as independent variables. Demographic data seemed to have no influence on social responsibility; nevertheless, 6 organizational goal variables were significantly correlated.—*Journal abstract*.

13026. Kamm, Richard M. (U Illinois) **The allocation of teachers among ability grouped classes in seven suburban high schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7489.

13027. Keilocker, Francette. (U Florida) **An experiment in modification of middle school teachers' behavior through using a training module on personal knowledge of students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7087-7088.

13028. Kennedy, Walter J. (New York U) **The relationship of teachers' professional orientation and perceived organizational structure of schools to involvement of teachers in innovative activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7489-7490.

13029. Kerr, William. (Lehigh U) **Classroom verbal interaction patterns of secondary school teachers who are perceived as most effective.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7106-7107.

13030. Key, Larry C. (Utah State U) **Characteristics of school administrators as they relate to their willingness to support career education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7490.

13031. Kiernan, William E. (Boston Coll) **Attitude change in beginning education students resulting from exposure to the vocational and social capabilities of the**

- disabled adult. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1532.
13032. Kontogiannis, John T. (U Oklahoma) The effects on achievement, retention, and attitude of an individualized instructional program in mathematics for prospective elementary school teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5802.
13033. Krell, Frederic. (U Pennsylvania) Internal-external causal attribution by teachers as a function of experience and selected psychological needs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7588.
13034. LeFevre, Dale. (Utah State U) The development and validation of a competency based practicum in clinical teaching. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7469.
13035. Levin, George R. (Ohio State U) Social modeling as a teacher education technique: Its effects on teacher praise and student attending behaviors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7627.
13036. Macklem, Roger E. (U Nebraska) The effects of a specific teacher inservice program in BSCS biology upon teacher and student verbal behaviors and selected student learning outcomes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7627-7628.
13037. Marklund, Sixten & Gran, Bertil. Research and innovation in Swedish teacher training. *Educational & Psychological Interactions*, 1975(Nov), Vol 53, 88p. —Discusses the postwar development of teacher education in Sweden with emphasis on the ways educational research has been used as a means for renewal and innovation. Changes in the Swedish school system and their consequences for teacher education are considered, and examples of teacher training research projects are presented. The Swedish experience in educational reform is characterized as predominantly good, though it required more time and resources than originally expected. (4 p ref)
13038. Martinez, David H. (U Oregon) A comparison of the behavior, during reading instruction, of teachers of high and low achieving first grade classes. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7520-7521.
13039. McCullagh, Ronald D. & Roy, Melvin R. (Appalachian State U) The contribution of noninstructional activities to college classroom teacher effectiveness. *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 61-70. —Administered a questionnaire about degree of faculty involvement in noninstructional activities (e.g., research, professional organizations, publications, and consulting) to 52 college teachers. 1,500 undergraduates also completed a questionnaire on teacher characteristics and effectiveness. Correlational analysis and regression analysis indicated that noninstructional activities did not have predictive value when student-perceived teacher effectiveness was used as the criterion. Time spent in consulting had a negative effect on classroom effectiveness. It is suggested that a reevaluation of the responsibility of the university to the community and of education to society may be necessary. L. Gorsev.
13040. McKinney, Stephen C. (U Wisconsin) Perceptions of the role of the evaluator of curricular experiments. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7492-7493.
13041. McLoughlin, James A. (U Arizona) Role analysis of resource teachers of children with learning disabilities and educable mental retardation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7611.
13042. Medina, Arturo. (Texas A&M U) Attitudes towards bilingualism of project administrators in the federally funded bilingual programs of Texas. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7493.
13043. Miller, Stanley J. (Arizona State U) The task of public education as perceived by teachers with contrasting personal values. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7110.
13044. Mondol, Merlyn M. (Michigan State U) The paramorphic representation of teacher decision making as a predictor of inquiry performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5724-5725.
13045. Murray, Donald G. (U Oregon) Organization development training for adopting multiunit structure: A comparative case study of two elementary schools. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5726-5727.
13046. Murray, Joseph N. (Kent State U) Is there a role for the teacher in the use of medication for hyperkinetics. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1976(Jan), Vol 9(1), 30-35. —Suggests that the cause of certain characteristics of the overactive child should be a determinant of the type of intervention used. An attempt is made to differentiate between organic and environmental causation of overactivity. Organically based overactive children may benefit from chemical intervention, and it is suggested that the teacher has special responsibilities when a child in class is medicated for hyperkinesis. A step-by-step plan is suggested to educators, including the teacher's role in dealing with parents and physicians and his responsibilities in observing and recording the child's behavior. —*Journal abstract*.
13047. Myers, Robert I. (Purdue U) Relationship between dogmatism of school board members and morale of elementary school principals in small public school corporations in Indiana. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5539.
13048. Naiko, Joan. (Case Western Reserve U) Growth toward self-actualization with inservice and preservice teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7052-7053.
13049. Neal, Caroline A. (W Virginia U) An investigation into the effects of a teacher education program upon pupil learning potential, achievement, self-concept, and concept of teacher. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6953.
13050. Nelson, James E. (New York U) Intellectual abilities and verbal instructional behavior of student teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7629-7630.
13051. Nigro, Kirk A. (Michigan State U) An analysis of an appraisal, by graduates, of the specialist and

doctoral programs in educational administration at Michigan State University, 1965-1972. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7494-7495.

13052. Ortiz, Flora I. (U California, Riverside) The impact of ESEA Title VII bilingual education upon school organization structure. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(1), 13-22.—Conducted a survey of approximately 34 (out of a total 306) Title VII sites to determine the effect of Title VII upon size, hierarchical levels which were created or augmented, the degree of centralization or decentralization which resulted, and the span of control entrusted upon the director. Title VII units tended to be separate, relatively autonomous school units which on a smaller scale reflected the structure of public school organization. It is suggested that the position of director serves as a decentralization mechanism which may or may not be of benefit to the population it purports to serve.

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13056. Pfeifle, Horst. (U Vienna, Austria) [Remarks on the curriculum in the concept of group dynamics of scholarly learning.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 387-402.—Examines the Austrian school system, where the curriculum is regulated by a school organization law and a school curriculum law. (25 ref)

13057. Pinkall, Joseph E. (U Nebraska) A study of the effects of a teacher in-service education program on fifth and sixth grade teachers and the students whom they teach in their knowledge of scientific processes, scientific content and attitude toward science and scientists. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7608.

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13059. Rice, Marion F. (U Oklahoma) Teacher evaluation: A function of perceived psychological freedom. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7593.

13060. Richman, Joel S. (U Illinois, Coll of Education, Chicago Circle) Increasing class appropriate behavior through feedback assisted teacher training. *Behavioral Engineering*, 1975(Fal), Vol 3(2), 43-52.—Compared 2 approaches to teacher training in which a component of classroom-based, individual feedback assistance was delivered contingently or noncontingently upon the teacher's performance. The feedback was facilitated by an electronic communications device

utilized by the instructor from an observation room. A class taught by each of 4 inner-city 6th-, 7th-, and 8th grade teachers was observed twice a week. Class behavior was coded by trained observers as appropriate, inappropriate, and "other" (no behavior specification given by the teacher). Two Ss received each treatment. Results indicate the training with instructional feedback contingent upon performance was more effective. Data also suggest that a dichotomy exists between the school-scheduled class-length-teaching-duration of a class and the actual delivered class-length-teaching-duration. In addition, the percentages of class behaviors were examined for all Ss in this dual manner by treatment. Data substantiate the superiority of training with classroom based contingent feedback from a teacher trainer. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13061. Rist, Ray C. (National Inst of Education, Washington, DC) Perceptions of institutional legitimacy in an urban Black school. *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1974(Spr-Sum), Vol 1(2), 135-139.—Attacks the "external social forces" explanation of failure to learn in schools. In the case reported, the institutionalized role of the principal as a cultural maximizer, through motivational engineering, does not represent an educational strategy but a political one dedicated to avoiding fundamental change. Instead of using students and parents as scapegoats for educational failure, educators are challenged to transform public schools into public places.—P. Babarik.

13062. Rith, Donald G. (U Iowa) A study of relationships among athletic experience risk taking and interpersonal behavior of public recreation administrators. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7061-7062.

13063. Roland, James E. (U Illinois) Knowledge and attitudes of administrators, board members, and teachers regarding the education of pregnant students in Illinois. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7498.

13064. Roth, Larry D. (Illinois State U) The relationship of FIRO-B to mobility, choice of setting, and choice of role for teachers and administrators. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1405-1406.

13065. Russell, James D. (Purdue U) The way you always wanted to teach but were afraid to try. *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 9-13.—Describes a course in instructional technology which uses modular instruction, performance objectives, mastery evaluation, and various media for presenting instructional material.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

13066. Sandoval, Alice. (U New Mexico) The effects of training in seven categories of verbal behavior on the performance of kindergarten student teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1546.

13067. Saunders, Walter; Nielson, Elwin; Gall, Meredith D. & Smith, Gerrie. (Utah State U) The effects of variations in microteaching on prospective teachers' acquisition of questioning skills. *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 3-8.—Reports results of several experiments which found that materials developed for inservice use may be effective in preservice skill-

acquisition programs when accompanied by school-based or peer microteaching. Observation and lecture-discussion treatments were less effective.

13068. Shakoar, Muhi A. (Kent State U) **The process consultant as system's interventionist with an internal planning team.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5731.

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13070. Slas, Raymond J. (U Illinois) **Relationships between: 1) Selected personal characteristics of teachers and their perceptions of needed program changes, and 2) organizational structural characteristics and teacher implemented program change.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7499-7500.

13071. Smith, Louise A. (St Louis U) **An investigation of the relationship between teacher personality and classroom interaction at the secondary level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5552-5553.

13072. Sockloff, Alan L. & Papacostas, Arthur C. (Temple U, Measurement & Research Ctr) **Uniformity of faculty attitude toward effective teaching in lecture/discussion courses.** *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 281-293.—Compared faculty from various academic disciplines and professorial ranks on the basis of factor score estimates derived from their ratings of the relevance of items for describing effective teaching in lecture/discussion courses. Based on factor analyses of pooled within-group correlation matrices derived from relevance judgements about a set of teaching behavior items, a 4-factor oblique structure of faculty attitude toward effective teaching was obtained. Using factor score estimates as the dependent variables, a 6×4 multivariate analysis of variance and analyses of variance (ANOVAs) failed to reveal differences among academic disciplines and professorial ranks. Implications for the construction of faculty evaluation instruments are discussed.—*Journal abstract*.

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13077. Sterchele, Norman R. (Michigan State U) **An investigation of some relationships between self-actualization and child-centeredness among teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5607-5608.

13078. Stevenson, Florence B. (Michigan State U) **Women administrators in Big Ten universities.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5553-5554.

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13080. Strother, Seldon D. (Kent State U) **An analysis of selected cognitive style elements as predictors of achievement from a didactic film.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5809.

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13082. Summers, James M. (Texas A&M U) **The determination of competencies needed by community services directors as perceived by the community services director and his immediate supervisor in Texas community colleges.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7509.

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13084. Taylor, Hurl R. (Georgia State U) **Effects of Black studies training and human relations training on the attitudes of graduate students in education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1361.

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13086. Theus, Robert W. (Southern Illinois U) **An analysis of teacher ability to identify creativity in students and themselves.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5608.

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13090. Todd, Sally M. (U Arizona) **Experimental training impact on affective behaviors of prospective elementary teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7600.

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13093. Vroman, H. William. (U Georgia, Coll of Business Administration) **An application of the nominal group technique in educational systems analysis.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 51-53. —Describes the advantages and mechanics of nominal grouping, a structured technique which facilitates decision-making in groups. The technique is presented as a useful means of generating objectives and finding problems during the development of management information systems in education. The technique is useful during the following system development phases: definition of goals, detailed development of plans, and assessment. An example of the nominal group process in action is presented.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

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Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

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13097. Agnew, Ann T. (New Mexico State U) **The effects of a summer communication skills program upon selected language arts skills and dimensions of the self concept of disadvantaged Negro pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6854-6855.

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13101. Atkinson, James B. (Stanford U) **A cognitive argument for free schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5792-5793.

13102. Ball, Richard G. (U Utah) **A teaching model for fostering creativity in the elementary school.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1346.

13103. Barnes, David S. (Syracuse U) **An examination of the performance of students who participate in group discussion as a supplement to an audio-tutorial presentation of college biology relative to selected cognitive and personality factors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7065.

13104. Bartlett, James C. (U California, Berkeley) **Analysis of formal operations ability of students in high school accounting classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6857-6858.

13105. Bass, Julian R. (Wayne State U) **Early training intervention through the use of behavioral objectives as compared with traditional methodology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6935-6936.

13106. Bauer, Deanne O. (U Wisconsin) **Effects of various systematic grammatical form class deletions upon comprehension of mutilated material.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7618.

13107. Beckett, Martha V. (Auburn U) **A comparative investigation of social competency performances of disadvantaged third-grade children in relation to program, race, and sex.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6968-6970.

13108. Benberg, Tom E. (E Texas State U) **The effects of a planned curriculum on correlates of drug-abusing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7095-7096.

13109. Berry, Mary N. (Indiana U) **A classroom observation study of individualizing practices of teachers using basal reading materials in second grade settings.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7636.

13110. Bishop, Donald F. (Brigham Young U) **Self-concept change in sixth grade children completing an "unthinking-rethinking" program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1489.

13111. Bourg, Martin S. (Florida State U) **The effects of peer presence upon the learning of a gross motor task by third-grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5684.

13112. Bridge, Elizabeth A. (Michigan State U) **The effect of behavioral techniques within an intensive design upon elementary school children's attending behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5616.

13113. Byers, Cary R. (U Minnesota) **An experimental comparison of three modes of computer-supported instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6938.

13114. Cannon, Daniel G. (Stanford U) **A study of the relationship between perceptual preference, paper format, and aesthetic productivity at the sixth grade level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5468-5469.

13115. Canana, Louis E. (Texas Tech U) **A parent involvement training model for minority parents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5619.

13116. Chant, Verne G. (Stanford U) **A mathematical theory of instruction with application to instruction pacing and class size.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7579.
13117. Chiang, Alice. (City U New York) **Instructional algorithms derived from mathematical learning models: An application in computer assisted instruction of paired-associated items.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1492.
13118. Chlewicki, Roger J. (Northwestern U) **Consistency of strategies across mathematical structures and embodiments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5707.
13119. Chin, Jean L. & Gassner, Suzanne M. (Douglas A. Thom Clinic, Boston, MA) **College students as cognitive tutors in a child guidance setting.** *Professional Psychology*, 1975(Aug), Vol 6(3), 350-355.—Describes a cognitive tutoring program which had dual goals: to provide an experiential-based educational program to college students and clinical service to children with learning problems. The emphasis of the program was psychoeducational and psychotherapeutic in remediating cognitive defects. Students were closely supervised on case management, behavior management, and cognitive development issues, and the program collaborated closely with the university and the child guidance setting. The challenges which human service agencies face in providing apprenticeship-type educational opportunities for students are described.—*Author abstract.*
13120. Chipley, Donald R. & Chipley, Sheila M. (Pennsylvania State U) **Meeting media head-on: An action proposal for art education.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 46-50.—Lists the research findings which indicate the importance and effectiveness of television and technology as significant learning resources and proposes how the media can be useful in art education. The proposal identifies 2 lines of development in art education: (a) offering art educators a clear view of the changes to be made to build better media-based programs of art education, and (b) offering art educators a description of the developmental process. (19 ref)—*C. B. Kreitzberg.*
13121. Cloud, Roy B. (Wayne State U) **The opinions of selected school personnel and involved citizens regarding secondary curriculum development needs, processes and procedures in the L'Anse Creuse public school district in Macomb County, Michigan.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7511-7512.
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13123. Collins, Janet R. (Washington U, St Louis) **Training for cognitive and affective complexity among seventh grade, inner-city, Black students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5707-5708.
13124. Cookston, Ronald R. (E Texas State U) **Effects of a short-term, intensive, interracial living experience on interracial social distance and attitudes toward interracial issues.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5620-5621.
13125. Corbin, Harold G. (U Southern California) **An individualized approach: An evaluation of cognitive and affective learning in seventh and eighth grade mathematics classes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6939.
13126. Cruickshank, Lyle R. (Michigan State U) **An exploratory study of the effects of television image definition on affective and cognitive learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5471-5472.
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13128. Daniel, Philip T. (U Illinois) **The relationships between Black studies courses and the attitudinal changes in Black and White university students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5472-5473.
13129. Danner, David W. (Temple U) **Effects of discovery and expository teaching methods and locus of control on retention and transfer.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1495.
13130. Dansereau, Donald F. et al. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Learning strategy training program: Visual imagery for effective learning.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1976(Feb), Vol 6, 18-19.
13131. Davis, Robert G. (U Maryland) **The effect of perceptually oriented physical education on perceptual motor ability and academic ability of kindergarten and first-grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7024.
13132. Davis, Terence A. (Texas A&M U) **A study of conceptual development in science education at two levels of verbalization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7513.
13133. del Polito, Carolyn M. (Purdue U) **The development, implementation, and evaluation of a self-concept enhancement program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6149.
13134. Domino, George. (Fordham U) **Let the punishment fit the crime: Teacher-student interactions.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 8-11.—Notes that a major current concern in higher education is the utilization of modes of instruction that differ from the traditional lecture or small seminar formats. Such modes of instruction have in the past been evaluated by utilizing a comparative model that seeks to assess whether one method is better than another. This paper argues that the interaction model, which seeks to determine what type of instruction is best for various types of students, is more appropriate. Four studies with a total of 232 college students on interaction effects between student characteristics and mode of presentation are outlined.—*Journal abstract.*
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13136. Duff, Ruth E. (Southern Illinois U) Effects of pupil-tutoring self-perception and academic achievement of primary grade tutors and tutees. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5473-5474.
13137. Eagleton, Clifford J. (American U) Reciprocal effects of eleventh and twelfth graders as tutors to sixth graders in reading, written expression, and attitude modification. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7513-7514.
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13139. Edwards, John L. (Arizona State U) Model dormitory: Its effect on the self-concept of Intermountain School Navajo adolescents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1377.
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13141. Elligett, Jane K. (U South Florida) Type of reinforcer and mode of presentation as related to a spatial learning task: An empirical study of urban preschool children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7039-7040.
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13146. Fletcher, Sarah A. (Indiana U) A comparison of affective changes between economically disadvantaged and advantaged sixth graders at a resident outdoor education program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7061.
13147. Freden, Sharon E. (U Colorado) The effects of planned introductions on the written responses of selected ninth grade students to selected short experiential films. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7464-7465.
13148. Frye, Sue P. (U Georgia) Training retarded and normal pupils in form class identification and in recognition of types of relationships as aids in identifying word meanings from context. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5799.
13149. Gale, Larrie E. & Pol, Gaston. (U Texas, Office of Instructional Services, San Antonio) Competence: A definition and conceptual scheme. *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 19-25.—Presents a broad comprehensive discussion of the concept of competence in order to clarify its use in instructional planning.—C. B. Kreitzberg.
13150. Gallman, William A. (U South Carolina) The effects of operant conditioning and modeling on creativity in intellectually average elementary students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5626.
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13152. Gorman, Don A. (Florida Atlantic U, Instructional Development Ctr) Instructional management: A meaningful alternative. *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 25-27.—Compares traditional teacher-centered instructional techniques with learner-centered, individually paced instruction. Differences in the teacher's role associated with each technique are pointed out.—C. B. Kreitzberg.
13153. Grant, Frances E. (Temple U) Effects on reading achievement of using supplementary syntactically-oriented materials in teaching fourth grade children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1529-1530.
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13155. Grieshop, James I. (U New Mexico) Modeling and cognitive behavior: The effects of modeling, modes of modeling and selected model attributes on rule-governed language behaviors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1498.
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13160. Hagerty, Kathleen A. (Wayne State U) **Creative use of the aging in the educational process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6870.
13161. Harmon, Stephen K. (U Utah) **A comparison of lecture and experiential learning models in teaching human ecology.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5036-5037.
13162. Hartung, John V. (Southern Illinois U) **An evaluation of a experiential stress-challenge environmental education college course.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5738.
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13164. Henderson, Andrew G. (Hofstra U) **Training in attention development, as related to cognitive style and reading performance among disadvantaged children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5222.
13165. Henderson, Ronald W.; Swanson, Rosemary & Zimmerman, Barry J. (U Arizona) **Training seriation responses in young children through televised modeling of hierarchically sequenced rule components.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(4), 479-489.—Designed field research to test the efficacy of television programming strategies based on task analysis and social learning theory for teaching a complex conceptual behavior, seriation, to Papago Indian children. It is noted that the TV program Sesame Street has been effective in teaching associative learning skills but has not met its objectives relating to more complex cognitive skills. In the present study the effectiveness of an alternative programming approach was assessed. 41 Papago Indian 3-5 yr olds were randomly assigned to 2 conditions. Experimental Ss viewed videotapes depicting seriation concepts; control Ss viewed placebo tapes. Results show highly significant differences between groups. It is concluded that sequentially arranged instruction can be effective in teaching a complex conceptual behavior to preschool children in culturally different environments. (25 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
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13170. Holoka-Hegedus, Beverly. (Boston U, School of Education) **Teaching helpfulness: Comparison of the effects of role playing, modeling, and role playing plus modeling on the helping behavior of lower socioeconomic kindergarten and first grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1499-1500.
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13172. Hudon, Mary O. (U Maryland) **An investigation of the effectiveness of two motivational techniques for promoting interest in reading among second graders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7103.
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13174. Hunter, Marie L. (California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles) **Group effect on self-concept and math performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5169.
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13176. Iwanicki, Edward F. (U Connecticut) **Monitoring the development of individualized learning materials.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 40-42.—Describes a system for monitoring the development of individualized learning materials. The system consists of a brief progress report form periodically submitted by staff and a computer program for summarizing the information collected. In addition to its function as a management tool, the system aids in the dissemination of information about available materials.—C. B. Kreitzberg.
13177. Jackson, Charles L. (E Texas State U) **The effects of videotape feedback and audio-videotape feedback upon the acquisition and retention of sport type motor skills.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5689.
13178. James, Michael A. (U Arizona) **The interaction between intellectual abilities and treatments on mathematical concept achievement in the sixth grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7105-7106.
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13181. Kaufman, David M. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A study of computer-assisted**

instructional strategies and learner characteristics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7586-7587.

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13187. Knowles, Lyle. (Pepperdine U) The relationship between academic performance and the tutorial versus traditional teaching modes in evening classes. *Journal of Instructional Psychology*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(1), 23-25.—Compared the performance of 55 graduate students in a class using an integrated, tutorial mode of instruction with the performance of 42 graduate students in a segregated, traditional mode of instruction. All classes met 1 evening each week, and were conducted in the same way except for the teaching mode. A discriminant analysis was used to test for differences between groups on 10 background and performance variables. Although the traditional students showed an advantage in background and preparation areas, the tutorial students excelled in performance. This finding suggests that a quantitative course that is integrated with a nonquantitative course provides a dimension of verbal thinking that assists nonquantitative thinking students in the learning process.—*Journal abstract*.

13188. Kurti, Jarmila. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Pszichológiai Intézet, Budapest, Hungary) [Creative learning, the development of creative cognition, and problem-solving education.] (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 217-226.—Suggests a model of "creative cognition" based on the problem-solving characteristics of scientists (e.g., curiosity, observational sensitivity, endurance) for a "problem-solving" system of education. An application in the classroom (a debate initiated by an unexpected question from the teacher) is presented. (Russian & English summaries)—F. Mester.

13189. Langan, John T. (U Nebraska) A comparative study of group-paced instruction with instruction utilizing individual learning packets by analyzing skill mastery and student attitude at grade levels four, five, and six. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7519.

13190. Lay, Charles M. (E Texas State U) The influence of trait anxiety, knowledge of results, and physical working capacity upon the amount of learning and final performance of a gross motor skill among male college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5690-5691.

13191. Lewis, Henry. (Utah State U) Developing an instructional package for teaching negative base numeration systems and its effects on attitude and transfer. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7519-7520.

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13196. Martin, Clifford L. (Oregon State U) The relationship between the human development program and locus of control as measured by the Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Questionnaire using selected fourth grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5636-5637.

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- rooms. An observational assessment of four early education curriculum models. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7108-7109.
13199. Mayes, Bertha L. (Pennsylvania State U) A comparison of two Follow Through instructional models as to their effectiveness in promoting language development, school adjustment, and academic achievement. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1504-1505.
13200. Metcels, Samuel J. (Harvard U) An analysis of teacher intervention in open education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7109-7110.
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13203. Minor, Christine H. (U Illinois) Using Black English to teach standard English. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7522.
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13206. Murphy, Marilyn. (U New Mexico) The effects of modeling and repetition upon the acquisition of three standard English patterns by Spanish-speaking first-grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6952.
13207. Nafstad, Hilde E. & Blakar, Rolv M. (U Oslo, Inst for Applied Social Science, Norway) [Social class, language and compensatory education for preschool children.] (Norw) *Nordisk Psykologi*, 1975, Vol 27(3), 145-158.—The theoretical and empirical background and development of "compensatory educational preschool programs" are briefly outlined and typical examples are reviewed. The premises on which these programs seem to be based are identified, and the most basic premise is critically analyzed; i.e., the assumption that children from certain socioeconomic backgrounds have an undeveloped and rudimentary language. In the light of modern theory and research on language and communication, this assumption is questioned. (31 ref)—P. Mylov.
13208. Nash, Anne S. (Boston U, School of Education) Changing attitudes toward sex-role differentiation: The effect of a sex-role awareness course on sex-role stereotyping and sex-role anxiety. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1450-1451.
13209. O'Sullivan, Maureen & Guilford, J. P. (U San Francisco) Six factors of behavioral cognition: Understanding other people. *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 255-271.—It has been suggested that training in working with people as well as with ideas has been difficult, however. Although the idea of social intelligence has a long history, most tests which have been proposed to measure such ability correlate highly with tests of verbal aptitude. The present study describes 6 factors of "social intelligence" suggested by Guilford's "structure of intellect" model. These social intelligence factors are defined by 23 tests using photographs, cartoons and other drawn materials, and tape-recorded sounds. The 6 behavioral-cognition factors are shown to be distinct from factors defined by 24 tests of verbal aptitude, spatial ability, and creative thinking. The 18 reference and experimental factors hypothesized and demonstrated are described and discussed. To date no similar factors, reflecting the abilities involved in understanding the feelings and intentions of others, have been reported. (39 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
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13214. Payne, Sherry L. (U Texas, Austin) The effects of training for divergent thinking on Black elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5729.
13215. Peta, Erminio J. (Lehigh U) The effectiveness of a total environment room on an early reading program for culturally different pre-school children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5490.
13216. Phelan, Edward J. (Fordham U) Achievement, self-concept, creativity and attitude toward school of students in formal and informal education programs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1400-1401.
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kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6880.

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13220. Putnam, Carolyn M. (E Texas State U) The effects of three methods of teaching upon certain creative personality traits in university students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6983.

13221. Quarmlay, Loretta L. (Lehigh U) The effect of perceptual motor training on reading readiness of kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6983-6984.

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13223. Rapin, Lynn S. (U Illinois) The effects of a women's studies course on women students' attitudes toward self and other women. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7593.

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13226. Roberts, Joseph B. (Columbia U) A cognitive-developmental study and evaluation of the pupil role as decision-maker. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7092.

13227. Rudvall, Göte. [Varied grouping and team teaching (VGT): Background and problems.] (Swed) *Pedagogisk-Psychologiska Problem*, 1975(May), No 270, 82 p. —Presents a summary of problems related to development of a flexible organization of schools. Different models of team teaching and varied groupings of pupils both in Sweden and other countries are analyzed. The design of a 3-yr study of team teaching in the Malmö region is described. (4 p ref)—*English abstract*.

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13229. Russell, Crawford L. (Arizona State U) An experimental study of conceptual behavior as a function of concept organization, visual stimulus availability and art application. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1513.

13230. Sailor, A. Louise & Ball, Steve E. (East Texas State U) Peripheral vision training in reading speed and comprehension. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 761-762. —An experimental and a control group of 8 college students each received 15.75 hrs of speed reading training. The experimental group was given an additional 2.25 hrs of peripheral vision training. Peripheral vision increased for both groups, but reading speed improved only in the additionally trained group. Reading comprehension scores were not affected. —*Journal abstract*.

13231. Salfinger, Helmut. [Instituting group dynamics in the English class of a secondary school.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 447-453. —Describes the innovative use in 1973-1974 of group dynamics with 30 10th grade students 15-17 yrs old. It was felt that in learning a foreign language, communicative exercises provide opportunity for applying learned material, for student conversations among themselves, for motivating them to consider English as a learning challenge, and for helping minimize their resistance to learning. The method consisted of requesting 7 or 8 students to form a round table group and conduct a general conversation for 10 min, with the teacher and other students as listeners and observers. Many lessons also began with partnered discussions, each student talking with the one next to him on various subjects. The method appears successful. A group session as judged by the students is described. —M. J. Stanford.

13232. Sanders, Lowell B. (U Florida) A guide for secondary school teachers and students for the understanding of the sociology, psychology and pharmacology of drug use with special emphasis on the common hallucinogenic drugs. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6957.

13233. Schaps, Eric; Sanders, Clinton R. & Hughes, Patrick H. (Pacific Inst for Research & Evaluation, San Francisco, CA) Student preferences on the design of drug education programs: Drug users and non-users compared. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 1974(Oct-Dec), Vol 6(4), 425-434. —Surveyed 14,000 high school students on the usefulness of drug education in schools. For students who had not used drugs at all, the major source of information was the school program, and specialists were regarded as the best source of information. Drug users received information from their experienced friends. Those most heavily involved in drug use were most knowledgeable about the pharmacological and legal consequences of drug use. (15 ref)—S. Nakajima.

13234. Schulwitz, Bonnie S. (Michigan State U) An investigation of the effect of listening instruction upon the reading comprehension of first grade pupils.

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5496.

13235. Schwartzfisher, Rose A. (Michigan State U) A case study of the effect of an innovative approach in a college general education mathematics course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7525.

13236. Scott, John L. (U Missouri, Columbia) The effects of a learning program on work habit skills and attitudes toward work. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7021.

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13238. Sharfman, Benjamin N. (New York U) Creative thinking and religious training in relation to moral judgment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7595-7596.

13239. Sharps, Robert B. (Pennsylvania State U) A study of interactions between fluid and crystallized abilities and two methods of teaching reading and arithmetic. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1432.

13240. Shea, James F. (New York U) The effects on achievement and attitude among fourth grade students using calculator flow-charting instruction vs. conventional instruction in arithmetic. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7499.

13241. Sherman, Thomas M. & Smith, Brenda V. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Coll of Education) Application of behavioral technology to small group discussion with university students. *Instructional Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 5(1), 93-105.—Administered tokens to undergraduates in 2 separate experiments for participation in small group discussions. In Exp I a multiple baseline design was used with 2 groups of 7 Ss each. In Exp II, 10 small groups ($n = 88$) were assessed on group participation without and with a token condition. Results of Exp I were inconclusive though favorable; Exp II resulted in a significant difference in group participation when tokens were delivered contingent upon group participation. Results indicate that token technology can be an effective technique to increase small group participation when a variety of back-up reinforcers is offered. Applications of token technology within a university setting are discussed. (22 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13242. Siegel, Martin A. (U Illinois) An experimental investigation of teacher behavior and student achievement in the Distar instructional system. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7630-7631.

13243. Smith, Lee H. (U Minnesota) The development of worldminded attitudes in high school students through the use of anthropological materials. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6884.

13244. Snelling, Richard V. (Ohio U) The effect of student participation in curriculum development and revision on student attitude. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7525.

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13249. Thurston, Stephen W. (Utah State U) A dropout prevention program for the Cache County School District. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7502-7503.

13250. Ulrey, Gordon L. (Boston Coll) Effects of an outdoor educational experience on children's locus of control and performances on physical tasks. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1516.

13251. Vizenor, Judith H. (U Minnesota) The effects of environmental context cues in teaching pre-readers to recognize selected words found in the environment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6965.

13252. Voth, Richard T. (Arizona State U) An experimental study comparing the effectiveness of three training methods in human relations attitudes and decision making skills. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6817-6818.

13253. Waldschmidt, Elmer C. (U Illinois) Pilot studies in composition: Their effects upon students and participating English teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7634.

13254. Walker, Westbrook A. (Michigan State U) The effect of the holistic approach of teaching elementary science education in realizing the process of distinguishing and manipulating concepts of magnetism with culturally different children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7070-7071.

13255. Weber, Alan M. (U Illinois) The responses of college students to film. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7474.

13256. Wegman, Thomas J. (United States International U) Reinforcement schedules and social maturity in an inexpensive token motivation program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5178.

13257. Weisberg, Shurle J. (St Louis U) Effects of a language program upon developmental factors in a day care center population. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5764.

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elementary education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1516-1517.

13259. Whordley, Derek. (Michigan State U) Teaching the research study skills in a team teaching situation at the sixth grade level. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7475.

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13261. Williams, Edith C. (Wayne State U) Black college women's dignity and leadership quest: An evaluation of a program to motivate degree completion. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6965-6966.

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13264. Woodward, Etta K. (Syracuse U) Effects of positive and negative feedback on the performance of impulsive children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5178-5179.

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13266. Wu, Paul P. (Florida State U) The effects of a peer tutorial program on academic achievement and self concept of low achieving high school mathematics students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5612-5613.

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Academic Learning & Achievement

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Abstracts International, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5467-5468.

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13292. Gagne, Eve E. & Parshall, Helen. (State U New York, Binghamton) **The effects of locus of control and goal setting on persistence at a learning task.** *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(4), 193-199.—Used the Academic Achievement Accountability questionnaire to identify 20 internal- and 20 external-locus-of-control male 6th graders from a sample of 96 rural low socioeconomic status males. As expected, internals showed greater persistence than externals at learning digit spans. Although goal setting statements increased the persistence of males at the learning task, the persistence of externals was not significantly affected. A lack of persistence may be one of the factors involved in the generally low achievement of externals, but goal statements, of the type used in this investigation, may not be an appropriate intervention for this group. Goal setting procedures may be valuable in increasing the persistence of internals at difficult or tiring tasks. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

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auditory-sequencing skills was found in younger than in older readers, with visual-sequencing skills apparently being of importance in reading at all 3 ages. Visual and auditory space performance, although significantly correlated with reading at all age levels, tended to diminish in importance in later ages.—*Journal abstract.*

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13327. Neber, H. (U Essen, W Germany) [Structure and intensity of spontaneous learning of under- and overachievers.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(6), 335-344. -Tested 58 4th graders with the German version of Cattell's Culture Fair Intelligence Test and an achievement test. 20 under-achievers and 15 overachievers were compared as to questions they asked during 3 min about problems on standard charts. Overachievers asked significantly more questions, and gained more information. There was no significant difference in the number of questions asked. IQ did not predict the level of spontaneous learning. (English summary) (24 ref)—W. O. Horn.
13328. Nichols, Donald A. (Boston U, School of Education) Auditory discrimination by Virgin Islands children of different dialects of English. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1535.
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13347. Svenson, Ola & Broquist, Stig. (U Stockholm, Psychological Lab, Sweden) Strategies for solving simple addition problems: A comparison of normal and subnormal children. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 1975, Vol 16(2), 143-148.—13 normal 3rd graders and 13 poor in mathematics attending special classes solved all additions with the sum of the 2 positive addends smaller than 10. The cognitive processes leading to the solutions are described in relation to a process model predicting solution times. The general model included a counter with 2 operations, setting and incrementing by 1 unit. It is assumed that solutions are obtained either by direct retrieval from memory or by a reconstructive process. The 1st step in this process is finding the starting point for the counter which is the greatest addend. When the problem has been defined and the starting point found, the generation of the answers starts by the counter stepping the number of units denoted by the smaller addend. Results based mainly on latencies show that Ss poor in mathematics, in addition to a slower processing

rate, seemed to have difficulties in the choice of strategy for processing the information in a problem.—*Journal abstract*.

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13358. Zeigler, Ray H. (Pennsylvania State U) Some effects of cognitive behavioral objectives on achievement and attitudinal development of college non-music majors in a music appreciation course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1480.

Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

13359. Abbott, William D. (Boston U, School of Education) An experimental study of two systems of college dormitory administration comparing andragogy

and pedagogy. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5504.

13360. Abrams, Herbert I. & Abrams, Lois M. (United States International U) Awareness of humanistic relationships between high school students at the ninth and twelfth grade levels. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1439-1440.

13361. Barry, Gerald C. (Utah State U) Teacher open-mindedness as a predictor of student creativity progress. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7577-7578.

13362. Bausell, R. Barker; Schwartz, Stanley & Purohit, Anal. (U Delaware, Coll of Education) An examination of the conditions under which various student rating parameters replicate across time. *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 273-280.—Performed item correlations between student ratings of instruction in (a) the same courses taught during different semesters by the same instructors, (b) different courses taught by the same instructors, (c) the same courses taught by different instructors, (d) different courses within the same academic department taught by different instructors, and (e) different courses in different departments taught by different instructors. The 5 analyses were clearly differentiated in the above order by both number and size of significant correlations. Detailed examination clearly indicates that student ratings are consistent across time, but that this consistency is related to specific educational settings and conditions as well as to instructor idiosyncracies.—*Journal abstract*.

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13364. Boak R. Terrance & Conklin, Rodney C. (Memorial U of Newfoundland, St John's, Canada) The effect of teachers' levels of interpersonal skills on junior high school students' achievement and anxiety. *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(4), 537-549.—Conducted a study with 10 mathematics teachers and 20 language arts teachers to explore the effects of level of teacher interpersonal skills upon student outcome. One class taught by each teacher participated. It was hypothesized that students of teachers having a high level of skills (as measured by audiotaped classroom interactions and by teachers' written responses to students' written statements of common concerns) would obtain significantly higher achievement scores (as measured by the Canadian Test of Basic Skills for reading and vocabulary and the Tests of Achievement in Basic Skills: Mathematics) and lower anxiety scores (as measured by the High School Anxiety Questionnaire) than students of teachers with low levels of interpersonal skills. Results support the hypothesis only for mathematics and 8th-grade language arts.—P. O'Brien.

13365. Braddock, Jomills H. (Florida State U) Colonialism, education, and black students: A social-psychological analysis. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6777.

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- rence of halo effects in college students' ratings of their instructors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5705.
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13368. Buchinger, Kurt. (U Vienna, Austria) [The meaning of play in the school.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 434-441.
—For the child, school lies between the world of play and the seriousness of adult life and is conditioned by both. The child adapts to the world through the magic of play. In the play of children the subjective aspects of life are dominant. Although it is the adult who must fully master the objective aspects, the child must at some time begin to learn such mastery. The application of these ideas in the school setting is discussed. Practical suggestions are made which require teachers with training in psychology and group dynamics.—M. J. Stanford.
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13370. Carter, Joy B. (Michigan State U) A study of the effects of multi-grade grouping on the attitudes toward self, peers, and school of selected third and fifth grade students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5469.
13371. Chang, Alice F. (U Southern California) The relationship of teacher empathy and student personality to academic achievement and course evaluation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5184.
13372. Clifford, Margaret M. (U Iowa) Physical attractiveness and academic performance. *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(4), 201-209.—Conducted 2 studies to investigate the relationship between academic performance and physical attractiveness. In Exp I, using responses from 420 Grade 1 teachers, it was found that teachers expressed more favorable academic expectations for attractive than for unattractive students. A scored Grade 1 report card with an attached photo of a "1st grader" was used to elicit teacher expectations. Exp II examined correlations between attractiveness ratings and achievement and IQ measures of 142 "real" 2nd, 4th, and 6th graders. No significant linear function was evidenced. (15 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
13373. Colozzi, Edward A. (Columbia U) Did they leave for the best of reasons?: A study of persisters and dropouts in an open admissions community college. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5513.
13374. Cruickshank, George M. (U Iowa) An examination of the political knowledge and attitudes of children in grades three through eight in the states of Iowa and New York. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5471.
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13377. Davis, Emory G. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) The social milieu model: A predictor of job satisfaction. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7340.
13378. Degman, Ruth M. (United States International U) Creativity and disadvantaged children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1423-1424.
13379. Dickerson, Kitty G. (St Louis U) A study of female college students' academic-vocational aspirations and how they perceive that the faculty and administration of their institution see their roles as females. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5651.
13380. Dilendik, John R. (State U New York, Buffalo) Teacher-student attitude similarity and information retention. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5710.
13381. Eichborn, Lyle K. (St Louis U) The relationship of the morale of the elementary school teacher to the change in learning rate of the pupil. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5519-5520.
13382. Erlick, Arline C. & LeBold, William K. (Purdue U, Measurement & Research Ctr) Factors influencing the science career plans of high school students. *Purdue Opinion Panel Poll Report*, 1975(Jun), No 101, 66 p.
—Studied high school students' career plans in an attempt to determine reasons why science careers are or are not being pursued. Questionnaires were completed by 2,000 Grade 10, 11, and 12 students from public and private schools: the sample was stratified to match the 1970 United States census with respect to sex, grade, residence (rural/urban) and geographic region. Most respondents had been exposed to science through school courses and expressed favorable attitudes to such courses as well as to science and technology in general. Half of all students surveyed had considered pursuing careers in science, mathematics, or engineering, but only 5% of the total sample indicated a firm intention to become scientists. However, it is concluded that the expected proportion of future scientists may be underrepresented by the 5% figure due to possible confusion over the definition of a scientist. Although more males than females showed a preference for careers in science, respondents were almost unanimous in believing that females are equal to males in scientific and mathematical ability, and are equally fitted for science careers. (39 ref)—C. K. Knapper.
13383. Fair, Dennis T. (U Pittsburgh) The effect of verbal feedback, verbal plus graphic feedback, and verbal plus videotape feedback on verbal teacher attention to desirable and undesirable student behaviors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1527.

13384. Finch, James D. (U Alabama) **Instructor openness and student evaluations of teaching effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5165.

13385. Ford, Robin C. (Northern Illinois U) **School-related variables and self-esteem among three ethnic groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Sep), Vol 34(3-A), 1125-1126.

13386. Foster, Bill R. (U Alabama) **An analysis of growth patterns among freshmen women students within various campus living arrangements.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6973.

13387. Freudman, Judith D. (Columbia U) **Reflection-impulsivity and pupil attentive behavior in the classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5166.

13388. Fuller, Deena S. (U Tennessee) **Instructional strategies for changing expressed opinions toward classroom behavior management.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7042.

13389. Glinsky, Mark W. (Syracuse U) **The effects of classroom openness on fourth graders' self-concept, school attitude, observing-inferring and question asking behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7465.

13390. Glittenberg, Donald H. (U Colorado) **A teacher's belief system and its relationship to the cognitive level of questioning used by the teacher during the instructional program in one secondary school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7639-7640.

13391. Graham, Margaret H. (U Illinois) **Relationships of selected characteristics to student evaluation of college instruction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7582.

13392. Green, Randy W. (U Toledo) **The effects of in-class cuing and feedback to teachers upon student and teacher behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5714.

13393. Griego, Alfred A. (U New Mexico) **The relationship of students' perceptions of school bureaucracy to student alienation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1380.

13394. Halsely, Fay B. (U Oregon) **An evaluation of academic, attitudinal and social aspects in students admitted early to first grade.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5478-5479.

13395. Heisterkamp, Günter. (Pädagogische Hochschule Rheinland, Cologne, W Germany) **[Group dialogue in the classroom.]** (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 410-420. —Analyzes classroom dialog in terms of H. Bonn's 6 characteristics or aspects of a group dynamic action. (a) The "artificial world of the group" is created by teachers and students together for the discussion of emotional reactions. (b) "Breadth of variation and guidance of forms" allows many emotional topics and experiences to be discussed. (c) "Explicitness" describes the teacher's role, particularly its therapeutic nature. (d) "The regulatory principle" refers to the overall influence of the teacher-therapist, who determines and plans the group process according to his insights. (e) "Argument and the formation of tolerance" allows the participants to

develop tolerance in accepting or rejecting their experiences. (f) "Independence and adaptation" stresses the goals of the group dialog and indicates what changes have occurred.—M. J. Stanford.

13396. Holowenzak, Stephen P. (Catholic U of America) **The analysis of selected family background, achievement, and area of residence-school factors influencing differences in the educational plans and desires of twelfth grade males and females from six ethnic groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7045.

13397. Holzwarth, John F. (U Rochester) **The relationship of pupil control ideology of teachers to student alienation in two school environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1382.

13398. Hurst, Rosemary. (Ball State U) **An investigation of self concept development in young children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7467.

13399. Hutto, Nancy E. (U Virginia) **Correlational analysis of sociological and psychological variables influencing the achievement motive in upper elementary students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5745.

13400. Irvin, Mari G. (Northern Illinois U) **Self, mother, and teacher perceptions of the child as related to academic readiness, sex, and sibling position in the family.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7045-7046.

13401. Ivery, Vivian R. (Northwestern U) **A study of the problems of urban disadvantaged students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5630-5631.

13402. Janow, Ira. (Columbia U) **Problems in living of 8th grade disadvantaged males as perceived by themselves, counselors and principals.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1445-1446.

13403. Johnson, Charles N. (U Texas, Austin) **The concept of an ideal teacher-student relationship: Comparisons of perceptions of faculty, students, and administrators of a junior college.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5483.

13404. Joshi, Chandrashekhar. (U Montana) **A comparative study of the social-emotional adjustment of students in selected open-space and self-contained classroom schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5588-5589.

13405. Knox, John T. (Wayne State U) **Student feedback as a means of improving teacher effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6945-6946.

13406. Kopper, Eleanor J. (U Kansas) **Personality factors, dogmatism, and pupil evaluation of teacher and student teacher effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7626-7627.

13407. Kuehn, William L. (U Minnesota) **Self-actualization and engagement-involvement response to literature among adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6947.

13408. Laurence, Jewel P. (Wayne State U) **Factors concomitant with approach and avoidance behavior with respect to enrollment in high school physics**

- courses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6948.
13409. Layton, Frances. (U Oregon) Educational methodology or educational humanism? The student's concern. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7588-7589.
13410. Lee, John R. (U Kansas) Toward Black consciousness and acceptance: A study of relevant attitudes and practices in Big Eight football. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7551-7552.
13411. Lindsay, Nancy S. (Harvard U) The impact of sex-role stereotypes as reflected in interest in science in the elementary grades. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7048-7049.
13412. Longin, Evan M. (Boston U, School of Education) The application of the need press paradigm to the socio-psychological adjustment of freshmen to the college: A comparison of counseling and non-counseling populations. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1448.
13413. Lovell, John E. (Purdue U) Perceptions of the psychological climate of Purdue University in relationship to mode of college residence. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1448-1449.
13414. Lueder, Donald C. (Syracuse U) A study of the relationship between the perceived quality of interpersonal relationships in the classroom and the helping process discrimination level of the classroom teacher. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1502-1503.
13415. Manos, James A. (U Southern California) An investigation of student attitudes toward business. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6810.
13416. Maul, Terry & Thomas, Jerry R. (Florida State U) Self-concept and participation in children's gymnastics. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 701-702. —20 3rd graders participating in a community athletic program of gymnastics and 15 nonparticipating 3rd graders were given the Self-Concept and Motivation Inventory (early elementary form). Participants were not significantly different from nonparticipants on either academic or movement-related self-concept measures. Academic and movement self-concepts were related but were more situationally specific than general.—*Journal abstract*.
13417. Maurer, Eva D. (U Illinois) The effects of locus of control and test anxiety on children's response to social reinforcement in an evaluative situation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7589-7590.
13418. McCormack, Dennis K. (United States International U) A psychological analysis of attitudes and self-concept changes of community college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1505-1506.
13419. McMoran, Judith A. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) Concurrent changes in physical self concept and attitude toward physical education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5693.
13420. Medoff, Fay S. (New York U) A study of seventh-year classes in science, mathematics, English, and social studies to determine the relation of the verbal interaction with pupil ability, pupil self image, and level of questioning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7607.
13421. Montgomery, James R. et al. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) The impact of different residence hall environments upon student attitudes. *College Student Personnel*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(8), 389-394. Administered a questionnaire on autonomy (items taken from the Personality Research Form), satisfaction with residence hall life, roommate compatibility, reasons for living in a residence hall, and preferred housing arrangements to 1,868 undergraduates in the fall and spring (1972-1973). 1,358 Ss responded to both questionnaires. Another group of 679 Ss were surveyed about the type of residence hall they preferred (open door, closed door, or limited visitation). Results show that (a) freshmen, in their 1st 6-7 mo in a residence hall, developed attitudes similar to those held by upperclassmen; (b) Ss tended to become less satisfied with residence hall life over the school year; (c) factors that tended to bring students back to residence halls included economic benefits, convenience, and for women, an opportunity for social interaction; and (d) upperclassmen appeared to make their own self-selection into different living styles, while freshmen had this decision made for them; freshmen also viewed residence halls as more essential to their social-educational lives than did upperclass Ss.—*L. Gorsey*.
13422. Norwood, Elizabeth R. (W Virginia U) Effects of open and traditional education on curriculum, social environment, and behavioral interaction of students and teachers in third grade classrooms. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6879.
13423. Pambookian, Hagop S. (Marquette U, School of Education) Discrepancy between instructor and student evaluations of instruction: Effect on instructor. *Instructional Science*, 1976(Jan), Vol 5(1), 63-75.—Administered the Student Opinion Questionnaire (SOQ) to 13 college instructors and their students ($N = 231-252$) twice to determine whether a discrepancy between the instructor's and the student's evaluations of teaching influence teaching. The SOQ was given on the 4th wk of a term and 8 wks after feedback sessions with the instructors. Instructors received feedback on the direction and amount of initial discrepancy. Results show that the unfavorable discrepant instructors (instructor rating better than students) changed more on skill, feedback, rapport, general teaching ability, and the overall value of the course than the favorably discrepant instructors (student ratings better than instructor). The unfavorably discrepant instructors improved their teaching significantly more than the favorably discrepant instructors. (31 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
13424. Pascarella, Ernest T. (Syracuse U) A factor analytic comparison of faculty and students' perceptions of students. *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 26-32.—To compare the factorial dimensions along which faculty judge students and students judge their peers, random samples of ($n = 306$) and ($n = 410$) from 2 colleges of arts and sciences rated

the concept "senior students in the college of arts and sciences" on a 26-item semantic differential. Principal components analysis with varimax rotation of data from the 229 student and 157 faculty respondents yielded 5 faculty and 6 student factors. A matrix of intercorrelations was computed between factors to determine the degree of similarity between the 2 factor structures. Despite a substantial degree of overall congruence in factor structures, faculty generally associated "value" in senior students with intellectual traits while seniors associated "value" with interpersonal sensitivity. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13425. Peng, Samuel S. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Expectations, instructional behavior and pupil achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1508.

13426. Pivnick, Patricia T. (U Rochester) **Sex-role socialization: Observations in a first-grade classroom (It's hard to change your image once you're type-cast).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1358.

13427. Ramanaiah, Nerella V.; Ribich, Fred D. & Schmeck, Ronald R. (Southern Illinois U) **Internal external control of reinforcement as a determinant of study habits and academic attitudes.** *Journal of Research in Personality*, 1975(Dec), Vol 9(4), 375-384.—Tested J. B. Rotter's (1966) hypothesis that internals would show more achievement-striving behaviors than externals using a direct measure of such behavior. Rotter's Internal-External (I-E) scale and the Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes (SSHA) were administered to 123 male and 130 female undergraduates. Significant sex differences were found on the SSHA scales but not on the I-E scale. Results indicate significant differences between internals and externals within each sex in terms of the average SSHA profiles and the individual SSHA scales. Using H. L. Mirels' (see PA, Vol 44:10386) I-E subscales, similar results were obtained with the personal-control but not the political-control scale. Results support the multidimensional interpretation of the I-E scale. (16 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13428. Redmond, Hugh M. (U Southern California) **Experiential learning and personality development.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7643.

13429. Rice, Myron D. (Utah State U) **Perception of Navajo students toward employment in retailing occupations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7523-7524.

13430. Rice, William K. (U Oklahoma) **Effects of discipline techniques on children's personality-trait inferences.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7593-7594.

13431. Ricks, Nancy L. (Boston U, School of Education) **Sustained attention and the effects of distraction in underachieving second grade children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1535-1536.

13432. Scala, Klaus. [An experiment in group dynamics with students.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 402-410.—Points out that in the current dissatisfaction with the educational process and with its results, as measured by

the abilities of school graduates, the teacher is often made the scapegoat. Three teaching styles or systems are described, none of which is satisfactory, since each of them emphasizes the teacher's difficulties. A substitute is proposed which is based on group dynamics and whose goals are to promote (a) learning as experience and the growth of the students' own interests, (b) social education, and (c) the development of political consciousness. In 1974 an experiment to test this use of group dynamics was conducted, consisting of a 1-wk seminar for teachers and 2 weekend seminars with 31 students. Results indicate that group dynamics sessions with teachers and students held for so few sessions cannot create significant changes.—*M. J. Stanford.*

13433. Schoeck, Thomas J. (State U New York, Albany) **Effects of class-year integrated housing on peership formation and environmental perceptions of freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6986-6987.

13434. Scott, Alvin T. (U Tennessee) **A study of the effects of planned classroom teacher verbal behavior and resulting classroom pupil verbal behavior on the achievement of classroom pupils.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6958.

13435. Self, Patricia A. (Texas A&M U) **Self-concepts, attitudes, and values of women honor students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7595.

13436. Sharfman, Benjamin R. (New York U) **Creative thinking and religious training in relation to moral judgment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7595-7596.

13437. Shuter, Robert M. (Northwestern U) **The free school: A case study in environmental influence on small group behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6159-6160.

13438. Snowden, Allen W. (Mississippi State U) **The influence of selected variables involved in student evaluation of teacher effectiveness.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7473.

13439. Stejskal, Renate. [Are there innovations in the elementary schools?] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 441-447.—Discusses the need for reform in the elementary school, particularly the methods of creating social consciousness in children. The school must also create an emotional basis to further child development. When he first enters school the child experiences separation from home and learns that the teacher's time must be shared with others. The new situations create in children an increased need for communication which the teacher must satisfy, while at the same time imparting knowledge. He should utilize their readiness to communicate by giving them an outlet for group communication such as discussing their experiences. In this process the teacher's personality and teaching style are also important factors.—*M. J. Stanford.*

13440. Stern, Alvera M. (Pennsylvania State U) **The needs of a select group of a Zambian high school student as reflected in autobiography.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1452.

13441. Stevenson, Carol A. (U Maryland) **The development of an instrument to examine teacher**

- influence on decision making behaviors of children ages three to five. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6961.
13442. **Sudduth, Durward L.** (Ohio State U) **An analysis of observer and participant agreement using the Flanders' System of Interaction Analysis for observing classroom verbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7093.
13443. **Summey, John H.** (Arizona State U) **An exploratory study of freshman and sophomore business students' attitudes toward selected academic majors in business.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6816-6817.
13444. **Susman, Marilyn I.** (St Louis U) **Ideal teacher behavior: A comparative study of the perceptions of secondary school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5646-5647.
13445. **Sutherland, E. Ann.** (McGill U, Montreal, Canada) **Teacher expectancy effects.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5212.
13446. **Tentenbaum, Toby J.** (Fordham U) **The role of student needs and teacher orientations in student ratings of teachers.** *American Educational Research Journal*, 1975(Fal), Vol 12(4), 417-429.—Tested the hypothesis that specified student needs would be related to ratings of specific teacher orientations congruent with those needs. Ss were 405 graduate students. Results of canonical correlation analysis show congruence between needs and ratings. (18 ref)
13447. **Toupin, Elizabeth A. & Luria, Zella.** (Tufts U, Office of the Dean of Students) **Coed housing: A conflict for Black parents?** *College Student Personnel*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(5), 395-399.—Data on dormitory choices (coed vs unisex) by 1,275 White male, 110 Black male, 996 White female, and 101 Black female undergraduates in the classes of 1974, 1976, and 1977 at a large, private, eastern university show that Black females chose unisex housing more than 2 to 1 over coed housing in contrast to the 3 other groups. It is argued that Black women students, and especially their parents, do not perceive coed dorms as likely to give them equal ground for meeting eligible Black men. Apparent motivations for these choices by both White and Black students and their parents are examined.—*L. Gorsey.*
13448. **Wallace, Douglas.** (U Minnesota) **An exploration of the latent structure of prosocial student-defined problems and its relationship to the developmental theories about youth of Erik Erikson and Kenneth Keniston.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7011-7012.
13449. **Washington, Oscar D.** (St Louis U) **The perceptions of Black and White teachers of Black students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5810.
13450. **Wells, Dolores A.** (United States International U) **The relationship between the humor of elementary school teachers and the perceptions of students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1362.
13451. **Whitehead, Raymond E.** (U Illinois) **School and district size related to parental attitudes, achievement and expenditure.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7505.
13452. **Wilkins, William E.** (Cornell U) **The role of teacher expectations in the academic and social behaviors of students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7602.
13453. **Wilkinson, Judith M.** (U Toledo) **The relation of two variations of classroom conditions, attitudes toward cheating, level of self-actualization, and certain demographic variables to the cheating behavior of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5671.
13454. **Wimmer, Rudolf.** (U Vienna, Austria) **[Group dynamics and political education: Requirements for a meaningful synthesis.]** (Germ) *Gruppendynamik (Forschung und Praxis)*, 1974(Dec), Vol 5(6), 420-434.—Based on many years of experience with the political education of students and teachers in Austria, experiments were conducted with volunteer students 16-18 yrs old in a political training program which involved seminars of 8-10 days over a period of 6-8 wks. A different theme was chosen for each seminar. The students approached the topics with a mixture of emotional and rational-analytic attitudes. No great changes were expected because the seminars were brief and the situations were difficult. The most decisive change occurred in the communication within classes. It is felt that group dynamics is necessary but not sufficient for the development of political consciousness. Recognizing that political education should start not with the students but with the structure of the school, seminars for further training of teachers of political education were developed.—*M. J. Stanford.*
13455. **Woolfolk, Anita E. & Woolfolk, Robert L.** (Rutgers State U) **Student self-disclosure in response to teacher verbal and nonverbal behavior.** *Journal of Experimental Education*, 1975(Fal), Vol 44(1), 36-40.—Assigned 80 4th graders to 1 of 4 experimental conditions such that each condition contained 10 high and 10 low self-esteem Ss (Piers-Harris Self-Concept Scale). Each group participated in a 25-min vocabulary lesson in which the students were evaluated 8 times by the teacher of the lesson. Teacher positive regard (defined as favorableness of the teacher's verbal and nonverbal evaluative communications to the students) was varied across the 4 conditions. Following the treatments a questionnaire was used to assess the students' willingness to self-disclose to the teacher. Data indicate that teacher positive regard was related to student willingness to self-disclose for male but not for female Ss. Congruence between verbal and nonverbal behaviors was not related to student willingness to self-disclose.—*Journal abstract.*
13456. **Yoakley, David H.** (Pensacola Junior Coll) **A study of student participation in classroom management to effect an increase in appropriate behavior.** *Journal of Educational Research*, 1975(Sep), Vol 69(1), 31-35.—Research has indicated that students develop a high degree of interest in their studies under such classroom management techniques as behavioral contracting, contingency management, and participation in classroom management. The latter technique was chosen, and an experiment designed to determine whether or not the behavior of 50 junior college students would be influenced by the opportunity to participate in classroom

management. The measure of influence was the rate of appropriate behavior in the classroom (paying attention, responding, asking questions). A quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group design was used. Pretest data indicated that experimental and control groups were not significantly different. Experimental Ss showed an increase of 16% in appropriate behavior after the treatment, and the Mann-Whitney U test indicated that the increase was significant. The technique is recommended for immediate usage and further experimentation.—*Journal abstract.*

13457. Young, Penelope L. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An investigation of relationships between teacher attitudes, teacher-pupil interaction and pupil achievement and attitude toward school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5737-5738.

13458. Zaichkowsky, Linda B. (U Toledo) **A study of change in the affective, behavioral, and cognitive components of the attitudes of university students toward physical activity.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5701.

Special & Remedial Education

13459. Albritton, Parker H. (U Mississippi) **A survey of physical education programs in the residential schools for mentally retarded children in Louisiana.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7022.

13460. Becker, Laurence D. (U California, Los Angeles) **Modifiability of conceptual tempo in educationally "high risk" children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7072.

13461. Bloom, Robert B. (U Minnesota) **The incompatibility of interpersonal needs between teachers and their students as a factor in referring children for special class placement in classes for children with behavior disorders.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7072-7073.

13462. Boomer, Lyman W. (U Kansas) **Concept formation and arithmetic achievement among emotionally disturbed adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7609-7610.

13463. Brogan, Wesley G. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **A comparative analysis of the reading errors of retarded and non-retarded females.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5749.

13464. Buccellato, Leonard A. (Georgia State U, School of Education) **The role of visual perception in the oral language production of educable mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5617.

13465. Burden, Tobi la B. (Ball State U) **Changing parent attitudes and improving the intellectual abilities of three, four and five year old children through participation in a home start program.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7037-7038.

13466. Caldwell, Robert M. (Pennsylvania State U) **A comparison of a programmed text and a computer based display unit to teach reading skills to semiliterate adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1491-1492.

13467. Charuk, John M. (U South Carolina) **The effects of visual-haptic training on reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5707.

13468. Cox, Aylett R. (Texas Scottish Rite Hosp for Crippled Children, Dallas) **Tutorial and group instruction in a hospital language research unit.** *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 37-56.—Describes the rationale, curricula, and structured teaching procedures for a remedial language training program developed at the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Dallas. (3 p ref)—*G. Alley.*

13469. de Quiros, Julio B. (U of the Museum, Buenos Aires, Argentina) **Diagnosis of vestibular disorders in the learning disabled.** *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1976 (Jan), Vol 9(1), 39-47.—It is noted that children with vestibular disorders and related postural disturbances constitute a large segment of the learning disabled population. It is suggested that early identification of vestibular disorders could alert physicians, parents, clinicians, and educators to the need for modifications in the child's learning environment. Appropriate modifications could help to negate the influence of postural disturbances on the development of efficient functional systems. It is posited that a careful neurolabyrinthine examination including assessment of vestibular-proprioceptive mechanisms, using caloric and turning tests, can provide data which permit a diagnosis of vestibular-proprioceptive disintegration. Three diagnostic criteria are presented and discussed. (2/ p ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13470. DeVard, Alma J. (U Connecticut) **Oral reading of arithmetical problems by educable mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5752.

13471. DeWitt, Hella. (Columbia U) **Guidelines for the identification and education of the emotionally disturbed in school systems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5709-5710.

13472. Dubey, Dennis R. & O'Leary, Susan G. (State U New York, Stony Brook) **Increasing reading comprehension of two hyperactive children: Preliminary investigation.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 691-694.—The differential effectiveness of oral and silent reading on comprehension was evaluated for 2 hyperactive 3rd graders who displayed comprehension deficits. Oral reading resulted in significantly fewer comprehension errors than did silent reading. Time to read a story and number of comprehension errors were negatively correlated. Several possible mechanisms involved in the effect of responding orally are discussed. (20 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13473. Finch, Lois E. (United States International U) **A curriculum rationale for severely retarded, multi-handicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1527-1528.

13474. Frank, Louis G. (Boston U, School of Education) **The comparative effects of three instructional presentations on the performance of educable retarded children with the enlarged Kohs Block Designs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1528.

13475. George, Joseph D. (U Akron) **The effect of three types of special class placement on the reading**

- and arithmetic achievement of educable mentally retarded pupils attending public schools in Ohio. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1528.
13476. Given, Barbara K. (Catholic U of America) Teacher expectancy and pupil performance: Their relationship to verbal and nonverbal communications by teachers of learning disabled children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1529.
13477. Glasscock, Neva H. (Wayne State U) Language development of first graders through training in five basic skill areas in a primary learning center. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6943.
13478. Hallenbeck, Phyllis N. (Hallenbeck Psycho-Educational Ctr, Willoughby, OH) Remediating with comic strips. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1976(Jan), Vol 9(1), 11-15.—Presents ideas for the use of comic strips in remediation work with learning disabled (LD) children. It is stated that comics are especially good for developing conceptual or logical abilities (e.g., sequencing, abstract thinking, and class inclusion). They are excellent for dyslexic children to teach left-to-right progression, discrimination of important details, and to give practice in reading. It is suggested that guided work with comics may help the child distinguish fantasy from reality and to express himself verbally in a clearer manner. The LD child is further benefited in his comprehension of social situations, the development of his sense of humor, and in the acquisition of an enjoyable leisure time activity.—*Journal abstract*.
13479. Hoogstra, John A. (Michigan State U) An analysis of the nature of the reading comprehension act by means of the Roschach Inkblot Test and differential measures of reading comprehension. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5716.
13480. Howell, James W. (New York U) A comparison of achievement of students in remedial English using a linguistic and a traditional approach. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7732.
13481. Hunt, Sharon K. (Southern Illinois U) The effect of feedback on parent consistency in running homework sessions with their children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5718.
13482. Hymes, Rita M. & Bullock, Franklin O. (Sylmar High School, Los Angeles, CA) Alternative schools answer to the gifted child's boredom. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 340-345.—Describes the Los Angeles School Within a School program for gifted students, and presents a student evaluation of the program. Both high school and junior high school students improved in attitude under the program, but the latter were more highly motivated and less critical of it.—J. C. Gowan.
13483. Jensen, Mary K. (U New Mexico) The influence of mode of presentation, ethnicity, and social class on teachers' evaluations of students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7046.
13484. Johnson, Marilyn K. (U Arizona) An experimental methodology using educational judgment with Bayesian algebra applied to learning disability. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7046-7047.
13485. Kelleher, John E. (U Oregon) A comparison of the effectiveness of two types of reinforcement on the social behavior of moderately retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5720.
13486. Kline, Carl L. & Kline, Carolyn L. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) Follow-up study of 216 dyslexic children. *Bulletin of the Orton Society*, 1975, Vol 25, 127-144.—Compared 92 dyslexic children who received private tutoring in the Orton-Gillingham tutoring program with 29 dyslexic children who did not receive the tutoring. Using operational definitions of levels of improvement, it was found that the tutored group improved more than the untutored. An additional 95 dyslexics, 48 tutored and 47 untutored by the Orton-Gillingham program, gave similar findings. Length of tutoring was a factor in the improvement level. It is concluded that some dyslexic children can improve markedly in a short time, but most require 2 yrs of tutoring and some require 3 yrs.—G. R. Alley.
13487. Larson, Durwood H. (E Texas State U) An evaluation of methods used by special education teachers in the management of withdrawal behavior, negative social behavior, and aggressive, acting-out behavior. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7075-7076.
13488. Leviton, Harvey S. (U Iowa) The effect of a summer compensatory education program on academic achievement and self-concept of primary grade learning disabled children with follow-up study. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5755-5756.
13489. Miller, Glade H. (U Oregon) Parent and teacher comparisons of educational goals for educable mentally retarded students in Lane County, Oregon. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5758.
13490. Mosley, William J. (U Connecticut) The disproportionate placement of Black children in special classes and prejudice among White prospective teachers. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7076-7077.
13491. Murray, Michael E. (U Texas Health Science Ctr, Dallas) A study of personality, prolonged reading failure, and early success in initial remedial language training in children with specific reading disabilities. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7077-7078.
13492. Newland, T. Ernest. (U Illinois) The gifted in socio-educational perspective. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1976. ix, 406 p.—Discusses the plight of the gifted child, covering the social, psychological, and philosophical considerations involved, problems of educational policy, administration, instruction, and the differences between practices and programs for the gifted. Special attention is given to the situation of the gifted child in rural areas and to research on the gifted and their educational needs.
13493. Nomeland, Ronald E. (Syracuse U) The effects of inserts and captions on learning with deaf subjects

- using motion and still pictures. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7078.
13494. O'Brien, Floyd J. (Southern Illinois U) Instruction in reading a clock for the institutionalized retarded. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5728.
13495. O'Donnell, John F. (Temple U) An experimental study of the effects of the supplemental use of a psycholinguistic remedial tutoring program on the reading and writing behaviors of Black high-risk college freshmen and on their attitudes toward reading, writing, and other college-related stimuli. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1552-1553.
13496. Parashar, Om D. (U Cincinnati) Investigation of the academically relevant disturbed classroom behaviors of the clinically diagnosed mentally retarded, learning disabled and emotionally disturbed children as measured by the Devereux Elementary School Behavior Rating Scale. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 5758-5759.
13497. Rackman, Bennett M. (Columbia U) Improving moral judgments made by educable mentally retarded adolescents. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7612-7613.
13498. Raetsch, Barbara M. (U Georgia) The relationship of short-term memory ability of normal and EMR subjects to the reading process. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5492-5493.
13499. Randolph, Dorothy O. (New Mexico State U) A pilot study in self-evaluation of oral reading performance with elementary students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1510-1511.
13500. Ross-Thomson, Della E. (U Wisconsin) A study of the effects of controlled climatic environment on trigram learning by educable mentally retarded students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5759.
13501. Rowland, Martha E. (Michigan State U) A study of the use of higher functioning retardates as language acquisition trainers of lower functioning retardates in attendant supervised training sessions on institutional wards. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7613-7614.
13502. Schoenfeldt, Barbara B. (U Georgia) The perceptual-motor survey as a reading clinic diagnostic tool. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7112-7113.
13503. Scott, Bennett N. (U Texas, Austin) Context evaluation of the learning lab: A psychoeducational resource room. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5759-5760.
13504. Sheridan, Elizabeth E. (U Northern Colorado) A filmed presentation of the Consortium model for special education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7055.
13505. Shivers, Annette. (Mississippi State U) The relationship of personal characteristics of tutors to the reading achievement and self-concept of tutees. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7596-7597.
13506. Smith, Deborah D. & Lovitt, Thomas C. (George Peabody Coll for Teachers) The differential effects of reinforcement contingencies on arithmetic performance. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1976(Jan), Vol 9(1), 21-29.—Investigated the effects of reinforcement contingencies in 2 arithmetic situations, acquisition and proficiency. Ss were 7-8-11 yr-old learning disabled boys. In Exp I, Ss were presented with arithmetic problems which they could not compute accurately. Contingent toy models were used unsuccessfully. In Exp II, 2 types of reinforcement contingencies were applied, contingent free time and contingent toy models. In this experiment Ss' computational proficiency needed improvement, and the reinforcement contingencies were effective. It is concluded that, once children's specific educational levels are determined, interventions must be selected which aim at specific types of performance.—*Journal abstract*.
13507. Speakman, Haddon G. (U Minnesota) The improvement of manipulative dexterity in educable mentally retarded children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7615.
13508. Spencer, Lee A. (St Louis U) Diagnosis and prescribing effects in teaching EMH. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5760-5761.
13509. Stein, Richard D. (U Kansas) The influence of a mental health training program for sixth-grade tutors on the reading achievement and facilitative characteristics of third-grade tutees. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7597.
13510. Thrapp, Robert W. Improvement of cognitive functioning in the trainable mentally retarded through visual-motor tutoring. *Child Study Journal*, 1975, Vol 5(4), 211-220.—Gave to 8 trainable mentally retarded public school children (CA 7-17 yrs) 27 individual, 3-dimensional, visual-motor tutoring experiences based on certain psychological correlates of the communications process and their inability to perform specific tasks required on the Leiter International Performance Scale. Eight children matched for CA and Leiter IQ served as controls and received 27 individual art and craft experiences. Pre- and posttest consisted of the Leiter and the Hiskey-Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude. On the posttest the experimental group made significant gains in Leiter IQ and Hiskey MA, when compared to their pretest scores, while the control group did not make similar gains. Similarly, the experimental group made significant gains over the control group on posttest Leiter IQ. There had been no significant difference between the 2 groups on their Leiter or Hiskey. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
13511. Towle, Maxine J. (U Oregon) The effects of teacher knowledge of prediction on actual pupil performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5762-5763.
13512. Verma, P. S. (Teachers' Coll, New Delhi, India) Educating the talented. *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 48-53.—Examines the problems associated with curriculum development and teaching methods for the talented. The need for adequate early identification of the talented, and the individual differences of talented children are discussed. Four classroom techniques that teachers can use to promote the development of the

talented are discussed: (a) expository teaching, (b) learning through problem solving, (c) instruction for creative development, and (d) discovery learning.—F. P. Stetz.

13513. Vlahakos, Irene J. (U Connecticut) **Reading ability and syntactically mediated paired associate learning of children enrolled in classes for the educable mentally retarded.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5763-5764.

13514. Watson, Clifford D. (Wayne State U) **An analysis of cognitive and affective skills in judging the effectiveness of a contingency management system for low socio-economic minority students who have academic and social adjustment problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1537-1538.

13515. Wells, Lorraine R. (Northwestern U) **Writing disorders and the learning disability student in the college English classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5764-5765.

13516. Wilson, Richard J. (U Northern Colorado) **Characteristics of former special class (EMR) children who have been integrated into the regular classroom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7080.

13517. Younker, Daryl R. (St Louis U) **Paired-associate learning and retention in the educable mentally retarded as a function of massed versus distributed practice and whole versus part learning.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5765.

Counseling & Measurement

13518. Ahmed, Farrukh Z. (U Karachi, Pakistan) **Can EPSAT predict academic success in engineering colleges in Pakistan?** *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 8(1-2), 47-54.—Tested the validity of the Engineering and Physical Science Aptitude Test with a Pakistani sample consisting of 550 engineering graduates and 300 liberal arts graduates. Their total grades were used as the validation basis. Performance on the test was converted into percentiles using American norms. A chi-square analysis performed on the grades and the percentiles showed a significant difference ($p < .01$). It is concluded that the American norms are usable for Pakistani engineering and liberal arts students with a certain degree of validity. (18 ref)—M. Akhtar.

13519. Antoch, Robert F. (U Düsseldorf, Erziehungs-wissenschaftliches Inst, W Germany) **[The KSE—a promise kept?]** (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(6), 345-354.—Analyzes 2 of 6 sections of the Konstanzer Fragebogen für Schul- und Erziehungseinstellungen (KSE), a questionnaire measuring attitudes to school and education. To require a choice of either extensive general knowledge or specialization is seen as inappropriate and not unidimensional, and to require a decision between innate or environmental determination oversimplifies the issue. The practical usefulness of the KSE is considered still in doubt. (English summary)—W. O. Horn.

13520. Ashmore, Robert J. (U Maryland) **The employment of an auditory perceptual technique to increase ability to predict reading success in young children.**

Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6855-6856.

13521. Bailey, James S. (Oklahoma State U) **The effects of marathon group counseling on selected self-concept factors of future teachers.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5614.

13522. Bailey, Sara J. (U Florida) **Effects of a classroom simulation on selected career decision-making variables with ninth-grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6968.

13523. Baird, Leonard L. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ) **Comparative prediction of first year graduate and professional school grades in six fields.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 941-946.—Administered a survey questionnaire to 7,734 college seniors to compare the validity of predictors of academic performance in 3 liberal arts areas and 3 professional areas: arts and humanities, biological and physical science, social science, law, medicine, and business. The predictors included information about Ss' backgrounds, self-conceptions, values, nonacademic achievements, and curricular patterns as well as admissions test scores and grades. In most fields, grades were predicted by academic ability and by prior achievement, self-confidence, and previous accomplishment in the field. Background variables predicted grades only in law and arts and humanities. The predictive power of admissions tests varied from field to field.—Journal abstract.

13524. Baker, Homer O. (Arizona State U) **An algorithm for computerized readability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6857.

13525. Barker, Marie E. (New Mexico State U) **The Purdue Perceptual-Motor Survey: The Spanish edition, development and standardization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5614-5615.

13526. Bean, Andrew. (Temple U) **The prediction of performance in an educational psychology Master's degree program.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 963-967.—Examined the predictive validity of the Graduate Record Examinations Aptitude Test, Verbal, and Quantitative scores (GREV and GREQ) and undergraduate GPA (UGPA). Criterion variables consisted of graduate GPA (GGPA), the Master's Comprehensive Examination scores (MCE), and grades in individual required courses for 91 graduate students. GREV correlated .31 with GGPA but failed to correlate significantly with any other criterion. GREQ correlated .45 and .59 with grades in 2 research methods courses but failed to correlate with any other criterion. UGPA was not significantly related to any of the criteria. These somewhat atypical findings stress the need for local validation of graduate admissions measures.—Journal abstract.

13527. Belcastro, Frank P. (Merrimack Coll) **Use of selected factors as predictors of success in completing a secondary teacher preparation program.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 957-962.—Performed a multiple regression analysis on all EPPS and SVIB scales to determine those scales which could be used to predict success in a secondary teacher preparation program for 207 female and 88 male graduating college seniors. Significant discriminant

function equations for 14 male predictor variables and for 8 female predictor variables were obtained. Thus, for both males and females it was possible to discriminate between those who had completed the teacher preparation program and those who had not; for applicants it was possible to classify them as likely or unlikely to complete the teacher preparation program. Cross-validation studies, however, with larger samples would be needed to establish generalizable equations that would permit realization of a comparatively high degree of accuracy of classification of applicant members in new samples.—*Journal abstract.*

13528. Bennett, Susan M. (U Hawaii) **Prediction of cognitive and divergent-productive intellectual abilities of Filipino sixth grade students from characteristics of their home environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5704-5705.

13529. Blakely, Wilbur W. (Temple U) **Relaxation as a mechanism of change in counseling: Specific input effects on self reports in time-limited, individual counseling.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1441.

13530. Bose, K. (Central Inst of Education, New Delhi, India) **Guidance services for the talented.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 53-57.—Urges that more attention be given to guidance services and resources for the gifted. The gifted are dichotomized into 2 groups: (a) the intellectually superior (academically talented), and (b) the societal leaders (mobilizers of leadership force). Discussion focuses on 3 basic needs of gifted pupils: (a) self-understanding and acceptance, also called self-actualization; (b) satisfaction in the quest for further information and knowledge; and (c) choice of appropriate educational and occupational opportunities. A nondirective approach to counseling the gifted and a "planning together" approach involving parents are suggested.—*F. P. Stetz.*

13531. Bouchard, Michael C. (U of the Pacific) **The impact of the Introductory Year Program at the College of the Pacific on students' intellectual orientation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6993.

13532. Brooks, Ernest T. (Ohio State U) **The relationship between non-intellectual variables and college performance of Black college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6860.

13533. Brown, Rebecca J. (U Mississippi) **The validity of psycholinguistic configurations as predictors of reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1348.

13534. Brunza, John J. (Indiana U) **The effects of repeated probabilistic testing conditions on state anxiety and test reliability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5706.

13535. Butterworth, Thomas W. & Michael, William B. (Los Angeles County Schools, CA) **The relationship of reading achievement, school attitude, and self-responsibility behaviors of sixth-grade pupils to comparative and individualized reporting systems: Implications for improvement of validity of the evaluation of pupil progress.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 987-991.—Two samples of

300 6th graders each received information furnished by 2 different systems of reporting pupil progress: (a) one involving use of traditional A-F letter grades and (b) the other embracing a highly individualized procedure of detailed narrative statements providing feedback on performance. A quasi-experimental design (reporting system \times IQ \times sex) was employed with dependent variables including measures of reading achievement, school attitude, and self-responsibility for intellectual attainments. Results from 3 analyses of variance revealed significant main effects for each dependent variable favoring the individualized reporting system, high-ability over low-ability Ss, and females over males. In the measure of intellectual self-responsibility a significant Ability Level \times Mode of Reporting interaction occurred which suggests that an individualized reporting system would yield differential outcomes indicating a higher average level of intellectual self-responsibility for children of low ability but no appreciable difference in average level of self-responsibility for children of high ability. Implications for improving the validity of evaluating pupil progress are discussed.—*Journal abstract.*

13536. Carr, James V. (Boston Coll) **The use of the Gesell Developmental Examination to identify children prone to emotional maladjustment and visual motor problems.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1524-1525.

13537. Carroll, Halcyon H. (U New Mexico) **A comparison of how students and counselors view the real and ideal functioning of high school counselors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6969-6970.

13538. Cassidy, Edward W. (U Maryland) **The influence of behavior rehearsal techniques on children's communicative behaviors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7533.

13539. Charlton, Robert E. (Utah State U) **The effects of mobile assisted career exploration on the career development of rural ninth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7533.

13540. Conyne, Robert K. & Clack, R. James. (Illinois State U, Student Counseling Service) **The consultation intervention model: Directions for action.** *College Student Personnel*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(5), 413-417.—Describes a 3-dimensional consultation intervention model to illustrate the potential for broad-based counselor impact within a university campus community. Based upon community mental health principles, consultation is described as a complex but efficient function whereby counselors may maximize the scope of their interventions.

13541. Covert, Robert W. & Chansky, Norman M. (U Virginia) **The moderator effect of undergraduate grade point average on the prediction of success in graduate education.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 947-950.—183 female and 123 male Masters of Education students were divided into 6 subgroups according to sex and to each of 3 levels of undergraduate GPA. Correlation coefficients between graduate GPA and each of 3 predictor variables, consisting of Graduate Record Examinations—Verbal

- score, Graduate Record Examination—Quantitative score, and undergraduate GPA, were calculated for each of the 6 subgroups. Results show differential predictability across the different subgroups.—*Journal abstract.*
13542. Crehan, Kevin D. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Item analysis for teacher-made mastery tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5708-5709.
13543. Cross, Lawrence H. (U Pennsylvania) **An investigation of a scoring procedure designed to eliminate score variance due to guessing in multiple-choice tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7463.
13544. Czapár, József. (Tanárképző Főiskola, Subotica, Yugoslavia) **[A method of attitude examination in schools.]** (Hung) *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle*, 1974, Vol 31(2), 227-237.—Describes the construction and verification of a 25-item Likert-type scale for measuring student attitudes toward school. The scale provides a composite score for attitudes based on 5 independent subscales: (a) the school as a social institution, (b) the school as a source of success and failure, (c) pupil-teacher relationships, (d) social and friendly relations, and (e) school requirements. 265 students of both sexes, 10-14 yrs old, were tested and the results analyzed. It was found that the scale could be used only from Grade 6 up. (Russian & English summaries) (23 ref)—*F. Mester.*
13545. Dantzler, Dolores J. (W Virginia U) **The attitudes of Blacks toward stories in selected basal readers which contain Negro characters.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6865.
13546. Devine, Christopher P. (Auburn U) **Audio-taped and live presentation of an abbreviated form of systematic desensitization to reduce test anxiety.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1442.
13547. Dinger, Mary A. (U Virginia) **Effectiveness of individual counseling using reinforcement techniques in raising the grade point averages of underachieving eleventh-grade students in the five high schools of Augusta County, Virginia.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5623.
13548. Dodson, Elizabeth A. (Michigan State U) **The effects of female role models on occupational exploration and attitudes of adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7535.
13549. Dutt, N. K. (Central Inst of Education, New Delhi, India) **Counseling the emotionally disturbed: A viewpoint.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 85-89.—Discusses the characteristics of the emotionally disturbed and describes the counseling process for such persons. Limitations of present counseling situations are outlined: (a) the inadequacy of strict methodologies and techniques; (b) the absence of personal influence and example; and (c) the inadequacy of objective techniques. A proposal is made for a form of counseling which would be based in part on the humanistic behavior of the counselor. It is stressed that counselors for the emotionally disturbed should avoid the tendency to act as psychologists (by basing their counseling on tenets of psychological analysis).—*F. P. Stetz.*
13550. Eapen, P. C. (Regional Coll of Education, Mysore, India) **Self concept of the culturally deprived and its implication for their education and guidance.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 30-32.—Discusses the relationship between a culturally deprived environment and negative social self-perception by the individuals. Difficulties arise in identifying and understanding the culturally deprived child and in finding adequate ways in which he can be educated to become a productive member of society. A definition of self-concept is given which stresses the social processes important in the development of a positive self-concept. Six problems are discussed which make adequate guidance programs for the culturally deprived difficult to attain.—*F. P. Stetz.*
13551. Erickson, Maynard L. & Smith, Walton B. (U Arizona) **On the relationship between self-reported and actual deviance: An empirical test.** *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1974(Spring-Summer), Vol 1(2), 106-113.—Investigated the relationship between deviancy rates, as determined from direct observation of actual behavior, and self-reports of the same behavior. 118 college students were given an opportunity to cheat by self-grading an examination. 43% of the Ss cheated (54% of the males and 35% of the females). Self-reports of cheating showed females less likely to admit deviance than males. No inflation of deviance was caused by self-reporting. No individual who did not cheat reported that he did, and the highest rates of self-reported cheating were among those who actually cheated most. (22 ref)—*P. Babarik.*
13552. Fine, Richard M. (Arizona State U) **The application of social reinforcement procedures to improve the school attendance of truant Chicano junior high school students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1442-1443.
13553. Flint, Lowell T. (Duke U) **A methodology for deriving behavioral objectives for student personnel programs.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6894-6895.
13554. Fossum, John A. & Moore, Michael L. (U Michigan, Graduate School of Business Administration) **The stability of longitudinal and cross-sectional occupational prestige rankings.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 305-311.—Changes in university students' rankings of occupational prestige from those made in 1925, 1947, and 1968 were examined against functionalist and conflict theories of social stratification. Results show that both theories are necessary to explain shifts in relative ranking since 1925, but the functionalist approach appears to define more adequately why shifts begin to occur.
13555. Foster, Robert W. (Northwestern State Coll, Louisiana) **A discriminant analysis of selected personality variables among successful and unsuccessful male high school athletes.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5165.
13556. Frost, Dorothy R. (U of the Pacific) **A study to determine the effects of a counselor-student-teacher-parent contractual agreement upon the behavior and achievement of middle school problem children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6973-6974.

13557. Gay, Glenda I. (U California, Los Angeles) **A Language Behavior Rating Scale for young multihandicapped children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7610.
13558. Gorczynski, Joseph P. (New York U) **Effects of commenting on the relation between anxiety and examination performance of college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7581-7582.
13559. Guerra, Richard D. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Measurement of occupational knowledge in adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6975.
13560. Hahnloser, Rudolf M. (U Oregon) **A comparison of cognitive restructuring and progressive relaxation in test anxiety reduction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1444-1445.
13561. Hakstian, A. Ralph & Kansup, Wanlop. (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) **A comparison of several methods of assessing partial knowledge in multiple-choice tests: II. Testing procedures.** *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 231-239.—Compared the reliability and validity of 3 testing procedures. 1,028 9th grade students were randomly divided into 3 groups: (a) responding conventionally to verbal ability and mathematical reasoning tests, (b) using a confidence-weighting response procedure with the same tests, and (c) using the elimination response method. Data on school achievement criteria were obtained and a similar ability measure was administered to assess criterion-related validity. Elimination test scores showed no increase over conventional scores in either internal consistency or stability, and no significant increase in validity. Confidence test scores showed, in some cases, significantly higher reliability than did conventional scores. However, the increase would be matched by conventional tests requiring equal testing time. The confidence scores yielded no increase in validity, and in some cases a decrease. It is concluded that the experimental testing procedures examined are not psychometrically superior to conventional testing. (17 ref)—*Journal abstract*.
13562. Hall, Harold B. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Assignment to residence halls by major: A test of Holland's Theory of Vocational Choice.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6975.
13563. Hall, Jacqueline H. (U Maryland) **Computer content analysis as a technique for studying college student characteristics: A methodological investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6975-6976.
13564. Hines, Ruthann F. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **An investigation of self-actualization and helping experience in relation to provision of facilitative conditions in helping relationships.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5628-5629.
13565. Holmes, George R. et al. (William S. Hall Psychiatric Inst. Columbia, SC) **Multivariate prediction of third grade academic performance from de Hirsch Index score.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 735-739.—Conducted a 3-yr follow-up study with 42 3rd graders of the original 50 Ss who were tested as kindergartners by P. Adkins et al (see PA, Vol 48:3655) using the de Hirsch Predictive Reading Index. The present experiment used 5 dependent measures of academic performance, including the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Tests (Primary C and CS) and the Metropolitan Achievement Tests (Form B, Elementary Battery). Results indicate that this preliminary study of the de Hirsch method of classification of children as of potentially high academic risk clearly suggests the possibility of using discriminant function analysis with the de Hirsch Index. A strategy for evaluating interventions on high-risk children is suggested.—*Journal abstract*.
13566. Ingram, Fred J. (Oklahoma State U) **A study of selected nonintellectual variables among groups of students in a technical institute.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7121.
13567. Jackson, Truman H. (U Illinois) **A study of characteristics of occupational students in selected area vocational center schools and comprehensive high schools in Illinois.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7650.
13568. Jacobs, Stanley S. & Shin, Se Ho. (American Coll, Bryn Mawr, PA) **Interrelationships among intelligence, product dimension of Guilford's model and multi-level measure of cognitive functioning.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 903-910.—Investigated the relationships, for 116 11th graders, among a conventional measure of intelligence, 6 measures of verbal creative behavior reflecting the product dimension of J. P. Guilford's structure of intellect model, and 6 measures of cognitive functioning, based on B. S. Bloom's taxonomy for the cognitive domain. Conventional intelligence was more highly associated with the 4 most basic levels of functioning, while creativity was more highly associated with the 2 higher levels. Further analyses indicated the independence of these 2 types of function and that 2 independent levels of creative behavior which are independent of intelligence are tapped by the 6 creativity measures.—*Journal abstract*.
13569. Janson, Margaret G. (Temple U) **A study of the degree to which academic achievement and social and emotional adjustment in grade one can be predicted from a pre-kindergarten screening device.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1446.
13570. Johnson, Constance H. (Southern Illinois U) **A comparative study of self help versus individual educational-vocational counseling for college students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5633.
13571. Johnson, Richard W.; Kirk, Kenneth W. & Ohvall, Richard A. (U Wisconsin, Madison) **Predictive validity of SVIB Pharmacist scales.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 951-955.—Investigated the predictive validity of the old and new men's Pharmacist scales and the new women's Pharmacist scale on the SVIB for 279 male and 76 female pharmacy students. Each of the 3 scales significantly differentiated between graduates and nongraduates from the pharmacy program. Separate sex norms appeared to be necessary for the 2 men's scales but not for the new women's scale. The women's scale most accurately identified the pharmacy majors and produced

the highest correlations with the criterion for both sexes.
—*Journal abstract.*

13572. **Kansup, Wanlop & Hakstian, A. Ralph.** (U Alberta, Edmonton, Canada) **A comparison of several methods of assessing partial knowledge in multiple-choice tests: I. Scoring procedures.** *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 219-230.—Examined the effects of (a) logically weighting incorrect item options in conventional tests and (b) different scoring functions with confidence tests on reliability and validity. A group of 9th grade students took conventionally administered verbal and mathematical reasoning tests, scored conventionally and by a procedure assigning degree-of-correctness weights to incorrect alternatives. Some increase in internal consistency, but a slight decrease in stability, resulted from the weighting. Validity for school achievement criteria was not improved by the weighting, and in some cases significantly reduced. Another group took the same tests with confidence testing instructions. Five scoring functions, representing 4 underlying models, were compared. Slight, but nonsignificant, gains in internal consistency and stability were obtained for 2 functions. No substantial differences in validity were found. It is concluded that (a) logical weighting with conventional tests is likely to be unprofitable and (b) the simplest scoring function for confidence tests is as effective as more complex ones. (24 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13573. **Karnes, Frances N.** (U Illinois) **A comparative analysis of individual and group auditory discrimination tests for disabled third grade readers in a lower socioeconomic group.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7468.

13574. **Kimes, Harold G.** (E Texas State U) **Anxiety in career indecision.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5635.

13575. **Kipp, Marjorie J.** (St John's U) **A study of the adjustment and attitudinal changes undergone in an urban area by unwed, pregnant girls in a special educational center as compared with those remaining in a regular school setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6978-6979.

13576. **Klarreich, Susan F.** (Case Western Reserve U) **Career counseling for college women: A new approach.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6979.

13577. **Lohrbauer, Linda G.** (Duke U) **The predictive validity of a test of phonic analysis ability for first grade reading achievement.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5756-5757.

13578. **Long, Howard F.** (U Maryland) **Relationships of option-choices to cultural backgrounds in a group mental ability test.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7049.

13579. **Lunneborg, Patricia W.** (U Washington, Seattle) **Interest differentiation in high school and vocational indecision in college.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 297-303.—Defined a vocationally indecisive student as one who is both an upperclassman and without a major field of study and identified 395 Ss, from a total sample of 1,622 students in college for 3 yrs as being indecisive. Indecisive Ss were compared with the remainder of the sample, using

precollege measures of achievement, interest, and aptitude (the Washington Pre-College test battery and the Vocational Interest Inventory). Measures of interest differentiation were of particular concern. Indecisiveness was best predicted from present and past achievement measures (e.g., cumulative college GPA or high school mathematics GPA). Interest predictors slightly augmented the multiple correlation, including Outdoor interest, Business Contact interest, and interest differentiation. Most important to vocational indecision in these juniors and seniors, however, was lower academic achievement.
—*Journal abstract.*

13580. **Majors, Gene W. & Michael, Joan J.** (Anaheim Union High School District, CA) **The relationship of achievement on a teacher-made mathematics test of computational skills to two ways of recording answers and to two workspace arrangements.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 1005-1009.—The performance of 120 7th and 120 8th graders on a 30-item teacher-made test was related to (a) transcribing the item responses to numbered spaces in an answer column on a separate sheet vs writing the item response on the test form itself and (b) providing workspace on the test form itself vs not providing such space. Statistically significant differences were obtained with respect to both main effects ($p < .05$) for the 7th graders and with respect to the single main effect of Mode of Recording Item Response ($p < .001$) for the 8th graders. When the data were interrupted descriptively rather than inferentially there was the strong suggestion that recording answers directly on the examination form was associated with a higher average level of student performance. For the 9th graders provision of working space on the test form yielded higher average scores.—*Journal abstract.*

13581. **Malone, Charlotte E. & Moonan, William J.** (Western Behavioral Science Inst, La Jolla, CA) **Behavioral identification of gifted children.** *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 1975(Win), Vol 19(4), 301-306, 271.—Describes the use of biographical indices and the CHAROSEL computer program to identify disadvantaged minority primary children in an urban school for giftedness.—*J. C. Gowan.*

13582. **Malone, Charlotte E.** (United States International U) **Identification of educationally deprived gifted kindergarten children.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1533.

13583. **Manhas, Leela.** **Guidance programme for the underachievers.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 33-38.—Urges establishment of the right kind of educational guidance and counseling for scholastically underachieving children, their parents, and even their teachers. Definitions are given for underachievement, educational guidance, and counseling. Cognitive, affective, and psychological factors which (a) influence school achievement and (b) probably cause underachievement are discussed. Recommendations are given for the teacher, counselor, school, university, and community in detecting and diagnosing scholastic underachievement and in planning remedial programs to minimize it.—*F. P. Stetzel.*

13584. **Many, Margaret A. & Many, Wesley A.** (Western Illinois U) **The relationship between self-**

- esteem and anxiety in grades four through eight. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 1017-1021.—Examined the relationships between a measure of self-esteem and each of 2 measures of general anxiety and test anxiety in 4,367 4th-8th graders. The Self-Esteem Inventory, General Anxiety Scale for Children, and Test Anxiety Scale for Children were employed. There were statistically significant negative correlations between the measure of self-esteem and each of the measures of general anxiety and test anxiety when scores were analyzed by total group, grade level, and sex. Although these correlations tended to be low to moderate, they were consistent in suggesting a negative relationship between a measurable construct of self-esteem with each of the corresponding constructs of general and test anxiety. Implications tend to support the possibility of reducing anxiety in elementary and junior high school age pupils by enhancing the way in which they see themselves.—*Journal abstract*.
13585. Masendorf, Fritz & Roeder, Burkhard. (Pädagogische Hochschule Ruhr, Abteilung Heilpädagogik, Dortmund, W Germany) [Classification of students with learning deficiencies into types using configuration frequency analysis.] (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(6), 327-334.
13586. McDonald, John F. & McPherson, Michael S. (U Illinois, Chicago Circle) High school type, sex, and socio-economic factors as predictors of the academic achievement of university students. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 929-933.—Administered a questionnaire to 152 university students and used these data to predict Ss' GPAs. It was shown that knowledge of high school type, sex, number of credit hours taken, and perhaps dollar value of scholarships and number of hours of outside work could significantly increase the ability to predict grades beyond that accomplished through using rank in high school class and American College Testing Program (ACT) Composite Score.—*Journal abstract*.
13587. McDonnell-Pietronuto, Catherine. (Yeshiva U) Attitude related to the perception of the ideal and real counselor. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5637-5638.
13588. Mehta, Perin H. & Kumar, Usha A. Guidance in the context of universalisation of primary education and development of pre-school education. *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 22-26. Discusses theories regarding the importance of parent, teacher, and counselor guidance in the cognitive, attitudinal, and social development of preprimary and primary children in India, especially 1st-generation learners. Eight objectives for guidance programs to help children actualize their potential are listed, 8 suggestions given for the classroom teacher, and 6 suggestions for teacher training and orientation toward the goal of universalization of primary education. Four recommendations summarize the present state of affairs and point to further work needed in the area.—F. P. Stetz.
13589. Mueller, Daniel J. & Schwedel, Allan. (Indiana U) Some correlates of net gain resultant from answer changing on objective achievement test items. *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 251-254.—Examined correlates of net score change on objective achievement tests, resulting from changing initial answers. 80% of all students changed at least 1 answer, and net score gainers exceeded net score losers by a ratio of 4 to 1. No sex difference was found in net score change, although males changed more answers than did females. There was a clear tendency for high-scoring students to gain more points than low-scoring students. About 20% of the students who changed answers lowered their total scores. While some high-scoring students were in this group, most of those losing points were middle- and low-scoring students.—*Journal abstract*.
13590. Miller-Tiedeman, Anna. (Ohio U) A structural exploration of a sense of career future. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5638-5639.
13591. Mohan, Vidhu. (Punjab U, Chindigarh, India) Guidance for the underachiever. *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 39-43.—Presents and examines 3 related definitions of underachievement and suggests a statistical method of identifying underachievers. The 8 most generally recognized factors responsible for academic underachievement are interest, motivation, personality, study habits, school, home and family, peer group, and socioeconomic status. Suggestions for educational guidance in the light of these causes are given. (30 ref)—F. P. Stetz.
13592. Niemann, Donald F. (U Nebraska) A study of the degree to which seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students have obtained minimum mathematical competencies and skills as recommended by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7522.
13593. Oles, Henry J. (Southwest Texas State U) A leak in test security. *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 921-922.—Results of a study to determine if publishers' test manuals, designed to accompany various basic college textbooks, could easily be obtained by students using fictitious names, university stationery, and a campus box number suggest that the validity of any test will be seriously impaired if simple precautions are not taken to ensure against its unauthorized availability.
13594. Patton, Elbert R. (Duke U) A comparison of transactional analysis group counseling and client-centered individual counseling of admissions risk college freshmen. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5640-5641.
13595. Pickart, Geraldine C. (U Southern California) An evaluation of a high school preventive dropout program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6982-6983.
13596. Prince, Judith S. (U Georgia) Identification and analysis of selected developmental tasks of college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5641.
13597. Rabideau, Cheryl A. (Michigan State U) A developmental study of teachers' ability to identify and write performance objectives. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7651-7652.

13598. Rabin, Melvin A. (Boston U, School of Education) The differential effects of short term preventive experiential group counseling with residential and commuter college students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1510.
13599. Rate, Lyman T. (Michigan State U) Effect of interpersonal anxiety reduction, self-evaluation reinforcement, and overt self-reinforcement availability on college student subsequent self-evaluation and self-reinforcement responses. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7539-7540.
13600. Ratna, Ved. Guidance for the talented selected under the National Science Search scheme. *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 44-47.—Discusses the special counseling needs of gifted students in the context of the National Science Talent Search (NSTS). Four special counseling problems encountered by the gifted are outlined and illustrated by examples. The characteristics needed by guidance personnel for the gifted, to help them make satisfying social, personal, and physical adjustments are considered. Three pilot NSTS schemes are described which have been implemented with varying degrees of success, to help maximize the potential of gifted students: (a) guides for scholars, (b) undergraduate summer schools, and (c) summer programs for postgraduate students.—F. P. Stetz.
13601. Rhett, William P. (Auburn U) Effects of a simulation game on autonomy and life career planning of Black senior high males. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5729.
13602. Roche, Michael P. (Northern Illinois U) Elementary group co-counseling by disenchanted junior high school students and its effect on their self concept, interpersonal relationships, attitude towards school and school performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6984.
13603. Rosenzweig, Steven J. (Boston U, School of Education) The effects of examiner anxiety level, student test anxiety level, and examiner-student sex interaction, on student performance in a group test-taking situation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1511-1512.
13604. Russell, Donovan W. (Cornell U) Testing a model of occupational choice. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7498-7499.
13605. Sanders, Claud D. (U Illinois) Student perception of a professional advisement program. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7540.
13606. Sandman, Richard S. (U Minnesota) The development, validation, and application of a multidimensional mathematics attitude instrument. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7054-7055.
13607. Schmidt, Carl R.; Sabatino, David A. & Foster, Glen G. (Model Learning Disabilities Systems State Coll. PA) The predictive validity of the Test of Auditory Perception. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 1023-1027.—84 2nd graders were administered the Lorge-Thorndike Test of Cognitive Abilities (LTTCa), the Test of Auditory Perception (TAP) and, 5 mo later, the Metropolitan Achievement Test (MAT). Pearson product moment correlations coefficients and an analysis using stepwise regression indicated that performance on the TAP subtests was significantly correlated with most MAT subtest scores, especially the phonically oriented MAT Word Analysis subtest. With the common TAP-LTTCa variance held constant, all correlation coefficients which had previously been statistically significant became nonsignificant except those between the TAP subtests and MAT Word Analysis subtest. It is concluded that performance in only those aspects of an academic program most directly related to auditory perception can be predicted using the TAP.—Journal abstract.
13608. Sewell, Trevor E. (U Wisconsin) Learning potential and intelligence as cognitive predictors of achievement in first grade Black children. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5730.
13609. Showers, Barbara H. (Michigan State U) Alternative response definitions in instructional rating scales. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5731-5732.
13610. Siddiqi, S. A. School services for emotionally disturbed. *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 81-84.—Outlines factors to be considered in providing school guidance and counseling services for the emotionally disturbed. Functions which counseling services should perform include identification, prevention, treatment, and referral. Three questions are raised concerning guidance services for such individuals: (a) What types of clients should be included? (b) What types of emotional disturbances should be dealt with? (c) Where are these services needed most? Suggestions are given for the types of guidance services that should be provided from preschool through university levels.—F. P. Stetz.
13611. Silvernail, Jean M. (U Pittsburgh) The design and validation of an instrument for identifying and measuring the coping behaviors of three-year-olds in preschool settings. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1487.
13612. Simpson, C. Kenneth & Boyle, David. (Cleveland State U) Esteem construct generality and academic performance. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 897-904.—Measures of global, specific, and task-specific self-esteem (including the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale) were administered to 159 college students and related to predicted and actual performance on a midterm examination. Significant correlations were found between global and specific measures and between specific and task measures, but not between global and task measures. The relationship between the esteem measures and actual performance was strongest for the task measures, next strongest for the specific measures, and nonsignificant for the global measures. Specific measures were also significantly related to predicted performance, but global measures were not. Findings are discussed in terms of 4 criticisms of global measures, and it was suggested that more specific self-esteem measures be developed.—Journal abstract.
13613. Smith, Elsie J. (State U New York, Buffalo) An investigation of reference group perspectives,

- vocational maturity, and occupational attainment. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5827.
13614. Stetz, Frank P. (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc, New York, NY) **Selected references concerning objective-based assessment: A bibliography.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 293.
13615. Thomas, Ronald W. (U Pittsburgh) **Analysis of the relationship between residence hall counselor effectiveness and certain personality characteristics.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5669-5670.
13616. Tokar, Edward B. (Ohio U) **The effects of selected objective test item arrangements on the test performance and perception of item difficulty of average academic potential fifth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7600.
13617. Towle, Nelson J. & Merrill, Paul F. (Florida State U) **Effects of anxiety type and item-difficulty sequencing on mathematics test performance.** *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 12(4), 241-249.—Investigated the effects of 3 item-difficulty sequenced forms of a timed 48-item mathematics test on overall test performance and anxiety arousal. 82 college Ss were classified into 4 anxiety types based on Achievement Anxiety Test Scores. Math scores for an easy-to-hard item sequence group were significantly higher than those of a hard-to-easy item sequence group. No anxiety type by sequence interaction was found. Difficulty sequence did not significantly affect anxiety arousal. Results of this study were relatively consistent with the inverted-U hypothesis proposed by D. C. Munz and A. D. Smouse (see PA, Vol 42:19276) to explain differential item-difficulty sequence effects on performance of different anxiety-types.—*Journal abstract*.
13618. Tschumi, Sally A. (State U New York, Albany) **Changes in self concept resulting from a crisis intervention marathon group process treatment for non achieving two-year college freshmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5647.
13619. Tuckman, Stuart B. (New York U) **The relationship between school psychologists' role performance and treatment resource availability.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7600-7601.
13620. Twaranovica, Joseph A. (U Illinois) **A study of reported relationships between intelligence and school achievement as measured by standardized tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5734.
13621. Ulman, Lucy T. (Boston U, School of Education) **A study of maternal group counseling in the elementary schools.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1452-1453.
13622. Weinroth, Ralph. (Temple U) **A developmental study of the vocational interest patterns of adolescent girls age thirteen to eighteen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1453-1454.
13623. Wen Shih-sung & McCoy, Rose E. (Jackson State U) **Relationships of selected nonacademic and academic variables to the grade point average of Black students.** *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1975(Win), Vol 35(4), 935-939.—An analysis of correlations of the data from 164 male and 202 female Black undergraduates indicated that (a) a weighted set of measures of manifest needs (EPPS) correlated significantly with the GPA for the males but not for the females, (b) a weighted composite of measures of personal problems (Mooney Problem Check List) correlated significantly with the GPA for both the males and the females, (c) manifest anxiety (Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale) correlated significantly with the GPA for the males only, and (d) the scholastic aptitudes (American College Testing Program) correlated significantly with the GPA for both males and females.—*Journal abstract*.
13624. Whitehead, Ritchie G. (Utah State U) **Regression analysis, Alberta grade nine departmental examinations, predicting success in grade twelve departmental examinations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7527.
13625. Wickless, Barbara J. (U Nebraska, Lincoln) **The development of a test of spatial perception to assess the spatial ability of eighth, ninth and tenth grade students.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7475.
13626. Wise, James E. (U South Carolina) **Development and pretest of a visual perceptual screening test for use in preschool education.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5736.
13627. Wittig, Monika. (Northwestern U) **Identification and processing of troublemakers in school.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6131.
13628. Wood, Patricia A. (U Illinois) **The role of age and school experience in performance on certain visual perception tests.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5737.
13629. Yarrow, Leon et al. (National Inst of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, MD) **Inventory of children's preschool experiences.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 293-294.
13630. Zelger Judith A. (U Colorado) **The effects of video-taped modeling and behavior rehearsal through group training on assertive behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7543.

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13631. Ahtola, Olli T. (U Illinois) **An investigation of cognitive structure within expectancy-value response models.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5387.
13632. Botez, C.; Mamall, Maria & Weintraub, Z. (U Bucharest, Inst of Psychology, Romania) [Psychological methods of selection and vocational guidance for increasing work productivity.] (Romanian) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 401-409.—Discusses the methods of occupational selection and vocational guidance used in socialist countries. Personal observations and previous research on the topic are the main sources of data. The need to establish psychological laboratories

for each industrial unit with more than 2,000 employees is pointed out, the equipment that these laboratories should have is described.—C. Fácãoaru.

13633. Campbell, Ruth M. (State U New York, Buffalo) A study of the relationship between personality, work and leisure as it applies to men who work. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5617-5618.

13634. Certo, Samuel C. (Ohio U) Meaning reinforcement effectiveness as a function of meaning specificity. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5388-5389.

13635. DeVoge, Susan D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) A test of the validity of Holland's personality theory of vocational choice. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5620.

13636. Doll, Larry D. (Washington U, St Louis) A multidimensional study of job satisfaction and performance. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4726.

13637. Harris, Alma F. (Purdue U) The analysis of rates of naval compensation by the use of a structured job analysis procedure. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4728.

13638. House, Donald R. (Texas A&M U) Sick leave accumulation: Theory and empirical evidence. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7451-7452.

13639. LaFollette, William R. (Indiana U, Graduate School of Business) An empirical study of job satisfaction, organizational climate, organizational practices and job performance in a medical center. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5238-5239.

13640. Long, Gerald M. (Stanford U) Rod-and-frame test performance among Naval aviation personnel. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 950. —Analyses of rod-and-frame test performances of 5 aviation groups showed that the 3 experienced pilot groups (US Navy flight officers) had significantly lower (i.e., superior) scores than 2 groups of Navy student pilots. Results are consistent with earlier findings in civilian airline pilots that experienced pilots are relatively field independent.

13641. Ochonisky, Jean. [Entering professional work.] (Fren) *Psychiatrie de l'Enfant*, 1974, Vol 17(2), 593-654.—Examines psychological and social aspects of entering professional work in terms of the processes of individuation and maturation. Phases discussed include the psychoanalytic view of the problem, the realities of training and employment, and the attitudes of youth toward working. Also considered are selection of occupation, work for the handicapped, and the psychopathology of work. Psychological intervention, its limits and its possible goals are discussed. (52 ref)—D. F. Herran.

13642. Sievers, Burkard. [Theories and methods of organizational development in the US.] (Germ) *Gruppendynamik: Forschung und Praxis*, 1975(Feb), Vol 6(1), 29-49.—Discusses several, but not all, of the important recent developments in organizational theory (among the topics omitted are management by objectives, job enrichment, action research, and sociotechnical systems).

Innovations examined include the managerial grid, survey-guided development, and the contingency approach. Their historical bases, strategies and interventions, and the consultant's role in organization are explored. The 6 phases of the managerial grid, which are designed to achieve high production and optimal interpersonal relationships, are considered in detail. In discussing survey-guided development, the role of extensive, well standardized research is emphasized. (4 p ref)—M. J. Stanford.

13643. Sollday, Stanley M. (Midwest Research Inst, Transportation Systems Group, Kansas City, MO) Development and preliminary testing of a driving hazard questionnaire. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 763-770.—Developed a 60-item questionnaire for automobile drivers. One- or 2-sentence descriptions of commonly encountered driving situations are rated by the respondent, on a 7-point scale, for danger of an accident. The questionnaire was given to 15 women and 15 men 30 or more yrs of age and to 15 women and 15 men under 30, all of whom were drivers. Results show that women rated the situations as being more hazardous than the men did and that the younger group rated them as being more hazardous than the older group did. Significant correlations between ratings and numbers of self-reported accidents and traffic violations were found. These showed that Ss having had no accidents or violations in the immediately preceding 5 yrs generally rated the driving situations as being more dangerous than those having had at least one during that time.—*Journal abstract*.

13644. Somerville, Kevin E. (St Louis U) Internal versus external locus of control: A study of selected variables associated with employment patterns of military veterans. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 2), 6109-6110.

13645. Yeager, James H. (Texas A&M U) Unemployment in the defense industry: An analysis of the unemployed worker's job search strategy and the manpower policies of the firm. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7459.

Occupational Attitudes & Interests & Guidance

13646. Byrne, Kathleen M. (Wayne State U) An analysis of certain personality traits and certain socioeconomic factors associated with adult career change after age thirty-one. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6969.

13647. Capehart, Julius L. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) The relationship of vocational maturity to Holland's theory of vocational choice. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5618.

13648. Currie, Lawrence E. (Syracuse U) Vocational awareness, vocational development, and vocational responses in adolescents of divergent ethnic, educational, and socioeconomic backgrounds. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7119.

13649. Holland, John L. & Gottfredson, Gary D. (Johns Hopkins U, Ctr for Educational Research) Predictive value and psychological meaning of vocational aspirations. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Jun), Vol 6(3), 349-363. Examined the psychological meaning and predictive value of a person's vocational

aspirations by applying J. L. Holland's typology to the vocational aspirations of 1,005 high school juniors, 692 college juniors, 140 employed adults, and a 2nd sample of 624 college students studied over a 1-yr interval. The aspirational data were obtained from the Daydreams section of the Self-Directed Search. Categorical and correlational analyses showed that a person's retrospective vocational aspirations have coherence and yield efficient predictions of subsequently expressed choice. In addition, the degree of coherence or similarity among a person's vocational aspirations provides a potentially useful index of a person's decision-making ability. (33 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13650. Kennedy, Mary J. (Catholic U of America) **The relationship of locus of control to career and homemaking vocational choices and resistance to change of high school girls.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1446-1447.

13651. McEwen, Marylu K. (Auburn U) **Counseling women: A review of the research.** *College Student Personnel*, 1975(Sep), Vol 16(5), 382-388.—Reviews the literature on counselor perceptions of male and female clients, sex bias in vocational counseling, career development programs for women, and concerns and characteristics of mature women. Suggestions and resources for counseling women and for designing programs that enhance career development in an unbiased manner are outlined. (2/p ref)

13652. Rastogi, K. G. (Central Inst of Education, New Delhi, India) **Guidance services for the unemployed.** *Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance*, 1974(Jun-Dec), Vol 16(1-2), 92-96. Stresses the importance of occupational guidance in the development of goals, aspirations, values, and skills of the individual. Problems in providing occupational guidance and strategies for overcoming some of them are discussed.—F. P. Stetzel.

13653. Stone, Michael R. (U Maryland) **An exploratory multi-scalable survey of the determinants of college students' predisposition toward public service employment: Affective, cognitive and individual background components.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7318-7319.

13654. Thakur, Surendra S. (U Wisconsin) **Determining the relationship of social and psychological variables to educational and occupational aspirations of rural youth in India.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5827-5828.

13655. Webster, Evelyn G. & Booth, Richard F. (U S Naval Health Research Ctr, San Diego, CA) **Success and failure among male and female Navy paramedical specialists.** *Journal of Community Psychology*, 1976(Jan), Vol 4(1), 81-88. A comparison of the sexes in U S Navy Hospital Corpsman (HM) and Dental Technician (DT) rating groups showed that men and women ($n = 2,747$ and 554, respectively) entering these paramedical specialties differed on a number of background, aptitude, and personality dimensions. The same proportion of men and women completed training in the HM group, but significantly more DT women completed training than did DT men. The proportion of men and women who were still in the Navy 1 yr after completion of training was the same in both rating groups. Among those who

failed to complete training, the women were more likely than the men to be in the Navy 1 yr later. Findings show that women were just as successful as men in both of these rating groups when success is defined as completion of training and remaining on active duty for a period of 1 yr after completion of training. Results are contrary to those of earlier Navy studies which showed higher discharge rates and lower reenlistment rates for women. It is suggested that the results may represent changes in values, roles, and expectations for the sexes, and changes in Navy policies for women.—*Journal abstract*.

Personnel Selection & Training

13656. Blevins, David E. (U Mississippi) **Claimed versus calculated cue-weighting systems for screening employee applicants.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Dec), Vol 7(3), 327-336.—Administered the Occupational Values Questionnaire to 50 randomly selected accountancy majors. Four of each S's stated occupational values and his or her GPA were chosen to describe the S to 24 accountant-judges. The cue-weighting system which the assessors claimed they used was compared with the cue-weighting system one would infer they used based on multiple observations of their assessing behavior. The claimed cue-weighting systems agreed poorly with the empirically calculated cue-weighting systems for all assessors except one who utilized only 1 cue. Methodological and substantive implications in the area of perceptions of competent people are discussed. (21 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13657. Dansereau, Donald F.; Evans, Shelby H.; Atkinson, Tommie A. & Long, Gary L. (Texas Christian U, Inst for the Study of Cognitive Systems) **Factors relating to the development of optimal instructional information sequences.** *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology*, 1975(Sum), Vol 5, 294.

13658. Dederick, Warren E. & Sturge, Harry H. (Brooklyn Coll, City U New York) **An operational instructional systems model: U. S. Naval training.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 28-32.—Describes the Naval Instructional Systems Model which is used for curriculum development at the U. S. Naval Amphibious School. The model has 4 components: need specification, analysis, synthesis, and implementation. The process of course construction and validation is described.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

13659. Garwood, John B. (U Waterloo, Canada) **The effects of intrinsic and extrinsic job characteristics, demographic and personality variables on organizational choice at different academic levels.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5237.

13660. Goeters, Klaus-Martin. [Psychodiagnostics in the service of developing countries: The selection of applicants from the Yemen Arab Republic for pilot training.] (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 195-217.—43 applicants for pilot training with some knowledge of English were pretested with a variety of achievement and aptitude tests. The language difficulty was circumvented by translating questions into Arabic. 26 applicants were accepted for preschooling and repeatedly tested during that time. Five of these were finally trained as pilots and

received their licenses. Some tests proved to be without merit for this sample (e.g., the Tool Knowledge Test), others did not yield reliable results. The Verbal Meaning Test, the Division Test, the Way-Figures Test, Figures Test, and Mace Training Speed Test were reliable. The factor-analyzed results of these tests yielded 2 factors, called school abilities and space orientation, which correlated significantly with the achievement tests. (English & French summaries)—*W. J. Koppitz*.

13661. Miller, Roger A. (U Missouri, Columbia) **Achievement values, optimism, class and job-seeking behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7331.

13662. Rand, Thomas M. & Wexley, Kenneth N. (PPG Industries, Applied Behavioral Research, Pittsburgh, PA) **Demonstration of the effect, "similar to me," in simulated employment interviews.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Apr), Vol 36(2), 535-544.—Simulated videotaped employment interviews were constructed in which a Black and a White applicant presented, in addition to job-related statements, biographical background information which was either similar or dissimilar to that of the White interviewer. 160 White undergraduates were selected as interviewers because they demonstrated extreme scores on the variables of need for affiliation and racial prejudice (measured by such tests as the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and Holtzman D-scale). Results indicate that biographical similarity of interviewer and applicant led to higher ratings of the candidate's job suitability and other personal characteristics. Racially prejudiced interviewers were generally more negative in their evaluations of all candidates regardless of the applicant's race. Neither race of the applicant nor affiliation need of the evaluators showed significant main effects. Implications of the so-called "similar to me" effect are discussed in relation to the employment interview. (18 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13663. Smith, Waldron P. (U Arizona) **The effects of laboratory training on interpersonal need orientations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1451-1452.

Personnel Evaluation & Performance

13664. Carlton, Ernest L. (Ohio State U) **Motivational, perceptual, and attitudinal variables and the job performance of insurance agents, trainees, managers and underwriters.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6802.

13665. Cole, Arthur. (State U New York, Buffalo) **Mooney Problem Check List differences among unemployed individuals in a work evaluation setting.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1520-1521.

13666. Connelly, Edward M.; Bourne, Francis J.; Leontal, Diane G. & Knoop, Patricia A. **Computer-aided techniques for providing operator performance measures.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1974(Dec), No 74-87, 82 p.—Describes the theory, structure, and implementation of a performance measurement processor written in FORTRAN IV that can accept performance demonstration data representing various levels of an operator's skill and, under user control, analyze data to provide candidate performance measures and valida-

tion test results. The processor accepts 2 types of information: sample performance data on magnetic tape and user information reflecting knowledge about features of the performance that are important to measurement. Functions of the processor in developing candidate performance measures and validation tests are described in detail. The processor can be applied to measurement problems where the human operator working with the equipment obtains demonstrations of various levels of performance. These applications include situations where criterion performance cannot be quantitatively predefined and/or the existing definitions are ambiguous. Demonstrations of some portions of the processor were accomplished using limited flight data from an instrumented aircraft from 5 undergraduate pilot training maneuvers.—*Journal abstract*.

13667. Făcăoaru, Cornelia. (Academiei de Stiinte Sociale si Politice, Inst de Psihologie, Bucharest, Rumania) **[A method of investigating the influence of solicitation on solving abilities.]** (Romanian) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 457-461.—Describes an original test for investigating the influence of work fatigue on problem-solving abilities. Eight engineers, 12 supervisors, and 21 operators were tested at the beginning of work and after 6 working hrs, in both the 1st and the 2nd shift. Test performances were significantly lower ($p < .03$) after 6 hrs of work than at the beginning of work in both shifts.—*Author abstract*.

13668. Giegold, William C. (Syracuse U) **A study of the strength and stability of psychological needs and their relationship to career progress.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5237.

13669. Golmich, Marwan S. (George Washington U) **Similarity between supervisor-subordinate job role perceptions as a determinant of subordinate job performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4727-4728.

13670. Guski, Rainer. (Psychologisches Inst, Berlin, W Germany) **[An experiment on the relationship between noise intensity, awareness of the situation, and performance.]** (German) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 584-599.—Requested 202 office workers, in 14 groups, to perform a simple reaction task under levels of white noise ranging from 45 to 110 db, and in quiet. Ss' reports of the experienced situation compared to the actual performance indicate that the subjective experience of noise affects the performance significantly more than the actual noise level. Results are discussed in terms of situational stress. (English & French summaries) (27 ref)—*W. J. Koppitz*.

13671. Hazel, Joe T. & Carpenter, James B. **Procedure for determining grades of officer positions.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-31, 26 p.—Describes a method that involves application of a 9-variable equation for computing a composite score and use of a conversion table for translating this score into a specific grade level, lieutenant through colonel. The 7 steps in the method are explained.

13672. Hillery, Joseph M. (U Akron) **Participation, order, and personality factors in appraisal interviews.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4728-4729.

13673. Jackson, Donald W. (Michigan State U) **An investigation into the performance and feedback monitoring abilities of salesmen using selected interaction variables.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5396.

13674. Lerond, Jack M. (U Houston) **Relationship of technical knowledge, intelligence, interest, and needs to the performance of promoter industrial salesmen.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6808.

13675. Liberman, Aaron et al. **Personal evaluation: A proposal for employment standards.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 4(4), 248-253.—Proposes an employee-rating program based on the use of a specific employee service review form, a sample of which is appended to the article. It is contended that the proposed program will assist public agencies to meet their obligations within the increasingly restrictive guidelines now becoming apparent.—S. E. Bowser.

13676. Murphy, Paul F. (Syracuse U) **Missiles, men and motivation: The impact of educational program participation on performance and need satisfaction of workers holding low intrinsic satisfaction bearing jobs: A study of the Minuteman education program experience at the 351st Strategic Missile Wing.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6810-6811.

13677. Pizam, Abraham. (Tel-Aviv U, Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration, Israel) **Social differentiation: A new psychological barrier to performance appraisal.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 4(4), 244-247.—Reviews literature regarding the social differentiation of performance appraisers, a trait that may impede their objective and accurate evaluation of subordinates. It is concluded that performance appraisal systems based on the trait approach are unreliable. However, if this approach is used, the appraisers should be tested in advance for their social differentiation ability and those found to be low differentiators should not be asked to rate.—S. E. Bowser.

13678. Pryor, Norman M. (U Tennessee) **An investigation of the applicability of multidimensional scaling to the domain of performance evaluation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Feb), Vol 34(8-B), 4109.

13679. Rand, Thomas M. & Wagner, Edwin E. (PPG Industries, Pittsburgh, PA) **Generalizability of position error in ranking.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 811-814.—Investigated the generalizability of intrinsic position error to an industrial setting where 10 supervisors made performance rankings of 87 subordinate staff. Supervisors who were qualified to make judgments were selected to rank-order lists of 5 and 10 subordinates on overall job performance, further broken down by groups, which were all of average performance and of differing performance levels. Results indicate that, when supervisors were presented with a longer list (10 names) consisting of subordinates of the same performance level, the postulated intrinsic position error significantly affected rankings. Over-ranking biases were concentrated on the initial ranking position.—*Journal abstract.*

13680. Reinharth, Leon. (City U New York) **A study of the interpretation and operationality of expectancy-valence theory in a work situation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6812.

13681. Robey, Daniel. (Kent State U) **The effect of job content and work values on attitudes and performance in a routine decision task.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5403.

13682. Tiemann, Harry A. (Colorado State U) **Characteristics of highway patrolmen: Bases for description and prediction of performance.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5239-5240.

Management & Management Training

13683. Ashburn, Arnold G. (Western Michigan U) **Analysis of activity-decision flow in process evaluation design.** *Educational Technology*, 1975(Jun), Vol 15(6), 36-39.—Describes a model to assist in planning process evaluation; i.e., the process of delineating, obtaining, and providing information useful to decision-makers in choices relating to implementation of the program strategies and operational plans. The model is presented as a flow chart which indicates the behaviors to be followed at each decision point. It is recommended that a general flow diagram be constructed before implementing a project.—C. B. Kreitzberg.

13684. Botkin, James W. (Harvard U) **An intuitive computer system: A cognitive approach to the management learning process.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6801-6802.

13685. Donahue, Robert J. **Flex time systems in New York.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 4(4), 212-215.—Some New York personnel management have responded to employee demands for modification of the traditional working day by allowing employees to select their own working hours. Flex-time systems have advantages for employees, allowing wide variation in working hours to accommodate personal needs and desires. The management advantages of flex-time are not clear-cut and vary according to work environment. New York's experience has been positive and union support has been obtained.—S. E. Bowser.

13686. Duffy, Paul J. (Southern Illinois U) **Lateral interaction orientation: An expanded view of leadership.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4727.

13687. Frank, Ellen J. (Purdue U) **Cognitive complexity and leadership: The effect of perceptual sensitivity on leadership success.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4727.

13688. Johnson, Jean M. (Stanford U) **A pedagogy for planning style: The simulation game.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5718.

13689. Keen, Peter G. (Harvard U) **The implications of cognitive style for individual decision-making.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5238.

13690. McDonnell, John F. (Claremont Graduate School) **An analysis of participative management as a choice of leadership style.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1339.

13691. Parks, Michael S. (U Georgia) **A generalized cybernetically-based model for heuristic decision simulation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5401.

13692. Price, Kenneth H. (Michigan State U) **The effects of success, failure and no evaluation in participatory, autocratic and leaderless problem solving groups.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4730.

13693. Tudor, Smaranda. (U Bucharest, Inst of Psychology, Rumania) **[Comparison of the perception of supervisory tasks by supervisors and engineers.]** (Romn) *Revista de Psihologie*, 1973(Win), Vol 19(4), 421-431.—Studied 50 supervisors and 18 engineers in the chemical industry; the 2 groups were similar as to age, sex, seniority, and professional training. The methods used were study of organizational documents, photography of working-day activities, psychological analysis of tasks, and a questionnaire for evaluating the relative importance of 12 supervisory tasks, presented in random order. The data indicate significant agreement ($p < .005$) between the 2 groups as to the importance of supervisors' duties. Directly productive tasks were ranked highest by both groups, whereas psychological tasks (e.g., training in human relations, and supervising and leading work teams) were considered less important. (English summary)—C. Făcăoaru.

13694. Walker, James; Fletcher, Clive & McLeod, Donald. **Flexible working hours in two British government offices.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 4(4), 216-222.—Describes a detailed evaluation made by the British Civil Service in 2 of its offices where flexible working hours were introduced as a pilot program. Structured interviews, using open-ended questions, were conducted with 100 staff members who represented 80% of the employees in the 2 offices. Results show that a system of flexible working hours can function effectively in public service. Staff response was favorable and few adverse effects on the work were noted. The main employee satisfaction was the freedom from time constraint.—S. E. Bowser.

13695. Zaleznik, Abraham & Kets de Vries, Manfred F. (Harvard U Business School) **Power and the corporate mind.** Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1975. xi, 288 p. \$10.95.—Uses concepts from psychoanalysis, political science, and management theory, to examine the crucial effect that the personality of the chief executive has upon organization and society. Case histories include material from large corporations to small businesses, government bureaucracies, political parties, and campaign groups. The power of the individual executive to make choices is seen as doubly constrained: by the world outside the company and by his own conscious and unconscious motivations.

Organizational Behavior & Job Satisfaction

13696. ———. **Hawthorne revisited: The legend and the legacy.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(3), 66-80.—Reviews the Hawthorne studies and presents comments on them by several behavioral scientists, including P. Lawrence, E. Schein, H. Simon, R. Kahn, E. Lawler, R. Walton, F. Fieldler, and V. Vroom. A contingency theory maintaining that it takes

different kinds of people and organizations to perform different kinds of tasks is discussed. The function of the behavioral scientist in industry is to assist in matching person, organization, and task.—R. Tomasko.

13697. Allegro, J. T. & Kanter, H. W. (Rijks U Utrecht, Inst voor Sociale Psychologie, Netherlands) **[An experiment concerning the restructuring of tasks in a simulated organizational setting.]** (Dutch) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 29(4), 189-208.—Compared the effectiveness of task- vs process variables on intrinsic job satisfaction. Ss were 12 psychology students, divided into groups according to (a) nonenriched, (b) enriched, and (c) nonenriched-enriched structural variables. The task consisted of a coding exercise that consisted of morning and afternoon sessions. The difference between Groups (a) and (b) was that the latter was permitted to verify its exercises as a process-variable. Group (c) used Group (a)'s procedure in the morning and Group (b)'s in the afternoon. Differences between the groups were measured by a subscale of the Job Description Index and 4 informal attitude questionnaires. Analyses indicated that for the morning session, Group (b) differed significantly from (a) and the morning scores of (c) in the quality and quantity of work. The total scores of (c) differed significantly from (a) and (b) in intrinsic work satisfaction. Only Group (c) had a positive attitude toward the task. The lack of significant relationships among the results indicates no support for task-structural principles but some support for process variables on intrinsic job satisfaction.—A. J. Ter Keurst.

13698. Berry, Charles C. (Johns Hopkins U) **Changing employers and changing jobs: The career patterns of Black and White men.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7336-7337.

13699. Brightman, Harvey J. (Miami U, OH) **Leadership style and worker interpersonal orientation: A computer simulation study.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 91-122.—Constructs a simulation model of an industrial work group, after the first testing of the reliability of the stochastic simulation model. Reliability is defined as the capacity of the simulation model to generate consistent output time series regardless of the stream of pseudorandom numbers used in driving the model. Spectral analysis is used to compare the cyclic behavior of the output time series for the initial and replicated runs for each experimental cell. The output of the model is compared to a "real world" benchmark study. In a replicated 3×5 experiment the model is utilized to examine the impact of leadership style and work force composition on worker productivity, job satisfaction, and group cohesiveness over a simulated period of 5 yrs. 6 specific hypotheses are tested. It is concluded that the simulation technique is a feasible vehicle for conducting research into organizational and industrial behavior. (34 ref)—*Journal abstract*.

13700. Byrne, Jean C. (U Notre Dame) **Correlates of interlevel conflict in the mental hospital organization.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6754-6755.

13701. Carfagnini, A. & Losavio, Tommaso. (Rome Mental Hygiene Ctr, Italy) **[Mental hygiene and the work force: An experiment.]** (Ital) *Rivista di Psichiatria*,

1974(Nov-Dec), Vol 9(6), 521-536.—Discusses the value of mental hygiene and psychiatry in establishing positive work patterns for both trade unions and workers. (15 ref)

13702. Chow, Esther N. (U California, Los Angeles) **Style of supervision and compliant behavior: An experimental study.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 437-438.

13703. Davies, Celia & Francis, Arthur. (Imperial Coll, London, England) **The many dimensions of performance measurement: There is more to performance than profits or growth.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(3), 51-65.—Studied the effects of organizational structure on performance outcomes in 3 medium-sized British hospitals. Hospital staff were asked to rank order a list of 11 possible organizational objectives. Questionnaires and structured interviews were also used. Results indicate 2 reasons why there is no single way to achieve high performance: (a) There is no "best performance" to be had. (b) It is hard to measure the complex array of variables influencing the performance outcome of an organization.—R. Tomasko.

13704. Dowling, William F. **At General Motors: System 4 builds performance and profits.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(3), 23-38.—Discusses the General Motors adaptation of R. Likert's System 4 management. An organizational development effort is described that defines performance in terms of employee satisfaction as well as production, and is based on the active participation of top management.

13705. Dunham, Randall B. & Herman, Jeanne B. (U Wisconsin, Graduate School of Business, Madison) **Development of a female Faces Scale for measuring job satisfaction.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 629-631.—Describes the development of a female version of T. Kunin's male Faces Scale, a measure of job satisfaction. Developmental and validation data from 118 undergraduates and 103 employees of a pharmaceutical firm show that male and female versions of the Faces Scale can be used with male or female Ss without biasing the data.

13706. Durand, Douglas E. (U Missouri, School of Business Administration, St Louis) **Relation of achievement and power motives to performance among Black businessmen.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Aug), Vol 37(1), 11-14. Conducted a 2-yr follow-up study of entrepreneurial behavior of 29 Black businessmen. As predicted, high achievement needs (assessed by the IAI) were associated with performance (assessed by Timmon's Business Activity Interview). When the effects of power needs in combination with achievement motives were studied, high performing Ss were those with high achievement and lowered power needs, this relationship also held for social power and personal power motives.—*Journal abstract.*

13707. Fairman, Robert L. (Florida State U) **An empirical investigation of the Herzberg dual-factor theory of job satisfaction.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 5803.

13708. Guinn, Nancy. **Identification of service irritants: Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and United States.** *US AFHRL Technical Report*, 1975(Jul), No 75-52, 22 p.—A review of research on service irritants

cited by military servicemen in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the US revealed an outstanding degree of similarity in responses. Certain factors such as inadequate pay, domestic problems associated with military life, change of station, and military rules and regulations were universally mentioned as negative aspects of a military career. The effect of these irritants on enlistment motivation, job satisfaction, and retention are discussed. (26 ref)—*Journal abstract.*

13709. Gunderson, E. K. (US Navy Medical Neuropsychiatric Research Unit, Epidemiology & Operational Psychiatry Div, San Diego, CA) **Psychological studies in Antarctica.** San Diego, CA: Naval Health Research Ctr, No 71-14, [1970]. 18 p.—Clinical evaluations by psychologists and psychiatrists, biographical information, and attitude and personality tests have been used in selection studies of antarctic personnel since 1963. The present series of studies, using supervisor ratings and peer nominations as performance criteria for a total of 2,122 US Navy and civilian antarctic personnel, resulted in a general concept of effective individual performance that included 3 essential behavioral components: emotional stability, task motivation, and social compatibility. The contributions of the various sources of screening information to the prediction of individual and group adjustment during the antarctic winter were determined, and a high degree of specificity in the relevance of screening predictors for the various behavioral criteria and occupational subgroups was found. Navy men showed significant deterioration in morale or satisfaction during the winter months, whereas civilians showed little or no change. Thus occupational role was an important determinant of job satisfaction during long-term isolation and confinement. (42 ref)

13710. Hardcastle, David A. (Case Western Reserve U) **The association of technological domain consensus, work alienation, and selected variables in win teams.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1973(Jul), Vol 34(1-A), 419-420.

13711. Hayford, Stephen L. & Veglahn, Peter A. (Clarkson Coll of Technology) **A questionable public sector bargaining strategy: Anxiety arousal.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(Jul-Aug), Vol 4(4), 238-243.—Reviews the literature relating to the tactic of anxiety arousal in a collective bargaining situation. This strategy tends to result in escalation of hostility. Historical, social, psychological, and marketing viewpoints are discussed. The conclusion is reached that such tactics should be avoided, although, because of special characteristics of public sector bargaining, they may continue to create problems among inexperienced parties. (26 ref)—S. E. Bowser.

13712. Inzerilli, Giorgio. (Northwestern U) **Expert-client relationships in organizational environments.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5395.

13713. Isemon, R. S. **Coupling technical information generators and exploiters.** *R&D Management*, 1975(Feb), Vol 5(2), 127-131.—Notes that organizational separation between research and development functions in industry and government laboratories offers significant administrative conveniences, but impedes the flow of technical information. Results of a deliberate effort to

circumvent an assumed communication barrier and a limited test of the validity of that assumption are reported.

13714. Jordan, Spencer D. (Michigan State U) **A comparison of Black and White employees in racially homogeneous and heterogeneous companies: Internal-external control expectancies, powerlessness, instrumental work orientation, organizational identification, and turnover.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4729.

13715. Kesselman, Gerald A.; Hagen, Eileen L. & Wherry, Robert J. (Ohio State U) **A factor analytic test of the Porter-Lawler expectancy model of work motivation.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 569-579.—Studied relationships between employees' expectancies, behaviors, and satisfaction as predicted by expectancy-type models of work motivation. 76 female employees of a midwestern telephone company from 2 job classifications were surveyed concerning (a) behavioral pay expectancies, (b) own performance, and (c) satisfaction. Factor analysis of responses yielded support for links (a) between expectancy that high performance will lead to high pay and self-reported performance; (b) between self-reported performance and satisfaction; and (c) between satisfaction and the expectation that high performance will lead to high pay. The importance of these linkages varied with job classification. Implications for various expectancy models are discussed.—J. McKillip.

13716. León, Julio S. (U Arkansas) **An investigation of the applicability of the two-factor theory of job satisfaction among college and university professors.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5397.

13717. Loucks, Kenneth E. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **Self-fulfillment on the job.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1314.

13718. Martin, James E. (Washington U, St Louis) **Union-management attitudes and relations in the federal government: An organizational behavior study at the local union level.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7903-7904.

13719. Mathews, John J.; Collins, William E. & Cobb, Bart B. (FAA Civil Aeromedical Inst, Aviation Psychology Lab, Oklahoma City, OK) **A sex comparison of reasons for attrition in a male-dominated occupation.** *Personnel Psychology*, 1974(Win), Vol 27(4), 535-541.

Compared reasons given for attrition by a matched sample of 56 male air traffic controllers. Female attritions were assigned to family problems, training failure, or sex discrimination. Male attritions were assigned to training difficulties or other employment. Findings are discussed in relation to the increased participation of women in male-dominated professions.—J. McKillip.

13720. Mekky, Ahmed F. (U Illinois) **Organizational climate as a moderator variable in the job satisfaction/job performance relationship.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5398.

13721. Mustafa, Husain & Sylvia, Ronald D. (Kent State U) **A factor-analysis approach to job satisfaction.** *Public Personnel Management*, 1975(May-Jun), Vol 4(3), 165-172.—Presents a method for the analysis of satisfac-

tion and need fulfillment with their organizational determinants. The sample population was drawn from a public works department of a North Carolina city. Data were collected via a questionnaire using Likert-type scales and were subjected to Q-type factor analysis. Results identify 4 factors: (a) the satisfied-expressed satisfaction with social environment of work; (b) higher order need gratification (positive and/or negative in terms of items related to self-actualization); (c) the individualism factor (high value placed upon performing well); and (d) the happy malcontents (satisfied with work but unhappy with pay and promotions). 2 conclusions are drawn: (a) Social variables in the work situation evoke a substantial measure of satisfaction. (b) Working conditions and certain attendant rewards play a major role in determining job attitudes.—S. Bowser.

13722. Nielsen, Warren R. (U Illinois) **Organization development and organizational change: An empirical analysis.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4729-4730.

13723. O'Reilly, Charles A. & Roberts, Karlene H. (U California, Berkeley) **Individual differences in personality, position in the organization, and job satisfaction.** *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 1975(Aug), Vol 14(1), 144-150.—Administered the Cornell Job Description Index and the Self-Description Inventory to 578 US Naval officers and enlisted men to examine the relationships among 13 individual traits, 3 structural characteristics of the position, and 5 aspects of job satisfaction. Partial correlations were first used to control for the effects of the structural characteristics, and canonical correlations were computed to assess relationships among personality variables and job satisfaction. No significant relationships were found. Canonical correlations between structural characteristics and job satisfaction, with personality traits partialled out, were significant. Results were validated by randomly splitting the sample and recomputing the analyses. The general hypothesis that individual work-related traits affect job satisfaction was supported only insofar as intrinsic traits may predict attainment of position. It is concluded that structural characteristics appear to be more directly linked to job attitudes than personality traits. (20 ref)—Journal abstract.

13724. Orife, John N. (Michigan State U) **A study of selected factors influencing job preference (pay, job enlargement, job enrichment).** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1319-1320.

13725. Sarges, Werner. (Hochschule der Bundeswehr Hamburg, Fachbereich Pädagogik, W Germany) **[Test of Fiedler's contingency model of leadership effectiveness with co-acting groups.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(2), 241-262.—Investigated the validity of F. E. Fiedler's model by evaluating 89 co-acting groups working in different insurance companies. Improved measurements of group performance were developed and used. Since no significant correlation could be found between group performance and the Least Preferred Co-worker score, nor could any influence of the group climate on group performance be detected, increasing doubts about the validity of Fiedler's model arose and

are discussed. (English & French summaries) (38 ref) —*W. J. Kopitz.*

13726. Shipman, James K. (Kent State U) **A factor analytic investigation of organizational source credibility using first-level supervisors as subject populations.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1776.

13727. Shore, Miles F. (Tufts—New England Medical Ctr, MA) **Psychotherapy and the real world.** *Massachusetts Journal of Mental Health*, 1974(Fal), Vol 5(1), 5-18. —Presents a 4th model of human motivation in organizations, adding psychoanalytic theory and clinical experience to economic, social, and self-actualizing or psychological theories. An example of interaction between administration and a community group is analyzed in terms of this theory. The need to establish realistic expectations on the part of the client group is discussed in terms of transference and countertransference phenomena. The principles of psychotherapy may be applied to the conduct of human relationship in administrative settings. —*P. R. Sweet.*

13728. Smart, John C. & Elton, Charles F. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U) **Goal orientations of academic departments: A test of Biglan's model.** *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1975(Oct), Vol 60(5), 580-588. —Examined variations in the goal orientations of 488 academic departments in 32 public universities by stepwise multiple discriminant analysis procedures. In a nationwide study, department chairmen rated 11 goals on a 5-point scale according to the amount of emphasis placed on each. 3 discriminant functions were statistically significant. The nature of the differentiation provided by these 3 discriminant functions was highly consistent with the 3 dimensions in a model developed by A. Biglan (see PA, Vol 51:1819). Results suggest that Biglan's clustering of academic areas according to their (a) concern with a single paradigm, (b) concern with application, and (c) concern with life systems has considerable potential for providing a conceptual framework to guide future research investigating academic departments. (21 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

13729. Szura, John P. & Vermillion, Mary E. (Illinois Inst of Technology) **Effects of defensiveness and self-actualization of a Herzberg replication.** *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 1975(Oct), Vol 7(2), 181-187. —Tested 200 male teachers and/or clergymen for self-actualization, internal vs external locus of control, repression vs sensitization, need for approval, and the tendency to attribute job satisfaction and dissatisfaction to motivators and hygienes. Results indicate that self-actualization is related to the attribution of satisfaction to both motivators and hygienes and that external locus of control, sensitization, and low need for approval are related to the attribution of dissatisfaction to both motivators and hygienes. Discussion includes a caution on the design of F. Herzberg replications and a suggestion that attribution of job feelings may be a function, in part, of personality variables affecting only a good or only a bad feeling. —*Journal abstract.*

13730. Türkel, Süleyman. (U Southern California) **Pay utility in the public sector.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 7319.

13731. Walton, Richard E. (Harvard U, Graduate School of Business Administration) **The diffusion of new work structures: Explaining why success didn't take.** *Organizational Dynamics*, 1975(Win), Vol 3(3), 2-22. —Discusses 8 organizational work restructuring experiments. Reasons for the blockage of the diffusion of this innovation in the organization are suggested.

13732. Warr, Peter & Wall, Toby. **Work and well-being.** Baltimore, MD: Penguin, 1976. 220 p. \$3.95. —Discusses the quality of working life, examining the work satisfaction and mental health of individual employees in all types of organizations, as reported in research studies. The general emphasis is toward the jobs of lower-level employees.

Human Factors Engineering

13733. Bauman, Rick D. (U Wisconsin) **A cybernetic analysis of delayed feedback in simulated automobile steering.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-B), 4725.

Environmental Psychology & Environmental Issues

13734. Bluhm, Louis H. (U Illinois) **Some pollution-related attitudes of high school youth in the United States and Brazil.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7882.

13735. Brain, Paul. (University Coll Swansea, England) **Studies on crowding: A critical analysis of the implications of studies on rodents for the human situation.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 15-30. —Since it is impossible to conduct studies of crowding that use human beings as Ss, most such studies have been conducted with rodents. This research has dealt with the effects of population density, of housing, and of various pharmacological treatments on rodents' neural activity, endocrine function, neurochemistry, behavior, disease resistance, and reproductive physiology. Hidden difficulties with rodent studies, of which even the researcher is not always aware, are pointed out. Some phenomena reported from studies of human responses to pharmacological and stress treatment may parallel phenomena observed in rodents. However, man is very adaptable and often seems able to mitigate the effects of stressful factors. For this and other reasons, attempts to extrapolate from rodents to man are dangerous and should be hedged with qualifications. Rodent studies are directly relevant to the effects of crowding on man in 2 respects: they permit the development of research techniques and indicate relationships appropriate for research, and they illustrate the complexities involved in population studies even of rodents, thus warning against simplistic statements about physiology, behavior, and stress in humans. (3 p ref) —*A. H. Alawi.*

13736. Cappon, Daniel. (York U, Toronto, Canada) **Designs for improvements in the quality of life in downtown cores.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 31-47. —Presents a wide-ranging list of questions which urgently need answers if the problems of today's gigantic cities are to be solved. Personal experiences with 3 attempts to create environments and social climates designed to enrich the quality of urban life are described. —*A. H. Alawi.*

13737. **Freeman, Hugh.** (Salford Area Health Authority, Manchester, England) **The environment and human satisfaction.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 6-14.—Discusses the relationship between psychiatric disorders and urbanization. This research area has been neglected; neither valid data, properly defined concepts, nor firmly established conclusions have been developed. Although inner-city slums have a higher incidence of schizophrenia, juvenile conduct disorders, deviance, and retardation, it is not known whether the slums produce these conditions or whether individuals prone to such problems tend to drift into slum situations. Among the environmental stress factors in cities which may lead to psychiatric imbalance are crowding, the huge size of cities, their impersonality, higher noise levels, greater expectation of danger on city streets, the time expended in commuter traveling, inappropriate redevelopment programs, the destruction of environmental continuity, and the ignoring of individual and community feelings. To achieve rational urban design and expenditure of resources will require much greater collaboration among scientific disciplines than has so far been accomplished.—*A. H. Alawi.*
13738. **Goodey, B. & Travis, A. S.** (U Birmingham, Ctr for Urban & Regional Studies, England) **Community views of environmental conditions.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 79-91.—Discusses environmental management in terms of the 2 groups involved: those who use the environment and those who plan it. Many environmental studies have already been conducted; what is needed now is coordination and effective use of the resulting data. Three types of localities must be considered in planning: private places, public places, and distant places. The need for cooperation among many disciplines is stressed. Political factors and the role of education are discussed. It is suggested that environmental planning, particularly in urban renewal projects, has too often ignored the feelings of local community residents.—*A. H. Alawi.*
13739. **Hawel, Wolfgang.** (U Dortmund, Inst für Arbeitspsychologie, W Germany) **[Investigation of psychological and psychophysiological effects of repeated intermittent pink noise lasting 4 hours.]** (Germ) *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle und Angewandte Psychologie*, 1975, Vol 22(4), 613-629.—Exposed 10 male students once a week to intermittent noise of 90 db for 4 hrs. The noise had nonmeasurable effect on simple tasks, but more complex tasks deteriorated. The significant effect of the noise concerned the affective state of Ss. Fewer anxiety symptoms were recorded in the noise situations than in complete quiet. (English & French summaries) (27 ref)—*W. J. Koppitz.*
13740. **Hillman, H.** (U Surrey, Unity Lab, Guildford, England) **The involvement of psychiatrists in town planning.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 71-78.—Stresses that very little is known about the psychopathology of urban living, aging, and dying, and suggests that psychiatrists should be deeply involved in sociological investigation. They should collect accurate data on many aspects of urban life: problems of the family, of working women, of the aged, of environmental stress, etc. More psychiatrists should be trained to lead research teams studying psychopathology. A new psychological discipline, dealing with town planning, should be established; and meanwhile, psychologists and psychiatrists should be represented on all town and transport planning committees. (21 ref)—*A. H. Alawi.*
13741. **Morris, Charles.** **A political view of environmental problems.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 92-95.—Acknowledges the responsibility of central government in solving urban problems of transport, housing, roads, planning, environmental protection, etc, but emphasizes the concurrent need for involvement of local government and the participation of those who will be affected by proposed environmental changes.—*A. H. Alawi.*
13742. **Newman, Oscar.** (Inst for Community Design Analysis, New York, NY) **Reactions to the "defensible space" study and some further findings.** *International Journal of Mental Health*, 1975(Fal), Vol 4(3), 48-70.—Argues that in choosing the building form for an urban housing development the concept of "defensible space" is all-important; i.e., the design should allow residents to control the areas adjacent to their homes and encourage the use of available space for specific desired activities. When small areas are shared by a limited number of families, as in walk-up apartments, residents will assume rights and responsibilities toward those areas which they do not feel toward the larger areas, shared by many families, which are found in high-rise buildings. Two housing developments of approximately the same population density per acre are described. One consisted of 12-story superblocks with unrestricted access, interior entrances to buildings, and much uncontrolled public space. It had a high crime rate and eventually, with 85% vacancy, was demolished. The other was composed of 3-story buildings entered directly from the street. Although it was in a high-crime area, it had a very low rate of crime and vandalism. It cost 20% less than the high-rise project to build, and still has a long waiting list.—*A. H. Alawi.*
13743. **Scipione, Paul A.** (Rutgers State U) **Human attitudes about the macro-proximal environment.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-B), 5231.
13744. **Tindel, M.; Lavillaureix & Singer, L.** **[Mental health and housing: The problem of large housing developments: An epidemiologic study of Mulhouse (France).]** (Fren) *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, 1975(Jun), Vol 2(1), 31-63.—Describes some of the mental health hazards and problems that are exacerbated by the large urban housing concentrations of today. An increased density of habitation, whether in old and dilapidated regions or in areas of modern high-rise construction, inevitably brings noise pollution, lack of privacy, inadequate play space for children, intrusions by the disordered behaviors of others, and so on. Newer and older housing (individual and collective) are compared as to cleanliness, costs, crowding, transport, etc, and in terms of the human problems presented by psychosis, alcoholism, suicide, neurological disease, and other deviant behaviors. The magnitude of the methodological problems encountered, and the uncertainty about the etiology of the mental afflictions, do not permit a firm interpretation of the data. Housing developments are

not, in themselves, specifically associated with an elevated psychiatric morbidity, but a marked increase in habitation density, with its usual accompaniments of poor hygiene and lack of privacy, does appear to constitute a clear risk of increased psychiatric morbidity. (45 ref)—*H. E. King.*

Marketing & Advertising

13745. Ahmed, Sadrudin A. (U Western Ontario, London, Canada) **The relationship of personality characteristics and television programme preference and viewing behaviour: A study of London, Ontario housewives.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Sep), Vol 35(3-A), 1304.

13746. Brown, Eric S. (U Wisconsin) **The effects of income expectations on housing purchase and consumption decisions.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7409.

13747. Coney, Kenneth A. (U Oregon) **Consumer information processing: Organization of product comparison information through the cognitive control principle of leveling-sharpening.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5390.

13748. Decker, Ronald L. (U Iowa) **Advertising as a threat to attitudinal freedom.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5390.

13749. Gauger, William H. (Yale U) **Consumer behavior and the demand for outing type recreation: An analysis of the use of two Connecticut state parks.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), k7872-7873.

13750. George, Stephen G. & Jennings, Luther B. (Malunani Research, Makawao, Hawaii) **Effect of subliminal stimuli on consumer behavior: Negative evidence.** *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 1975(Dec), Vol 41(3), 847-854.—Presented the words "Hershey's Chocolate" to an experimental group of 18 college students, below their forced-choice detection threshold. 19 control Ss had a blank slide superimposed over the same background media. In a highly controlled buying situation neither experimental nor control Ss purchased Hershey's products, but on comparable chocolate products, the experimental Ss bought 5 and the control Ss, 3. A 2nd study tested 15 experimental and 12 control Ss with the stimulus presented just below a recognition threshold. No experimental Ss bought Hershey's; 2 control Ss did. No support was found for the claims of motivation research theorists.—*Journal abstract.*

13751. Lampert, Shlomo I. (Columbia U) **Word of mouth activity during the introduction of a new food product.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Apr), Vol 34(10-A), 6184-6185.

13752. Mattel, Aurelio. (Johns Hopkins U) **An intertemporal model of consumer behavior.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6851.

13753. Peretti, Peter O. & Lucas, Chris. (Kennedy-King Coll, City Coll Chicago) **Newspaper advertising influences on consumers' behavior by socioeconomic status of customers.** *Psychological Reports*, 1975(Dec), Vol 37(3, Pt 1), 693-694. Experimental results show advertising tended to affect lower-class consumers'

buying more than that of middle-class consumers, and intraclass comparisons indicate that reading the newspaper advertising led to consumers' increased purchasing of the advertised items.

13754. Richard, Lawrence M. (Louisiana State U and A&M Coll) **An analysis of the relationship between personality structure, new product awareness, and purchase behavior in convenience goods buying.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5402-5403.

13755. Secil, Tuncalp. (U Illinois) **A study of the relationship between consumer's perceived quality judgments about a product based on the extrinsic and intrinsic product attributes and the underlying cognitive structure: An empirical investigation.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1975(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7402.

13756. Stanton, John L. (Syracuse U) **An empirical study of a distance model of brand attitude.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6815.

13757. Stern, Bruce L. (Arizona State U) **The relationship between self structures and the consumption of socially conspicuous and inconspicuous goods.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(May), Vol 34(11-A), 6815-6816.

13758. Van Dyke, James E. (U Iowa) **Inoculation, commitment and the attenuation of persuasive influence.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Mar), Vol 34(9-A, Pt 1), 5409-5410.

13759. Vinson, Donald E. (U Colorado) **An empirical investigation of the structural composition and dynamic nature of the consumer's value-attitude system.** *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1974(Jun), Vol 34(12-A, Pt 1), 7403-7404.

13760. von Thun, Friedmann S.; Steinbach, Ingrid; Tausch, Anne-Marie & Neumann, Klaus. (U Hamburg, Psychologisches Inst III, W Germany) **[TV advertising as an educator of millions: A comparative study in East and West Germany.]** (Germ) *Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht*, 1974, Vol 21(6), 355-364.—After training, 25 undergraduates majoring in psychology at Hamburg University rated 30 advertisements on TV in East Germany (EG) and 30 from West Germany (WG). Interrater reliability was .66 for EG, .76 for WG. Young, well-groomed, beautiful people appeared in 3% of the EG and 50% of the WG spots. The importance of physical and mental well-being and improved social relations were rated significantly higher in the advertisements from WG, while their truthfulness was rather lower. The background was significantly less realistic in WG ads and their informative content lower. Significant and very significant correlations (between .33 and .78) were found between uselessness of an article and the lack of realism in the background, the suggested advantages, and the absence of relevant information. The advertisements of both countries presented better groomed persons in unrealistic scenery when an article was not presented as good for health. It is suggested that schools could utilize the methods of the experiment to immunize students against the detrimental effects of TV advertising. (English summary)—*W. O. Horn.*

BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX

Entries in the Brief Subject Index are derived from a 4,000-term *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. Only those terms representing subject matter content covered in this monthly issue are listed. A thesaurus term missing from the listing indicates that no material of major relevance to the concept is included in the issue. Records are indexed at the level of specificity contained in each document. Each index entry also refers the reader to more specific concepts related to each term. Thus, a reader interested in articles concerning childhood psychosis may find additional relevant information under "early infantile autism."

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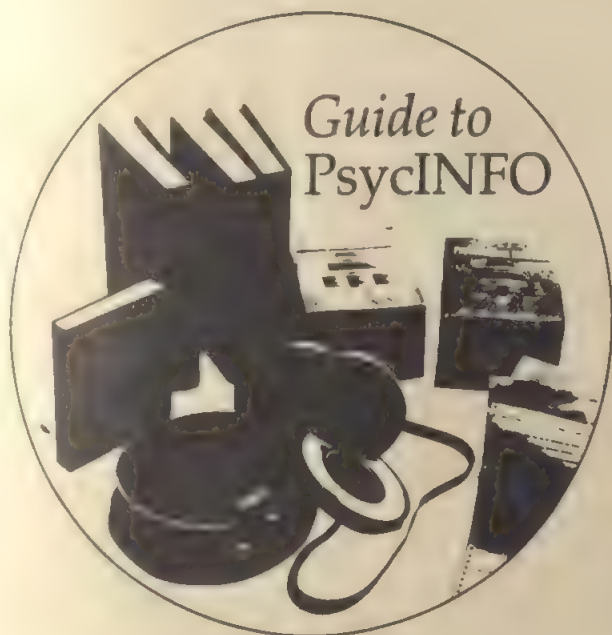
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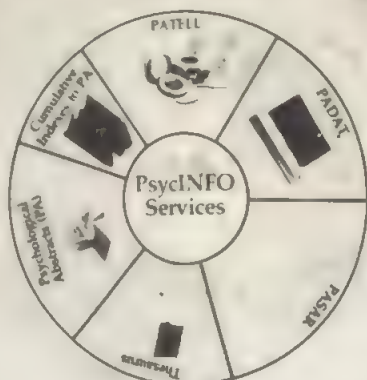
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